

THIRTY-SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

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REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

OF THE

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.

(ABSTRACTS OF 1873.)



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REPORT

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The Right Honourable GEORGE SCLATER-BOOTH, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, &c. &c.

General Register Office, Somerset House, 11th August 1875.

(1873.)

SIR, I HAVE the honour to submit to you my Report on the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the year 1873.

The statistics relating to the three great events of life—marriage, birth, and death—together with the causes which have regulated their numbers and proportions in different parts of the country have been briefly reviewed.

These results of civil registration show that the conditions of the year were favourable to the public health. Employment was abundant, and wages were good, and the people married in unusual proportions. The birth-rate was high, while the death-rate of the year, with only three exceptions, was the lowest on record.

Sanitary jurisdictions are now established all over the country and many hundreds of the medical profession acting as officers of health, are devoting their professional abilities to the advance of sanitary work, ascertaining the causes of sickness and death that are within their control, and adopting measures for the prevention of disease.

The Annual Reports of the medical officers of health for the large towns already bear witness to ability and success in the great work which they have undertaken, and I hope to see the results of their labours recorded in a still more satisfactory reduction of the death-rates of the country.

Increase of Population.—The excess of registered births over the registered deaths in the year 1873 was 337,258. The number of English emigrants returned by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade was 128,271, but the numbers who returned to these shores were not recorded; if they were—assuming civil registration to be nearly perfect, as it will be soon after the operation of the new registration Act in 1875—the means would exist for determining the actual increase of population in each year from the recorded facts. At present the population is estimated from the rate of increase observed in the thirty years 1840-71. By this estimate it amounted at the middle of 1873 to 23.356,414.

The powers and duties conferred and imposed on the Emigration Commissioners have, by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1872, been transferred from 1st January 1873 to the Board of Trade. According to the report prepared by the Marine Department, 310,612 emigrants left the ports of the United Kingdom in the year 1873, including 128,271 English, 22,041

ABSTRACTS-continued.

Scotch, 85,670 Irish, and 74,630 Foreigners. 10,069 emigrants whose birthplaces were not distinguished, are proportionally distributed. The total loss by emigration exceeded that of 1872 by 15,399 persons. The proportional number of Irish emigrants is still much greater than that of English or Scotch. There was a decrease in the number of Foreigners compared with 1872 of 5926.

Of the 310,612 emigrants, 233,073 went to the United States, 37,208 to Britsih North America, 26,428 to the Australian Colonies, and 13,903 to all other places.

Meteorology.—There is nothing very remarkable to record in the meteorological elements of the year 1873. The rain-fall was 23 \cdot 4 inches, or $\circ \cdot 6$ inches below the average. The 10th of December was remarkable for its low temperature all over the country. Three days of extreme low temperatures in London were distinguished by the presence of a dense fog. The mean temperature of the year at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was $48^{\circ} \cdot 9$, or $\cdot 5^{\circ}$ below the average. The meteorology of the year is ably described by Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S., in his remarks on pp. lxiii–lxiv. See also Tables, pp. xcviii–ci.

Prices.—During the last three months of 1873 there was a marked and extensive fall in the prices of coal and iron, and in a large class of commodities entering into manufactures.

The year 1873 may be said to have been a period of reaction from the high prices and excited demand of 1871, and more particularly from the high prices and wages of 1872.

The heavy rains in the autumn of 1872 were most disastrous to the cereal crops, and it was not until the latter part of January 1873 that farmers could make any appreciable progress in out-door operations. The fine harvest time in 1873 did not compensate for the bad seed time of autumn, and the late frosts of a dreary spring, so there was a deficiency in the yield of wheat. The year 1873 was remarkable for the increase in its wheat imports. The quantity imported for home consumption was 43,863,098 ewts. against 42,127,726 cwts. in 1872. In 1870 only 30,901,229 cwts. were imported; in 1871 the quantity was 30,380,803 cwts.

Butchers meat continued to advance in price, and beef by the carcase at the Metropolitan meat market ranged from $5\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. for inferior quality to $8\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. for superior quality. Mutton ranged from $6\frac{1}{4}d$, per lb. for inferior quality to 9d, for superior quality.

It has been shown that during the twenty years ending 31st December 1873 wheat had risen 23 per cent. in price, beef 50 per cent., mutton 40 per cent., and potatoes 31 per cent., and confining the observations to more recent periods, the average prices in the three years 1868-70, and in the three years 1871-73 it is found that wheat had risen about 9 per cent., beef 13 per cent., mutton 20 per cent., and potatoes 7 per cent.

INCREASE per Cent. in the PRICES of WHEAT, BEEF, MUTTON, and POTATOES, 1868-70 and 1871-73.

Periods.	Wheat,	Beef,	Mutton,	Potatoes,
	per Quarter.	per Lb.	per Lb.	per Ton.
1863-70	Shillings.	Pence.	Pence.	Shillings.
	52.92	5·92	6·13	113.83
1871-73	57.53	6.67	7.38	122.33
Increase per cent	8.71	12.67	20.39	7.47

That the rise in the price of commodities has been to some extent counterbalanced by a rise in the price of wages is a fact generally admitted; the labouring class have had it placed within their means to improve their condition in some respects, and there has been a general rise in the scale of living, still the fact remains that the rise in price in these important necessaries of life—wheat, meat, and potatoes—has rendered the difficulty of living much greater than it was in former years.

Pauperism.—The annexed results of a census of paupers on the 31st December 1871-2-3,—excluding lunatics in asylums and vagrants,—from the report of the Local Government Board, show a still further decrease in the pauperism of the country.

pauperism	or the coult	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1871		1,50,093	780,809	930,902
1872	18- 14 - 17 - 17	147,657	690,979	838,636
1873	-	144,201	637,269	781,470

The decrease from 1872 to 1873 was 57,166 or 6.8 per cent., and from 1871 to 1873 it was 149,432 or 16.1 per cent.

The average number of paupers receiving relief on the last day of each week amounted to 137,775 in-door, and 656,843 out-door, against 137,278 in-door, and 714,970 out-door in the previous year.

MARRIAGES.

The deduction to be drawn from a review of the marriage returns for the year 1873 is one of general prosperity. Although provisions were dear, work was not scarce, and 205,615 weddings were celebrated, or 8696 more persons were married than in 1872, when the marriage-rate was high.

Years.			p	ersons living	
-06-			_	15.9	
1869	1			10.1	
1870			R. WA SALE	16.7	
1871		19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19. 19.		17.5	
1872		ine The		17.6	
1873	A STAR		a la contra	1/0	

The marriage-rate (persons married to 1000 population) in 1873 was 17.6, or .8 above the mean of the last ten years.

The rate was highest in those counties where the greater proportion of the population is engaged in mining and commercial industry, viz., Northumberland 21.7, Stafford 20.8, Nottingham 20.5, Durham 20.4, Lancaster 20.2, East Riding of York 20.0, London 19.9, West Riding of York 19.6, Monmouth 19.3, South Wales 19.1, Leicester 18.8, Gloucester 18.6, Derby 18.4, Warwick 17.9. The rate was lowest in the agricultural counties, viz., Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) 10.6, Hereford 11.6, Hertford 12.2, Surrey (extra-metropolitan) 12.4, Essex 12.7, Salop 12.9, Westmorland 12.9, Wilts 13.1, Dorset 13.3, Rutland 13.5, Buckingham 13.9, Somerset 13.9.

In London, the South-eastern counties, the extra-metropolitan part of Middlesex, in Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Westmorland, the marriage-rate was below the mean of the ten previous years.

Forms of Marriage.—The marriages according to the rites of the Church of England twenty-five years ago were 123,182 or 87 per cent. of the total marriages. In 1873 they were 154,581 or 75 per cent. This decrease, as has been pointed out in previous reports, is chiefly accounted

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for by the increasing number of marriages without religious ceremony at Superintendent Registrars' Offices. The number of marriages at these offices in 1849 was 5558 or 4 per cent. of the total marriages, whereas in 1873 it had increased to 21,178 or 10 per cent. The marriages not according to the rites of the establishment in 1849 were 18,701 or 13 per cent., in 1873 they had increased to 51,034 or 25 per cent.

Of 190 couples who married in 1873 according to the rites of the Established Church '01 married by special license, 11 by license, 85 after banns, and 3 by Superintendent Registrars' certificate, while in nearly 1 per cent. the elergy omitted to state under which of the foregoing heads the marriages should be classed. Of 100 weddings not according to the rites of the Church there were 16 in Roman Catholic chapels, 41 in registered places belonging to various Christian denominations, '2 among Quakers, '9 among Jews, and 41 at Superintendent Registrars' Offices.

First Marriages; Re-marriages.—167,987 bachelors married spinsters during the year, 9559 bachelors married widows, 16,918 widowers married spinsters, and 11,151 widowers married widows; so 48,779 persons married who had been previously wedded, against 47,359 in the previous year.

The registers at this office record the number of marriages of divorced persons in each year : the number registered in 1873 was 62, viz., 59 in which one or other of the contracting parties is stated to have been previously divorced, and 3 in which divorced men married divorced women. Of 33 divorced men who re-married, 26 married spinsters, 4 married widows, and 3 married divorced women. Of 32 divorced women who re-married, 20 were married to bachelors, 9 were married to widowers, and 3 were married to divorced men.*

The proportional number of divorced persons who re-married to every 10,000 persons married was 1.58 in 1873, the average for the ten previous years being 1.04.

Ages at Marriage.—The Census returns of 1871 relating to conjugal condition enabled me to show, in my last report, the annual rate of marriage at each year of age under 21, and to discuss the question as to the tendency to later or earlier marriage among the population of this country. The results relating to the marriage of minors in the different counties are instructive, bearing as they do on the social condition of the population; they should be studied in connection with the occupations.

Of the 205,615 men who married in 1873 the ages of 150,131 were ascertained, and of that number 15,842 were of the ages 15 and under 21, but in addition to this number 1024 males married whose precise ages were not stated, but who were described in the registers as "minor" or "under age," so that the total number of males married under 21 years of age was 16,866. Of the 205,615 women who were married the ages of 150,131 were ascertained, and of this number 40,435 were of the ages 15 and under 21; 5762 were simply described as "minors" or "under age," the total number of females who married under 21 years of age was, therefore, 46,107. Thus of every 100 men married 8.2 were not of full age. In the previous year the proportions per cent. were 8.0 and 22.3, respectively. The ratio has nearly doubled during the last thirty years.

The mean age at marriage of 150,131 persons whose ages at marriage were stated, in the year 1873, including the re-married, was 27.8 years

* The number of decrees of divorce pronounced by Her Majesty's Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the year 1873 was, nisi 272, absolute 215. for men, and 25.6 years for women; these results are nearly the same as those of the previous year. The mean age at marriage of 131,347 bachelors was 25.6 years, against 25.7 in 1872, and the mean age at marriage of 135,070 spinsters was 24.2 against 24.6 in 1872.

The mean age at marriage, therefore, of bachelors and spinsters was rather lower than in the previous year and indicates an increasing tendency to early marriage, but the excess of births over deaths raises the proportion of persons living at the early ages, so that the mean age of marriage in an increasing population is rather understated.

Of 14,161 widows who re-married in 1873 and whose ages at marriage were stated, fifteen were under 20 years of age, viz., one aged 17 years, one aged 18 years, and thirteen aged 19 years.

As a general rule the proportional number of minors who marry is lowest in those counties where skilled labour is least in demand. Thus in the following counties, &c. the proportions per cent. among males were low. Hereford 1.9, Surrey (extra-metropolitan) 3.5, Rutland 3.8, Hants 4.2, Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) 4.3, Salop 4.3, North Wales 4.5, Westmorland 5.1, Kent (extra-metropolitan) 5.2, Berks 5.2, Dorset 5.3, Cumberland 5.5, Sussex 5.8, and Devon 5.8. The rate was highest among males, in Bedford 16.0, Leicester 13.8, Nottingham 13.4, Stafford 13.2, Derby 12.2, West Riding 11.5, Northampton 11.0, Lancaster 10.5, Warwick 10.1, Monmouth 10.1.

Among females the ratio was highest in the counties of Durham 33^{.4}, Stafford 32^{.5}, Derby 29^{.8}, West Riding of York 29^{.4}, East Riding (with York) 28^{.1}, Monmouth 28^{.1}, Leicester 27^{.9}. Nottingham 27^{.4}, and Northampton 25^{.2}. The rate was lowest in North Wales 12^{.5}, Salop 13^{.0}, London 13^{.1}, Hereford 13^{.6}, Surrey (extra-metropolitan) 13^{.9}, Cumberland 14^{.2}.

Of the 205,615 marriages contracted in 1873, 167,987 or 81 per cent. were between bachelors and spinsters, 9559 or 4.6 per cent. were between bachelors and widows, 16,918 or 8.2 per cent. were between widowers and spinsters, and 11,151 or 5.4 per cent. were between widowers and widows, so 28,069 of the *men* who married, or 13.7 per cent., were widowers, and 20,710 of the *women* who married, or 10.2 per cent., were widows.

Signature in Marriage Registers.—The state of elementary education among the people as indicated by the proportion of men and women who signed their names in writing in 1873, shows a slight improvement compared with the results of the previous year, but a comparison of the proportions in 1873 with those in 1864 shows that education is in a much more advanced state now than it was 10 years ago. Of 100 men who married in 1873, 81°2 per cent. were able to write, and of 100 women who married the proportion was 74°6. In the previous year the proportional numbers were 80°6 and 73°7 respectively. In every 10,000 men, therefore, who married in 1873, 60 more, and of every 10,000 women 90 more, signed their names in writing than was the case in 1872.

In Monmouthshire only 64 men out of every 100 were able to write, in Staffordshire the proportion was 65, in Hertfordshire and Wales 71, and in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Shropshire 72.

But education has been most neglected among women, for in South Wales only 56 *women* out of every 100 were able to write, in Staffordshire the proportion was 58, Monmouthshire 61, North Wales 63, Lancashire 64, West Riding of York 66, Durham 67, Bedford 68.

The annexed results indicate the relative progress that has been made during the last ten years in some of the counties of England and Wales; the greatest improvement having taken place in those counties where there was most room for improvement.

Marriages.

INCREASE during the last Ten Years, 1864-73, in the NUMBER of PERSONS who SIGNED the MARRIAGE REGISTER in WRITING.

Counties, &c. showing the Greatest Improvement.

MA	LES.				FEM	TALES	s.			
a ver grand and a second second second			1	Per cent.	and the second			I	er cent.	
Rutland -	1- 000	1 - 1 - 1	-	16.3	Huntingdonshire		-	-	13.2	
Bedfordshire -	-		-	11.3	Bedfordshire -	-	-		12.0	
Essex		-	-	10.4	Monmouthshire	_		-	12.8	
Huntingdonshire	-	-	-	9.7	South Wales -	-	- 10	-	11.2	
Dorsetshire -	-	-	-	9.1	North Wales	-	1_10	-	11.2	
South Wales -		- 1		8.6	Lancashire -	-	_		11.1	
Berkshire -	-	-	-	8.1	Cornwall -	- 100			10.0	
Hertfordshire	-	-	-	8.1	Worcestershire	-	- *		10.3	
Middlesex (extra-	Metro	polit	an)	8.1	Cambridgeshire	_	_		10.1	
Suffolk				8.0	Westmorland	-	-	-	0.0	

Counties, &c. showing the Least Improvement.

M	ALES	•			FEM	IALE	s.		
			P	er cent.				P	er cent.
Warwickshire	- 1.1	- 7		1.2	Rutland -	-	-		2.9
Sussex	-	-	-	2.2	Buckinghamshire	-	-	-	2.9
London -	-	-	-	2.5	Warwickshire	-	-	-	3.5
Westmorland	-	-		2.8	Northumberland	-	-	-	3.7
Durham -	-	-	10-00	2.8	London -	-	12	1000-00	4.1
Leicestershire		-	-	3.1	Herefordshire	-	_	-	4.7
Staffordshire -	19 4 - 1973	-		3.2	Durham -	-	-		5.0
Herefordshire	-	-		3.4	Shropshire -	-	-	-	5.3
Northumberland	-	-	-	3.6	North Riding	-	-	_	5.4
West Riding -	-	-	- N	3.8	Hampshire -		-		5.4

Thus out of every 100 men married in the county of Bedford, only 63.1 signed their names in writing in the marriage register in 1864, whereas in 1873 the proportional number was 74.4, so that 11.3 per cent. more men were able to sign in 1873 than was the case in 1864.

After making due allowance for differences of sex and age-for in some counties various inducements tend to raise the proportions of the living at ages 21 and under 30 above the normal average—it would be instructive to note the proportional amount of crime in those counties where elementary education has been comparatively neglected.

The effects of recent legislation in meeting the educational wants of the country will not be fully appreciated until the children of the present generation arrive at maturity. The average daily attendance in 1860 of children in schools receiving annual grants was 1,062,999. In 1873 it had risen to 1,482,480, but it is expected that under the operation of the Education Acts this average attendance will greatly increase. At the Census of 1871 it was ascertained that there were 5,374,301 children of the school ages, 3 and under 13; about one-seventh of these, it has been estimated, are children of a class above those who would attend public elementary schools, and assuming, in accordance with a statement in the Education Report, that the children only attend school for 7 years out of the 10, then there should be at least 3,224,580 under instructions in such schools, instead of 1.482,480.*

Buildings registered for Marriages.-The number of these buildings registered in 1873 was 232, bringing up the total number on the register at the end of the year to 7136. Of the 232 registered during the year 9 belonged to Presbyterians, 47 to Independents, 37 to Baptists, 1 to the United Brethren or Moravians, 9 to Roman Catholics, 2 to Unitarians, 100 to the various sects of Wesleyan Methodists, 21 to Calvinistic Methodists, 2 to the New Jerusalem Church, 1 to the Catholic and Apos-

* See Report of the Committee of Council on Education, 1874-5, pp. ix. and xiv.

tolic Church, and 3 to other places of worship. For the distribution of the 7136 buildings now on the register, under the various denominations, see Table 9.

Certified Places of Worship .- The number of places of meeting certified for religious worship during the year 1873 not being churches or chapels of the Established Church was 458. The number on the register on 31st December 1873 was 19,591. The following is a list of the various titles by which religious denominations have been certified to the Registrar General. The names printed in italics have been added since the publication of the list in the last Report.

Advents Apostolics. Armenian New Society. Baptists. Baptized Believers. Believers in Christ. Bible Christians. Bible Defence Association. Brethren. Calvinists Calvinistic Baptists. Catholic and Apostolic Church. Christadelphians. Christadelphians. Christians who object to be otherwise designated. Christian Brethren. Christian Brethren. Christian Eliasites. Christian Einastes. Christian Israelites. Christian Teetotallers. Christian Temperance Men. Christian Tunionists. Church of Scotland. Church of Christ. Church of Christ. Church of the People. Church of Procress. Church of Progress. Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion. Disciples in Christ. Disciples of Jesus Christ. Eastern Orthodox Greek Church. Episcopalian Dissenters. Evangelical Unionists. Followers of the Lord Jesus

Christ. Free Catholic Christian Church. Free Christians. Free Christian Association. Free Church. Free Church (Episcopal). Free Church of England. Free Gospel and Christian Brethren.

Free Gospel Church. Free Grace Gospel Christians. Free Union Church. General Baptist. General Baptist New Connexion. German Lutheran. German Roman Catholic. Glassites. Glory Band. Greek Catholic. Hallelujah Band. Hope Mission. Independents. Independent Religious Reformers. Independent Unionists. Inghamites. Israelites. Jews. Latter Day Saints. Modern Methodists. Moravians. Mormons. New Church. New Connexion Wesleyans. New Jerusalem Church. Old Baptists. OriginalConnexion of Wesleyans. Orthodox Eastern Church. Particular Baptists. Peculiar People. Plymouth Brethren. Presbyterian-Baptist. Presbyterian Church in England. Primitive Christians. Primitive Methodists. Progressionists. Protestant Members of the Church of England. Protestant Union. Protestant Union. Protestants adhering to Articles of Church of England, 1 to 18 inclusive, but rejecting Order and Ritual. Providence.

Quakers. Ranters. Recreative Religionists. *Reformed Church of England.* Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters. Reformers. Reform Free Church of Wes-leyan Methodists. Refuge Methodists. Revivalists. Revival Band. Roman Catholics. Salem Society. Sandemanians Sandemanians., Scotch Baptists. Second Advent Brethren. Separatists (Protestant). Seventh Day Baptists. Society of the New Church. Spiritual Church. Strict Baptists. Swedenborgians. Temperance Methodists. Testimony Congregational Ch. nion Baptists. nionists nitarians nitarian Baptists. Unitarian Baptists. Unitarian Christian. United Brethren or Moravians. United Christian Church. United Free Methodist Church. United Presbyterians. Welsh Calvinistic Methodists. Welsh Free Presbyterians. Wesleyans. Wesleyan Methodist Association.

BIRTHS.

829,778 births were registered in England and Wales during the year 1873. This is the highest number recorded, and exceeds that of the previous year by 3871. In proportion to population it was at the rate of 35.5 per 1000, nearly the same as that of 1872 (35.8) and about the same as the average of the ten previous years (35.3).

The absolute highest ratios of births to population were in the counties, &c. of Durham 45.8, Stafford 42.6, Northumberland 39.4, West Riding of York 38.9, Lancaster 38.9, Monmouth 38.5, Derby 37.6, Warwick 37.5, Leicester 37.4, and Nottingham 37.2. The absolute lowest were in those counties having a low proportion of married women at the child bearing ages, viz., Hereford 27.6, Dorset 28.9, Devon 29.8, North Wales 29.8, Sussex 29.9. and Westmorland 29.9.

Comparing the birth-rate in the different counties in 1873, with the mean rate of ten previous years, it is found that the rate was relatively high

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in the counties of Monmouth, in Stafford, and Warwick, in four of the Midland and Eastern Counties, and in nine of the North Midland, North Western, and Northern Counties; in all the remaining counties the rate was low.

The birth-rate in England still slightly exceeds that of Scotland, while on the other hand, the death-rate is rather lower in England than in Scotland. The average annual rates in the five years 1869-73 were as follows:—

a fill the prince of		ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.
Births -	1 80-1	35.3	34.6
Deaths -	-	22.0	22.4

A high birth-rate raises the proportional number of children and adults living at ages at which the mortality is low, so a large excess of births over deaths instead of increasing the mortality has the effect of lowering it. Now that the Registration Act of 1874 is in operation by which the parents or other qualified informants are bound under penalties to give the registrars notice of every birth, a comparison of the results of civil registration in the two countries will be still more interesting.

Sex.—More boys than girls are *born* every year, the boys being in the proportion of 104 to every 100 girls. The Census returns of 1871 show that there are 95 males *resident in England* to every 100 females. Including the portion of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad belonging to England, the proportional number is 97. This disparity in the proportions of the sexes is attributable to a higher rate of mortality among males, and to an excess of emigration of males over females. The proportions vary in different years and in different counties.

Taking an average of ten years, the highest proportions of boys born were in Cornwall, North Wales, Northumberland, North Riding of York, Durham, Westmoreland, and South Wales.

Children born out of Wedlock.—The number of illegitimate births registered in 1873 was 43,161, representing a proportion of $5\cdot 2$ per cent. of the total births registered. This is an improvement on the rate of the previous year, when it was $5\cdot 4$ per cent.

It is noteworthy that the proportional number of registered children born out of wedlock has steadily decreased year by year since 1863, as will be seen by the annexed figures :---

	0	Condition of the state			
Years.		C	hildren l	orn out of very 100 bis	wedlock t
1863	-	-	-	6.5	A A
1864		abert in	-	6.4	
1865			-	6.2	
1866	an h-alta	1.5%-01	15-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	6.0	
1867	had -hait	itihan g	1.1-10	5.9	
1868		199 1991 1993 - 1993	100/10/0 4910-7490	5.9	
1869		e al s- ice	vier-see	5.8	
τ870	alin-par p	1. 1. 1. 1.	1 20- 200	5.6	
1871	scha <u>-</u> felse	0.0-191		5.6	
1872	Con Saint			5.4	
1873	111 - 40 gr	niss-iqu		5.2	

In the last 29 years the rate has decreased from $7^{\circ}0$ to $5^{\circ}2$ per 100 births, or about 26 per cent. The improvement observed in recent years in the *different counties* was discussed in my two last annual reports.

DEATHS.

Under the Public Health Act of 1848, the Local Government Act of 1858, and the Public Health Act of 1872, 933 *urban* sanitary districts have been established in the municipal boroughs and other towns of England and Wales, and in addition to these there are 590 *rural* sanitary districts under the authority of Boards of Guardians.

In conformity with the terms of the Public Health Act the local sanitary authorities have from time to time appointed medical officers of health^{*} to preside over these 1523 districts, to watch over the health of the people residing within these areas, and to carry on the great work of sanitary reform.

In many of these urban districts there are traces of the good effects of the remedial work of some of these sanitary *præsidia*. Impure water supply has been stopped, overcrowding lessened, defective drainage remedied, and death-rates have consequently been reduced.

But just as the physician, besides being called upon to heal, has sometimes to administer a prophylactic to prevent others being infected, so it will be the duty of local sanitary authorities—acting upon the principle that prevention is better than cure—to appoint medical health officers before the populations have crowded into dense districts, and to watch over the formation of new towns: this is, in fact, the duty of the *rural* sanitary authorities.

When *remedial* measures attacking the existing agencies that are unfavourable to health, and other *preventive* measures are in operation all over the country, the effects will doubtless be made manifest in a more marked reduction of the death-rate of all England; but before all the practical good that is promised can be effected the medical officers of health will probably have to be armed with still greater legislative authority, so that none of their important recommendations may be neglected.

The deaths registered in England and Wales in 1873 were 492,520, a number differing but little from that registered in the previous year. The number in proportion to population was $21^{\cdot}1$ per 1000, the mean of the ten previous years being $22^{\cdot}6$, the rate of mortality in 1873 was, therefore, $1^{\cdot}5$ per 1000 of population below the average, and indicates a more satisfactory state of the public health than that which existed in previous years.

The history of death-rates in the various towns and districts of England has been recorded in my annual reports for a period extending over 36 years, and from time to time it has been pointed out that the variations from such disturbing causes as sex and age are confined within comparatively narrow limits—especially the element of sex—and do not affect the general mortality of *persons at all ages* to such an extent as to interfere with its value as a sure indicator of the prevalence of conditions prejudicial to life; and recent investigations have confirmed this, and shown that the ratio of deaths to population *at all ages* may be taken as a fair indication of the sanitary condition of the population. Wherever the general mortality is high, agencies are to be found at work unfavorable to health, and the town or district requires the attention of the medical officer of health, but statists have long considered the general death-rate

* The total number of these officers is unknown, as in appointing medical officers of health the sanitary authorities are only required to report to the Local Government Board those *cases* where it is proposed to obtain repayment of a moiety of the salary of the officer from the Parliamentary grant. The number of *cases*, in which one or more medical officers have been appointed, thus reported up to 31st December 1874 was 727, viz., 360 appointed by rural authorities, 287 by urban authorities, and 80 by combined authorities. In addition to these is a large number of medical officers, unreported. The number of *cases* in which Inspectors of Nuisances have been thus reported was 752.

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as only a preliminary test, to be followed up by further research relating to the mortality of children and adults at different ages, and by different diseases.

Sex and Age.—The deaths of 254,985 males and 237,535 females were registered in 1873 being in the proportion of 107 deaths of the former to 100 deaths of the latter. The rate of mortality per 1000 of population was 22.4 for males, and 19.8 for females. The rate varies considerably at the different ages. Among males under 5 years of age it was 66.5 per 1000 living at that age: at the age 5-10 the proportional number was 6.0, and at 10-15, when the mortality of *childhood* reaches its minimum, it was 3.7. After that age the rate increases at each period of age in the tables.

Among females the mortality under 5 years of age was 56.5 per 1000, at 5-10 it was 5.6, and at 10-15 it was 3.6.

The rate of mortality of children (males and females) at each of these three periods of age $(\circ-5, 5-1\circ, \text{ and } 1\circ-15)$ was $61 \cdot 5, 5 \cdot 8, \text{ and } 3 \cdot 6$. Comparing these rates with those for the seventeen years 1838-54—on which the English Life Table is based, and which differ but little from the average rates of the twenty-five years 1848-72—the mortality in the year 1873, at these ages, is found to be comparatively low. To what extent the mortality is under or over the average at the different ages will be seen by the subjoined results.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Leste		ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 Persons living.						
Ages.	DEATHS registered in 1873.	In 1873.	In the 17 Years 1838-54. On which rate the ENGLISH LIFE TABLE is based.	In the 25 Years 1843-72.				
ALL AGES -	492,520	21.1	22.5	22.4				
0	194,379	61.5	67.4	67.9				
5	16,195	5.8	9.2	8.3				
10	9,075	3.6	5.3	4.8				
15	26,987	6.3	8.4	7.7				
25	31,084	9.0	10.3	9.9				
35	33,055	12.5	12.8	12.7				
45	35,850	17.5	17.2	17.0				
55	42,879	31.1	29.9	30.1				
65	51,790	65.8	63.2	62.0				
75	39,425	141.0	140.3	139.6				
85	11,125	298.0	288.2	288*3				
95&upwds.	675	468.1	435.0	427.0				

Tables 26 and 27,* which show the rate of mortality at different ages in the Registration divisions and counties of England, will be studied with interest.

* See Preliminary Tables appended, pp. xci. and xcii.

The deaths of children under one year of age, chiefly from premature birth, debility, whooping-cough, convulsive diseases, and diarrheea (the latter disease often being brought about through bad feeding), contribute largely to increase the general rate of mortality. Of the 492,520 deaths registered in England in 1873 no less than 123,768, or 25 per cent. were those of infants, and this high proportion is greatly exceeded in the large towns. It is gratifying, however, to know that the causes which lead to the regrettable high rate of mortality among children are now receiving full attention from the medical officers of health. Sanitary measures are arresting the ravages of diseases so destructive to childhood, and when the Artisans Dwellings Act comes into operation these officers will be enabled to condemn "unhealthy areas,"" but the unwholesome atmosphere in neighbourhoods that must almost of necessity remain comparatively densely populated, the want of sufficient space round the dwellings of the poor, the absence of proper maternal care in the large manufacturing districts, and other causes so prejudicial to the rearing of children over which the health officer has less control-all these still tend to keep up a high death-rate at the ages under 5, and he will be the greatest sanitary reformer of his age who can most successfully combat the unnatural surroundings which are so prejudicial to childhood in town populations.

Seasons.—In the first quarter of 1873 the health of the people was comparatively good, the annual rate of mortality for the three months being $23 \circ 0$ per 1000 of population, or 1.9 below the average of 36 years. The mean temperature of the air, and the rain-fall deviated very little from the average. In the second quarter of the year when the mean temperature and the rain-fall were each about one degree below the average, the mortality was also low, being at the annual rate of $20^{\circ}4$, against an averagerate of $22^{\circ}0$. In the third quarter of the year the death-rate (19.5) was also below the average ($20^{\circ}6$), the mean temperature and the rain-fall both being about the average. In the last quarter of the year the mortality was at the annual rate of $21^{\circ}5$, differing little from the average of 36 years. The rain-fall was $1^{\circ}6$ inches below the average, the mean temperature was about the average.

Detailed information respecting the meteorology in the four quarters of 1873 is contained in the "Summary of the Quarterly Reports" given in subsequent pages xxvi-lvi, and in Mr. Glashier's remarks on pages lxiii-lxiv.

Locality.—The death-rate of England and Wales in the year 1873 was 21'1 per 1000 of population; the rates differed in the various counties, but only in London, in eleven English counties, and in South Wales was this rate exceeded; in the remaining counties the mortality was below 21 per 1000, and it is noteworthy that the eleven counties showing these comparatively high rates contain the towns of Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Leicester, Derby, Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, Sunderland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, and Newport.

A comparison of the mortality per 1000 of children under 5 years of age, in each of the 10 years 1841-50, and 1861-70, and in 1873, in these counties, &c. is subjoined.

* Dr. Seaton, the Medical Officer of Health for the borough of Nottingham in a recent report on the sanitary condition of the town states, that much has been done to improve the health of the old town, not only in the sewering and paving of its filthy courts, but in the pulling down of houses which obstructed the admission of light and air; "that " much, however, still remains to be done, may be judged of by the fact that there still " exist as many as 8000 ' back to back ' houses, a great number of which are situated " in narrow, unventilated courts, and alleys. All ' back to back ' houses, are, from a " sanitary point of view, to be strongly condemned; their construction is such as to

" render the free circulation of air impossible."

and the

Deaths.

Counties, &c.		DEATH-RATE of CHILDREN under 5 Years of Age, per 1000 living at that Age.					
		In the 10 Years 1841-50.	In the 10 Years 1861–70.	In the Year 1873.			
London		80.0	81.6	71.9			
Stafford	-	67.0	77.2	70.7			
Warwick	-	75.7	74.0	73.6			
Leicester	-	64.5	71.1	70.3			
Derby	-	59.6	61.0	60.4			
Lancaster	-	96.8	91.0	82.6			
West Riding of York -		71.3	80.4	74.2			
East Riding of York -	-	74.2	70.6	61.4			
Durham	-	68.0	74.2	79.9			
Northumberland	-	61.3	70.9	75.4			
Cumberland	-	58.3	60.0	59.8			
Monmouth	-	69.4	63.0	62.1			
South Wales	-	53.0	57.2	55.4			

Comparing the mortality in the two decennial periods an improvement is observed only in Warwick, Lancaster, East Riding of York, and Monmouth.

Although much has been done recently towards improving the sanitary condition of our large towns, the returns for the present year show that there are causes of sickness and death within our control yet to be grappled with. For the death-rates of these towns at all ages in 1873, see the reprint of my annual Summary for London and other large cities, and also the reprint of my Quarterly Returns herewith appended, pp. xxvi-lxii.

Measuring the mortality of infant life (o-1) in some of the large towns by the number of births, it appears that to every 1000 births registered in Bristol there were 157 deaths of infants, in London the proportional number was 159, in Norwich 159, Sunderland 163, Oldham 169, Nottingham 172, Hull 174, Wolverhampton 175, Birmingham 180, Sheffield 180, Salford 185, Newcastle-on-Tyne 186, Leeds 192, Manchester 198, Leicester 213, and Liverpool 213.

A certain amount of mortality over and above that ruling in rural districts—even under the best sanitary organization—will, it is to be feared, remain in the large towns, but by judicious arrangements the mortality among children under 5 years of age might be greatly reduced.

The rate of mortality in fourteen of the large English towns, among children under 5 years of age, in the year 1873, was lowest in Portsmouth 54.1, Norwich is second on the list 57.7, London is third 71.9, then follow Sunderland 74.6, Nottingham 81.8, Oldham 83.5, Liverpool 86.8, Birmingham 88.5, Leeds 90.7, Sheffield (1874) 91.7, Leicester 95.2, Newcastle-on-Tyne 98.7, Salford 98.9, and Manchester 100.5.

As regards Portsmouth the medical officer of health for this borough, in his report for the year 1873, directs attention to the fact that it has a lower general rate of mortality than the other large towns. This was supposed to be owing to the presence of a large number of soldiers and sailors, but in a subsequent report he gives the mortality exclusive of these classes and shows that this assumption was not correct. He states that he believes "the dockyard has a much more decided effect, and that " too in a way which is directly beneficial. A large manufactory giving " steady remunerative employment to 5500 of the better class of artisans, " who, while at work, are not weakened by over-crowding, want of proper " ventilation, and those mechanical conveniences which are frequently " essential to the health of the workmen employed, and which offers no " inducement to the mother to neglect her children during the hours " of labour, must have a directly beneficial effect on a large portion of " the community; probably in this instance, on at least one fifth of " the whole town. In this, the surest of methods, it will reduce mor-" tality. Another cause, I believe, is that the temperature is warmer and " more equable than that observed in the other towns, even along the " South Coast."

As has been pointed out in my previous reports some indication of any sanitary improvement in towns is afforded by the mortality at all ages from fever. Liverpool, Leeds, and Manchester are examples of the improvement that can be effected in this respect. The annexed results show to what extent the large towns have suffered from this disease in each of the four years 1870-73; they are arranged in the order of the mortality observed in 1873.

MORTALITY FROM FEVER IN LARGE TOWNS.

	1	DEATHS FRO	Average Annual	Mortali per 1000		
Borougns, &c.	1870 (52 Weeks).	1871 (52 Weeks).	1872 (52 Weeks).	1873 (53 Weeks).	Deaths in 4 Years 1870–73.	Populati in the Year 187
London	. 2053	1746	1340	1549	1672	•45
Sunderland -	58	221	106	53	110	•51
Bristol	120	116	83	106	106	•56
Birmingham -	233	184	188	205	203	•57
Leicester	. 50	76	70	63	65	.60
Liverpool -	. 900	888	441	314	636	•61
Salford	131	85	86	88	98	•66
Norwich	. 71	39	55	61	57	•74
Leeds	. 339	331	295	210	294	•76
Nottingham -	. 116	106	77	70	92	•77
Manchester -	465	377	248	288	345	•80
Bradford	. 194	134	133	128	147	.80
Newcastle-on-Tyne	133	99	84	111	107	•82
Portsmouth -	- 93	75	121	100	97	•84
Sheffield	- 340	221	242	238	260	•92
Hull	- 117	105	171	122	129	•94
Wolverhampton	- 62	54	33	83	58	1.17

In the "Summary of the Quarterly Reports" subsequently given (pp. xxvi-lxii) will be found detailed remarks upon the sanitary condition of different localities as indicated by their death-rate in each quarter of 1873, together with such conclusions relative to the marriages and births as seemed to be deducible from the observed facts. And with regard to the large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, of which a selection of twenty-one has been made, with London at their head, I have nothing now to add to the comments in the Annual Summary of the Weekly Returns for 1873, hereto appended (pp. lvii-lxii).

Deaths in Public Institutions.—44,480 or 9 per cent. of the total deaths in the year 1873 occurred in 1300 of the principal public institutions in England and Wales. Of these 44,480 deaths, 29,016 or 65 per cent. occurred in 720 workhouses, 11,209 or 25 per cent. in 501 hospitals, and 4255 or 10 per cent. in 79 lunatic asylums. Only those deaths registered in workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums are returned, inasmuch as the mortality of the respective sub-districts in which they are situated is disturbed principally by these three classes of institutions. Of the patients in hospitals the deaths of males are double those of females ; probably the occupations of working men render them more liable to disease and injury than the occupations of women. In recent years additional accommodation has been afforded for the sick by means of cottage XXXVI. b

xviii Deaths.—Progress of Registration.—United Kingdom.

hospitals, and to this cause the increase during the last five years in the total number of hospitals, from 241 in 1869, to 501 in 1873, is chiefly attributable. Including these cottage hospitals, where the accommodation for the sick is comparatively small, there was, in England and Wales, one hospital to every 46,620 of population, in London the proportion was one hospital to every 40,928 of population. In the South Eastern Counties the accommodation provided was one hospital for every 25,541 population. To each hospital in each of the other groups of counties the proportion of population was 49,278 in the South Midland, 53,775 in the Eastern, 34,390 in the South Western, 48,889 in the West Midland, 62,397 in the North Midland, 72,913 in the North Western, 69,196 in Yorkshire, 47,791 in the Northern Counties, and 51,854 in Wales.

As explained in an introductory note (p. 99) the Table of deaths registered in the principal public institutions situate within the several districts and sub-districts (pp. 100-118) will afford the means of correcting the death-rates, and so will be invaluable for purposes of local inquiry. Obviously, there is great disparity in the facilities the sick populations of different parts of the country have of access to institutions for the relief of their necessities.

A reprint of the table, published in my annual summary for 1873, showing the number of deaths registered in *all* the public institutions of *London* is appended to this report.* In the 53 weeks of that year 13,101deaths were registered in 149 public institutions. Of every 1000 of these deaths, 565 occurred in fifty-six workhouses, 5 occurred in twelve prisons, 5 in two military asylums, 317 in thirty-four general hospitals, 45 in twenty-four hospitals for special diseases, 6 in five lying-in-hospitals, 16 in four naval and military hospitals, 10 in three hospitals for foreigners, and 31 in nine lunatic asylums.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION.

Names on the Registers, and Searches.--The names of all persons whose marriages, births, and deaths, have been recorded in the registers during the last $36\frac{1}{2}$ years are, for the convenience of public reference, inscribed in alphabetical Indexes deposited at this office.

From the middle of the year 1837 to the end of the year 1865 the Indexes are in *manuscript*. For the years 1866-73, the Indexes are *printed*. 50,493,226 names—of which 1,733,528 were entered in 1873 are now indexed.

The annual number of searches at this office in the five years 1843-7 exclusive of searches in non-parochial registers, and of searches for purposes connected with the Factory Acts—averaged 778, whereas in the five years 1868-72, the average annual number was 15,057. In 1873 the number was 19,907. The amount of fees received and paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer for searches and certificates in the year 1873 was 3,142l. 9s. 6d.

For a complete list of all the public registers and records in my custody, I refer to my 34th Annual Report (pp. xxi-ii).

UNITED KINGDOM.

The population of the United Kingdom estimated by the respective Registrars General of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to the middle of the year 1873 was 32,124,598. The emigration statistics of Ireland show that 90,149 natives left that country during the year 1873, against 78,102 in the previous year. The estimated population of Ireland in 1873 was 5,337,261 or 34,938 less than in the previous year.

* See page c, Table 37.

The number of births registered in Ireland in 1873 was only 144,377 or $27 \cdot 1$ per 1000 of population, the number of deaths registered was 97,537 or $18 \cdot 3$ per 1000. The excess of births over deaths registered was 46,840. The number of marriages returned was only 25,730, the marriage-rate being 9.6 per 1000. The above numbers are considerably understated, and the Registrar General of Ireland in his last report again directs attention to the defective state of civil registration.

The estimated population of Scotland in 1873 was 3,430,923. The birth and death rates differ but little from those of England, but while the birth-rate of Scotland is nearly the same as that of England, the marriage-rate in the two countries differs considerably, as will be seen by the subjoined figures :—

Perso	ns married to .	1000 persons hving.
	England.	Scotland.
-	17.3	14.4
1990 - 1	17.5	14.8
-	17.5	14.6
	16.2	13.8
11	16.1	13.2
-	15.9	13•4
-	16.1	14°2
	16.7	14.2
	17.5	15.0
1	17.6	15.6
	Perso.	England. - 17.3 - 17.5 - 17.5 - 16.5 - 16.1 - 15.9 - 16.1 - 16.7 - 17.5

This is probably owing to the difference in the marriage laws of the two countries, for marriage in Scotland can be contracted without registration.

THE ARMY.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has favoured me with returns, for the year 1873, relating to the army. The average strength of the army at home and abroad was 188,379, and the number of deaths was 2139; the rate of mortality was therefore 11.4 per 1000 of mean strength, against 13.8 in 1872.

At home, the average strength was 100,583, the deaths were 931, and the rate of mortality per 1000 of mean strength was 9.6 among officers, and 9.2 among non-commissioned officers and men, against an annual average of 9.2 and 11.4 respectively in the twelve years 1861-72.

Abroad, the average strength was 87,796, the deaths were 1208, and the rate of mortality per 1000 of mean strength was 12°1 among officers, and 13°8 among non-commissioned officers and men, against an annual average of 14°0 and 19°3 respectively, in the twelve years 1861-72. So the mortality of the army, both at home and abroad, was below the average. A striking reduction in the mortality of non-commissioned officers and men at home is observed since the year 1868 when the rate fell from 12°3 per 1000, to 11°4 in 1870, and to 9°0 in 1872.

THE NAVY.

In the Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the year 1873, it is stated that the total force afloat was 45,440, and that the deaths were 378, so that the rate of mortality was $8\cdot3$ per 1000 or nearly the same as in the previous year.

b 2

xx The Navy.—Births and Deaths of British Subjects at Sea.

The number of deaths from disease was 274, and from wounds, injuries, and drowning 104. The death-rate from disease was $6 \cdot 0$ per 1000, and from violence $2 \cdot 3$ per 1000, against $5 \cdot 7$ and $2 \cdot 5$ respectively in 1872.

Out of the 274 deaths from disease 24 were referred to enteric fever, 32 to yellow fever, 16 to remittent fever, 39 to consumption, 20 to heart disease, 21 to pneumonia, 16 to dysentry, 10 to stomach disease, 8 to kidney disease, and 5 to delirium tremens. In every 100 deaths 27.5 were from wounds, injuries, or drowning.

The lowest ratio of sickness in 1873 was on the south-east coast of America; the highest in the irregular force.

The mean force employed on the *home* station was 22,400, and the deaths were 138, being in the proportion of 6.1 per 1000.

The annexed Table shows the mortality at the different Stations during the years 1872 and 1873:—

		5.16	DEAT	as per :	1,000 F	orce.		
		In the Years 1872 and 1873.						
STATIONS.		om ease.	Wou Injuri	om inds, es, and vning.		from auses.	Total from All Causes.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.		
		-						
Home	4.9	4.5	1.3	1.2	6.2	6.1	9.3*	
Mediterranean	5.8	3.2	1.6 -	1.9	7.4	5.4	7.8	
North America and West Indies	6.4	14.4	3.1	2.3	9.2	16.7	12.4	
South-east Coast of America	7.5	4.2	1.2	1.2	9.0	6*3	23.24	
Pacific	4.0	4.2	4.2	•5	8.2	5.2	8.8	
West Coast of Africa & Cape of Good Hope	13.7	22.1	2.2	6.2	15.9	28.4	21.4	
East Indies	8.6	7.2	4.0	6.1	12.6	13.3	14.2	
China	2.9	5.9	2.6	2.7	5.2	8.6	18.6	
Australia	6•3	0.9	1.8	2.9	8.1	3.8	11.1	
Irregular	6.7	5.2	5.6	2.9	12:3	8.4	9.4	
Total	5.2	6.0	2.3	2.2	8.2	8.3	11.0	

* Including the deaths by the loss of Her Majesty's ship Captain. † Including the deaths by the loss of Her Majesty's ship Bombay.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

Marine Register Book.—The number of returns forwarded to me by captains or commanding officers of British vessels relating to births and deaths occurring at sea among English subjects is incomplete. Particulars of only 80 of such births and 245 of such deaths were reported to me in 1873, whereas the number of births and deaths of British subjects at sea reported to the Registrar-General of Merchant Shipping and Seamen was 309 and 1201 respectively. These records will be more complete now that the Registration Act of 1874 is in operation, for by the 37th section of that Act every captain or master, or other person having charge of a ship and failing to forward the necessary particulars, is liable to a penalty not exceeding 5l. for each offence.

Mercantile Marine.—The number of mariners at sea, exclusive of masters, in the year 1873, as reported by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, was 202,239. The deaths were 5393, and the rate of mortality was therefore 26.6 per 1000 strength : this rate is considerably above the average (21.4) of 22 years.

The number of mariners in the merchant service, exclusive of masters, whose deaths were referred to drowning, together with the mortality by drowning in the Royal Navy in each of the years 1866–73, are shown in the annexed Table.

DEATHS h	ŊУ	DROWNING	in	the	Eight	Years	1866 - 73.	
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			MERCHANT SERVICE.						ROYAL NAVY.			
YEARS.			Deaths.		Mortality per 1000 Strength.			and the state		Mortality		
Strength.	By Wreck.	By Acci- dent.	Total.	By Wreck.	By Acci- dent.	Total.	Strength.	Deaths.	per 1000 Strength			
1866	-	196,371	1171	1219	2390	6.0	6.2	12.2	49,475	65	1.3	
1867	-	196,340	1808	1105	2913	9.2	₹5.6	14.8	51,000	82	1.6	
1868	-	197,502	1785	1141	2926	9.0	5.8	14.8	51,220	78	1.2	
1869	-	195,490	1770	1069	2839	9.0	5.2	14.5	48,820	75	1.2	
1870	-	195,962	1655	989	2644	8.2	5.0	13.5	46,710	564*	12.1	
1871	-	199,738	1500	976	2476	7.5	4.9	12.4	47,460	49	1.0	
1872	-	203,720	1324	973	2297	6.2	4.8	11.3	46,830	67	1.4	
Averag the 7 Y 1866-7	ears	}197,875	1573	1068	2641	7.9	5.4	13.3	48,788	140	2.9	
1873	-	202,239	2231	1032	3263	11.0	5.1	16.1	45,440	48	1.1	

* Including the deaths by the loss of Her Majesty's ships "Captain" and "Slaney."

The average annual mortality by drowning in the merchant service in the seven years 1866-72 was 13.3 per 1000 strength. Two thirds of the total deaths by drowning—5.4 per 1000—were called accidental, and this excessive mortality shows great carelessness of precautionary measures on the part of the owners, the masters, or the men. The average annual rate of mortality by wreck was 8 per 1000, but even this high rate was exceeded in the year 1873, when 2231 lives were lost by wreck alone out of a strength of 202,239, representing a mortality of 1.1 per 1000.

The total loss by drowning in 1873 was 3263 or 16.1 per 1000, and includes 1032, or 5.1 per 1000, by accident.

In the 8 years 1866-73, no less than 21,748 lives were lost by drowning, 13,244 by wreck and 8504 by accident.

It is gratifying to know that much of this deplorable sacrifice of human life is likely to cease when the "Merchant Shipping Act of 1875"* comes into operation. By this Act much time will be saved in bringing about the detention of unseaworthy ships, and the owners or masters will be compelled to use all reasonable efforts to insure the seaworthiness of their ships. If a ship is hereafter sent to sea in an unseaworthy state, or is not kept in a proper condition, the representatives of seamen will have a right of action for damages, and heavy penalties are also provided against sending ships to sea to the danger of human life.

The average annual rate of mortality by drowning in the seven years 1866-72 in the Royal Navy was 2.9 per 1000 strength, thus the risk of death by drowning in the Merchant Service is more than four times as great as it is in the Royal Navy.

* See Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 88. To continue in force until the first day of October 1876.

European States .- Increase or Decrease of Population. xxiii

WILLS.

Mr. Leslie in his annual report of Judicial Statistics for 1873, publishes a return from the Chief Registrar of the Court of Probate, showing that the "number of probates and administrations granted at the Principal Registry during the year was 16,010. The value of the effects was sworn under 70,576,080l.

The returns furnished by the district Registrars record the number of probates and letters of administration granted in the 40 district registries during the year as 25,249. The value of the property under which these probates and administrations were sworn was 48,811,011l.

The results for the Principal and District Registries combined were probates and administrations 41,259—value of effects sworn under 119,387,091l. The average value of each being 2894l. against 2864l. in the previous year. The proportion of the cases in which people above the age of 21 left wills, or left estates on which letters of administration were taken was 1 in 6, or 16° o per cent.

Printed Calendars of all grants of probates and administrations from the year 1858 to the present time, showing the names and descriptions of the testators and intestates alphabetically arranged, together with other particulars, are deposited for public reference at this office.

EUROPEAN STATES.

The details relating to vital statistics in Foreign States will be found in a series of tables on pages cxxiii-cxxviii. The annexed Table shows the annual rates per 1000 of population of persons married, births, and deaths in the various States from which returns have been received.

	AVERAGE	ANNUAL R.	ATES per 1000 POPULATION in the Years 1853-73.						
Countries.	PERSONS	MARRIED.	BIR	THS.	DEATHS.				
na fain lan una m Infrenza a in ain	In the 20 Years 1853–72.	In the Year 1873.	In the 20 Years 1853–72.	In the Year 1873.	In the 20 Years 1853–72.	In the Year 1873.			
England and Wales	16.9	17.6	34.8	35.5	22.4	21.1			
Denmark	15.9	16.2	31.6	30.7	20.3	19.7			
Sweden	14.1	14.6	32.0	30.8	20*4	17.2			
Austria	17.3	18.2	40.2	40.3	31.9	38.5			
Prussia	17•1	20.3	37•7	39.7	27.2	28.0			
The Netherlands -	15.9	17.0	34*3	36.0	25.7	24.0			
France	15.9	17.8	26.1	26.2	24.4	23*2			
Spain*	15.1	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	37.2		29.7				
Italy*	15.4	15.8	37.4	36.3	30.2	30.0			

EUROPEAN STATES.

 \ast The mean annual rates for Spain are for the ten years 1861-70, those for Italy are for the ten years 1863-72.

In comparing the average annual results in the 20 years 1853-72 with those for the year 1873, it must be borne in mind that deaths in war contributed to raise the mortality unduly in Austria in 1866, in Prussia in 1866, 1870, and 1871, and in France in 1870 and 1871. For explanation as to any remarkable increase in the respective rates from epidemics, see notes at foot of Tables, pp. exxiv-exxviii. The marriage rate was highest in Prussia and Austria, and lowest in Sweden and Italy in the year 1873. The rates in Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, and Italy, were not only higher in 1873 than the average, but higher than the proportions in 1872. In France the marriage rate in 1873 (17.8), although higher than the average, was considerably lower than in 1872, when it was $10^{\circ}5$.

considerably lower than in 1872, when it was 19.5. The highest birth-rates were in Austria $(40\cdot3)$ and Prussia $(39\cdot7)$, this is a natural sequel to the high marriage-rates in these two States, but the States with the *lowest* marriage-rates, which were Sweden and Italy, did not afford the lowest birth-rates, for the lowest birth-rate was in France $(26\cdot2)$. Sweden had a *comparatively* low birth-rate, while Italy had a high birth-rate. Probably all the marriages are not at present registered in Italy.

The death-rate in 1873 in each of the European States arranged in order of mortality was:—Sweden 17.2, Denmark 19.7, England 21.1, France 23.2, the Netherlands 24.0, Prussia 28.0, Italy 30.0, and Austria 38.5. In Austria the rate greatly exceeded the average (31.9), and in Prussia the mortality slightly exceeded the average (27.2). The mortality in 1873 in the other States was below the average.

INCREASE OF DECREASE OF POPULATION.

Population increases by the excess of births over deaths, and by the excess of immigration over emigration. On the other hand, the population may *decrease* by an excess of deaths over births, and of emigration over immigration.

Acquisition or loss of territory by some of the European States has interfered with the comparison of the annual rates of increase of population in recent years.

ANNUAL RATE per Cent.	of INCREASE of POPULATION in each of Nine	
	EUROPEAN STATES.	

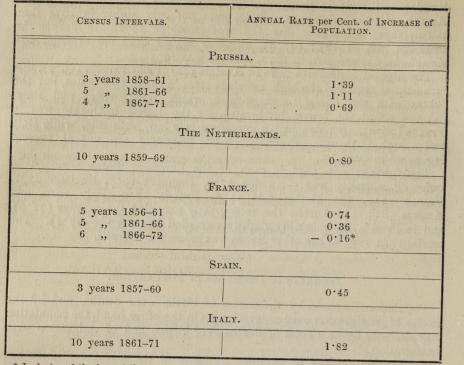
CENSUS INTERVALS.	ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of INCREASE of POPULATION.
CHABOS HAIMA,	TOTOLATION
These interest	AND WALES.
ENGLAND	AND WALLES.
10 years 1841-51	1.22
10 , 1851-61	1.14
10 , 1861-71	1.53
10 ,, 1001 11	
, Der	NMARK.
	1.00
5 years 1850–55	1.28
5 ,, 1855-60	1.41
10 " 1860–70	1.02
Sw	YEDEN.
5 years 1850-55	0.89
5 ,, 1855-60	1.17
10 " 1860–70	0.77
	ISTRIA.
A	DIRIA.
12 years 1857–69	0.80
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TXII

Increase or Decrease of Population.

Increase or Decrease of Population.

RATE per Cent. of Increase in Nine European States-cont.



* Inclusive of the loss of the territories of Alsace-Lorraine the annual rate of decrease per cent. in the six years 1866-72 was 0.89.

Note.—The above rates have been deduced from the returns of population received from the different countries. In some cases the population is estimated to the middle of the census years, see detailed Tables, pages exxiv-exxvii. These results may therefore be found to differ slightly from the annual rates of increase per cent. published in the respective census returns of the different countries.

In the five years '1856-61 the annual rate of increase per cent. of population in France was 0.74. In the five years which succeeded (1861-66) the population increased at the rate of 0.36 per cent. After allowing for diminution of population by the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, the population in the six years 1866-72, owing to an excessively low birth-rate, and to a comparatively high death-rate among children,[†] decreased at the annual rate of 0.16 per cent. There are on an average but 319 children born in wedlock in France to every 100 marriages, whereas in England the proportional number is 406.

The enumerated population of Austria, including Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, but excluding the Italian States, was 32,618,002 in 1857, and 35,904,435 in 1869; the increase of population being at the annual rate of 0.80 per cent. Excluding Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, as well as the States of Italy, the enumerated population of Austria was 18,224,500 in 1857, and 20,395,083 in 1869; the increase of population being at the annual rate of 0.94 per cent. These populations include the army.

[†] The mortality of children under 5 years of age, in Paris, in the year 1873, was 10[•]6 per cent. of the numbers living at that age. In London in 1873, the mortality at that age was 7[•]2 per cent. In the five years 1856-60 the annual rate of mortality per cent. of children under 5 years of age in France was 7[•]9. In 1871 (the year of the siege) it was 10[•]1 per cent. of population, but in 1872 it fell to 6[•]8 per cent. In England the rate declined from 6[•]8 per cent. in the ten years 1851-60, to 6[•]2 in 1873. The ages of the 84,713 persons whose deaths were registered in the department of the Seine in 1870 (the first year of the war) are not given in the Official Returns of France. In Prussia the population increased in the three years 1858-61 at the rate of $1\cdot39$ per cent.; in the five years 1861-67 the increase was at the annual rate of $1\cdot11$ per cent.; and in the four years 1867-71 it was $0\cdot69$ per cent.

The population of Denmark increased in the five years 1850-55 at the rate of 1.28 per cent. per annum; in the next five years 1855-60 it increased at the rate of 1.41, and in the ten years 1860-70 the annual rate of increase, decreased, and was only 1.05 per cent.

In Sweden, for the same periods as for Denmark, the annual rates of increase per cent. were \circ 89, 1.17, and \circ 77 respectively.

The Netherlands show an increase of population between the Censuses of 1859-69 of 0.80 per cent. per annum.

In Italy the annual rate per cent. of increase of population between the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 was 1.82.

No enumerations of the population have been taken in Spain since those of 1857 and 1860 when the annual rate of increase per cent. was 0.45.

I have the honour to be,

Sir.

Your faithful servant, GEORGE GRAHAM, *Registrar-General.*

xxiv

QUARTERLY REPORTS, 1873.*

First Quarter.-January, February, March.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the marriages of 116,156 persons, the births of 284,779 children, and the deaths of 184,674 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending 31st March 1873. The natural increase of population was thus 100,105.

ENGLAND.—The Returns of marriages, births, and deaths are almost all equally favourable. The marriage-rate has completely recovered from the depression of the year 1869; the births of the first ninety days of 1873 greatly exceeded, while the deaths were below the average. The people were unusually healthy, especially in the towns. The subsidence of epidemics, the abundant rain-fall, and the absence of nights of excessively low temperature, contributed, with the increased attention to hygienic measures, to this result; as, through rises of wages, their influence was not overwhelmed, though it was counteracted, by the high prices of the necessaries of life. Meat, bread, potatoes were dear, but their cost bore no proportion to the rise in the cost of coal, which was at a famine price, though the deaths by cold weather were less numerous than might have been expected.

Marriages.—The number of persons married during the first quarter of the year 1873 was 82,434, giving a rate per 1000 persons living of 14.3, or 0.5 above the average rate for the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1863-72, and higher than in the March quarter of any year since 1866. Of the eleven Registration Divisions the South-western alone exhibited a decrease from its average number of marriages for the three previous corresponding quarters. In the Northern Division the numbers exceeded the average by nearly one fifth. The counties showing the greatest excess were Huntingdonshire, Buckinghamshire, Staffordshire, Cumberland, Bedfordshire, and Durham. In thirteen counties the marriages fell short of their average numbers, the deficiency being relatively greatest in Oxfordshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Monmouthshire. In the last-mentioned county during several previous quarters the marriages had largely exceeded the average.

Births.-In the first quarter of 1873, 215,744 births were registered. giving an annual birth-rate of 37.5 per 1000, or 1.2 higher than the rate in the previous corresponding quarter, and o'5 above the mean rate for the March quarter in the ten years 1863-72. The most remarkable increase was shown in the county of Durham, where the births exceeded the average of the three previous corresponding quarters by nearly 20 per cent. Large additions have probably been made to the population of this county during the last year through immigration consequent upon the demand for labour in the coal mines and iron works. The excess over the average was also considerable in the East Riding of Yorkshire, Cumberland, Northumberland, the Extra-Metropolitan part of Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, and Cambridgeshire, but in none of these counties was the per-centage of increase equal to half that in Durham. The births fell below the average of the three previous corresponding quarters generally throughout the South-eastern and South-western Divisions, and also in the counties of Hereford, Westmorland, Norfolk, Rutland, Leicester, Lincoln. and in North Wales. In the eighteen large towns furnishing weekly

* Reprinted from the "Quarterly Returns" of 1873.

returns the birth-rates averaged $40 \circ 0$ per 1000. They ranged from $35 \cdot 2$ in Norwich and $35 \cdot 6$ in Nottingham, to $45 \cdot 8$ in Salford and $49 \cdot 4$ in Sunderland. In London the rate was $38 \cdot 4$. In the fifty towns ranking next in population after the eighteen largest the average birth-rate was $38 \cdot 8$. The lowest rates were $26 \cdot 0$ in Bath, $28 \cdot 7$ in Hastings, and $29 \cdot 6$ in Brighton; and the highest $49 \cdot 0$ in Dudley, $49 \cdot 4$ in Wigan, and $49 \cdot 6$ in Gateshead.

Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths amounted during the 90 days of the quarter to $8_{3,312}$ or 926 per day. The number of emigrants of British origin, who sailed from ports in the United Kingdom at which Government Emigration officers are stationed, was 29,486, of whom 17,269 were of English, 2162 of Scotch, and 10,055 of Irish origin. In the previous corresponding quarter the number of British emigrants was 25,660, comprising 15,060 English, 1942 Scotch, and 8658 Irish. The proportions of English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants last quarter to the respective populations of England, Scotland, and Ireland were as follow: English 739, Scotch 630, and Irish 1881 per million persons. Of the 29,486 emigrants the United States attracted 23,131, British North America 293, the Australian Colonies 4396; the remaining 1666 went to other places.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat for the three months ending 31st March was 55s. 10d. per quarter, differing by only 6d. from the average price for the March quarter of 1872, when it was 55s. 4d. During the two years (1871-2) of high prices no great fluctuations have occurred in the quarterly average prices of wheat, the highest average having been 59s. 9d. in the June quarter of 1871, and the lowest 55s. 4d., as above stated, in the March quarter of 1872. Potatoes (best Regents) reached the high average price of 207s. per ton at the Borough and Spitalfields Markets, against 100s. in the quarter ending 31st March 1872, and 87s. 6d. in the quarter ending 31st March 1871. The price of beef by the carcase at the Metropolitan Meat Market averaged $6\frac{3}{4}d$. per lb., the same as in the previous quarter, and that of mutton $7\frac{5}{8}d$, showing a rise of $\frac{3}{8}d$. per lb.

The returns of pauperism, when compared with those for the previous corresponding quarter, show a slight increase in the average number of indoor paupers, and a further considerable decline in the average number of out-door paupers relieved on the last day of each week. The proportion of each class of paupers in the first quarter of each of the three years 1871-73 to 1000 of the estimated population was as follows:—

			In-door.	Out-door.
Quarter ending 31st March	1871		7.1	38.6
Quarter ending 5150 2200	1872	-	6.4	33.7
,, ,, ,,	1873		6.4	30.1
)) ×))	10			

The warm period which set in on the 9th of last December continued till January 19th. From the 1st to the 19th January the mean daily excess of temperature was 10°. After a few days of average temperature a cold period began on 25th January and continued throughout February, during which the average daily deficiency was 4°. This was followed by a week of warm weather with an average daily excess of $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, then by a cold fortnight during which the average daily deficiency was 34° , and the quarter closed with a week of warm weather in which the daily excess averaged $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. The mean temperature for the quarter was $39^{\circ} \cdot 4$ or $0^{\circ} \cdot 8$ above the average in 102 years. It was $42^{\circ} \cdot 1$ for January, $34^{\circ} \cdot 3$ for February, and $41^{\circ} \cdot 9$ for March. Thus the mean temperatures of January and March were nearly equal, and were respectively $7^{\circ} \cdot 8$ and $7^{\circ} \cdot 6$ above that of February. The mean temperature of January was $5^{\circ} \cdot 8$ above and that of February $4^{\circ} \cdot 3$ below the average in 102 years. The mean temperature of March differed but little from the average. A decline of several degrees in temperature from January to February is rare. Except in 1853, the decline this year was greater than any that has occurred during a period of more than 100 years. The rain-fall in the quarter at Greenwich amounted to 5.7 inches, or 0.2 in. above the average of 58 years. There was an excess of 0.6 in. in January and of 0.3 in. in February, and a deficiency of 0.4 in. in March. The mean quantity collected during the quarter between latitudes 50° and 55° was 8.08 inches.

Deaths ; and State of the Public Health .- The 132,432 deaths registered during the first three months of this year were less than the number returned in the corresponding period of any year since 1868. The mortality was at the annual rate of 23.0 per 1000 persons estimated to be living against 26'0, 24'7, and 23'5, respectively, in the first quarters of the three years 1870-1-2; the rate in the quarter was 2.2 per 1000 below the average rate in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1863-72. The mean temperature of the quarter was 39°.4, which, although somewhat higher than the average for the same period in 102 years, was no less than 4° 1 below the unusually high mean temperature which prevailed during the first three months of 1872. January was remarkably mild, but the temperature during February was unusually low, although there was no continuance of severe frost. The influence of this cold weather upon the mortality may be judged by the death-rate recorded in the 18 large English towns, including London, which are estimated to contain a population of nearly six millions and a half of persons, and for which a weekly return is published. During the five weeks ending 1st February, when the mean temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, averaged 42°.0, or 5°.0 above the average, the annual death-rate in these 18 towns averaged 21.9 per 1000, while in the last eight weeks of the quarter, when the mean temperature was 38° · 1, or 2° · 1 below the average, the death-rate was 26 · 6 per 1000. It is probable that the death-rate in the whole of England and Wales was influenced by the cold weather of February scarcely less than in the 18 towns. The decline in the mortality of the quarter cannot be attributed to its higher temperature, but was rather due to the marked decline in the fatality of the principal zymotic diseases which will presently be considered.

In the eleven Registration Divisions the mortality ranged upwards from $18\cdot8$ in the South-eastern Division, which contains the principally rural counties of Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire; in the Yorkshire, and Welsh Divisions the rate was $23\cdot8$, and in the Northwestern Division, including the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, it was so high as $26\cdot9$. In Lancashire the annual death-rate was equal to $27\cdot7$ per 1000, while in Cheshire it did not exceed $22\cdot9$; the excess in the Lancashire death-rate was in great measure due to the fatality from zymotic diseases, and to the high rate of infant mortality.

The Registration Districts and sub-districts, containing all the chief towns of England and Wales, have an estimated population of nearly 13 millions and a half of persons; among this urban population the annual death-rate was $24 \cdot 4$ per 1000, and 3 per 1000 below the average rate in the ten previous corresponding quarters. In the remaining, or rural population, the death-rate was $21 \cdot 1$ per 1000, and only $1 \cdot 5$ below the average rate in the first quarter of the ten years 1863-72. The urban mortality was one per 1000 below that in the March quarter of 1872, while the rural rate showed a slight increase. The marked improvement in the public health, which is doubtless in progress, appears to be principally confined to the town districts, in which the fatality of zymotic diseases is decreasing. The formation of rural sanitary districts will probably enable the small villages and country parishes to exhibit before long a decline in their death-rate corresponding with the improvement in the health of the towns. In the 18 large English towns, including London, with a population of six millions and a half, for which weekly returns are published, the average mortality was $24 \cdot 8$ per 1000, or but slightly above the rate in the entire urban population; the lowest rates in these towns were $18 \cdot 1$ in Portsmouth, $22 \cdot 1$ in Nottingham, and $22 \cdot 7$ in London; the highest rates were $29 \cdot 4$ in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, $30 \cdot 8$ in Oldham, $31 \cdot 1$ in Salford, and $34 \cdot 1$ in Manchester. The excessive rates in Newcastle and Oldham were caused by the fatality of scarlet fever, while measles and scarlet fever were prevalent in Manchester and Salford. Let us hope that the excellent sanitary intentions of these great centres of manufacturing industry will soon be realized. Every day's delay is dangerous.

Fifty other large towns are estimated to contain a population of rather more than two millions and a half, among whom the death-rate in the first quarter of the year was equal to 24.7 per 1000, which differed but slightly from the rate in the 18 largest towns, and was 0.3 per 1000 above the rate in the entire urban population. Of the 50 towns, Dover 17.6, Yarmouth 19.3, Brighton 19.5, Lincoln 19.5, and Maidstone 19.5, showed rates under 20 per 1000; while the rates exceeding 30 per 1000 were 31.5 in Exeter, 33.5 in Bury, and 35.5 in Preston. The rate from zymotic diseases was excessive in each of these three last-mentioned towns. The 132,432 deaths in England and Wales included 30,903, or 23 per

cent. of infants under one year of age ; and 38,305, or 29 per cent. of persons aged 60 years and upwards. The deaths of infants under one were lower than in any of the three previous corresponding quarters, notwithstanding the large increase in the number of births since the first quarter of 1870. The deaths of infants under one were equal to 15.8 per cent. of the births registered in the first quarter of 1870, to 14.9 in the same periods of 1871 and 1872, and in the three months ending March 1873, the proportion further fell to 14 per cent. Infant mortality measured in this way averaged 14.2 in the 18 large English towns, and ranged from 10.9 in Portsmouth to 18.9 in Leicester, which town maintains its unenviable notoriety for waste of infant life; so excessive is this infant mortality in Leicester, that it seems to demand a special inquiry into its cause. In the whole county of Lancashire the deaths of infants under one year were equal to 16.7 per cent. of the births registered, which appears to suggest some intimate connection between the employment of women in factories and infant mortality. In the agricultural counties of Hereford, Wilts, and Devon, this per-centage of deaths under one year to births registered was only 9.5, 12.0, and 12.1 respectively. The deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards showed generally last quarter a large increase upon the numbers returned in the corresponding quarters of 1871 and 1872; a result probably caused by the cold weather of February following a January of remarkably high temperature. The annual deathrate in the quarter among persons estimated to be living in England and Wales, and aged 60 years and upwards, was equal to 89 per 1000, against 92, 85, and 76 respectively, in the first quarters of the three years 1870-1-2. The proportion of deaths at 60 years and upwards to total deaths was 29 per cent. in all England, while in the 18 large English towns it was 24.6, and ranged from 16.8 and 17.3 in Oldham and Manchester, to 33.0 and 33.5 per cent. respectively in Nottingham and Norwich.

One of the most remarkable and satisfactory features in the present return is the decline in the fatality of the principal zymotic diseases. In England and Wales, of the 132,432 deaths from all causes, 1084 were referred to small-pox, 1204 to measles, 2644 to scarlet fever, 579 to diphtheria, 2935 to whooping-cough, 3402 to different forms of fever, and 1854 to diarrhea: in all, 13,702 deaths resulted from these seven zymotic diseases against 20,991, 21,551, and 24,794 in the corresponding quarters of the three years 1870-1-2. The annual death-rate from these seven diseases was equal to 2.4 per 1000, against 3.6, 3.8, and 4.3 in the three previous corresponding quarters. The recent small-pox epidemic somewhat impairs the value of these rates as a means for measuring the recent decline in the fatality from zymotic diseases; but excluding small-pox, the annual rate from the six other principal zymotic diseases in the first quarter of the four years 1870-3 has been successively 3.5, 3.0, 3.0, 3.0, and 2.2 per 1000.

In the 18 large English towns the annual death-rate from the seven zymotic diseases averaged 2.6 per 1000, exceeding by 0.2 the rate in the whole of England and Wales; this zymotic rate was lowest 0.5, 1.8, and 1.9 in Nottingham, Bristol, and London, and ranged upwards to 5.4, 5.5, and 5.8 respectively in Salford, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 50 other large towns the death-rate from the seven zymotic diseases averaged 2.7 per 1000, and was slightly higher than in the 18 towns; it was less than 1 per 1000 in Ipswich, Cambridge, Reading, Yarmouth, and Dover, but exceeded 5 per 1000 in Exeter, Carlisle, Bury, and Wigan.

The 1084 fatal cases of small-pox returned in the first three months of this year showed a further considerable decline from the numbers returned in any quarter since September 1870, when the recent epidemic first became prevalent. The deaths from this disease showed a further decline in each of the Registration Divisions, but still numbered 282 in the West Midland Counties, 197 in Yorkshire, 117 in the Northern Counties, and 116 in the South-western Counties; 154 fatal cases were returned in Staffordshire, 143 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 87 in Cornwall, 66 in Lancashire, 56 in Worcestershire, 50 in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 48 in Durham, and 45 in Cumberland. The disease is still more or less fatally prevalent at Oldbury, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Truro, Helston, Halesowen (Worcestershire), York, Huddersfield, Darlington, Hartlepool, Cockermouth, and Whitehaven. The deaths from small-pox in England only averaged 450 in the first three quarters of 1870; they were, therefore, more than twice as numerous during the quarter as before the outbreak of the recent epidemic ; it is only necessary, however, to state that 7720 deaths from this disease were returned in the first quarter of 1872 (when the epidemic reached its climax) to show the extent of the decline in this fatality exhibited in the present return.

Fever, including typhus, enteric, or typhoid fever, and all forms of simple continued fever, caused more deaths during the quarter than any other form of zymotic disease. The 3402 deaths referred to fever were, however, considerably less than the numbers returned (among smaller populations) in the corresponding quarters of the three years 1870-1-2, when they were 4177, 4073, and 3544 respectively. These deaths were equal to an annual rate of 59 per 100,000 of the population, against 75, 73, and 62, in the three preceding corresponding quarters. In the 18 largest English towns the equivalent fever rate averaged 56, and ranged from 18 and 40 the lowest in Nottingham and London, to 87 and 145 in Bradford and Sheffield. As the fever rate was slightly lower among the six and half millions of persons living in our 18 largest towns than in the whole country, and as the fatality from fever is usually the result of over-crowding or impure air or water, it is fair to assume that so soon as the smaller towns and villages shall have the advantage of sanitary organization like that now enjoyed by most of the largest towns, the death-rate from fever and other zymotic diseases will decline. Fever was prevalent throughout the greater part of Staffordshire, especially at Longton, and in many parts of Durham county. Local outbreaks of fever appear to have also occurred in Calstock, Sherborne, Doncaster, Hettonle-Hole (Durham), Newport (Monmouth), Pontypridd, and Ystradgunlais.

Whooping-cough is usually most fatal in the first quarter of the year ; the 2935 deaths referred thereto were less by 1764 than those returned in the same period of 1872. No less than 693 occurred in London, 405 in Lancashire, and 259 in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The disease was exceptionally fatal in St. Columb and Falmouth, and caused 72 deaths in the borough of Birmingham.

Scarlet fever was fatally epidemic during 1870, but the mortality from this disease has since steadily declined. In the first quarter of the three years 1870-1-2 the deaths from scarlet fever were 6693, 6086, and 3385, respectively; they further declined during the quarter to 2644, of which 676 occurred in Lancashire, 250 in Staffordshire, 234 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 186 in Northumberland, and 144 in Warwickshire. Among the 18 large towns this disease was more or less fatal in Manchester, Newcastle, Oldham, and Birmingham; and outbreaks of the disease occurred in Oswestry, Darlaston, Wednesbury, Sleaford, Wirksworth (Derby), Glossop, Bollington (Cheshire), Runcorn, Bury, Poulton-le-Fylde, Blyth (Northumberland), Tregaron, and Ruabon.

The decline in the fatality of measles was almost as marked as that of the other diseases of the zymotic class. The fatal cases were but 1204, against 1922, 1476, and 3121, in the three previous corresponding quarters; 401 occurred in Lancashire, 83 in North Wales, 78 in Durham, and 61 in Leicestershire. The fatality of measles was excessive in Olney (Bucks), Glastonbury, Loughborough, Salford, Manchester, Carlisle, Festiniog, and Bangor.

The deaths referred to diphtheria differed but slightly from those in the first quarter of 1872 while those returned from diarrhœa somewhat exceeded the numbers in recent corresponding quarters. The deaths from diphtheria were proportionally numerous in Wadhurst (Sussex), Bedale (Yorkshire), and in Merthyr-Tydfil.

In the principal English public institutions, including workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums, 12,863 or 9.7 per cent. of the total deaths were recorded; the proportion of these deaths in the corresponding quarter of the three years 1870-1-2 was 8.7, 9.7, and 8.9 respectively. In the 18 large towns last quarter this proportion averaged 15.3 per cent., and ranged from 7.4 in Oldham, to 17.2 and 18.4 in Wolver-hampton and London. The inquest cases registered in England and Wales during the three months under notice were 7057 or 5.3 per cent. of all the deaths, against 4.7, 5.0, and 4.6 per cent. in the three previous corresponding quarters; in the 18 large towns the per-centage in the quarter averaged 7.2, and was lowest, 3.6, in Bradford, while the highest proportions were 8.5 in Manchester and 11.1 in Birmingham. These per-centages of inquest cases in our large towns suggest the idea that too few Coroner's inquiries as to causes of death are held in Bradford, unless too many are held in Birmingham. The 2195 English Registrars report that 4124 or 3.1 per cent. of the deaths from all causes resulted from different forms of violence; in the corresponding quarters of 1871 and 1872 the deaths from violence were only 3883 and 3885. In the 18 large towns the proportion of deaths from violence averaged 3.8 per cent., and while it was so low as 1.8 in Bradford, was 5.7 and 5.8 per cent. respectively in Liverpool and Birmingham.

LONDON.—The health of the population living within the Metropolitan registration area, estimated at about three and a quarter millions of persons at all ages, was remarkably satisfactory during the first three months of the year, if judged either by the death-rate from all causes, or by the fatality from the principal zymotic diseases. The annual rate of mortality did not exceed 22.7 per 1000 persons living, while in the three previous corresponding quarters it was 26.7, 26.9, and 24.0 respectively. When it is considered that this large population is living within an area of 75,362 acres, with an average density of 43 persons to an acre, the fact that the London death-rate in the quarter was lower

than the average rate for the whole of England and Wales, is important evidence of the benefit derived from the sanitary organisation under which London lives; few will doubt, moreover, that even this sanitary system is susceptible of much improvement and increased efficacy. The seven principal diseases of the zymotic class caused 1566 deaths in the quarter, which were no less than 2164 below the average number in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1863-72, after correction for increase of population. The annual death-rate from these seven diseases in the thirteen weeks ending 29th March was only 1.9 per 1000, whereas it averaged 2.6 in the eighteen large towns, and was 2.4 in the whole of England and Wales. Whooping-cough was the only zymotic disease which was especially fatal; the deaths from scarlet fever and measles were remarkably few, and the fatal cases of small-pox were fewer than in any previous corresponding quarter since 1862. The deaths referred to different forms of fever were but 337, against 458 and 402 in the two previous corresponding quarters ; the annual death-rate from fever, in the whole country was equal to 59 per 100,000 persons living, while within the Metropolitan area this fever rate was but 40. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 7306 deaths in London, which were 477 below the corrected average number in the corresponding period of the previous ten years; these deaths showed an annual rate of 8.7 per 1000 persons living. The unusually low temperature of February caused a large increase in the rates of mortality from all causes, but especially from diseases of the respiratory organs. The annual death-rate at all ages from these diseases during the five weeks ending 1st February was only 6.3 per 1000, while, influenced by the cold weather in February, it rose to 10.6 in the next five weeks ending 8th March. The cold weather affected the mortality from these diseases, at the different groups of ages, to a very different extent. Among children under five years of age the annual rate per 1000 rose from 12'1 in the five weeks ending 1st February, to 18.3 in the succeeding five weeks, under the influence of the February cold; among children and adults aged between 5 and 40 years, the rate only increased from 3'I to 3'8; while between 40 and 60 it rose from 8.0 to 13.9, and at 60 years and upwards from 22.5 to 53.5 per 1000.

The detailed information in the weekly returns as to the causes of death and the ages at death in London, gives the means of studying the influence of temperature upon the mortality from various forms of disease, not only at all ages, but at each of several groups of ages. It would be important to be able to compare these London results with those for other large towns, and for some of the recently formed Rural Sanitary Districts. The limits of this Return, even if the facts were at hand, would render it impossible here to discuss these results; it may, however, be hoped that the form of returns adopted by the numerous medical officers recently appointed for both Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts will be sufficiently uniform in character to afford the means for this and other important comparisons of results. Invaluable light might thus be thrown upon the causes of the variation in death-rates, which can at present be little more than guessed at.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—The following facts relating to Indian and Foreign cities are derived from official returns furnished by various authorities abroad :

In Paris the deaths during the quarter numbered 11,088, and were at the annual rate of 24.4 per 1000. In Brussels the births were 1581, and the deaths 1218; the respective rates were 34.4 and 26.5. The returns from Berlin comprise 5745 deaths, including 231 from typhus fever; the death-rate from all causes was 29.9, and that from typhus fever 1.1. In Vienna 5335 deaths were recorded, implying an annual rate of 34.4 per

1000; 735 deaths, equivalent to an annual rate of 4.8, were caused by small-pox. The returns from Rome show 720 persons married, 2029 births, and 1963 deaths, the respective rates being 12.0, 33.3, and 32.2. In Florence the persons married were 768, equal to a rate of 15.9; the births 1817, equal to a rate of 37.2; and the deaths 1552, equal to a rate of 31.6. In Turin there were 958 persons married, 1635 births, and 1615 deaths; the marriage-rate was 18.2, the birth-rate 30.9, and the death-rate 30.4; 152 deaths, equal to an annual rate of 2.9, were caused by measles.

In Calcutta the deaths during the quarter ending 15th March were 3643, of which 1363 were caused by fevers and 551 by cholera. In Bombay 4448 deaths were returned in the quarter, and the annual death-rate was 27.6 per 1000; of these 4448 deaths 1500, equal to an annual rate of 9.3, were referred to remittent fever, and 389 to small-pox. In Madras during the quarter ending 14th March 3702 deaths were recorded, showing a death-rate of 37.6; 240 deaths were referred to small-pox.

In New York 2074 deaths were reported in the quarter, giving a deathrate of 30°1. The returns from Philadelphia showed 4118 deaths, and a death-rate of 22°1 per 1000.

Second Quarter.-April, May. June.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the marriages of 130,254 persons, the births of 277,364 children, and the deaths of 164,625 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending 30th June 1873. The natural increase of population was thus 112,739.

ENGLAND.—The people have been prosperous, and as is usual under these circumstances, the marriages exceeded the average in the first quarter of the year. The birth-rate exceeded in the winter, and was below the average in the spring quarter. The winter and the spring were healthy. The high prices of the necessaries of life, the effects of the depreciation of gold and paper, have been met by rises in the wages of the working classes. Small-pox declined and all other zymotic diseases were at a low ebb. Fever was, of all these diseases, the most fatal.

Marriages.-In the quarter ending 30th June 1873, the number of persons married was 106,816, or at the rate of 18.3 per 1000 living. This rate was 0.8 above that in the June quarter of the previous year, and equalled the rate in the corresponding quarter of 1866; in none other of the ten years 1863-72 did the marriage-rate in the second quarter of the year exceed 17.5. A comparison of the number of marriages registered in the quarter ending 30th June with the average number in the three previous corresponding quarters, in each Registration Division and County, gives the following results. There was an increase in each Registration Division, the greatest proportionally being in the Northern and North Midland Divisions, and the least in the South-western. Southeastern, and Eastern. In the counties, the greatest increase is observed in Nottinghamshire, Durham, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire; a very slight increase is seen in Suffolk, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire; and a decrease in Wiltshire, Devonshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Rutland, and Westmorland. Viewing the rise or fall of the marriage-rate as a sufficiently reliable indication of the bright or gloomy prospects of the mass of the population, it may be inferred from the returns for this and several previous quarters that the prosperity which, on the whole, this country has enjoyed during the last two years has not been diffused amongst all sections of the community ; but that, speaking generally, it has been experienced principally in the coal and iron-mining districts, to a less degree amongst the population engaged in the cotton and woollen manufactures, and very little, if at all, in the purely agricultural parts.

XXXVI.

Births .- In the second quarter of 1873 ending 30th June, 206,516 births were registered, fewer by 2195 than in the second quarter of 1872. The birth-rate, 35.5 per 1000, was 0.8 below the mean rate for the ten previous June quarters, and as much lower than the rate for the corresponding quarter of 1872. In the South-eastern, South Midland, Eastern, and South-western Registration Divisions the births were below the average numbers registered in them respectively for the three previous corresponding quarters. Twenty counties showed a decline from their respective averages, the greatest falling off being in Huntingdonshire, Herefordshire, Suffolk, and Berkshire. In most of the remaining counties the increase was only slight ; it was most considerable in Northumberland and Durham. In the eighteen largest English towns, including London, the birth-rates averaged 36.6 per 1000, against 37.7 in the previous corresponding quarter. In London the rate was 33.9, or 1.4 less than in the June quarter of 1872. The lowest rate last quarter in these eighteen towns was 32.4 in Norwich, and the highest 43.9 in Sunderland. In the fifty next largest towns the average birth-rate was 36.6, the same as in the eighteen towns. The variation of the rates in these fifty towns was from 23.2 in Hastings, 24.4 in Bath, and 25.4 in Chatham, to 47.5 in Gateshead, 40 o in Dudley, and 50 o in Wigan. The population of these last three towns may possibly have increased more rapidly than has been estimated, in which case the birth-rates would be lower than above stated.

Increase of Population.—The births during the three months exceeded the deaths by 87,934; the natural increase of population was thus at the rate of 966 per day. The emigrants of British origin, who sailed during the quarter from ports at which Government Emigration officers are stationed, numbered 103,382, of whom 45,202 were English, 10,858 Scotch, and 47,322 Irish. The numbers in the previous corresponding quarter were, English 40,423, Scotch 9168, and Irish 39,622. The proportions of English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants last quarter to a million of the respective populations of the three countries were, English 1935, Scotch 3164, Irish 8854. Of the 103,382 British emigrants 80,835 had for their destination the United States, 16,169 British North America, 5209 the Australian Colonies, and the remaining 1169 various other places.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather .- The average price of wheat for the three months ending 30th June was 56s. 5d. per quarter against 55s. 10d. in the previous quarter ending 31st March, and 56s. 8d. in the quarter ending 30th June 1872. The mean price for the June quarter in the ten years 1863-72 was 51s. 6d. Potatoes (best Regents) averaged 2128. 6d. per ton at the Borough and Spitalfields Markets, or 758. 6d. more than in the corresponding three months of 1872, and nearly double the mean price (107s. 6d.) for the quarter ending 30th June in the ten years 1863-72. A further large advance took place in the price of meat, the average price of beef by the carcase at the Metropolitan Meat Market having reached $7\frac{3}{8}d$, and of mutton $8\frac{1}{8}d$. per lb. In the previous quarter the respective averages were $6\frac{3}{4}d$. and $7\frac{5}{8}d$, and the mean prices for the same period of the previous ten years were $5\frac{1}{8}d$. per lb. for beef, and $6\frac{1}{2}d$. for mutton. The average price per ton of seaborne coal in the London Market was 29s. 3d. against 21s. 7d. and 16s. 2d. in the corresponding quarters of 1872 and 1871 respectively.

The average number of in-door paupers relieved on the last day of each week in the quarter slightly exceeded the number in the corresponding quarter of 1872, but there was a considerable decrease in the number of out-door paupers. The proportion of each class of paupers in the second quarter of each of the three years 1871-73 to 1000 of the estimated population was as follows:— In-door. Out-door,

on was as 10110w	D .			In-uoor.		
Quarter ending		9 1871	-	6.2	35.4	
	"	1872	-	5.8	31.4	
22	,,	1873		5.8	28.5	

The first five days of April were warm, with a mean daily excess of temperature of $3\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$; then followed a cold week with an equal deficiency. From the 14th to the 21st April the weather was again warm, the average daily excess of temperature being 6°.9. On the 22d April a long cold period set in, and continued till the 18th June, the deficiency of temperature averaging $2\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ daily. The remainder of the quarter was warmer, but not uninterruptedly so, the temperature on four of the twelve days having been below the average for the season. The mean temperature for the quarter was 51.8 or 0.5 below the average in 102 years. The deficiency for April was 0.1, and for May 2.0; for June there was an excess of 0.7. The rain-fall at Greenwich, differing but slightly from the mean quantity collected between latitudes 50° and 55° , amounted to 4.7 inches, or one inch less than the average in 58 years. In April and May there was a deficiency, and an excess in June.

Deaths; and State of the Public Health.—The 118,582 deaths registered during the second or spring quarter of this year were 2337 below the average number returned in the corresponding period of the three years 1870-2, without any correction for increase of population, and the number was actually lower than in the second quarter of any year since 1868, when only 110,010 deaths were registered. The mortality was at the annual rate of 20'4 per 1000 persons estimated to be living, against 21'6, 21'3, and 21'0 respectively in the spring quarters of the three years 1870-1-2; the average rate in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1863-72 was 21'8, while in the several years of that period the rates ranged from 24'2 in 1866 to 20'2 in 1868. The unfavourable effect upon the public health, produced by the prolonged continuance of the usual dry cold winds incidental to an English spring, appears to have somewhat counteracted that of the unusually small fatality of the principal zymotic diseases.

In the eleven Registration Divisions the mortality of the quarter was so low as 16.4 and 17.5 per 1000 in the South-eastern and South Midland Divisions, which contain principally rural counties; in the other divisions the rates ranged upwards to 22.9 in the northern counties (including the mining districts of Durham and Northumberland) and 24.1 in the north-western counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. Compared with the average number of deaths returned in the second quarters of the last three years, the deaths registered in the quarter showed a considerable increase in Norfolk, Derbyshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, and North Wales; this increase occurred in spite of a considerable decline both in the whole of England and Wales and in most of the other counties, and may generally be traced to the excessive fatality of zymotic disease.

The Registration Districts and sub-districts containing all the chief towns of England and Wales have at the present time a population estimated at nearly 13 millions and a half of persons; among this urban population the annual death-rate was 21.6 per 1000, and 1.8 per 1000 below the average urban rate in the ten previous corresponding quarters; the nearest approach to so low an urban rate in any of those ten spring quarters was 22.0 in 1867, while it ranged upwards to 26.4 in 1866. In the remaining or rural population the death-rate in the quarter was 18.8 per 1000, and 0.9 below the average rate in the second quarters of the ten years 1863-72; only once during those ten years was the rural death-rate during the spring quarter lower than in this quarter, in 1868 it was but 17.4. Town death-rates naturally show a larger decline, as the result of sanitary progress, than do those in rural districts ; in the first place the excess in town death-rates afforded a more fruitful field for the operation of sanitary reform, and secondly, the importance of matters relating to the public health has been more slowly appreciated in agricultural than in urban neighbourhoods. The formation of rural sanitary districts is, however, now making rapid progress, and

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the appointment of competent health officers to such districts would doubtless soon result in a decline in the rural death-rates more nearly corresponding with the improvement in the health of towns, which has recently been conspicuous.

In eighteen of the largest English towns, including London, for which weekly returns are published, having an estimated aggregate population of about six millions and a half, the annual mortality in the quarter averaged 22.0 per 1000, and exceeded but slightly the rate in the whole of the urban population, 21.6. The lowest rates in these eighteen towns were 16.9 in Portsmouth, 19.5 in Norwich, and 20.0 in London; the highest rates were 26.5 in Oldham, 27.0 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 29.0 in Manchester, and 30.4, in Salford. The average rate in these large towns differed but slightly from that which prevailed in the same period of last year; the decline in the death-rates in Portsmouth and Leicester was considerable. while in Manchester, Salford, and Newcastle the death-rates were decidedly higher. The rate from the principal zymotic diseases in Manchester and Salford was nearly double that which prevailed in the aggregate of the eighteen towns; the fatality of these diseases also showed a marked excess in Newcastle and Wolverhampton, while it was unusually low in Norwich, Nottingham, Portsmouth, and Sunderland. Both measles and scarlet fever were epidemic in Manchester, measles in Salford, and scarlet fever in Newcastle and Wolverhampton.

In fifty other large towns, estimated now to contain a population of rather more than two millions and a half, the death-rate was equal to 21'7, almost identical with the general urban rate, and 0'3 per 1000 lower than that in the eighteen larger towns. The following of these fifty towns showed rates below 17 per 1000:—Colchester 14'6, Dover 15'2, and Cardiff 16'6; the two first mentioned of these three towns enjoyed an almost complete immunity from zymotic fatality. Exeter, Wigan, Bury, Blackburn, Gateshead, and Carlisle had death-rates between 25 and 30 per 1000, while in Macclesfield the rate was so high as 30'3, in Preston 30'9, and in Ashton-under-Lyne 32'8. The excess in the deathrate of most of these towns was due to an exceptional fatality of zymotic diseases.

The 118,582 deaths in England and Wales included 27,256, or 23 per cent., of infants under one year of age, and 31,115, or 26 per cent. of persons aged 60 years and upwards. The deaths of infants under one year were equal to 13 per cent. of the births registered during the quarter, this proportion being almost identical with that which prevailed in the three preceding corresponding quarters. Infant mortality, measured in this way, averaged 14.4 in the eighteen largest towns, and ranged from 11.1 and 11'4 in Portsmouth and Norwich, to 18.2 and 19.9 respectively in Liver. pool and Oldham. The excessive infant mortality in Leicester, which has been continually noticed in these reports, showed a decline during the quarter. In the manufacturing county of Lancashire the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered was 15.5 per cent. in the quarter ; in Durham, containing principally a mining population, it was 15.1 per cent., while in the South-western Registration Division, which includes the agricultural counties of Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Somersetshire, the per-centage of infant mortality to births was only 11.0, and was so low as 9.5 in Wiltshire. One of the most noticeable features in the death returns for the quarter now under consideration was the high death-rate among persons aged 60 years and upwards, probably due to the influence of the cold winds during the spring, through an excessive fatality of bronchitis and other inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs. According to the proportion observed in the numbers enumerated in 1871, there were living in England and Wales at the middle of this year 1,745,569 persons aged 60 years and upwards ; among these elderly persons the annual rate of mortality during the quarter was equal to 72

per 1000, whereas during the spring quarter of the three years 1870-1-2 the rate among persons at these ages did not exceed 68.6, 65.7, and 66.2 per 1000 respectively. The proportion of deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards to total deaths was 26 per cent. in the quarter in England and Wales, against 23' I and 23' 6 per cent. in the two previous corresponding quarters; in the eighteen large towns it averaged only 20.0 per cent., and ranged from 15.5 and 16.1 per cent. in Salford and Bradford, to 23.7 per cent. in Nottingham and Liverpool, and to no less than 40.2 per cent. in Norwich. In explanation of the remarkably high percentage in Norwich it is important to bear in mind that the proportions of persons living at the several groups of ages are found at each Census enumeration to differ widely in the various towns. For instance, the proportions of persons living in 1871 aged 60 years and upwards averaged 5.8 per cent. of the total population in the eighteen large English towns, and ranged from 4.7 per cent. in Sheffield, and 4.8 in Liverpool, to 7.4 and 9.7 per cent. respectively in Nottingham and Norwich. This large proportion of persons living at these ages in the last two mentioned towns would in great measure account for the large proportion which the deaths of elderly persons bear to the total deaths. If, however, the annual death-rate among persons estimated (from the proportions showed at the last Census) to be living at ages 60 years and upwards be calculated for one or two of these towns, results are produced which deserve further investigation. It has before been stated that in England and Wales the death-rate in the quarter among persons at these ages was equal to 72 per 1000, and it is found to have been but 67.2 in the South-western Division, composed principally of agricultural counties. This annual deathrate among elderly persons was 80.3 per 1000 in Norwich, 81.0 in Bradford, 94.7 in Manchester and Salford, and 120.0 in Liverpool. It is scarcely surprising to find that in Liverpool, where the deathrate until quite recently was so excessive, elderly persons are delicate and die at an excessive rate. In the eighteen large English towns the annual death-rate last quarter among persons aged 60 years and upwards averaged 78.3 per 1000, and was 62.9 in Portsmouth. It appears from an examination of the causes of death in London that the high death-rate among elderly persons was there caused by the excessive fatality of diseases of the respiratory organs, and especially of bronchitis.

The present return again shows a satisfactory decline in the fatality of the principal zymotic diseases. In England and Wales, of the 118,582 deaths from all causes, 722 were referred to small-pox, 1524 to measles, 2088 to scarlet fever, 460 to diphtheria, 2575 to whooping-cough, 2883 to fever, and 2018 to diarrheea; in all, 12,270 deaths resulted from these seven principal zymotic diseases, against 18,120,-21,420, and 19,636 in the corresponding quarters of the three years 1870-1-2. The annual death-rate from these seven diseases, which had been equal to $3\cdot2, 3\cdot8$, and $3\cdot4$ in the spring quarters of the three years 1870-1-2, declined to $2\cdot1$ per 1000; this decline is in some measure due to the disappearance of the small-pox epidemic which prevailed in 1871-2, but the general decline in the fatality of the other zymotic diseases, renders it possible to attribute the decrease in the deaths from this class of diseases to an improved and improving sanitary condition of the people.

In the eighteen large English towns, including London, the annual death-rates from these seven zymotic diseases averaged 2.6 per 1000, and ranged from 1.1 in Norwich to 5.6 in Salford. In the fifty other towns ranking next in size as regards population, this zymotic rate was 2.3 per 1000, and while it was less than one per 1000 in Dover, Brighton, Cambridge, Colchester, and Bath, ranged upwards in the other towns to 6.0 and 6.1 per 1000 in Walsall and Gateshead. In the whole of England and Wales exclusive of the sixty-eight large towns, the zymotic death-rate was equal to 1.8 per 1000.

More deaths in England and Wales in the quarter were referred to different forms of fever than to any other zymotic disease ; they were 2883, against 3524, 3269, and 2745 in the three preceding corresponding quarters. The annual death-rate from fever, which in the second quarters of the three years 1870-1-2 had been equal to 63, 58, and 48 per 100,000, slightly increased to 50. In the eighteen largest English towns the equivalent fever rate in the three months exactly corresponded with that in the whole of England and Wales, and ranged in the several towns from 36 per 100,000 in London and 39 in Leicester and Sunderland, to 99 and 126 respectively in Sheffield and Bradford. That the average rate from fever in our eighteen largest towns should not exceed that for the whole country, is satisfactory evidence of the improved sanitary condition of the six and a half millions of persons composing the population of those crowded town centres. A few years ago the fever rate in Liverpool was very high; last quarter it was but 53 per 100,000, and only slightly exceeded the average rate in the whole country. In many smaller towns and villages the fatality of fever still shows the necessity for conferring, as rapidly as may be, upon the whole nation the advantages of sanitary organization similar to that now enjoyed by many of the large towns. The death-rate from fever and other zymotic diseases, will then continue to decline still more rapidly. The fatal cases of different forms of fever showed an excess last quarter at Tottenham, Longton (Staffordshire), Kingswinford (Worcestershire), North Bierley (Yorkshire), Yarm (Durham), Blaenavon and Aberystruth (Monmouthshire), and at Aberdare and Ystradgunlais in Glamorganshire.

Whooping-cough was as usual less fatal in the second than it had been in the first quarter of the year; the 2575 fatal cases reported in the quarter were also less by 840 than had been returned in the same period of 1872. The disease, however, was somewhat fatally prevalent in London, caused 18 out of 50 deaths in Littleport sub-district of Ely, and prevailed to some extent in Essex.

The fatality of scarlet fever continues to decline; in the second quarters of the three years 1870-1-2 the deaths from this disease were 5973, 4210, and 2206 respectively, and further declined to 2088. Among the large towns scarlet fever was somewhat fatally prevalent in Newcastle, Manchester, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton; local outbreaks of the disease also occurred at Diss (Norfolk), Walsall, Glossop, Horwich (near Bolton), Harwood (near Blackburn), Fleetwood, Handsworth (near Sheffield), Ruabon, and in several villages in Cardiganshire. The deaths from diphtheria were also below the average, and the fatality of this disease calls for no special remarks.

The 1524 deaths referred to measles, although exceeding by 320 those returned in the preceding three months, were 834 below the average number in the three preceding corresponding quarters. More than half the fatal cases of measles in the quarter occurred in the eighteen large English towns, including 302 in London and 244 in Manchester and Salford. The fatality of the disease was also excessive at the Royal Victoria Hospital, South Stoneham; East Budleigh (Devonshire), Lichfield, Carlisle, and Festiniog.

The waves of the recent small-pox epidemic continue to recede, and the 722 deaths from this disease were fewer than in any preceding quarter since the three months ending September 1870, when the number was 500; the epidemic may be said to have broken out in the last quarter of that year. The 722 deaths from small-pox in the quarter included 105 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 82 in Staffordshire, 67 in Durham, 57 in Cumberland, 49 in Lancashire, and 46 in Warwickshire. The disease was prevalent at Kenwyn (Cornwall), West Bromwich, Tipton, Great Grimsby, Morley (near Leeds), Darlington, Hartlepool, Durham, in the Egremont sub-district of Whitehaven, and Aberdare.

In the English workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums 11,244, or 9.5 per cent. of the total deaths in the quarter, were recorded. In the eighteen large towns the proportion averaged 14.9 per cent., and ranged from 6.6 and 7.1 per cent. in Oldham and Bradford, to 16.3 and 18.3 per cent. respectively in Liverpool and London. The inquest cases registered in the three months were 6246, and equal to 5.3 per cent. of all the deaths; the proportion of inquests held was slightly in excess of that in recent corresponding quarters. In the large towns the inquest cases were equal to 6.9 per cent. of the deaths, the proportion in the several towns ranging upwards from 2.7 in Bradford, to 8.0 in London and Manchester, and 9.2 in Birmingham. If it be necessary and desirable to hold inquests in Birmingham upon more than 9 per cent. of the deaths which occur, it appears open to doubt whether a sufficient number of these inquiries be held in Bradford. The 2195 English registrars report that to different forms of violence 3895, or 3.3 per cent. of the deaths in the quarter, were referred ; in the eighteen large towns the proportion of deaths from violence averaged 3.8 per cent., and ranged from 1.6 in Oldham and 1.9 both in Bristol and Bradford, to 5.1 and 5.3 respectively in Birmingham and Liverpool.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH WATERING PLACES .- As in former corresponding seasons a special Table is published in the present Quarterly Return, which affords the means of ascertaining approximately the state of health recently prevailing in 47 seaside or inland watering places to which a considerable proportion of town residents resort at this time of the year for healthy relaxation. The population of the districts and sub-districts taken to represent these 47 watering places is estimated at rather more than a million persons, among whom the annual death-rate in the quarter averaged 18.0 per 1000, or 17.7 in the sea-side towns and 18.6 in the inland places. The figures show that the health of these towns was in the aggregate eminently satisfactory. Corrections have been very generally made for deaths in public institutions, which would otherwise have materially affected the value of the calculated death-rates for the purposes of comparison. It must be borne in mind that the registration subdistrict is the smallest unit from which returns of births and deaths are forthcoming ; in many instances therefore the smaller watering places are necessarily represented by entire sub-districts, which often contain a considerable rural area. The result of this, however, would in most instances be favourable to the watering place, as regards the rate of mortality obtained. The lowest rates appearing in the Table prevailed in Hove, Bognor, Exmouth, Lyme Regis, Ramsgate, and Dartmouth, in each of which the rate of mortality was under 14 per 1000; rates exceeding 24 per 1000 prevailed, however, in Poulton-le-Fylde sub-district (including Blackpool and Fleetwood), Southport, Aberystwith, Matlock, and Bangor. The annual death-rate in the quarter from the seven principal zymotic diseases averaged only 1.2 per 1000 in the 47 watering places, but ex-ceeded 3 per 1000 in Herne Bay, Bangor, Fleetwood, and Matlock. Measles prevailed in Bangor, and scarlet fever in Fleetwood and Matlock.

LONDON.—The population residing within the London registration area is estimated to the middle of this year, at rather more than three and a quarter million of persons. The health of this large population, massed upon an area of 75,362 acres, with an average density of 43 persons to an acre, was very satisfactory during the first quarter of 1873; indeed, the death-rate was lower during those three months than the rate which prevailed in the whole of England and Wales. During the second quarter of this year the London death-rate was equal to 2000 per 1000, against 23^{1} and 2007 in the corresponding period of 1871 and 1872; this deathrate was again slightly lower than the general English rate. The deaths

referred to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class, were 1832, and were no less than 1909 below the average number in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1863--72, after correction for increase of population. The annual death-rate from these seven diseases was equal to 2.2 per 1000 during the 13 weeks ending 28th June, whereas it averaged 2.6 per 1000 in 18 of the largest English towns, and was 2.1 in the whole of England and Wales. Whooping-cough was by far the most fatal disease in this class, the 807 deaths referred thereto showing an increase of 114 upon the number returned in the first quarter of the year; they were, however, 46 below the corrected average number referred to this disease in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1863-72. The fatal cases of different forms of fever, which in the second quarters of the four years 1869-72 had been 542, 442, 384, and 304, further declined to 298 last quarter, which was rather less than half the corrected average number in the ten previous corresponding quarters. This decline in the fatality of fever may be referred to an improved sanitary organization, to a partially purified river, and to the greater purity of the water supplied by the metropolitan water companies. The deaths from fever in London last quarter were equal to an annual rate of 36 per 100,000 of the population, while in the other large towns it ranged upwards to 99 in Sheffield and 126 in Bradford. Only 37 deaths resulted from small-pox, while the corrected average number in the ten previous corresponding quarters was 662; the deaths from measles were 302 against an average of 563, and those from scarlet fever and diphtheria only 182 against an average of 694.

The annual death-rates from all causes in the several groups of registration districts, after distributing the 3048 deaths in institutions in proportion to population, were 19.5 in the West, 19.1 in the North, 20.5 in the Central, 20.4 in the East, and 20.4 in the South districts.

The excessive mortality among elderly persons, apparently due to the long period of low temperature and cold winds which prevailed with but trifling exceptions from 22d April to 18th June, is noticeable in London as well as in the whole country. The deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards in London last quarter were 3711 against 3357 and 3388in the two preceding corresponding quarters. Among those persons estimated to be living at the ages 60 and upwards the annual rate of mortality was $71^{\circ}4$ per 1000, and almost identical with the average rate in the whole of England; London may be considered generally favourable to the health of elderly persons, compared with other large towns, for the death-rate among persons aged 60 years and upwards was 81 in Bradford, 05 in Manchester and Salford, and 120 in Liverpool.

The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis in London, which in the second quarters of the three years 1870-1-2 had been equal to 6.5, 5.9, and 6.3 per 1000, respectively, gave a deathrate of 6.7 per 1000 in the three months ending June. The largest increase appears to have occurred in the fatal cases of bronchitis, which were 2015, against 1470 and 1674 in the two preceding corresponding quarters. A comparison between the death-rates from this class of diseases in different seasons and in various localities is very desirable, and it is hoped that the form of returns adopted by the numerous medical officers of health, now being appointed for both urban and rural sanitary districts, will afford the means for such comparison.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—The following facts relating to Indian and Foreign cities are derived from official returns furnished by various authorities abroad :

In Paris the deaths during the quarter were 10,555, and at the rate of 23 per 1000 annually. In Brussels 1573 births and 1144 deaths (excluding those of strangers, *i.e.* of persons not ordinarily residing within the

city) were recorded, showing rates of 34 and 25 respectively. The deaths in Berlin numbered 6699 and the annual death-rate was 33; the fatal cases of typhus fever, which had been 231 in the previous quarter, declined to 183. In Vienna 4804 persons, exclusive of strangers, died during the quarter, and the corresponding death-rate was 30; 354 deaths were referred to diarrhea. In Rome 830 persons were married, 1533 children were born, and 1724 persons (excluding strangers) died; the respective rates were 14, 25, and 28. The returns from Florence are incomplete. Those from Turin show the number of persons married to have been 968, of births 1553, and of deaths 1524, giving rates of 18, 29, and 29 respectively. In Amsterdam 1725 deaths in the quarter gave an annual deathrate of 25 per 1000; and 640 deaths in the Hague were equal to a rate of 28.

In the thirteen weeks ending 24th June, 3906 deaths were registered in Bombay, of which 1239 were referred to remittent fever, and 349 to smallpox; the death-rate from all causes was equal to 24 per 1000. In Calcutta 2606 deaths were returned in the thirteen weeks ending 14th June, and the rate was 23. In Madras 3684 deaths, including 498 from small-pox, were recorded during the quarter ending 13th June; the death-rate from all causes was 37.

In New York 6593 deaths were registered during the quarter, of which 274 were from scarlet fever and 186 from diphtheria; the annual death-rate from all causes was 26. According to the returns from Philadelphia 3932 deaths occurred in that city, implying a death-rate of 21 per 1000.

Third Quarter .-- July, August, September.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the marriages of 121,084 persons, the births of 266,655 children, and the deaths of 150,944 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending 30th September 1873. The natural increase of population was thus 115,711.

ENGLAND.—The summer has been healthy : the mortality low in town and country ; small-pox fatal to very few children ; measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and whooping-cough quiescent; fever less prevalent than in previous years. Diarrhœa, while cholera was looming round our shores, wherever there was dirt, asserted its destructive prerogative, but less than in previous hot seasons of the year. The birth-rate was above the average; the natural increase of population rapid. If prices were high, so were wages.

In the quarter ending 30th September last, 99,418 persons were married, against 99,612 in the quarter ending 30th September 1872. The marriagerate was 16.9 per 1000, showing a decline of 0.2 from that in the corresponding season of the prosperous year 1872, though it still contrasted favourably with the rates which prevailed in the previous period of depression. The numbers in the different Registration Divisions and Counties are usually compared in these Reports with the averages taken from the numbers registered in each of them during the three previous corresponding quarters. On this comparison, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, Durham, South Wales, the extra-metropolitan portion of Middlesex, Lincolnshire, and the North Riding of Yorkshire show the greatest proportionate increase, while the only counties in which any noticeable decrease appears are Westmorland, Huntingdonshire, Shropshire, Berkshire, Norfolk. Cornwall, and Wiltshire. Compared, however, with the marriages in the third quarter of 1872, a decline is exhibited in twenty-one counties, including Cheshire, the extra-metropolitan part of Surrey, Essex, Lancashire, Warwickshire, and Monmouthshire.

Births.—In the quarter ending 30th September the births of 204,167 children were registered in England and Wales ; the equivalent annual

birth-rate was 34'7 per 1000, the same as for the September guarter of 1872, and 0.5 above the mean rate for the corresponding quarter in the ten years 1863-72. In two of the eleven Registration Divisions, the South-eastern and South-western, the births fell short of the averages taken from the numbers registered in them respectively in the three previous corresponding quarters. In seventeen counties the births registered last quarter were below the averages similarly obtained, the deficiency being greatest in North Wales, Herefordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Dorsetshire, and Wiltshire. The excess over the average numbers was greatest in the counties of Durham, Leicester, Monmouth, Nottingham, Stafford, and Northampton, and in South Wales. The birth-rate in the eighteen largest English towns was 36.3, or 1.7 above that for the whole of England and Wales. The lowest rates were 31.0 in Norwich and 34.3 in London, both being below the rate for the whole country : the highest were 42.0 in Sheffield, 42.1 in Sunderland, and 45.5 in Leicester. In the fifty towns ranking next in order of population, the birth-rates averaged 35.8, and ranged from 21.5, 25.3, and 26.3 in Cheltenham, Bath, and Hastings respectively, to 46.0 in Wigan, 47.7 in Merthyr Tydfil, and 51'o in Dudley.

Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths during the three months ending 30th September was 89,491, or at the rate of 973 per day. Emigration was more active than in the corresponding quarter of any year since 1854, 60,093 persons of British origin having sailed during the three months from ports at which Government emigration officers are stationed. Of these 60,093 emigrants, 36,777 were English, 5743 Scotch, and 17,573 Irish ; the proportions to a million of the respective populations of the three countries being, English 1575, Scotch 1674, and Irish 3288. In the previous summer quarter the English emigrants numbered 36,135, the Scotch 5309, and the Irish 15,334. The destinations of the 60,093 emigrants last quarter were as follow : of 42,453 the United States ; of 9667 British North America ; of 6524 the Australian Colonies; and the remaining 1449 were distributed amongst other places. There was a considerable increase in the number of those who sailed to the Australian Colonies.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather .- The price of wheat in the Michaelmas quarter 1873 averaged 61s. 4d. per quarter, showing an advance of nearly 5s. upon the average price in the preceding three months, and of 2s. 5d. upon that in the corresponding quarter of 1872. In the ten years 1863-72, the mean price for the September quarter was 52s. 5d. In the early part of last quarter old potatoes were so scarce that no regular quotations of prices could be given, but later the prospect of a better crop this year induced a lower range of prices than prevailed at the same season of last year. Best Regents averaged 94s. 6d. per ton at the Borough and Spitalfields Markets during August and September, against 119s. in the corresponding period of 1872. The mean price for the September quarter in the ten years 1863-72 was 106s. Meat was slightly cheaper than in the previous three months, the average prices of beef and mutton by the carcase at the Metropolitan Meat Market having been $7\frac{1}{4}d$. and $7\frac{7}{8}d$. per lb. respectively last quarter, against $7\frac{3}{8}d$. and $8\frac{1}{8}d$. in the June quarter. For the third quarter of the previous ten years the average price of beef was 6d., and of mutton $6\frac{5}{8}d$. per lb. The average price per ton of seaborne coal in the London Market was 30s. 1d., or 10d. higher than in the quarter ending 30th June. In the September quarter of 1872 it was 27s. 6d., and in the corresponding quarter of 1871 only 17s. per ton.

The returns of pauperism for last quarter, when compared with those for the corresponding quarter of 1872, show a slight increase in the average number of in-door paupers, and a considerable diminution in the

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Quarter ending 30th	n September	1871		5.8	33.8
		1872	-	5.5	29.6
		1873	94 F - 14	5.5	27.1

Till the 10th July the weather was mostly cold, the mean daily temperature being $\frac{3^{\circ}}{4}$ below the average. On July 20th a sudden change took place, and for a few days the weather was fine and hot, particularly on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd; the mean temperatures of these days were $71^{\circ}.7$, $75^{\circ}.2$, and $72^{\circ}.3$, exceeding their averages by $10^{\circ}.2$, $13^{\circ}.7$, and $10^{\circ}.7$ respectively. From this time till September 2nd the weather was changeable, a few days of cold and a few days of warm weather alternating ; the warm days, however, were the more numerous, and upon the whole of the 45 days ending September 2nd there was an excess of temperature averaging 21°. Then followed a cold fortnight, after which the weather continued for the most part cold to the end of the quarter, the deficiency of mean temperature for the last 28 days averaging rather more than 2° daily. The mean temperature for the quarter was 60°.3, or 0°.6 above the average in 102 years. In July the excess was 1°.8, and in August 1º.9; in September there was a deficiency of 1º.8. Rain fell very frequently during the first half of July, the whole of August, and the first half of September. The rain-fall at Greenwich during the three months amounted to 7.6 inches, agreeing with the average of 58 years. In July, there was a deficiency of 0.7 inches, in August an excess of 0.8 inches and in September there was exactly the average amount. The mean amount of rain collected between latitudes 50° and 55° was $8\cdot30$ inches; it was only $6\cdot90$ inches between latitudes 52° and 53° , and $10\cdot14$ inches between latitudes 54° and 55°.

State of the Public Health; Deaths.—In the third or summer quarter of this year 114,676 deaths were registered. The annual death-rate was so low as 10'5 per 1000, and 1'9 per 1000 lower than the average rate in the corresponding quarters of the 10 years 1863-72. The death-rate last quarter was lower than in the corresponding period of any year since the remarkably cold and wet summer of 1862, when the deaths were equal to but 18 per 1000 annually of the population. Had the deathrate last quarter been equal to the average rate in the ten last summers, nearly 12,000 more persons would have died, than those whose deaths were actually recorded. A very large proportion of this decrease in the number of deaths was due to the continuance of a marked decline in the fatality of the principal zymotic diseases.

In the eleven Registration Divisions of England and Wales, the annual death-rate in the quarter ranged from 15 ° 0 and 15 ° 3 per 1000 in the agricultural counties of the South-western and South-eastern Divisions, to 23 ° 2 and 23 ° 5 in the principally manufacturing and mining counties of the North-western and Northern Divisions. Durham and Northumberland were the only counties in which the deaths registered in the quarter exceeded the average numbers returned in the three preceding corresponding quarters.

The population of the Registration Districts and sub-districts containing all the chief towns of England and Wales is now estimated at about 13 millions and a half of persons; the annual death-rate among this large urban population was equal to 22° o per 1000 during the quarter, and was 2° below the average rate in the ten previous corresponding quarters. In the remaining and principally rural population of about 10 millions the death-rate did not exceed 16'0 per 1000, which was 1'7

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below the same average. Compared with the average rate in recent corresponding quarters, the urban mortality again showed a larger actual decline than did the rural death-rate, although relatively considered the improvement in the health of rural districts bears similar satisfactory evidence of sanitary progress to that exhibited in the returns from our urban population.

In eighteen of the largest English towns, including London, containing an estimated population of about six millions and a half, the annual mortality in the quarter averaged 23 ° 9 per 1000, exceeding by nearly 2 per 1000 the general urban rate. The lowest rates among these eighteen towns were 17 ° 5 in Portsmouth and 20 ° 3 in Norwich ; the highest rate was 29 ° 9 both in Manchester and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Diarrhea caused a considerable mortality in most of the large towns, and scarlet fever was somewhat fatally prevalent in Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In the districts and sub-districts taken as approximately representing fifty other large towns, ranking in respect of population next in size to the eighteen largest English towns, and estimated to contain a population of rather more than two millions and a half, the death-rate in the quarter was equal to $21^{\circ}0$ per 1000, and was $2^{\circ}0$ below the average rate in the eighteen largest towns. Among these fifty towns the following showed rates below 17 per 1000 :--Cheltenham 13.6, Dover 15.3, Devonport 15.9, Hastings 16.1, Worcester 16.1, Bath 16.2, Chester 16.4, and Northampton 16.9; the fatality of zymotic diseases was especially low in Bath, Chester, and Cheltenham. Death-rates exceeding 27 per 1000 prevailed in the following towns :--South Shields 27.6, Blackburn 27.6, Yarmouth 27.8, Stockport 27.8, Gateshead $31^{\circ}2$, Preston $31^{\circ}8$, and Wigan $32^{\circ}0$; the fatality of scarlet fever contributed to the excessive rates in Blackburn, Preston, and Gateshead, while in Yarmouth, Stockport, Wigan, and South Shields the mortality from diarrhœa was exceptionally high.

The 114,676 deaths registered in the whole of England and Wales included 35,252 or 31 per cent. of infants under one year of age, and 24,524 or 21'4 per cent. of persons aged 60 years and upwards. To each 100 births registered during the quarter, 17.3 deaths of infants under one year of age were recorded, against 20.0, 19.4, and 18.2 per cent. respectively in the corresponding periods of the three years 1870-1-2. Infant mortality, measured in this way, was equal to 20.2 per cent. in the North-western Division, containing the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire ; while it was only 11 'o per cent. in Wales, and in the agricultural counties of the South-western Division. In eighteen of the largest English towns, including London, this proportion of infant mortality (which is in the summer quarter of the year principally governed by the fatality of diarrhea) averaged 24.3 per cent. upon the births registered, and ranged from 16.7 and 17.0 in Portsmouth and Oldham, to 30.6 and 34.0 in Liverpool and Leicester. Infant mortality in Leicester, although so excessive, showed a decline from the still higher proportion. 40.5 per cent., which prevailed in the corresponding period of last year. The largest portion of the decline in the deaths registered in England and Wales in the quarter occurred among those of children and adults aged between 1 and 60 years, probably due in great measure to the marked decline in the fatality of small-pox, measles, and whooping-cough. The deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards in the quarter slightly exceeded the number returned in the corresponding period, of either of the three preceding years ; and the proportion to total deaths, which had been 19.4 in the third quarter of 1870 and 1871, and 20.4 in the same period of 1872, further rose to 21.4. With a decline in infant mortality and of the deaths of children, and an increase in the proportion of deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards, it may fairly be assumed that the

mean age at death in England and Wales was higher than it had been in recent corresponding periods.

The present return shows a continuance of the decline in deaths referred to the principal zymotic diseases which has been noticed in recent quarters. During the three months ending September, 277 were reported from small-pox, 1180 from measles, 2593 from scarlet fever, 502 from diphtheria, 1666 from whooping-cough, 3053 from different forms of fever, and 13,925 from diarrheea; in all, 23,196 deaths resulted from these seven principal zymotic diseases, against 33,963, 31,388, and 27,428, in the corresponding quarters of the three years 1870-1-2. If the increase of population be taken into account, the annual death-rate from these seven diseases in the quarter was equal to 3.9 per 1000 of the estimated population, while in the three preceding corresponding quarters it had been 6.0, 5.5, and 4.7, respectively. A large proportion of the zymotic rate in the summer quarter of the year is always caused by the fatality of diarrhœa. In the eighteen large English towns the annual death-rate from the seven zymotic diseases averaged 6.6 per 1000, and ranged from 3.5 and 3.7 in Oldham and Bristol, to 9.4 and 11.5 in Birmingham and Leicester. In fifty other large towns the death-rate from these diseases averaged 4.5 per 1000, and while it was less than 2 per 1000 in Bath, Cheltenham, Chester, Halifax, and Newport (Monmouth), it equalled or exceeded 10 per 1000 in Dudley, Preston, and Gateshead.

During the three months ending September 13,925 deaths were referred to diarrhœa in England and Wales; in the three preceding corresponding quarters the numbers were 17,647, 15,919, and 14,681. Judging from the weekly returns received from an aggregate population of nearly six millions and a half of persons estimated now to be living in eighteen of the largest English towns, including London, the usual summer fatality of diarrhea reached its maximum about the middle of August, and afterwards declined rapidly. The 13,925 deaths from diarrhœa during the three months were equal to an annual death-rate of 2.4 per 1000 throughout England and Wales; in the summer quarters of 1870-1-2 it was respectively 3.1, 2.8, and 2.5. In eighteen of the largest towns the diarrhocal rate averaged 4.5 per 1000, ranging from 1.9 and 2.8 in Bristol and Portsmouth, to 6.7 and 10.4 in Salford and Leicester. Among the fifty other large towns the death-rate from diarrhœa averaged 2.9 per 1000, was less than one per 1000 in Bath, Halifax, and Merthyr Tydfil, while it was 7.9 and 8.1 respectively in South Shields and Wigan. The variations in the death-rate from diarrhea in the several large towns is very remarkable; for instance, during the four summer quarters of 1870-1-2-3 it averaged 9.8 in Leicester and 9.6 in Wigan, whereas it was but 0.7 per 1000 in Merthyr-Tydfil. As fully 80 per cent. of the deaths from diarrhœa are of infants under two years of age, the fatality of this disease has an important influence upon infant mortality, and may be in some degree dependent upon the low constitutional stamina of the infants, but must be mainly due to the bad water supply, the defective sanitary condition of the houses, the improper food of the children, or the neglect of the mothers. Why diarrhea is so fatal among infants at Leicester and Wigan, and why the infants at Merthyr Tydfil escape this fatality, would be a subject for inquiry at once interesting and useful. In the remainder of England and Wales, that is excluding these sixty-eight large towns, the death rate from diarrheea last quarter was equal to but 1.3 per 1000, against 1.6 and 1.5 in the summer quarters of 1871 and 1872. The summer epidemic of infantile diarrhoea is essentially an urban epidemic, and in the agricultural counties of the South-western Registration Division the annual death-rate from diarrhœa last quarter was only equal to 0.8 per 1000, while in the manufacturing counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, making up the North-western Division, it was 3.4. According to the Census taken in 1871, the proportion of the population living in towns with 20,000 inhabitants and upwards was only 12.8 per cent. in the Southwestern, and so high as 56.7 per cent. in the North-western Divisions. It may fairly be expected that the improved sanitary organization which is being steadily, though slowly, developed, will before long exercise an important influence upon the present unsatisfactory condition of our infant population living in large towns.

To simple cholera and choleraic diarrhea 494 deaths in England and Wales were referred in the quarter, against 527 and 471 in the two preceding corresponding quarters; they therefore differed but slightly from the numbers in recent summers. These 494 deaths included 144 in London, and 100 in the North-western Division, and bore generally a relative proportion to the deaths from diarrhea. In some cases, however, it is exceedingly probable that severe cases of simple diarrhea are sometimes returned as choleraic diarrhea or English cholera; in connection with this suggestion it is worthy of note that in the registrar's subdistrict of Carlton near Nottingham, not a single death was referred to diarrhea, whereas of 25 deaths from all causes five of infants under two years were ascribed to cholera, the cause of death in each case being certified by the same medical practitioner.

Next to diarrhea, different forms of fever caused more deaths in the quarter than any other zymotic disease. The deaths referred to fever were 3053, against 4635, 3362, and 3195 in the three preceding corresponding quarters, showing a continuous decline, which bears evidence of improved sanitary conditions. The annual death-rate from fever was equal to 0.52 per 1000, but was 0.97 in the county of Durham, the fatal cases being relatively most excessive in Stockton, Hartlepool, Bishop Auckland, and Durham. An examination of the returns in detail shows that fever, principally of a typhoid form, was fatally prevalent in many small towns and villages, among which may be mentioned Sherborne, Saltash, Kenwyn (Truro), Atherstone, Gomersal, and Blaenavon.

The returns bear evidence of an increasing fatality of scarlet fever. The deaths from this disease, which in the third quarters of 1870-1-2had been 7498, 3488, and 2423 respectively, rose to 2593, and exceeded the number in the preceding three months by 505. Of these deaths from scarlet fever 828 occurred in the eighteen large English towns, including 158 in London, 161 in Birmingham, 133 in Leeds, 114 in Manchester, 69 in Newcastle, and 48 in Wolverhampton; they were also excessive in Dudley, Blackburn, Preston, Gateshead, Chesterle-Street, Runcorn, Audenshaw, Deeping, Leyland, Golcar, South Creake, Combmartin, Yeovil, Ruabon, Ystradyfodwg, and Portmadoc. The fatal cases of diphtheria were 502, against 474 and 406 in the two preceding corresponding quarters; this disease was especially fatal at Baschurch (Salop) and at Penarth, near Cardiff.

Whooping-cough, which caused 1666 deaths, was less fatal than in any quarter since the beginning of 1870; 584 occurred in London, where the disease was relatively more prevalent than in any of the other registration divisions. The deaths from measles, which in the third quarters of the three years 1870-1-2 had been 1390, 1688, and 1267, did not exceed 1180 in that of 1873; these 1180 deaths included 664 in the eighteen large towns, of which 353 occurred in London, 96 in Sheffield, 75 in Liverpool, and 47 in Manchester. Measles was more or less fatally epidemic in Leek, Festiniog, and Combmartin in North Devon.

Small-pox as an epidemic, which was so fatal during the whole of 1871, and the greater part of 1872, declined during 1873. This epidemic reached its climax in the first quarter of 1872, when 7720 fatal cases were registered; the quarterly numbers afterwards steadily and rapidly declined, and only 277 deaths were referred to the disease in the third quarter of 1873, which is probably the smallest number that occurred in any

quarter since the beginning of the present century. Only one death from small-pox occurred in the eight counties forming the South-midland Division, and only 15 among the population of three millions and a quarter of persons living within the Metropolitan area. The disease was, however, somewhat prevalent at Gloucester, Birmingham, Bolton, Bradford, Dewsbury, Stockton, Hartlepool, Whitehaven, and Pontypridd.

An examination in detail of the present return, as usual, discloses many instances of excessive death-rates and fatality from zymotic diseases, in small villages and rural sub-districts, but the numbers being small, and the localities not widely known, the cases are apt to escape general attention. The registration sub-district of Combmartin in North Devon is a case in point; it has an almost stationary population of about 3600 persons, among whom 33 deaths were registered last quarter, whereas the average number in the corresponding quarter of the three previous years is but 13. These 33 deaths included 10 fatal cases of scarlet fever and 8 of measles, all of which occurred within the parish of Combmartin, which has a population of only 1400 persons; this would be equal to an annual death-rate of more than 50 per 1000 from these two diseases alone, whereas the annual rate from these diseases in the whole of England and Wales in the quarter did not average one per 1000.

In the workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums 9244 deaths were recorded in the quarter, or 8 per cent. of the total deaths; in the corresponding quarter of last year the proportion was 7.8 per cent. Half of these institution deaths were recorded in the eighteen large English towns, among which the proportion to total deaths averaged 11.9 per cent, and ranged from 6.5 in Sheffield, to 12.3, 13.5, and 15.1 per cent. respectively in Liverpool, Bristol, and London. During the three months 6046, or 5.3 per cent., of the deaths were registered upon the information of the coroner, being inquest cases. In the eighteen large towns the inquests were equal to 5.7 per cent. of the deaths, and in the several towns the proportion ranged from 2.3 per cent. in Sunderland to 7.4 and 7.8 respectively in Portsmouth and Birmingham. In considering these proportions it appears difficult to avoid one of two conclusions : either too few inquests are held in Sunderland, or an unnecessary number of such inquiries take place in Portsmouth and Birmingham.

LONDON .- The health of the population residing within the Metropolitan registration area, estimated at rather more than three and a quarter millions of persons, was comparatively satisfactory during the quarter; the annual death-rate during that period was equal to 21.8 per 1000, against 23.4, 22.9, and 21.4, respectively, in the three preceding corresponding quarters, and was 4.3 per 1000 lower than the average rate in the seventeen next largest English towns, with an aggregate population about equal to that of London. The deaths referred to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class were 4731, of which 3170 were fatal cases of diarrhoca, 584 of whooping-cough, 375 of fever, 353 of measles, 158 of scarlet fever, 76 of diphtheria, and only 15 of small-pox. These 4731 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 5.7 per 1000, whereas in the seventeen other largest towns this zymotic rate was 7.6 per 1000. Compared with the numbers of deaths returned from these seven zymotic diseases in the two previous corresponding quarters, the fatal cases of whooping-cough, fever, measles, and diarrhœa showed an increase, while those of small-pox and scarlet fever had declined. The most unsatisfactory feature is the increase in the deaths from different forms of fever: the deaths from this cause, which in the three preceding corresponding quarters had successively been 545, 355, and 316, rose again last quarter to 375, including 56 cases of typhus, 240 of typhoid or enteric fever, and 79 of simple continued fever. The annual death-rate from fever in the whole of England and Wales last quarter averaged 52 per 100,000 of the population, and in London it was 45. The 15 deaths from small-pox was by far the lowest number returned from this disease in any quarter of any year since the beginning of 1840; it is worthy of note that 9 of these deaths from small-pox occurred in East London, which usually suffers most severely from the disease when it is epidemic. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 3902 deaths in London, against 3830 in the third quarter of last year; the annual rate of mortality from these diseases was equal to 4.7 per 1000, while the rate from the same diseases was 5.8 in Liverpool and 4.8 in Birmingham. The influence of temperature and other meteorological features upon the mortality of persons at different ages from the various forms of disease in London can be investigated in detail from the information published in the Weekly Returns. This will acquire greater value when similar information is rendered available by the publication of returns from the metical officers of health who have recently been appointed for numerous urban and rural sanitary districts. It is of the first importance that these returns should be sufficiently uniform to render useful comparison possible.

The violent deaths in London in the three months were 671, against 588, 635, and 664 in the three preceding corresponding quarters; 550 were referred to different forms of accident and negligence, 72 to suicide, and 35 to murder and manslaughter, including infanticide. The deaths of 64 persons directly resulted from accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets, from which class of accident 860 cases of injury and maiming came under the notice of the Police within the London registration area, during the thirteen weeks ending 28th September.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—The following facts relating to Indian or Foreign Cities are derived from official returns furnished by various authorities abroad :

In Paris 10,580 deaths were recorded in the quarter, giving an annual death-rate of 23.0 per 1000: during the last three weeks of the quarter 320 deaths were caused by cholera. In Brussels the births were 1510 and the deaths (excluding those of strangers, i.e. of persons not ordinarily resident within the city) 1190, the respective rates being 32.8 and 25.8. The 8627 deaths from all causes in Berlin, implying an annual death-rate of 41.8 per 1000, included 535 deaths, or 2.6 per 1000, from cholera. In Vienna the deaths (excluding those of strangers) numbered 7004 and included 2533 from cholera: the death-rate from all causes was 43.6 and from cholera 15.8. In Rome the number of persons married was 644, or at the rate of 10.6 per 1000; the number of births 1757, or at the rate of 28.8; and the number of deaths 1827, or at the rate of 30.0. In Florence there were 550 persons married, 1672 births. and 1270 deaths, giving rates of 13.2, 40.2, and 30.5 respectively. In Turin the persons married numbered 602, the births 1624, and the deaths 1276; the corresponding annual rates were 11.4, 30.7, and 24.1 per 1000. The 1604 deaths in Amsterdam implied an annual rate of 23.2. and the 602 deaths in the Hague to a rate of 26.0 per 1000. Returns received from Copenhagen show the total number of deaths in that city to have been 1286, and the equivalent annual rate 25.8.

In the thirteen weeks ending 30th September, 3671 deaths were registered in Bombay, giving a death-rate of 22.8. In Calcutta 2446 deaths, implying a rate of 21.9 annually, were returned in the thirteen weeks ending 13th September. The 3485 deaths in Madras recorded during the quarter ending 12th September showed a death-rate of 35.2, and included 635 from different forms of fever.

The returns from New York state the deaths during the quarter to have been 8954, of which 3028 were caused by diarrhœa; the annual death-rate from all causes was 35.9, of which 12.2 was due to fatal cases of diarrhœal diseases, against a rate of 4.0 per 1000 from the same diseases in London. The 4436 deaths returned in Philadelphia were equal to a rate of 23.7 per 1000 annually.

Fourth Quarter.-October, November, December.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the marriages of 148,656 persons, the births of 265,095 children, and the deaths of 166,671 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending 31st December 1873. The natural increase of population was thus 98,424.

ENGLAND.—The births in the autumn quarter that ended the year 1873, though fewer in proportion than in the previous autumn, were above the average of the season. The public health was in a favourable state, and the mortality was below the average both in town and country. The extremely severe cold week of December was accompanied by a remarkable continuance of dense fog in London, which, fatal to many, deprived it of its usual superiority over the other great cities of the kingdom. The chief zymotic diseases have been comparatively quiescent, but the public health requires watchful care, for measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria are on the increase, and may devastate unguarded cities. The ruling prices of wheat, meat, and coals remain high.

Marriages.—The marriages in the fourth quarter of the year 1873 were more numerous than in any preceding quarter. They gradually increased from 51,393 in the corresponding quarter of 1868 to 61,281 in the three last months of 1873. The marriage-rate, which was 20.8 to 1000 persons living, or 0.8 above the mean rate for the autumn quarter in the ten years 1864-73, has never been exceeded since the autumn quarter of 1865, when it was 21.4. Compared with the average numbers for the corresponding quarter in the three previous years, the marriages in the manufacturing and mining counties of Stafford. Lancaster, and Durham, in the West Riding of York, and in South Wales showed an increase, while in the agricultural counties of Cambridge, Devon, Hereford, and Westmorland the marriages declined. The cause will be referred to under the head of prices.

Births.—The number of births registered in the quarter ending 31st December 1873 was 203,351, or 3,268 less than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Allowing for increase of population, the birth-rate per 1000 persons living was 34.5, or 0.9 lower than in the quarter ending 31st December 1872, but 0.3 above the mean rate for the fourth quarter in the ten years 1863-72. A comparison of the number of births registered in the quarter, with the average in the three previous corresponding quarters, for each Registration Division and County, shows that the births fell short of the respective averages in fourteen counties, the greatest proportionate deficiency being in the small counties of Huntingdon and Westmorland, and in Shropshire, Dorsetshire, and Bedfordshire. London exhibited the largest proportionate excess; then the counties of Durham, Leicester, the extra-metropolitan part of Middlesex, Monmouth, and Northumberland.

The normal birth-rates vary considerably in different parts of the country. Thus, in the year 1871 the rate in Durham was 42.4, and in Somersetshire 30.9 per 1000, and the mean rates in the ten years 1861-70 for these two counties had been 42.0 and 30.7 respectively. The principal immediate cause of this wide difference would naturally be looked for in the proportions of married women at the child-bearing ages to the total population. Accordingly it is found from the Census of 1871, that in that year in the county of Durham, with an enumerated population of 742,205, the number of females between the ages of 15 and 45 was 156,713, of whom 93,873, or about 60 per cent., were married; while in Somersetshire, with an enumerated population of 482,652, the number of females between the above-mentioned ages was 107,390, of whom 48,357, or only about 45 per cent., were married. The proportion of married women between 15 and 45 years of age to the total population was thus in XXXVI. d

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Durham 13 per cent., and in Somersetshire 10 per cent. It should be remarked that the number of males to 100 females enumerated was in Durham 107 and in Somersetshire 90. The greater prevalence of early marriages in Durham is shown by the fact that 18,099, or 5 per cent., of the total females in that county, and 6434, or only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., of the total females in Somersetshire, were wives under 25 years of age.

In the eighteen most populous English towns the birth-rates in the quarter averaged $37 \circ \text{per 1000}$, exceeding the rate for the whole of England and Wales by 2.1, and ranged from 32.5 in Portsmouth and 32.9 in Norwich, to 42.9 in Sheffield and 45.2 in Leicester. The average rate in the fifty next largest towns was 35.5, or 1.5 below that in the eighteen largest; of the rates in these fifty towns the lowest were 23.0 in Cheltenham, 25.8 in Plymouth, and 26.3 in Shrewsbury, and the highest were 43.0 in Wigan, 44.1 in South Shields, and 48.6 in Dudley.

Increase of Population.—The births during the quarter ending 31st December exceeded the deaths by 76,521. During the same period 33,172 emigrants of British origin sailed from ports at which emigration officers are stationed, against 37,855 in the last quarter of 1872. Of these 33,172 emigrants, 21,621 were English, 2801 Scotch, and 8750 Irish ; the proportions to a million of the respective populations of the three countries being English 926, Scotch 816, and Irish 1637. The destination of 20,042 was the United States; of 2289 British North America; of 9035 the Australian Colonies; and the remaining 1806 were bound for other places. A continued increase is observed in the number of emigrants attracted to the Australian Colonies.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather .- The average price of wheat for the quarter ending Christmas 1873 was 61s. 1d. per quarter, differing very slightly from that in the previous quarter ending Michaelmas, but showing an increase of 3s. 10d. upon the average price for the Christmas quarter of 1872, and of 10s. upon the mean price for the corresponding three months in the ten years 1863-72. Potatoes were much cheaper than at the corresponding season of the previous year, best Regents averaging 1078. per ton at the Borough and Spitalfields markets in the quarter, against 170s. in the December quarter of 1872. The mean price for the fourth quarter in the ten years 1863-72 was 99s. 6d. per ton. A further slight reduction is to be noticed in the price of meat, the average prices per lb. of beef and mutton by the carcase at the Metropolitan Meat Market, having declined from $7\frac{1}{4}d$. and $7\frac{7}{8}d$. respectively in the September quarter to $6\frac{3}{4}d$. and $7\frac{1}{8}d$. In the quarter ending 31st December 1872 beef averaged $6\frac{3}{4}d$, the same as in this quarter, and mutton $7\frac{1}{4}d$. per lb.; for the corresponding quarter in the ten years 1863-72 the mean prices were $5\frac{7}{8}d$. and $6\frac{3}{8}d$. per lb. respectively. Seaborne coal averaged 30s. 8d. per ton in the London market; it was slightly dearer than in the previous quarter, when the average price was 30s. 1d. per ton. In the corresponding periods of 1872 and 1871 the average prices were 26s. 5d. and 19s. 9d. respectively.

The returns of pauperism, compared with those for the corresponding quarter of 1872, show a slight decline in the number both of in-door and out-door paupers.

In the first week of October there was an excess of mean temperature averaging $3\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ daily; then followed two cold and two warm days, after which there was a cold period of more than a month's duration, in which the average daily deficiency of mean temperature was $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. From 17th November to 7th December the weather was again mostly warm. A week of very severe cold weather ensued, the deficiency of temperature on the 9th, 10th, and 11th December being $11\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, $16\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ respectively, and these days in London were distinguished by a most remarkable continuance of very dense fog. A warm period then set in, and continued with slight exception to the end of the year; on the 16th, 17th, and 18th the daily temperatures were $10^{\circ} \cdot 8$, $10^{\circ} \cdot 0$, and $10^{\circ} \cdot 6$ above their respective averages, and the mean temperature of these three days was 24° higher than that of the 9th, 10th, and 11th. The mean temperature of the quarter was $0^{\circ} \cdot 5$ above the average in 102 years. The rain-fall at Greenwich during the quarter amounted to 5 $\cdot 5$ inches, or $1 \cdot 6$ inches less than the average in 58 years. The deficiency in the month of December was $1 \cdot 7$ inches, the total fall in that month having been only $0 \cdot 3$ of an inch, and less than in any December since 1820. Between latitudes 50° and 55° the mean amount of rain collected during the quarter was $6 \cdot 82$ inches, or but little more than half the amount which fell in the three months ending 31st December 1872.

State of the Public Health; Deaths.—In the last three months of 1873 there were 126,830 deaths registered. The annual death-rate was equal to $21^{\circ}5$ per 1000, and 0.7 lower than the average rate in the corresponding quarters of the ten years 1863-72; in those ten years the only lower rates were 20.2 in the last quarter of 1872 and $21^{\circ}3$ in 1867, whereas in the other years the rate ranged upwards to $23^{\circ}4$ and $23^{\circ}5$ in 1871 and 1864 respectively.

In the eleven Registration Divisions of England and Wales the annual death-rate in the quarter ranged from 16.3 and 17.7 in the agricultural counties of the South-eastern and Eastern Divisions, to 25.1 in the principally mining population of the Northern Division, and 25.4 in London. The deaths in Northumberland exceeded by 22.5 per cent. the average number in the three preceding corresponding quarters, and were equal to an annual rate of 27.1 per 1000; the rate of mortality was most excessive in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tynemouth, Hexham, and Alnwick.

In the population of the Registration Districts and sub-districts, containing the chief towns of England and Wales, estimated at about thirteen millions and a half of persons, the annual death-rate in the quarter was equal to 24.7 per 1000, and was 0.1 below the average rate in the ten previous corresponding quarters. In the remaining and principally rural population of about ten millions the death-rate did not exceed 17.9 per 1000, and was 0.8 below the same average. In the urban districts, the average density of the population in 1871 was 4 persons to an acre, while in the rural districts there were nearly 4 acres to each person.

In eighteen of the largest English towns, including London, containing a population estimated at about six millions and a half, the annual mortality in the quarter averaged 25.5 per 1000, and exceeded by nearly one per 1000 the general urban rate. The death-rates in the several towns ranged from 20.4 and 20.5 in Norwich and Portsmouth, to 30.8 and 33.4 in Leeds and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the excessive rates in the two latter towns were principally due to the fatal prevalence therein of scarlet fever.

In the districts and sub-districts taken as approximately representing fifty other large towns, ranking in respect of population next in size to the eighteen largest English towns, and estimated to contain a population of rather more than two millions and a half, the death-rate in the quarter averaged 23 ^o 7 per 1000, and was 1 ^o 8 below the average rate in the eighteen largest towns. The towns showing death-rates below 17 per 1000 were: —Dover 13 ^o 9, Maidstone 15 ^o 9, Cheltenham 16 ^o 2, Hastings 16 ^o 2, and Gosport 16 ^o 5. Death-rates exceeding 30 per 1000 prevailed in the following towns:—Lincoln 30 ^o 3, Dudley 30 ^o 4, Gateshead 32 ^o 8, Merthyr Tydil 34 ^o 4, Blackburn 35 ^o 5, and Preston 42 ^o 2. The excessive mortality in these towns was almost entirely due to the prevalence of scarlet fever in an epidemic form.

The 126,830 deaths in England and Wales included 30,400, or 24 per cent., of infants under one year of age, and 32,280, or 25 per cent., of persons aged 60 years and upwards. To each 100 births registered during

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the quarter 14.8 deaths of infants under one year of age were recorded against 15.7 and 13.7 per cent. respectively in the corresponding quarters of 1871 and 1872. Infant mortality measured in this way was equal to 16.6 per cent. in the Northern counties, containing principally a mining population, whereas it did not exceed 10'7 per cent. in the agricultural counties of the South-eastern Division. In eighteen of the largest English towns, including London, this proportion of infant mortality to births registered averaged 16.7 per cent., and ranged from 11.8 in Norwich to 18.6 in Liverpool and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 19.8 in Wolverhampton, and 23.0 in Bradford. The proportion of deaths of elderly persons in England and Wales was slightly lower than that which prevailed in the same period of last year, whereas it was considerably higher than in the last three months either of 1870 or 1871. The per-centage to total deaths of those at 60 years of age and upwards averaged 20.7 in the eighteen towns, and ranged from 14.1 in Leeds to 37.2 per cent. in Norwich ; in Leeds the fatality of zymotic diseases, especially of scarlet fever, caused an excessive proportion of deaths between one and 60 years, and the comparative immunity from zymotic disease which prevailed in Norwich had the opposite result in that city.

The return for the last three months of 1873 shows a somewhat general increase in the prevalence and fatality of zymotic disease. The registrars report that during the quarter 249 deaths were referred to small-pox, 3233 to measles, 5576 to scarlet fever, 719 to diphtheria, 1863 to whooping-cough, 3810 to different forms of fever, and 3439 to diarrheea; in all, 18,889 deaths resulted from these seven principal zymotic diseases, against 26,007 and 16,704 in the corresponding quarters of 1871 and 1872. The annual death-rate from these seven diseases last quarter was equal to 3'2 per 1000, while in the last quarters of the three years 1870-1-2 it had been 4.6, 4.7, and 2.9 respectively. In the eighteen large English towns this annual zymotic-rate averaged 4.0 per 1000, and ranged from 1.5 and 2.4 in Norwich and Hull, to 7.9 and 8.8 in Leeds and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In fifty other large English and Welsh towns the death-rate from these diseases averaged 4.3 per 1000, and while it was less than one per 1000 in Cheltenham and Rochester, it ranged upwards in the other towns to 11.8 in Gateshead, 15.1 in Preston, and 15.4 in Blackburn. Scarlet fever was fatally prevalent in each of these three towns, measles also being epidemic in Blackburn.

The recent epidemic of small-pox reached its climax in the first quarter of 1872, when 7720 deaths resulted therefrom, after which the quarterly numbers rapidly and steadily declined to 249 in the three months ending September 1873, the smallest number referred to this disease in any quarter in recent years. The 249 included 99 in eighteen of the largest English towns, of which 40 occurred in Leeds, 38 in Birmingham, and 17 in London; 29 also occurred in Gloucester, 10 in Dewsbury, 26 in Whitehaven, and 13 in Pontypridd Districts. Only 3 deaths were referred to small-pox in the South-eastern, South-midland, and Eastern Registration Divisions, containing a population of about five millions.

Measles caused 3233 deaths in England and Wales in the quarter, against 1180 in the preceding three months; in the fourth quarters of 1871 and 1872 the numbers were 3763 and 1341 respectively. Of the 3233 in the quarter, 1851 occurred in the eighteen large English towns, including 1420 in London, 104 in Liverpool, 94 in Birmingham, and 64 in Bristol. Measles also showed an exceptional fatality in Wilton, Tamar, Bideford, Bath, Foleshill, Warrington, Middleton (near Oldham), and Blackburn.

Scarlet fever showed a largely increased fatality, causing 5576 deaths, against 2088 and 2593 in the two preceding quarters of the year. In the eighteen large English towns 1724 deaths were referred to this disease, including 365 in Leeds, 283 in London, 227 in Birmingham, 228 in Manchester and Salford, 222 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 145 in Liverpool, and 132 in Sheffield. The deaths from scarlet fever showed a considerable increase upon the numbers returned in the preceding quarter in each of the Registration Divisions; this increase was proportionally largest in Durham, Northumberland, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Lancashire. Among those places in which the mortality from this disease was most excessive in the quarter may be specified :—Langport, Dudley, Lincoln, Market Rasen, St. Helen's, Blackburn, Preston, the village of Rothwell, Barnsley, Gateshead, Carmarthen, Ruabon, Llanrwst, and Tremadoc. Diphtheria as well as scarlet fever showed an increased fatality; the fatal cases were 710, against 460 and 502 in the two previous quarters.

Compared with the numbers in recent corresponding quarters, the deaths referred to whooping-cough were below the average during the last quarter of 1873, being 1863, against 2966 and 2182 in the last three months of 1871 and 1872. In the eighteen large towns whooping-cough caused 907 deaths in the quarter, of which 605 occurred in London. The disease was also fatally prevalent in Kettering and Biggleswade.

Different forms of fever caused 3810 deaths in the quarter, against 4692 and 4023 in the two preceding corresponding quarters. This decline in the fatal prevalence of fever may be taken as evidence of sanitary progress. Fever invariably causes the greatest mortality in town populations, and was most excessive during this quarter in the manufacturing and mining population of Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Durham. Cambridge, Barrow-in-Furness, Market Weighton, Kirk Leatham, Durham, and Workington, among other places, suffered more or less severely from local outbreaks of fever.

The 3439 deaths from diarrhœa, the largest proportion of which occurred during October, differed but slightly from the numbers in recent corresponding quarters.

In the workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums 11,020 deaths were recorded in the quarter, or 8.6 per cent. of the total deaths, corresponding with the proportion which prevailed in the fourth quarters of each of the two previous years. More than half these institution-deaths occurred in the eighteen large towns, among which the proportion to total deaths averaged 13.5 per cent., and ranged from 6.8 and 7.1 in Bradford and Sunderland, to 14.5 and 16.2 in Manchester and London. During the three months 6751 deaths, or 5.3 per cent., were registered upon the information of the coroner, being inquest cases; in the two previous corresponding quarters the inquest cases were 6423 and 6500. In the eighteen large towns the per-centage of inquest cases in the quarter averaged 6.5 per cent., and ranged from 3.5 and 3.7 in Bradford and Hull, to 8.6 and 8.8 per cent. respectively in Birmingham and Salford. To different forms of violence no less than 4233 deaths were referred in England and Wales, of which 1616 occurred in eighteen of the largest English towns; in these towns the proportion of deaths from violence to total deaths ranged from 2.2 per cent. in Bradford, to 6.4 per cent. in Liverpool.

LONDON.—The fatal prevalence of measles and the week of severe cold accompanied by dense fog in the early part of December unfavourably affected the health of the metropolitan population during the last three months of 1873; the annual rate of mortality during the 14 weeks ending 3rd January 1874 was equal to 25'3 per 1000, against 24'1, 25'8, and 19'8 in the corresponding periods of 1870-1-2. The London rate was, however, slightly below the average rate in 17 other large English towns having an aggregate population nearly equal to that of London. The deaths referred to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class were 3256, of which measles caused 1420, whooping-cough 605, fever 539, diarrhœa 302, scarlet fever 283, diphtheria 90, and small-pox 17. These 3256 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 3'6 per 1000, whereas in the 17 other large towns this zymotic rate was 4'4 per 1000; but for the fatal prevalence of measles this comparison would have been still more favourable to London. The fatal cases of measles in the Registration Division of London, which had been 120, 302, and 353 in the first three quarters of the year, further rose to 1420 during the last 14 weeks; the weekly numbers rose steadily from 32 in the 40th to 168 in the 51st week, and throughout November and December the disease was more fatally prevalent than it has been in London at any time since 1840. The 539 deaths referred to different forms of fever showed a further considerable increase upon the numbers returned in the two previous quarters; in the last quarters of 1871 and 1872 the deaths from fever were 548 and 318. The fatal cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria also showed an increase in the quarter, whereas those of whooping-cough and small-pox differed but slightly from the numbers in the third quarter of the year.

Discases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 8623 deaths in London, against 5621 in the corresponding quarter of 1872; the annual rate of mortality from these diseases was equal to 9.6 per 1000, while the rate from the same diseases was 8.0 in Liverpool, and 6.8 in Birmingham. The weekly number of deaths from these diseases in London averaged rather less than 400 in the first three weeks of the quarter, whereas they rose to 1112 in the twelfth week, under the influence of the week of low temperature and fog in the early part of December.

In the public institutions of the Metropolis 3691 deaths were recorded in the quarter, equal to 16.2 per cent. of the total deaths; of these, 2109, or 9.3 per cent., occurred in Workhouses, and 1457, or 6.4 per cent., in Hospitals. A considerable proportion of the deaths in the Metropolitan Hospitals occur among patients admitted to those institutions from districts situated outside the registration boundaries of London; these deaths, however, are probably more than balanced by those of domestic servants and others, who, counted as residents of the Metropolis, return to rural homes when taken ill, and whose deaths, due in some measure to the evil effects of town residence, are registered in country districts. On this account no correction is made in the death-rate for deaths in the London Hospitals of persons not inhabitants of London; in many of the returns from foreign cities, however, this correction is made by the local authorities, without the addition of the deaths of town residents which occur outside the cities, thus reducing the calculated mortality.

The violent deaths in London were 771 in the quarter, of which 657 were the result of accident or negligence, 77 of suicide, and 22 of murder or manslaughter, including infanticide. The deaths of 53 persons were directly referred to accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets; from this class of accidents 716 cases of injury or maiming came under the notice of the Police within the London registration area during the 14 weeks ending 3rd January 1874.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—The following facts relating to Indian or Foreign Cities are derived from official returns furnished by various authorities abroad :

In PARIS the deaths during the quarter were 10,292, and were at the annual rate of $22 \cdot 3$ per 1000; 240 deaths were caused by cholera during October and November. In BRUSSELS the number of persons married was 794, the births were 1549, and the deaths (excluding those of strangers, *i.e.*, of persons not ordinarily resident within the city) 1041; giving rates of $17 \cdot 2$, $33 \cdot 6$, and $22 \cdot 6$ per 1000 respectively; an outbreak of typhoid fever occurred towards the end of the quarter, but the deaths from this disease have shown some decline since the expiration of the quarter. The deaths registered in BERLIN were 5205, and the annual death-rate was $25 \cdot 2$; 179 deaths were referred to cholera, and 166 to diphtheria. In VIENNA 3615 persons, exclusive of strangers, died during the quarter, and

the corresponding death-rate was 22.5; the deaths from small-pox, which had been 735, 286, and 163 in the first three quarters of 1873, rose in the quarter to 236; and in the last week of the year 41 deaths were registered from this disease, a higher number than in any week since March. The deaths from cholera were 193 against 2533 in the previous quarter ; they declined from 46 in the week ending 18th October, to one in the week ending 22d November, since which date only one death has been reported. The deaths from typhus showed a considerable decrease from the numbers returned during the previous quarter. In Rome 820 persons were married, 1872 children born, and 1675 persons (excluding strangers) died ; the respective rates were 13.4, 30.7, and 27.5; the deaths from fever, which in the first three quarters of 1873 had been 197, 215, and 320, declined in the fourth quarter to 274, equal, however, to an annual rate of 4 5 per 1000 persons living. In FLORENCE there were 752 persons married, 1705 births, and 1277 deaths (excluding those of strangers), giving rates of 18'1, 41'o, and 30'7 respectively; 175 deaths were referred to typhoid fever and diphtheria, showing an increase upon the numbers returned in recent quarters. The returns from TURIN show the number of persons married to have been 780, of births 1689, and of deaths (excluding those of strangers) 1355, and the respective rates were 14.7, 31.9, and 25'5 per 1000, 84 deaths were referred to fever, which was slightly less prevalent than in the two previous quarters. The 1615 deaths in Amsterdam were equal to an annual rate of 23.3, and the 486 deaths in the Hague to a rate of 21.0 per 1000. Returns received from Copenhagen show a total of 1073 deaths, the equivalent annual rate being 21.5.

In the thirteen weeks ending 30th December, 3658 deaths were registered in Bombay, giving a rate of 22.7 per 1000; 1285, or 35 per cent. of the total deaths, were referred to remittent fever, the annual death-rate from this disease being equal to 8.0 per 1000. In Calcutta 3368 deaths were returned in the thirteen weeks ending 27th December, the equivalent death-rate being 30.2; the deaths referred to different forms of fever amounted to 47 per cent. of the total deaths. The 3635 deaths in Madras during the thirteen weeks ending 12th December showed a rate of 36.7; 138 deaths were referred to small-pox.

In New York 6412 deaths were reported in the quarter, and the annual death-rate from all causes was equal to 25'7; no less than 458 were caused by diphtheria, against 186 and 316 in the two previous quarters; 286 deaths resulted from scarlet fever, against 204 in the preceding quarter. The 3030 deaths in Philadelphia were equal to a rate of 16'2 per 1000 annually; 117 deaths were referred to typhoid fever, against 78 and 92 in the two preceding quarters.

THE YEAR 1873.—In the United Kingdom 1,093,893 births and 666,914 deaths were registered during the year 1873; the birth-rate was 34° 1 and the death-rate 20.8 per 1000 persons. The excess of births over deaths was 426,979; but the increase to the population thus occasioned was partly counterbalanced by the emigration (from ports at which emigration officers are stationed) of 226,133 persons of British origin, of whom 120,869 were English, 21,564 Scotch, and 83,700 Irish. Of these 226,133 emigrants, 166,461 sailed for the United States, 28,418 for British North America, 25,164 for the Australian Colonies, and 6090 for other destinations.

In England 829,778 births and 492,520 deaths were registered. The births were 3871, and the deaths 255 more than in 1872. The birth-rate was $35^{7}7$ and the death-rate $21^{2}2$ per 1000, these rates being respectively 0^{4} above and 1^{4} below the mean rates for the ten years 1863-72. During all the four quarters of the year the marriage-rates were considerably above the average for the ten preceding years.

The 492,520 deaths included those of 123,811 children under one year of age, and of 126,224 persons aged 60 years and upwards : the proportion of the latter was considerably above the average.

The seven principal zymotic diseases were fatal in 68,057 cases, against 88,652 in the previous year. The mortality from these seven diseases was at the rate of 2.9 per 1000 persons living, against 4.5, 4.6, and 3.8 respectively in the three years 1870-1-2. Of these 68,057 deaths, 2332 were caused by small-pox, 7141 by measles, 12,001 by scarlet fever, 2260 by diphtheria, 9039 by whooping-cough, 13,148 by different forms of fever. and 21,236 by diarrhea. These numbers, derived from the Registrar's Quarterly Returns, are subject to revision when the causes of death in 1873 are finally classified. The subsidence of the small-pox epidemic was the principal cause of the diminished fatality of this class of diseases ; the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria, however, in the last quarter of the year caused the mortality from these two diseases to be greater than in 1872. Inquests were held upon the bodies of 26,100, or 5:3 per cent., of the persons whose deaths were registered during the year; and 16,425, or 3.3 per cent., were the victims of various forms of violence, either wilful, or arising from accident or negligence.

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HEALTH OF LONDON AND OTHER LARGE CITIES IN 1873.*

LONDON.-The population of London within the tables of mortality is estimated for the middle of the year at three million three hundred and fifty-six thousand and seventy-three.

The London of the tables has an area of one hundred and twenty-two square miles; it extends down the Thames from Fulham to Woolwich, and climbs the hills to Hampstead on the north, Norwood on the south side of the dividing tidal river crossed by seventeen bridgest and partially fringed by a fine embankment. The mean elevation of the houses above Trinity high-water mark at the last determination was thirteen yards ; but the elevation ranges from four yards below in Plumstead Marshes, to one hundred and forty-three yards in Hampstead above that mark. The hills are higher than the hills of Rome, the river at night reflecting thousands of lights eclipses the Tiber.

The average daily supply of water by eight companies is of 514,269 metric tons taken from the Thames above Teddington Lock, from the tributary Lea, and from deep wells. The daily water supply to houses has increased from 178 gallons in 1872 to 184 gallons in 1873. The supply is virtually a monopoly, and though not now in the hands of any municipal authority, but of companies who are necessarily guided by commercial considerations, has been greatly improved since it was shown in the returns that intermingled sewage impurities diffuse choleraic and other zymotic diseases in an extraordinary manner: the main intakes have been carried higher up the Thames, the filtration has been improved, and in some places the water is supplied on the constant system. Dr. Frankland shows in his excellent report that 648 out of 2525 miles of main are always charged; so that the chief obstacles to the general introduction of a constant supply, facilitating alike the extinction of fires and of disease, are the costly and stringent regulations of the companies. The water of the Thames had 21°, of the Lea 22°, of the Kent Company 29° of hardness. The water supplied by the Kent Company, obtained from deep wells in the chalk, is of a very constant temperature (12° · 1 Cent.); it is always clear and transparent, so that by using the softening process, for years in operation in Canterbury and other places, this company might supply water perfectly suitable to all purposes. To the New River, the West Middlesex, and the East London Companies the analyst awards a just meed of praise for their effective filtrations.

The main system of sewers under the engineers of the London Board of Works is approaching completion; so that ere long very little of the sewage will find its way into the Thames within the inhabited area. The chief deficiences to be supplied are better branch drains in direct communication with the dwellings; and the productive disposal of the sewage for agricultural purposes. The average amount of sewage water pumped into the Thames daily at Crossness and Barking was 555,102 metric tons, which, if skilfully applied, might cover thousands of acres with fertility. How this can be done is the great problem of the day, and must be attacked at once in London and in all the other towns of the kingdom. The flow of sewage is greatest in the first, least in the third quarter of the year.

* Reprinted from the "Annual Summary" for 1873. † Of these bridges six are for railways. Another bridge is in the process of construction. There are besides, the Thames Tunnel and the Hungerford Bridge for foot passengers.

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The smoke nuisance has been partially dealt with; but it admits of further reduction by operating not only on the furnaces of manufactories but on the kitchen and other fires, where the stoking is far from being so skilful as it might be. Every family creates nuisances by which its neighbours suffer. The recent London fogs have shown, by concentrating it, how fatal foul smoke is to weak lungs.

The meteorological elements of the year were very evenly balanced; the temperature, the dew-point, the humidity, the rainfall, not only deviated very little from the average of the year, but very little from the average of the respective seasons. The mean temperature of the air was $32^{\circ}.9$ in the coldest week (ending February 8th), $68^{\circ}.8$ in the hottest week (ending July 26th), and $48^{\circ}.9$ in the year. The lowest temperature by night was $22^{\circ}.1$, the highest temperature by day $88^{\circ}.7$. These extremes of temperature increased the deaths registered in the weeks following.

The annual rateable value of property in London is 20 millions; but it is impossible to say what the income of the inhabitants amounts to: taken as a rough approximation at seven times the rateable value it would amount to 140 millions a year. In the year ended March 1869* the receipts from rates, exclusive of county rates, were 3,730,572l.; including the levies for poor relief 1,509,922l., for vestry expenditure 1,112,2181., for City Corporation and Commission of Sewers 192,5141., for Metropolitan Board of Works 417,3051., for Metropolitan Police 481,7441. Besides these rates of a municipal character, the receipts of the 13 Gas Companies for gas rates in the year 1870 were 2,046,974l., while the receipts of the 8 Water Companies for water rates were 991,5641., making the levy of rates by these companies 3,038,5381. a year. The revenue of the Gas and Water Companies from all sources was $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling; the expenditure 21 millions; the net profit 1,349,4361. The capital of the companies at the latest returns was 18,291,130l.; on which the net profit of 1,349,436*l*. would pay $7\frac{1}{10}$ per cent. Now it is certain that London, with a complete and intelligent municipal organization, could have borrowed money at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 per cent.; and had any such organization existed, the gas and waterworks on a combined plan might have been produced for less than 18 millions sterling; but even at 4 per cent. the capital returned could have been raised at a cost of 731,645l. a year, instead of 1,349,4361., with which London is now oppressed : 617,7931. would have been free to devote to other purposes; or a sum exceeding by 200,4881. the whole of the rate levied by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the sewers, embankment, and other public works.

Neither water nor gas companies paid such dividends at first as they do now, because the consumption of their products was limited; but the time has arrived when not only water but gas in towns is recognized universally as a necessary of life; and both should consequently be supplied by the municipal authorities, wherever, in the opinion of the ratepayers, their mayors and town councils can be trusted to manage the municipal business with as much integrity, intelligence, and zeal for the interests of their fellow townsmen, as the directors of gas and water companies display on behalf of the shareholders.

The great water and gas companies now supply even a wider area than the London within the weekly tables ; and it is evident that while the Lord Mayor on his small domain stood aloof, and the half-trusted vestries wanted intelligence to perceive or to endeavour to supply the new wants of the age, the field was left open to capitalists, who acquired under Acts of Parliament the legal right to levy taxes, of which they can only be deprived by equitable purchase, and by such sacrifices as might be made with ultimate advantage to the inhabitants.

* Board of Trade Miscellaneous Statistics, p. 244.

The people of London in the main gain their own livelihood, and sustain their own poor. How they gain their livelihood is shown to a considerable extent by the Census returns, of which an abstract is supplied. Agriculture, as may be anticipated, is scarcely represented even among the *Males*; but the members of all the professions abound, and amount with their immediate subordinates to 107,130: the commercial, carrying, and warehousing class consists of 211,118; but the class exceeding all the rest is the industrial, numbering 504,772 males under specific employments, without counting 108,379 adult males, including 65,326 general labourers whose occupations are less definite.

Of women there are 630,030 wives, daughters, and others engaged in household duties, or aiding their husbands and parents ; and no less than 226,393 domestic servants! 4879 women are schoolmistresses, 11,191 teachers and governesses, 5272 bookbinders, 4360 artificial flower makers, 58,460 milliners or dressmakers, 14,780 tailoresses, 26,875 shirtmakers and seamstresses, 4699 shoe and bootmakers, 10,724 (sewing ?) machine workers, 43,998 laundry women; 29,013 women are returned simply as gentlewomen, or annuitants.

The tables of the sexes, ages, and conjugal condition show that of 1,081,973 of the population in 1871 under 15 years of age, the number of males and females is nearly equal; that the number of husbands and wives is 1,128,409; and the number aged 15 and upwards, widowed or unmarried of both sexes, is 1,043,878.

The number of wives 15 and under 45 years of age amounted to 408,837, of widows of the same age to 34,565, of spinsters to 414,851. The wives bore 108,166 registered legitimate children in 1871; the spinsters and widows 4451 registered illegitimate children. As more than one in 4 of the wives bear children annually, the nursing and bringing up of children is a large and important part of their occupation.

Of the 1,081,973 children under 15 years of age, 413,404 were returned as scholars, 617,236 as of no occupation, leaving only 51,333 children of both sexes having specific occupations. This is remarkable. Taking the 309,658 children of 10 and under 15 we have this result : 164,743 were returned as scholars, 93,904 as of no specific occupation, and 51,011 under employments, 10,175 of them being messengers and errand boys. It is evident that a larger number of the unemployed of both sexes should have been at school. Contrast this with Lancashire : there, out of 301,124 children of the age 10-15, no less than 116,564 were employed (59,536 in the cotton manufacture), 142,971 were scholars, and 41,580 were unemployed.

There are no complete returns, such as exist in Paris, of the amount of food consumed by the 3,356,073 inhabitants of London; but we know that it must be large; and that at the same time it comprises but a portion of the necessaries and luxuries of life. The daily supply of food by river, canal, road, and railway is in itself a great operation : that is, however, intelligible; but there is an operation of still greater difficulty, and by no means so clear, which London accomplishes, and that is the production of the means of paying for its subsistence. London is selfsustaining; it lives neither on the tribute of the rest of the kingdom, nor on the spoils of provinces as did Rome, its ancient competitor in greatness. The Empire-city, in the words of Mommsen "had to be fed by its subjects ;" and 320,000 of its citizens habitually received their dole of breadcorn free, until Cæsar reduced the numbers, by excluding all having means or otherwise provided for, to 150,000. And out of an estimated population of 2,045,000, full 800,000 slaves served the citizens gratuitously in arts, trades, and professions.*

* See Mommsen's Rome, English translation, Book V., Chap. xi., and Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography; Article, Rome. lx

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BIRTHS IN LONDON: INCREASE OF POPULATION .- The number of births during the year was 119,015, or 2281 weekly; and as the deaths were 75,459 or 1446 weekly, the excess of births over deaths was 44,466 or 835 weekly. This excess comes near the estimated increase of population, so the actual agrees with the natural increase; but there is a continual outflow of people born in London, and inflow of people born in the rest of the kingdom or abroad. In the census year London contained 1,198,684 persons born outside its limits ; while upon the other hand 436,364 people born in London were located in other parts of England and Wales.*

The increase of London in the 10 years 1861-71 was at the rate of 16.1 per cent.; it was 23 per cent. in the West Districts, but all the increase occurred in Chelsea and Kensington, as the population declined in Westminster, and was stationary in the great district of St. George Hanover Square. The North Districts increased by 22 per cent.; but among them Marylebone declined, Pancras increased only 11, while Islington increased 38, Hackney 50, Hampstead 69 per cent. The population of all the Central Districts, extending from the Strand to the City of London, decreased 13 per cent. The law courts, railway stations, and offices have displaced dwelling houses; in the day time the offices are filled, but their occupants are properly enumerated at the houses in which they sleep, as there their families live, their children are born, their deaths are for the most part registered. The East Districts, with the exception of Bethnal Green, Mile End Old Town, and Poplar, were stationary or decreasing. The increase of population was greatest in South London, which, low and flat, has benefited so much by the new system of drainage, and lying near the Thames is convenient for many manufacturing processes. Lewisham, Camberwell, and Wandsworth, still thinly inhabited, increased 61, 56, and 78 per cent. in the 10 years preceding the Census.

The density of population in London was such, that there were 25 persons to an acre in 1841, and 42 in 1871; the density in the 30 years doubled in the West, North, and South Districts; in the Central Districts it declined from 172 to 150.

HEALTH OF LONDON : MORTALITY .- The mortality was at the annual rate of 24.2 per 1000 over the 34 years 1840-73; it was as high as 30'1 in 1840, 20'4 in 1854, and 26'5 in 1866, when cholera was epidemic: it was as low as 21.5 in 1872; 22.5 in 1873; the mortality having never been so low for any two consecutive years since 1840, and by fair inference never so low in any two years since London existed. It is a general law that the mortality increases with the density; and this would no doubt have been observed in London, had it not been for the increased purity of the water supply, the new system of drainage which is now, though incomplete, in operation, and some improvement in that most important condition of life-lodging.†

In the last year measles, whooping-cough, and diarrhœa were the ruling zymotic diseases. Fever in its three forms is less fatal than it was in former years; in 1862-65 its victims ranged from 2892 to 3689. In 1873 the deaths by fever were 1549, namely, 284 by typhus, 921 by typhoid or enteric, and 344 by simple continued fever.

The violent deaths show no diminution ; they have progressively risen from 2247 in 1861 to 2843 in 1873. There is little increase of homicide or suicide; and a decrease of executions. While one execution excites great feeling, and a murder finds ample reports in the journals, it is left for weekly tables to tell that on an average 45 people of both sexes and

of all ages are killed by negligence or accident every week in London. The deaths by violence in the streets in five years were 1028. Of this number, 50 deaths were caused in one way or other by horses; 55 by carriages; 94 by omnibuses; 130 by cabs. But these lighter carriages are far outdone by heavy vehicles, often driven unskilfully and without effective breaks; thus 353 persons were killed by vans and wagons; 26 by drays, and 289 by butchers', bakers', and other carts. Goods must be transported from one part of London to another; but the deaths under the car of Juggernauth sink into insignificance by the side of the deaths by vans, wagons, and carts in our own streets. In the last year the tram-carriages killed 17, against 12 killed by omnibuses; they evidently require careful drivers and conductors.

DEATHS in the STREETS of LONDON caused by Horses or VEHICLES in the 5 Years 1869-73.

		By Vehicles.						DEATHS by		
YEARS.	By Horses	Carriage.	Omnibus.	Tram- car.	Cab.	Van, Wagon.	Dray.	Cart.	Others.	HORSES and VEHICLES
1869 1870 1871 1872 1873 Total 1869-73	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 10 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 13 \\ 50 \end{array} $		18 20 20 24 12 94		26 29 23 24 28	59 63 74 82 75 353	$ \begin{array}{r} 3\\ 8\\ 4\\ 7\\ 4\\ \hline 26\\ \end{array} $	70 51 60 52 56 289		192 198 208 213 217 1028

Measles is one of the important zymotic diseases which generally attack children once in their lifetime, and that generally at the ages $\circ -4$. Its activity depends upon circumstances that have not yet been determined. It is therefore all the more important to record, and compare the facts that throw light on the courses of its zymotic development and subsidence.

The mean annual deaths by measles in the 34 years 1840-73 were 1487"; seven times the annual deaths exceeded 2000; and three times they fell below 900. The 52 weeks of 1864 saw 2750 deaths, the highest number ; while the 52 weeks of 1852 saw only 600 deaths : the proportions being between 4 and 5 to 1.

Taking weeks, the weekly average was 29; in the cold months of January, February, March the weekly deaths by measles were 25; in the three warm months of July, August, September the weekly deaths were also 25; in the spring quarter they were 30; and in the last quarter of the year 34. This lends no support to the popular medical notion that under this disease cold is more injurious to patients than hot or intermediate temperatures. The seventh week of the year presented the lowest weekly average (20); the fifty-first the highest (43). Deaths from measles were registered in every week of the 34 years; but in one week of each of the years 1841, 1846, 1852, and 1861 only 2 deaths were recorded. On the thirty-first week of 1864 the deaths (102) exceeded 100; but this occurred only once again on any other week up to the forty-fourth of 1873, when the deaths by measles rose to 103; on the forty-seventh week they rose again to 130, and on the fifty-first week to 168. This is therefore the greatest number of deaths by measles in any one week since the year 1840.

THE LONDON OUTER RING .- The area of the outer ring is almost five times as extensive as the central city ; and it extends over a circle drawn with a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross. The population

^{*} Census Report, p. xxii., and p. 70.

[†] See Memorial of the Royal College of Physicians of London to the Right Hon. B. Disraeli.

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of the greater London within the circuit is estimated at 4,050,577. Of this population 694,504 belong by estimate to the outer ring.

The social condition of the population outside is different from that of the London of the tables; but the difference in the rates of mortality is chiefly due to the difference of density.

The London water companies and gas companies extend their supply into, and not over the outer ring; but the great drainage system was, it appears, not designed for any Districts outside the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works; so as the land becomes covered with population, and, as time flows on, saturated with impurities, the deficiency of drainage will tell seriously on the health of the inhabitants.

The outer ring having no connection with the Metropolitan Board is governed by vestries, and by the thirty-two following Sanitary Authorities: Epsom, Croydon, Wimbledon, Kingston, Ham, Surbiton, Malden, East Molesev, Hampton-wick, Teddington, and Richmond, in Surrey; Bromley, in Kent; West Ham, Wanstead, Leyton, Walthamstow, and Woodford, in Essex; Staines, Uxbridge, Twickenham, Ealing, Chiswick, Acton, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Hornsey, South Hornsey, Tottenham, Edmonton, Enfield, Waltham Holy Cross, and Cheshunt, in Middlesex; Barnet in Hertfordshire. Croydon has its own water supply, and an efficient system of drainage, under which it distributes the sewage on farms, which pay a high rental. Efforts in that direction are made by the other Local Boards; but upon the whole these smaller bodies appear to be incapable of dealing effectually with the vast problem which is every year increasing in complexity, and which requires immediate solution. Drainage, water supply. lighting, roads, sanitary arrangements of every kind can only be dealt with effectually by concentrated municipal power armed with adequate authority.

THE EIGHTEEN GREAT ENGLISH TOWNS AND CITIES.—The mortality in the whole population estimated at 6,485,894 was at the annual rate of 24 per 1000. Arranged in the order of mortality the towns stand thus: Portsmouth 18; Norwich 22; London 23; Sunderland 23; Bristol 23; Nottingham 23; Hull 24; Leicester 24; Bradford 25; Birmingham 25; Wolverhampton 25; Oldham and Sheffield 26; Liverpool 26; Leeds 28; Salford 29; Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne 30.

THE FIFTY LARGE TOWN DISTRICTS.—Their population is estimated at 2,626,363; and the births registered in the year were 96,317, the deaths 59,803; the excess of births over deaths was 36,514. The birthrate was 37, the death-rate was 23 in 1000 living.

The mortality was below 18 per 1000 in Dover, Maidstone, and Cheltenham; below 19 in Hastings, Brighton, Reading, Cambridge, Colchester, and Devonport.

The mortality exceeded 30 in Blackburn and Preston; it was, as usual, high in all the Lancashire towns, which have yet a great deal to do ere their inhabitants can enjoy the average health of Englishmen.

REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF 1873. By James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

Atmospheric Pressure.-The readings of the barometer about London, at the level of the sea, was on January 1st, 29.8 in., it increased to 30.16 in. by the 7th; decreased to 29.64 in. by the 9th, was 30.2 in. on the 14th; on the 16th a rapid decrease set in and continued to the 20th, when the lowest reading in the year took place, viz. 28.46 in.; it then turned to increase, and passed the point 30 in. on the 25th, and was about 30'1 in. till the end of January; a decrease set in on February 2nd, and on the 3rd the reading was 29.3 in.; from the 3rd the readings increased, and the point 30 in. was passed on the morning of the 5th, and 30.79 in. was reached on the 18th, this being the highest reading in the year; it then decreased, passing below 30 in. on the 21st, to 29.17 in. on March 1st, from this day to the 26th, the readings were mostly below 30 in., on the 6th and 8th being as low as 29.3 in. and 29.2 in.; from March 26th to the middle of July there was nothing remarkable in the variation of atmospheric pressure, the readings were alternately a little above and a little below their averages for a few days together ; the extreme readings were 30.41 in. on May 29th, and 29.39 in. on July 9th. From the middle of July to the middle of August the changes were very small, and all readings were about 30 in. ; from the middle of August the readings were below 30 in. to September 2nd; on September 4th the reading was 30.12 in., it decreased to 29 26 in. by the 15th, and increased to 30.54 in. by the 22nd, this being the highest point reached since February 20th. From September 22nd the readings generally decreased to 29.58 in. by October 7th, and after this time they generally increased to 30.52 in. on October 28th. There was then a rapid decrease to 29'13 in. by November 1st, this being a point lower than any since January 24th. From November 1st the reading generally increased, and was 30.48 in. on November 17th ; the readings decreased to 20.39 in. by the 22nd, were generally low to the 29th, when 29.57 in. was recorded ; a rapid increase then set in, and from December 1st to the 12th the readings remained exceptionally high and steady, and about 30.6 in.; on the 16th the reading was 29.87 in., but increased to 30.22 in. by the 18th, and was about 30 in. till towards the end of the year.

Temperature .- The warm period which set in on December 9th, 1872, continued without interruption till 19th of January 1873, the excess of temperature above their averages on some days exceeding 13°, and for the period (1st to 19th of January) the mean excess of daily temperature was 10°. On the 25th of January a cold period set in, and continued throughout February, the average defect of daily temperature for the period between 25th January and 1st March being 4°; this was succeeded by a week's warm weather, and the excess of daily temperature from 2nd to 9th of March being $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ nearly; a fortnight's cold weather followed, the average defect of temperature being $3\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ daily. The warm weather which set in a week previous to the close of the preceding month continued till the 5th day of April, the mean excess of temperatures above their averages being 31° daily, from the 6th to the 13th the weather was very cold, the wind was mostly N.E., and the depression of temperature below the average was 31° daily. From the 22nd of April a long cold period set in, and continued below the seasonable average till the 18th day of June, for this long period of 57 days the deficiency of mean temperature was on the average $2\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ daily. Till the 19th of July the weather was cold, and the mean daily temperatures were below their averages by $\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$, On 20th July a sudden change took place, and for a few days, the weather was fine and hot,

Meteorology.

immediately following those few warm days beginning 20th July, the weather was again cold, and from 20th July to 2nd September the weather was changeable, being characterised by several days of warm weather, followed by a few days of cold, and then succeeded by several warm days again; the warm days were, however, more numerous, and upon the whole period there was an excess of temperature averaging $2\frac{1}{2}^\circ$ on the 45 days ending 2nd of September. From 3rd of September to the end of the month the weather was cold, and the deficiency averaged 2°. From the 7th to the 12th of October the mean temperature was above and below its average alternately. A lengthened cold period set in of more than a month's duration, extending from 12th of October to 16th of November, and the average daily deficiency of mean temperature was $3\frac{1}{2}^\circ$, then from 17th of November to 7th of December the weather was mostly warm, and the excess of daily mean temperature was 3° '1. The mean excess of daily temperature above their averages for the last 17 days of the year was as large as $4\frac{1}{2}^\circ$.

Thus January was warm, February was very cold, and low temperatures generally prevailed till the end of May; the months of June, July, August, and September were slightly in excess of their average temperatures; September and October a little below, and November and December a little above their averages.

The temperature rose to $88\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ in July, and was $22^{\circ} \cdot I$ on 10th of December, a day remarkable for its low temperature all over the country, and the middle of three days of extreme low temperatures, and these days in London were distinguished by the presence of a remarkably dense fog, darker in colour, and more dense than I had ever known a fog or cloud to be.

Rain-fall.—Was above its average in the month of January by \circ 56 in., February by \circ 40 in., June by \circ 57 in., August by \circ 82 in., September by $\circ \circ 0$ in., and November by $\circ 27$ in.; it was below the average in March by $\circ 24$ in., April by $1 \circ 8$ in., May by $\circ 60$ in., July by $\circ 70$ in., October by $\circ 22$ in., and in December by $1 \circ 67$ in. The fall of rain in the year was $23^{\circ}36$ in. or $1 \circ 80$ in. below the average annual fall.

The total fall of rain in the year at our stations ranged from 47.02 in. at Stonyhurst on 286 days, to 18.61 in. at Somerleyton Rectory on 161 days.

PRELIMINARY TABLES.

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_	and the second						
	YEARS ended Dec. 31st	Estimated POPULATION in ENGLAND in the Middle of each Year.*	MARRIAGES.	Persons Married.	BIRTHS (exclusive of	DEATHS f Still-born).	Excess of Births over Deaths.
	1838	15,287,699	118,067	236,134	463,787	342,760	121,027
	1839	15,514,255	123,166	246,332	492,574	338,984	153,590
	1840	15,730,813	122,665	245,330	502,303	359,687	142,616
	1010	20,100,020		1			A TONY
	1841	15,929,492	122,496	244,992	512,158	343,847	168,311
	1842	16,130,326	118,825	237,650	517,739	349,519	168,220
	1843	16,332,228	123,818	247,636	527,325	346,445	180,880
	1844	16,535,174	132,249	264,498	540,763	356,933	183,830
	1845	16,739,136	143,743	287,486	543,521	349,366	194,155
	1846	16,944,092	145,664	291,328	572,625	390,315	182,310
	1847	17,150,018	135,845	271,690	539,965	423,304	116,661
	1848	17,356,882	138,230	276,460	563,059	399,833)	163,226
	1849	17,564,656	141,883	283,766	578,159	440,839	137,320
	1850	17,773,324	152,744	305,488	593,422	368,995	224,427
	1851	17,982,849	154,206	308,412	615,865	395,396	220,469
	1852	18,193,206	158,782	317,564	624,012	407,135	216,877
	1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	191,294
	1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	196,500
	1855	18,829,000	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	209,340
	1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	657,453	390,506	266,947
	1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,815	243,256
	1858	19,471,291	156,070	812,140	655,481	449,656	205,825
	1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446	689,881	440,781	249,100
	1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	684,048	422,721	261,327
	1861	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	261,292
	1862	20,371,013	164,030	328,060	712,684	436,566	276,118
	, 1863	20,625,855	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837	253,580
	1864	20,883,889	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531	244,744
	1865	21,145,151	185,474	370,948	748,069	490,909	257,160
	1866	21,409,684	187,776	3 75 , 552	753,870	500,689	253,181
	1867	21,677,525	179,154	358,308	768,349	471,073	297,276
	1868	21,948,713	176,962	353,924	786,858	480,622	306,236
	1869	22,223,299	176,970	3 53 , 9 4 0	773,381	494,828	278,553
	1870	22,501,316	181,655	363,310	792,787	515,329	277,458
	1871	22,782,812	190,112	380,224	797,428	514,879	282,549
	1872	23,067,835	201,267	402,534	825,907	492,265	333,642
	1873	23,356,414	205,615	411,230	829,778	492,520	337,258
	and the second second second				and the second second	and the second second	A REAL PROPERTY AND A REAL PROPERTY.

TABLE 1.-Estimated Population, and Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England in each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.

* These estimates are calculated from the numbers enumerated at the Censuses taken in 1841-51-61-71. For the estimated numbers of the males and females in each year, and population estimates for years prior to 1888, see Table 62, pp. cxx-i.

YEARS		000 PERSONS LI	THE NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING			
ended December 31st	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	TO ONE PERSON MARRIED.	TO ONE BIRTH.	TO ONE DEATH.
1838	15•4	30•3	22.4	65	33	45
1839	15.9	31.7	21.8	63	31	46
1840	15.6	81.9	22.9	64	31	44
1841	15.4	32*2	21.6	65	31	46
1842	14.7	82.1	21.7	68	31	46
1843	15•2	32.3	21.2	66	31	47
. 1844	16.0	32.7	21.6	62	81	46
1845	17.2	32.5	20.9	58	31 -	48
1846	17•2	33*8	23.0	58	80	43
1847 – –	15.8	31.5	24.7	63	82	41
1848 – –	15.9	32.4	23.0	63	81	43
1849	16'2	32.9	25'1	62	30	40
1850	17.2	33•4	20.8	58	30	48
1851	17.2	34•2	2 2·0	58	29	45
1852	17*5	34•3	-22*4	57	29	45
1853	17'9	33*3	22*9	56	80	44
1854	17*2	34'1	23.5	58	29	43
1855	16.3	33.7	22.6	62	30	44
1856	16.7	34.5	20.5	60	29	49
1857	16.2	34.4	21.8	61	29	46
1858	16.0	83.7	23.1	62	30	43
1859	17.0	35.0	22.4	59	29	45
1860	17.1	34.4	21.2	58	29	47
1861	16.8	34.6	21.6	61	29	46
1862	16.1	35.0	21.4	62 ,	29	47 -
1863	16.8	35.3	23.0	59	28	44
1864	17.3	35.4	28.7	58	28	42
1865	17.5	35*4	23.2	57	28	43
1866	17.5	35*2	23*4	57	28	43
1867	16.2	35.4	21.7	60	28	46
1868	16.1	35.8	21.9	62	28	46
1869	15.9	34.8	22.3	63	29	45
1870	16-1	35.2	22.9	62	28	44
1871	16.7	35.0	22.6	60	29	44
1872	17.2	35.8	21.3	57	28	47
1873	17.6	35.2	21.1	57	28	47
Mean in 36 years	16:5	33.9	22:3	61	30	45

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TABLE 2.-Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1000 of the Population of England, in each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.

NOTE.—The Table may be read thus:—In the year 1838 to every 10,000 persons living there were 154 persons married, 303 births, and 224 deaths; the number of persons living to every person married, birth or death, was 65, 33, and 45 respectively. The rates in this Table have been calculated upon the estimated populations given in Table 62, but no corrections have been made for the difference between an ordinary year of 365 days and leap year.

TABLE 3 Marriages in England in each of the Thirty-three Years 1841-73	;;
those solemnized according to, and not according to, the Rites of the Establishe	ed
Church; with other details respecting the Marriages in the Churches of th	ıe
Established Church.	

in a start of the			A		NG TO I ABLISH			THE		ACCORD				OF
YEAR endea 31st Decer	1	TOTAL MARRIAGES.*	Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Regis- trar's Certificate.	Not stated.	TOTAL IN ESTA- BLISHED CHURCH.	TOTAL NOT IN ESTA- BLISHED CHURCH.	RomanCatholics.	Other Christian Bread	Superintendent Regis- trar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.
1041		100.000	10	15 500	78,015	972	19,579	114,371	8,125	-	382	2064	66	113
1841 1842	-	122,496 118,825	13 9	15,792 14,935	75,744	944	18,415	110,047	8,778		200	2357	58	163
1843	_	123,818	8	14,544	79,849	1222	18,014	113,637	10,181	1 Luchill	52	2817	61	151
1844	<u> </u>	132,249	10	14,930	85,176	1558	18,335	120,009	12,240	2280	6284	3446	55	175
1845	-	143,743	10	16,013	92,867	1706	18,919	129,515	14,228	2816	7181	3977	74	180
			1				42.32				in the second			
1846	-	145,664	14	17,135	92,995	1862	18,503	130,509	15,155	3027	7669	4167	68	224
1847	-	135,845	14	17,052	84,863	1968	16,979	120,876	14,969	2961	7483	4258	83	184
1848		138,230	13	16,896	86,519	2170	15,871	121,469	16,761	3658 4199	8060 8662	4790 5558	67 53	186 229
1849	-	141,883	18	16,697 17,413	90,644 98,669	2593 3136	13,230	123,182 130,959	18,701	5623	9626	6207	69	260
1850	-	152,744	8	17,410	98,009	3130	11,733	100,909	21,785	0020	9020	0201	00	200
1851		154,206	8	17,781	99,406	3351	10,412	130,958	23,248	6570	9540	6813	65	260
1852	-	158,782	8	19,461	106,497	3610	4,306	133,882	24,900	7479	10017	7100	57	247
1853		164,520	8	20,624	109,166	3814	4,430	138,042	26,478	8375	10149	7598	68	288
2854	-	159,727	15	21,048	105,050	3811	4,185	134,109	25,618	7813	9873	7593	52	287
1855	-	152,113	14	20,386	99,546	3804	4,001	127,751	24,362	7344	9296	7441	57	224
1856	, _	159,337	9	21,336	104,280	4045	3,949	133,619	25,718	7527	9710	8097	72	312
1857	-	159,097	9	21,250	102,062	3748	3,962	131,031	28,066	7360	10686	9642	67	311
1858	_	156,070	15		100,432	3787	3,990	128,082	27,988	6643	11094	9952	79	220
1859	-	167,723	19	20,345	107,737	4204	3,905	136,210	31,513	7756	12519	10844	70	324
1860	- /	170,156	14	DUDDER LA	108,685	4243	3,686	137,370	32,786	7800	13342	11257	75	312
							0.000	100.007		=====	10100	11505	FO	262
1861	-	163,706	16	1450 10 10 10 10	102,955	4048	3,588	130,697	33,009	7782	13182	11725 12723	58 59	300
1862	-	164,030	18	DISAL TRANS	102,870	3966	3,393	129,733	34,297	8095	13870 14714	13589	59	318
1863	-	173,510	19	CRU CHEEDER	109,572	4312	3,542 3,376	136,743 141,083		8659	14/14	14611	58	349
1864	-	180,387 185,474	12 23	Constant States	113,564 116,745	4257 4170	3,444	141,083	1 all the second	8742	16429	14792	54	353
1865	-	180,974	20	20,122	110,140	4170	0,111	140,104	40,570	0/12	10120	11102	01	. 000
1866	-	187,776	17	20,297	118,274	4281	3,171	146,040	41,736	8911	17215	15246	63	301
1867	-	179,154	17	19,395	112,533	3981	3,004	138,930	40,224	7918	16865	15058	68	315
1868	-	176,962	26	18,186	110,824	4125	2,877	136,038	Contraction of the	7517	17150	15878	73	306
1869	- :	176,970	19	17,384	110,964	3993	2,722	135,082		7231	17526	16745	50	336
1870	-	181,655	14	17,005	115,089	4008	1,870	137,983	43,669	7391	18024	17848	48	358
1871	-	190,112	14	16,960	121,962	4196	1,531	144,663	45,449	7647	18975	18378	53	396
1872	-	201,267	22	1 Carlos	129,695	4296	1,292	152,364	48,903	8427	20009	19995	44	428
1873	-	205,615	20		132,020	4192	967	154,581	51,034	8222	21071	21178	79	484
		ang para si	el ange	and the second		edit instru	-	- North Market	a series of	Instate	-	-		

signed the Marriage Register with Marks.

			Marri	AGES C	ONTRAC	TED					SIGN	ED THE	Marria	GE
				BETW			RE-MAR	RIED.	UNDE	R AGE.		STER WI	TH MAR	
	YEARS ended Decem	ıber	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	which both Signed with Marks.	which one Signed with Marks.
	1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5362	16,285	39,954	59,680	-	-
	1842		-	-	-	-	15,619	10,579	5387	16,003	38,031	56,965	-	-
	1843	-	-	-		-	16,305	10,811	5511	16,403	40,520	60,715	-	-
	1844	-	-	-	-	-	16,941	11,183	5515	17,410	42,912	65,073	-	: - /
	1845	-	119,539	6028	11,835	6341	18,176	12,369	6287	19,376	47,665	71,229	_	-
	1846		121,324	5997	12,212	6131	18,343	12,128	6313	20,001	47,488	70,145	-	-
	1847	-	112,576	5705	11,667	5897	17,564	11,602	5556	18,118	42,429	61,877	32,622	39,062
	1848	-	113,284	5920	12,702	6324	19,026	12,244	6092	19,436	43,166	62,771	32,974	39,989
	1849	- 1	116,134	6102	13,155	6492	19,647	12,594	6650	21,105	44,027	65,135	-	-
	1850	-	124,031	6575	14,558	7580	22,138	14,155	7453	23,109	47,572	70,606	-	-
	1851	_	126,018	6625	14,313	7250	21,563	13,875	7737	24,286	47,439	69,812	36,186	44,879
	1852	1	130,672	6696	14,044	7370	21,414	14,066	8551	26,978	48,421	70,772	36,636	45,921
	1853	-	135,023	7139	14,739	7619	22,358	14,758	9131	29,219	49,983	72,204	37,345	47,497
	1854	-	131,141	6826	14,189	7571	21,760	14,397	9210	28,797	47,843	68,175	35,255	45,508
HEARING	1855	-	123,398	6775	14,280	7660	21,940	14,435	8386	27,207	44,846	62,672	32,139	43,240
The second									1					
	1856		129,960	7163	14,462	7752	22,214	14,915	9120	29,218	45,900	San	32,238	45,557
ise p	1857	-	130,317	6908	14,293	7579	21,872	14,487	8885	28,798	44,013	61,765	30,518	44,742
1. 1. 1. 1. 4.5	1858	-	127,168	6711	14,547	7644	22,191	14,355	9145	28,664	42,141	58,733	STOR AND AND	43,312
	1859	-	137,009	7059	15,494	8161	23,655	15,220	10397	32,041	44,807	63,127	30,574	46,786
	1860	-	139,440	7098	15,358	8260	23,618	15,858	10797	32,927	43,401	61,677	28,904	47,270
	1861	_	133,712	7034	15,067	7893	22,960	14,927	10415	31,927	40,204	56,770	26,333	44,308
4	1862	-	134,727	6846	14,566	7891	22,457	14,737	10615	32,464	38,801	54,403	25,075	43,056
	1863	-	142,934	1 Malatin	15,269	8225	23,494	15,307	11475	34,527	41,262	57,410	26,626	45,426
	1864	-	147,914	a ne statutes a	16,117	8845	24,962	16,356	11934	36,235	41,998	58,402	26,582	47,236
	1865	-	151,742	7887	16,590	9255	25,845	17,142	12410	37,260	41,664	57,828	3 26,216	47,060
	1		110.000		10.00		0.100	10.000	10500	07.010	10.000	56,39	25,169	46,666
	1866	-	153,658	1 11 1 1 22	16,467	9661	26,128	17,651	a later later	37,610		State Aster		and the second
	1867	-	145,570	Sales and	16,304	9363	25,667	17,280	A ALASSA & L	36,144		Constant States		a stand and
	1868	-	144,578	a salar	15,762	9101	24,863	16,622	in and states	37,245		and a start of the	AL RANGE DEGREE	The state of the s
1.	1869	-	144,516		15,722	9008	24,730	16,732	10 March	37,813	a Participa	and a start	11 2 4 2 1 2 1	
	1870	-	148,848	8 8134	15,366	9307	24,673	17,441	13593	39,205	55,99	40,00	21,021	10,10
1	1871	-	155,346	8423	16,371	9972	26,343	18,395	14,941	41,810	36,90	7 51,00	5 21,550	44,800
1	1872	_	164,589	9144	16,853	10,681	27,534	19,825	16,121	44,919	39,12	5 52,92	0 22,427	47,193
1	1873	-	167,987	9559	16,918	11,151	28,069	20,710	16,866	3 46,107	38,68	4 52,20	7 21,739	47,413
			The state		He for		- Alera	-	1		1	1	1	1 1

* In some cases of marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics the couples are married twice, and are counted twice in the Registers.

TABLE 4.- Marriages in England in the Thirty-three Years 1841-1873; Civil Condition of Persons married; Number of Minors married; and of Persons who

NOTE. - In some cases of marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics the couples are married twice, and are counted twice in the Registers.

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Yea	RS-	T (2		RIAGES.			and a second	BRIAGE RA	<u>harpenter</u>
IEA			e Quarters en	ding the las	t day of	In the	Quarters en	ding the las	st day of
		March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec
1838	-	23,201	29,801	27,764	37,301	12.4	15.7	14.4	19.3
1839	-	24,679	31,339	29,887	37,261	13.0	16.2	15.3	19.0
1840	· 	26,395	30,786	29,221	36,263	13.2	15.7	14.7	18.2
1841	. –	24,447	32,551	29,397	36,101	12.5	16.4	14.6	17:9
1842	-	25,860	30,048	27,288	35,629	13.1	15.0	13.4	17.8
1843	-	25,285	31,113	28,847	38,573	12.6	15.3	14.0	18.7
1844		26,387	34,268	31,675	39,919	12.9	16.7	15.2	19.1
1845	-	29,551	35,300	35,003	43,889	14•4	17.0	16.6	20.8
1846	-	31,417	37,111	35,070	42,066	15.1	17.6	16.4	19.7
1847	-	27,480	35,197	32,439	40,729	13.1	16.2	15.0	18.8
1848	-	28,398	34,721	32,995	42,116	13.2	16.1	15.1	19.2
1849		28,429	35,844	33,874	43,736	13.2	16.4	15.3	19.7
1850	-	30,567	39,204	37,636	45,337	14.0	17.8	16.8	20.5
1851	-	32,724	38,635	37,316	45,531	14.8	17.3	16.4	20.0
1852	-	32,977	40,092	38,400	47,313	14.6	17.7	16.7	20.1
1853	-	35,149	; 40,446	39,899	49,026	15.6	17.7	17.2	21.0
1854	-	33,234	40,518	38,182	47,793	14.5	17.5	16.3	20.3
1855	-	29,186	38,549	37,308	47,070	12.6	16.4	15.7	19.8
1856	-	33,427	38,820	39,089	48,001	14.1	16.4	16.3	19.9
1857	-	33,321	41,267	38,669	45,840	14.1	17.2	15.9	18.8
1858	-	29,918	39,890	38,599	47,663	12.2	16.2	15.7	19.3
1859	-	35,382	42,042	39,803	50,496	14.6	17.2	16.0	20.3
1860	-	35,150	43,777	40,541	50,688	14.2	17.7	16.1	20.1
1861	-	33,274	42,012	39,884	48,536	13.2	16.8	15.7	19.1
1862	-	33,953	40,853	40,600	48,624	13.2	16.1	15.8	19.0
1863	-	35,528	44,146	41,932	51,904	14.0	17.2	16.2	20.0
864	-	37,988	44,599	44,675	53,125	14.6	17.2	17.0	20.2
1865	-	36,807	45,827	45,852	56,988	14.2	17.4	17*3	21.4
866	- [37,579	48,577	46,257	55,363	14.3	18.3	17.2	20.6
867	-	36,441	45,589	44,086	53,038	13.7	16.9	16.2	19.2
868	-	36,696	45,364	43,509	51,393	13.5	16.6	15.8	18.6
869	-	37,752	43,202	43,978	52,038	13.8	15.6	15.7	18.6
1870	-	36,455	46,720	43,900	54,580	13.2	16.7	15.5	19.2
871	-	36,305	48,831	46,536	58,440	12.9	17.2	16.2	20.4
872	-	40,539	50,380	49,818	60,530	14.1	17.5	17.1	20.8
873	-	41,217	53,408	49,709	61,281	14.3	18.3	16.9	20.8

TABLE 5.-Marriages in England, and Annual Rate of Persons Married per 1000 living, in each Quarter of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.

TABLE 6.-Marriages in England. The Proportion per Cent. of Minors of each Sex, of Males and Females who signed the Register with Marks, and of Persons who were Widowers or Widows, in each of the Thirty-three Years 1841-73.

					Tọ 1	00 MARR	IAGES.	- State		
YEARS ended 31st Decembe	er	THE PR 21 Y	OPORTION TEARS OF A	UNDER GE.	SIGNET	ROPORTION THE MAR ER WITH I	RIAGE	THE P	ROPORTION	1 OF
		Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.
1841	-	4.38	13.29	8.84	32•7	48.8	40.8	* 12.90	* 8.99	* 10.95
1842	-	4.53	13.47	9.00	32.0	47.9	40.0	13.14	8.90	11.02
1843	-	4.45	13.25	8.85	32.7	49.0	40.9	13.17	8.73	10.9
1844	_	4.17	13.16	8.67	32.4	49.2	40.8	12.81	8.46	10.64
1845		4.37	13.48	8.93	33*2	49.6	41.4	12.64	8.60	10.6
1846	-	4.33	13.73	9.03	32.6	48'2	40.4	12.29	8.33	10.4
1847	-	4.09	13.84	8.72	31.2	45.5	38.4	12.93	8.54	10.7
1848	_	4.41	14.06	9*24	31.2	45.4	38.3	13.76	8.86	11.3
1849	-	4.69	14.88	9.79	31.0	45.9	38.5	13.85	8.88	11.3
1850	-	4.88	15.13	10.01	31.1	46.2	38.7	14•49	9.27	11.8
1851	1	5.02	15.75	10.39	30.8	45.3	38.1	13.98	9.00	11.4
1852	_	5.39	16.99	11.19	30.5	44.6	37.6	13.49	8.86	11.
1853	_	5.55	17.76	11.66	30.4	43.9	37*2	13.29	8.97	11.
1854	-	5.77	18.03	11.90	30.0	42.7	36.4	13.62	9.01	11.
1855	-	5.21	17.89	11.70	29.5	41.2	35.4	14.42	9-49	11.
1856	_	5.72	18.34	12.03	28.8	40.2	34.5	13.94	9*36	11.
1857		5.28	18.10	11.84	27.7	38.8	33.3	13.75	9.11	11.
1858	-	5.86	18.37	12.12	27.0	37.6	32.3	14*22	9.20	. 11.
1859	-	6.20	19.10	12.65	26.7	37.6	32.2	14.10	9.07	11.
1860	-	6.32	19.35	12.85	25.5	36*2-	30.9	13.88	9.03	11.
1861	_	6.36	19.20	12.93	24.6	34.7	29.7	14.03	9.12	11.
1862	-	6.47	19.79	13.13	23.7	33.2	28.5	13.69	8.98	11
1863	-	6.61	19.90	13.26	23.8	33.1	28.5	13.54	8.82	11
1864	-	6.62	20.09	13.36	25.3	32.4	27.9	13.84	9-07	11
1865	-	6.69	20.08	13.39	22.5	31.2	26:9	13.93	9.24	11
1866	_	6.69	20.03	13.36	21.6	30.0	25.8	13.91	9°40	11.
1867		6.87	20.17	18.52	21.1	28.8	25.0	14.33	9.65	11
1868	-	7.15	21.05	14.10	20.1	27.8	24.0	14.05	9.39	11
1869	1_	7.22	21.37	14.30	19.9	27.6	23.8	13*97	9.45	11
1809	-	7.49	21.58	14.54	19.8	27.3	23.6	13.28	9.60	11
1871	-	7.86	21.99	14.93	19.4	26.8	23'1	13.86	9.68	u
1871		8.00	22.32	15.16	19.4	26.3	22.9	13.68	9.85	11
10/4		8.21	21.82	15.02	18.8	25.4	22.1	13.65	10.02	11.

* The proportion of Widowers and Widows in the Year 1841 is for the September and December quarters only.

Note.—The three months January, February, and March contain 90 days, and in leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, and June 91 days; and each of the last two quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the above calculations. * These rates may thus be read without reference to the decimal points :—In the March quarter of 1888, to 10 000 persons living 124 persons merind

10,000 persons living, 124 persons were married.

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TABLE 7.-Persons Married to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1863-73.

	REGISTRATION		P	ERSON	s Mai	RRIED (to 1000	PERS	SONS L	IVING.		
	COUNTIES.	1863. 186	4. 1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Mean of 10 Years 1863-72.	1873.
	ENGLAND	16.9 17	4 17.7	17.7	16.7	16,'3	16.2	16.2	16.7	17.5	16.9	17.6
	I.—London	20.6 21	4 22.3	22.1	20.6	19.6	18.9	18.9	19.5	20.0	20.4	19.9
No		12.6 12.	0 10:0			10.4	10.0					
10100 4140	2 Kent (extra-metropolitan) 3 Sussex – – – – 4 Hampshire – – –	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	14°1 16°2 16°3 16°4 14°7	$ \begin{array}{c} 13.5 \\ 15.2 \\ 16.0 \\ 16.1 \\ 14.8 \end{array} $	13·5 14·7 16·0 15·4 14·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 12 \cdot 9 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 12.3 \\ 13.7 \\ 13.7 \\ 14.7 \\ 13.7 \\ 13.7 \end{array} $	12°3 13°7 14°1 15°1 13°6	12·7 13·7 13·9 15·4 13·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 13.0\\ 14.9\\ 15.2\\ 15.8\\ 14.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 12.4 \\ 14.5 \\ 14.0 \\ 15.5 \\ 14.2 \end{array} $
	IIISouth Midland Counties.		1-20								1.14	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Hertfordshire – – – Buckinghamshire – – Oxfordshire – – – Northamptonshire – – Huntingdonshire – – Bedfordshire – –	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 12.6 8 14.2 9 14.8 5 14.8 5 14.8 5 14.1 3 16.6	$\begin{array}{c} 12 \cdot 1 \\ 13 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 0 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 13 \cdot 6 \\ 16 \cdot 4 \\ 13 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$11.0 \\ 13.2 \\ 14.2 \\ 13.8 \\ 13.9 \\ 13.9 \\ 15.6 \\ 15.9 $	$10.5 \\ 12.4 \\ 13.4 \\ 13.8 \\ 14.8 \\ 15.3 \\ 14.8 \\ 16.4 \\ 16.4$	$10.3 \\ 12.3 \\ 14.3 \\ 13.8 \\ 14.4 \\ 13.5 \\ 14.2 \\ 16.1$	$\begin{array}{c} 9.7 \\ 11.0 \\ 12.7 \\ 13.1 \\ 14.0 \\ 12.7 \\ 13.3 \\ 14.3 \end{array}$	10.9 12.7 13.2 12.8 14.7 14.0 14.5 13.9	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.8 \\ 12.5 \\ 12.9 \\ 13.8 \\ 17.5 \\ 14.8 \\ 16.0 \\ 15.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.9 \\ 12.5 \\ 13.7 \\ 14.0 \\ 14.9 \\ 14.0 \\ 15.4 \\ 15.1 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 10^{\circ}6 \\ 12^{\circ}2 \\ 13^{\circ}9 \\ 14^{\circ}6 \\ 16^{\circ}0 \\ 14^{\circ}2 \\ 15^{\circ}0 \\ 14^{\circ}1 \end{array} $
14	IVEASTERN COUNTIES. Essex	12.3 12.	10.0	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.1		10.0		and and a	
15 16	Essex Suffolk Norfolk	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 15.1	12·5 14·1 15·1	12·2 14·2 14·6	12·0 13·7 15·1	12·1 13·7 14·7	12°1 13°4 14°2	12·2 14·3 14·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 13 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	12'4 14'2 14'8	12.7 14.7 15.0
	VSouth Western Counties.											
$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \end{array} $	Wiltshire – – – – Dorsetshire – – – Devonshire – – – Cornwall – – – – Somersetshire – – –	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \cdot 3 \\ 14 \cdot 4 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 13 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	13·9 14·0 15·7 11·8 14·0	13.6 14.1 15.7 11.6 13.4	13·9 13·9 15·5 11·9 14·0	13°1 13°5 15°6 13°0 13°4	13·8 13·3 15·5 13·6 13·6	$ \begin{array}{r} 12.9 \\ 13.6 \\ 15.5 \\ 14.2 \\ 13.7 \\ \end{array} $	13.6 14.3 15.8 13.7 13.9	13·1 13·3 15·2 14·4 13·9
	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.			Terter			de de					
22 23 24 25 26 27	Herefordshire – – – Shropshire – – – Staffordshire – – – Worcestershire – – –	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$ \begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 8 \\ 18 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 18.6 \\ 12.6 \\ 13.6 \\ 17.4 \\ 15.7 \\ 16.7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17.7 \\ 11.9 \\ 12.4 \\ 15.8 \\ 14.8 \\ 15.0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 17.5 \\ 11.5 \\ 12.4 \\ 14.8 \\ 14.7 \\ 15.0 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 17 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 7 \\ 12 \cdot 2 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 15 \cdot 4 \\ 15 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$17.5 \\ 12.9 \\ 13.7 \\ 17.3 \\ 15.5 \\ 16.1$	$17.7 \\ 12.4 \\ 12.8 \\ 17.8 \\ 16.6 \\ 17.6 \\ 17.6 \\ 17.6 \\ 1000 \\ $	17.9 11.7 13.6 19.5 16.0 18.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 18.0 \\ 12.5 \\ 13.4 \\ 17.2 \\ 15.8 \\ 16.5 \\ \end{array} $	18.6 11.6 12.9 20.8 15.8 17.9
,	VIINORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.			10.00								
28 29 30 31 32	Rutlandshire – – – Lincolnshire – – – Nottinghamshire – –	$\begin{array}{c ccccc} 16^{\circ}6 & 17^{\circ}5 \\ 13^{\circ}4 & 14^{\circ}2 \\ 14^{\circ}1 & 15^{\circ}8 \\ 15^{\circ}6 & 15^{\circ}7 \\ 15^{\circ}9 & 15^{\circ}9 \end{array}$	14·2 14·8 15·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 18.5 \\ 12.8 \\ 15.3 \\ 16.5 \\ 16.6 \\ 16.6 \end{array} $	18°2 14°2 15°6 16°0 15°3		17·3 13·0 14·9 16·2 14·4	$16^{\circ}1\\11^{\circ}8\\14^{\circ}3\\17^{\circ}4\\15^{\circ}6$	$16.7 \\ 12.3 \\ 14.7 \\ 19.0 \\ 16.7$	17·9 13·5 15·4 19·8 17·0	17·4 13·4 15·1 16·9 15·8	18.8 13.5 15.9 20.5 18.4
	VIIINorth Western Counties.			- Report					9 2 2 2 2 2 2		and Contact	
33 34		15.8 16.7 18.7 18.6	16·9 19·2		16·0 19·0		15·3 18·1	15·5 18·5	15·9 19·4	17·0 20·6	16·1 19·1	$ \begin{array}{c} 16.5 \\ 20.2 \end{array} $
35 36 37	East Riding (with York) -	18·1 19·2 18·8 20·2 14·9 16·2	20.6	20.2	$ \begin{array}{c} 18.6 \\ 18.9 \\ 14.5 \end{array} $	19.0	18.5	17.6 18.0 15.0	18·2 18·7 15·6	19·0 19·7 15·4	18.6 19.3 15.1	19.6 20.0 16.2
00	XNORTHERN COUNTIES.	16:0 30:0	10.5	17.5	10.0	14:0	10:0	10.1		20.7	0722	
38 39 40 41	Northumberland – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	20°4 15°4	19·9 15·6	15.0	18·7 15·2	18·1 14·1	17·4 19·4 14·1 15·9	17·8 18·4 16·0 14·6	19·7 21·0 16·8 14·4	17:4 19:2 15:3 13:7	20°4 21°7 17°3 12°9
10	XIMONMOUTHSHIRE . AND WALES.	17.1	10.5									
42 43 44	South Wales	17.1 19.1 15.7 17.0 15.2 14.9	17.0	16.8	15.8	15.3]	15.3	16.4	16.2	20·4 17·8 13·4	17.6 16.3 13.9	19·3 19·1 14·0

		RIED		D THE RIAGE	PERSON	NOT OF	RE-MARI	RIAGES.
		MARRIED PERSONS	REGI	STER ARKS.	FULL		WIDOWERS,	WIDOW
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	PERSONS TO 1,000 LIVING.	Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Wome Marrie
	ENGLAND	17*6	18.8	25.4	8.2	21.8	13.7	10.1
	I.—London	19•9	8.4	13*3	4•3	13.1	13.6	9:8
No. 1 2 3 4 5	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) – – Kent (extra-metropolitan) – – Sussex – – – – – – Hampshire – – – – – – Berkshire – – – – – –	$12 \cdot 4 \\ 14 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 0 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 14 \cdot 2$	12.8 15.4 16.8 14.4 19.8	9.8 13.9 10.5 12.4 14.1	3.5 5.2 5.8 4.2 5.2	13·9 21·9 18·2 17·9 16·3	12.6 12.3 18.3 12.9 13.5	8'4 9'2 9'6 10'7 9'9
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) - Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire Northamptonshire Huntingdonshire Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire	10.6 12.2 13.9 14.6 16.0 14.2 15.0 14.1	$ \begin{array}{c} 13.5\\ 28.7\\ 23.7\\ 20.3\\ 19.9\\ 21.2\\ 25.6\\ 25.7\\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.5 \\ 22.5 \\ 26.3 \\ 14.6 \\ 19.9 \\ 15.1 \\ 32.0 \\ 19.9 \\ 19.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 8 \\ 7 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 0 \\ 8 \cdot 3 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \\ 7 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 1 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 18 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 11.7\\ 11.7\\ 11.8\\ 13.7\\ 13.0\\ 12.0\\ 14.2\\ 12.2 \end{array} $	7.1 8.9 7.4 8.3 9.6 7.8 6.4 7.9
14 15 16	IVEASTERN COUNTIES. Essex Suffolk Norfolk	12·7 14·7 15·0	20°1 28°0 28°3	$ 15^{\cdot 3} \\ 19^{\cdot 8} \\ 22^{\cdot 0} $	6.9 8.7 8.1	$22.8 \\ 21.0 \\ 20.5$	13·5 14·0 16·0	9* 8* 10*
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire – – – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – Cornwall – – – – – – Somersetshire – – – – –	13·1 13·3 15·2 14·4 13·9	21·4 17·6 13·0 23·9 21·7	15°9 14°9 16°9 29°2 19°0	7*5 5*3 5*8 7*6 7*7	$ \begin{array}{c} 18.1 \\ 15.1 \\ 16.0 \\ 19.0 \\ 16.3 \end{array} $	16.0 14.2 13.3 13.0 14.6	10° 8° 9° 6° 9°
22 23 24 25 26 27	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire – – – – Herefordshire – – – – – Shropshire – – – – – Staffordshire – – – – – Worcestershire – – – – – Warwickshire – – – – –	18.6 11.6 12.9 20.8 15.8 17.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 17 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 1 \\ 28 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	17*9 20*4 28*4 41*8 24*7 27*2	8·2 1·9 4·3 13·2 8·1 10·1	20·2 13·6 13·0 32·5 23·8 24·5	$ \begin{array}{c} 13.1\\ 12.1\\ 13.0\\ 12.4\\ 12.3\\ 13.2 \end{array} $	9. 9. 8. 11. 8. 10.
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – – Derbyshire – – – –	$ 18.8 \\ 13.5 \\ 15.9 \\ 20.5 \\ 18.4 $	18·2 13·9 17·9 20·6 18·5	22°1 14°6 15°6 28°2 25°5	13.8 3.8 6.3 13.4 12.2	27 • 9 16 • 5 20 • 5 27 • 4 29 • 8	$ \begin{array}{c} 13.7\\ 10.1\\ 12.6\\ 16.3\\ 14.2 \end{array} $	9: 3: 8: 10: 9:
33 34	VIII.—North Western Counties. Cheshire – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	16°5 20°2	17·3 19·3	28.6 35.8	8°6 10°5	20°3 24°2	15·2 14·7	9' 11'
35 36 37	IX.—YORKSHIRE. West Riding — — — — — East Riding (with York) — — — North Riding — — — — — —	19°6 20°0 16°2	19·3 12·5 15·1	33·8 19·5 18·7	11·5 7·6 5·9	29·4 28·1 17·7	14.5 14.8 11.5	10 10 8
38 39 40 41	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham – – – – – – Northumberland – – – – Cumberland – – – – – Westmorland – – – – –	20·4 21·7 17·3 12·9	21·4 13·2 14·9 7·5	33'1 23'8 24'2 10'7	9·3 6·0 5·5 5·1	$\begin{array}{c} 33^{\circ}4\\ 22^{\circ}6\\ 14^{\circ}2\\ 19^{\circ}2 \end{array}$	12.7 12.1 10.7 10.3	12 9 7 7
42 43 44	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire – – – – South Wales – – – – – North Wales – – – – –	19·3 19·1 14·0	36*5 28*6 28*6	39°0 44°2 37°2	10·1 8·6 4·5	28°1 20°5 12°5	12·4 13·3 14·0	12 10 10

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TABLE 8.—Proportional Number of Persons Married in the several Counties of

Note.—The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points :—In England, among every 10,000 persons living 176 persons were married; of 1,000 men married 188, and of 1,000 women 254, signed the marriage register with marks; of 1,000 men married 82 were not of full age, and of 1,000 women married 218 were not of full age; of 1,000 men married 137 were Widowers, and of the same number of women married 101 were Widows.

TABLE 9.—Number of Buildings	registered for the Solemnization of Marriages, and on the
Register on 31st December	1873; classified according to the several Christian denominations
by whom they were registered.	

Γ						P	COTI RESI ERIA	3 Y -			Mo-		-	w	ESLI	EYAN		ETHODIS	S		NISTIC ODISTS.	ch.	9	
1		NGLAND ISIONS A ATION C	AND	1S.	TOTAL.	Church of Scotland.	United Presbyterians.	Presbyterian Church in England.	Independents.	Baptists.	United Brethren or M ravians.	Roman Catholics.	Unitarians.	Original Connexion.	New Connexion.	Primitive Methodists.	Bible Christians.	Wesl. Meth. Assoon. and Wesl. Reformers, generally forming the United Meth. FreeCh.	Other Wesleyan Me- thodists.	CalvinisticMethodists.	Countess of Hunting- don's Connexion.	New Jerusalem Church.	Catholic and Apostolic Church.	All [others.
		ENGL	AND -	-	7136	20	92	97	1945	1394	22	726	182	1146	112	402	62	254	23	350	36	35	25	213
No. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	LONDON SOUTH E SOUTH E EASTERN SOUTH V WEST M NORTH	ASTERN MIDLAND N WESTERN MIDLAND MIDLAND WESTERN	NS.		475 563 509 389 704 745 457 1023 743 399 1129	5 1 - 1 4 - 9 -	$9 \\ 3 \\ - \\ - \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 17 \\ 4 \\ 53 \\ - $	$ \begin{array}{c} 14 \\ 4 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 6 \\ - \\ 26 \\ 2 \\ 39 \\ 2 \\ - \\ - \\ 39 \\ 2 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ 26 \\ 2 \\ 39 \\ 2 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	143 182 159 147 201 189 92 219 178 53 382	95 138 185 99 144 138 104 99 82 23 287	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ -4 \\ -5 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ - \\ - \end{array} $	59 63 36 24 37 100 34 201 68 68 68 36	$ \begin{array}{c} 11\\ 16\\ 5\\ 9\\ 23\\ 20\\ 13\\ 49\\ 22\\ 2\\ 12\\ \end{array} $	-57 85 77 46 147 137 97 166 199 60 75	$ \begin{array}{c} 3 \\ - \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 20 \\ 11 \\ 32 \\ 31 \\ 11 \\ 1 \end{array} $	$10 \\ 17 \\ 13 \\ 31 \\ 28 \\ 61 \\ 53 \\ 56 \\ 78 \\ 45 \\ 10$	-11 -14 -11 -14 -12 -12 -12	$ \begin{array}{r} 12\\ 6\\ 8\\ 10\\ 29\\ 14\\ 31\\ 64\\ 56\\ 22\\ 2\\ 2 \end{array} $	- 1 1 5 12 3 -	5 3 - 1 9 17 - 315	1 10 4 1 3 12 1 3 - 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 14 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ -$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ - 2 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ - \\ \end{array}$	40 20 14 17 33 21 8 34 10 12 4
	Middlese: Surrey (g Kent (pa	rt of)	() - 	111	331 103 41	5 - -	6 1 2	$\begin{array}{c}11\\1\\2\end{array}$	94 38 11	55 29 11	1 - -	46 8 5	8 3 -	40 10 7	1 1 1	8 1 1	111	9 3 -	111	5 - -	1 - -	3 1 -	6 - -	32 7 1
12345		South E. xtra-metrop tra-metrop re - e		11111	79 159 122 144 59	1	- - 2 1 -	- - 1 3 -	34 46 40 48 14	$17 \\ 44 \\ 31 \\ 30 \\ 16$	11111	11 18 14 13 7	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{array} $	8 29 14 23 11	1111	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 4 \\ - \\ 6 \\ 6 \end{array} $	- 1 3 7 -	1 2 - 2 1	1111	- - 3 - -	1 4 3 1 1	ī - -	- 1 1 1 -	53552
$ \begin{array}{r} 6 \\ 7 \\ 9 \\ 10 \\ 11 \\ 12 \\ 13 \end{array} $		ire – ptonshire lonshire nire –		1111111	63 61 63 52 93 30 67 80	1111111	1111111	1111111	22 27 21 15 31 5 14 24	14 20 29 11 35 16 27 33	- - 1 1 2 -	$ \begin{array}{c} 11 \\ 3 \\ 9 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \end{array} $	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	7 7 7 15 4 18 12	1111111	- - 221 - 35	1111111	- - - - - - 1	1	1111111	- 2 - 1 - - - 1	- - - 1 -	1	7 1 2 2 1 -
14 15 16	Essex Suffolk Norfolk	V.—EASTI 		111	$142 \\ 115 \\ 132$	111	111	- - 1	77 44 26	23 38 38	111	10 7 7	1 4 4	18 10 18	- - 1	3 8 20	111	- 1 9	- -			2		8 2 7
17 18 19 20 21	V.—S Wiltshire Dorsetshi Devonshir Cornwall Somersets	re – re –	STERN.	11111	120 69 226 106 183	11111	1111	- - 3 -	41 26 67 11 56	44 7 44 9 40	2 - 1 - 2	4 9 9 5 10	$ \frac{1}{4} \frac{4}{11} \frac{7}{7} $	$11 \\ 16 \\ 41 \\ 43 \\ 36$		97246	- 22 16 6	1 - 7 14 7	1111	- - - -	- - 2 1	1 - - 1	- 1 - 1	6 17 10
22 23 24 25 26 27	Glouceste Herefords Shropshir Staffordsh Worcesten Warwicks	shire – nire – rshire – shire –			186 43 100 196 81 139		1 - 2 - 1	2 - 2 1 1	63 8 33 36 13 36	50 10 13 20 18 27	21	10 2 11 38 12 27	3-1466	27 5 14 55 15 21	$\frac{1}{2}$ 12 3 2	5 11 17 22 4 2	0011111	7 - 1 2 2 2 2	- - - -	3 1 5 - -	4 1 - 1 4 2		- 1 2 - 1	5 4 1 - 3 8
28 29 30 31 32	Leicesters Rutlandsl Lincolnsh Nottingha Derbyshin	nire – ire – umshire re –		1111	85 10 151 77 134	11111	1 - - 1	1111	21 3 22 17 29	31 4 34 18 17		8 1 8 6 11	3 - 3 4 3	$13 \\ 1 \\ 35 \\ 14 \\ 34$	2 - 3 4 2	3 - 31 6 13	11111	1 12 1 17	- 2 2 1	1111	- - - 1	- - 1 2	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - 	2 1 1 2 2
33 34	Cheshire Lancashir	:e –	<u> </u>		181 842	-4	5 12	7 19	42 177	13 86	1 3	26 175	13 36	33 133	8 24	15 41	-2	9 55	111	6 11	- 3	14	1 3	1 33
35 36 37	West Rid East Ridi North Rid	ng (with]	Fork)	111	555 92 96	111.	1 1 2	2 - -	140 19 19	69 8 5	4 - -	42 10 16	18 2 2	$\begin{array}{c}140\\25\\34\end{array}$	28 3 -	48 16 14		49 3 4	2 1 -			5	1 -	6 4 -
38 39 40 41	Durham Northum Cumberla Westmor	berland nd – land –		1111	$166 \\ 144 \\ 66 \\ 23$	1 8 -	18 28 6 1	5 27 7 -	20 13 15 5	13 7 1 2	1111	36 21 10 1	1 - 1	$30 \\ 10 \\ 16 \\ 4$	8311	21 10 9 5	1 1 1 1	10 9 1 2	1 1 1 1		1111	- -	- 1 - -	3 6 1 2
42 43 44	Monmout South Wa North Wa	ales –	sH. 	111	132 635 362	111	111	-2 -	38 250 94	61 186 40	111	11 13 12	11 1	9 35 31	- 1	3 5 2		1		8 127 180	- 1 -			1 2 1

T

 TABLE 10.—Marriages of Divorced Men and Women in each of the Thirteen Years 1861-73, and the Districts in which they were celebrated in 1873.

		1.20	MAI	RRIAG	ES B	ETWI	EEN				MAI	RRIA	JES B	ETWE	EN
Divor	MARRIAGES of CED MEN and WOMEN in ENGLAND.	TOTAL MARRIAGES.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Di- vorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Widowers and Di- vorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	No. of District.	MARRIAGES of DIVORCED MEN and WOMEN in DISTRICTS in 1873.	TOTAL MARRIAGES.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Di- vorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Widowers and Di- vorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.
TOTAL	in the 13 Years 1861-73 -	476	212	161	34	58	.11		DIV. I.			-			
	A Antipers							1 3	Kensington – – – St. George Hanover Sq. –	23	2	1		-	1
	1861	10	5	3	-	1	1	4	Westminster	1	-*	-	-	1	-
	1862	29	15	9	2	2	1	57	Marylebone – – – Pancras – – – –	3		2		_*	-
			1 cont	-				8	Islington	1	1	-	-	× -	-
1	. 1863	20	10	6	1	3	-	9 10	Hackney	1 3	- 1	- 1	-	- 1	1
	1864	22	8	8	4	2	-	11	St. Giles $ -$	2	-	1	1	-	-
	1865	48	23	17	4	3	1	12	Helborn	2	1	1	-	-	-
	1866	. 23	9	8	5	1	-	13 16	London City Whitechapel	2	-	1	-	-	1
	1867	33	21	6	1	5	-	20	Poplar	2	1	1	-	-	-
				1.000	2	4	1	22	St. Olave	11	-	11	-	-	-
		40	16	17				24 27	Lewisham		-	1	-	_	-
	1869	47	15	17	5	8	2	1217	DIV. II.	Magnes			-	-	
	1870	34	19	10	1	4	-	37	Croydon	1	-	-	-	1	-
1.	1871	50	23	19	1	7	-	62 76	Eastry – – – – Brighton – – –	1	1	-	- 1	-	
	1872	58	22	21	4	9	2	87	Portsea Island	1	1	-	-	-	-
		Star 1		20		9	3		DIV. III.				F		
	1873	62	26	20	4	9	0	124	Uxbridge – – –	1	1	-	1 -	-	-
	1					<u> </u>		270	DIV. V. Honiton	1	1	1_		-	_
a series								297	Truro	1	1	-	-	-	-
	In DIVISIONS and I	DISTRI	CTS in	n 1873	3.			310	Yeovil	1	-	1	-	-	-
		1	, 	1	1	1.	1	317	Bath DIV. VI.	1	-	-	-	1	-
							2002	357	Market Drayton	1	-	-	1	-	-
	ENGLAND	62	26	20	4	9	3	384	Droitwich	1	1	-	- 1	-	-
	DIVISIONS.		-	-	-	-	-	388	Aston – – – –	1	1	07	1 7	-	-
								421	DIV. VII. Lincoln	1	-		-	1	_
I.	LONDON	27	8	12	1	3	3	421				-	-	-	-
п.	SOUTH EASTERN	4	2		1	1	-	436	Bingham	1	. -	1	-	-	-
TTT	Commy Many Laws	1	1	_		1			DIV. VIII. Liverpool		1				
III.	South MIDLAND			105	-			455 459	and the second se	1		-	-	-	-
IV.	EASTERN	-	-		-		-	465		1		-	-	-	-
v.	South Western	4	2	1		- 1			DIV. IX.	1.40					
1.		Ť					1	496 500	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF T	4	23100000	10000	1996	1	-
VI.	WEST MIDLAND	3	2	-	.]]	L -	T	519	Commission - Commission - Development	· ·	1000		000 1632	-	-
VII.	NORTH MIDLAND	3	1	1	-	- 1	-	520	the second s	10000	Stand I want	and the second	-	1	-
								533		•	1	-	-	-	-
VIII.	NORTH WESTERN -	. 3	3	-	-		-	541	DIV. X. Stockton		3 2	1	-	-	-
IX.	York	10	3	5		- 2		548	Houghton-le-Spring -	12 12 201 7 2	0.0122	10 10 10	0.	-	-
					the state of the s			550		S. A. Star	L 1 L -	1 619		-	
X.	Northern	6	4		.]]	L -	-	552	DIV. XI.				1		
XI.	WELSH	. 1	-		-	- 1	-	626			L -		-	1	-
		1						1				-	1		1

		1.24	MAI	RRIAG	ES B	ETW	EEN				MAR	RRIAG	es b	ETWE	EN
Divor	MARRIAGES of CED MEN and WOMEN in ENGLAND.	TOTAL MARRIAGES.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Di- vorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Widowers and Di- vorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	No. of District.	MARRIAGES of DIVORCED MEN and WOMEN in DISTRICTS in 1873.	TOTAL MARRIAGES.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Di- vorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Widowers and Di- vorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.
TOTAL	in the 13 Years 1861-73 -	476	212	161	34	58	11	1	DIV. I. Kensington	2	_	1	_	-	1
			1				Male	3	St. George Hanover Sq	3	2	1	-	-	-
	1861	10	5	3	-	1	1	4 5	Westminster – – – Marylebone – – –	1	-	- 2	-	1 -	_
	1862	29	15	9	2	2	1	7	Pancras	1	1	-	-	-4	-
	1863	20	10	6	1	3	-	89	Islington – – – – Hackney – – – –	1	1	-	-	-	- 1
	1864	22	8	8	4	2		10	St. Giles	3	1	1	-	1	-
	1 Charles State		20.00					11	Strand	2		1	1	-	-
	1865	48	23	17	4	3	1	12 13	Helborn London City	2 2		1	-		- 1
	1866	. 23	9	8	5	1,	-	16	Whitechapel	1	-	-	-	1	-
	1867	83	21	6	1	5	-	20	Poplar	2	1	1	-	-	-
	1868	40	16	17	2	4	1	22 24	St. Olave	1	-	1	-	-	-
	1869	47	15	17	5	8	2	27	Lewisham	1	-	1	-	-	-
				13.00		1	-		DIV. II.						
	1870	34	19	10	1	4	-	37 62	Croydon Eastry		- 1	-	-	1	-
•	1871	50	23	19	1	7	-	76	Brighton	1	-	-	1	-	-
	1872	58	22	21	4	9	2	87	Portsea Island	1	1	-	-	-	-
	1873	62	26	20	4	9	3	101	DIV. III. Uxbridge		1	-	-	-	1
		4		1 19				124	DIV. V.	1	1		-		-
	1							270	Honiton	1	1	-	-	-	-
								297	Truro	1	1	-	-	-	-
	In DIVISIONS and I	ISTRI	CTS in	n 1873	3.			310 317	Yeovil		_	1	-	-	-
		1		1	1	1.	1	011	DIV. VI.					-	
	DIVICE AND	00	00	00	4	9	3	357	Market Drayton	1	-	-	1	-	-
	ENGLAND	62	26	20	4	9	0	384	Droitwich – – – Aston – – – –	1	1 1000	-		-	-
24	DIVISIONS.					i kali		388	Aston DIV. VII.	1	1	100		-	-
I.		27	8	12	1	3	3	421	Lincoln	1	_	-	-	1	-
1.	LONDON	21						431	Basford	1		-	-	-	-
п.	SOUTH EASTERN	4	2	-	1	. 1	-	436	Bingham	1	-	1	-	-	-
III.	SOUTH MIDLAND	1	1	_		_	-	455	DIV. VIII. Liverpool	1	1			-	-
	DOUTH INDUALS	41		-				459	Wigan	1		-	-	-	-
IV.	EASTERN	-	-	-	-	-	-	465	Chorlton	1	1	1	-	-	-
v.	South Western	4	2	2 1	-	- 1	-	100	DIV. IX. Bradford		1	2		1	
							100	496 500	Leeds $ -$	4		6 136	3. A A A	1	-
VI.	WEST MIDLAND	3	2		- 1		-	519	Sculcoates	1	104		- -	-	-
VII.	NORTH MIDLAND	3	1	1	-	- 1	-	520 533	Hull – – – – Stokesley – – –	2		-	-	1	-
				,				033	DIV. X.						
VIII.	NORTH WESTERN -	3	3	-	-	-	-	541	Stockton	3	2	1		-	-
IX.	York	10	8	3 8	5 -	2	-	548	Houghton-le-Spring -	1	101256	10 10 M	05 23	-	-
x.	Northern	6	4	1		_		550 552	Sunderland – – – Gateshead – – –		1	-		-	
Δ.	NORTHERN	0	9			-			DIV. XI.						
XI.	WELSH	1	-			- 1	-	626		.]	L -		-	1	-
		-				1							1		1

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	В	IRTHS REGISTEI	RED.	Males born to every	Males born in Wedlock	Males born out of Wedlock	Children born out of Wedlock
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS.	LEGITIMATE.	Ille- gitimate.	100 Females born.	to every 100 Females so born.	to every 100 Females so born.	to every 100 Births.
1838	463,787		1_	104.5	_	_	
1839	492,574		1	104.8	_		alina <u>C</u> alina
1840	502,303		_	105.1	_		-
				10510		a de la come	
1841	512,158	-	-	105.3	-	104.9	6.7
1842	517,739	482,943	34,796	105·0 105·4	105.0	104 9	
1843	527,325		· · ·	105 4		_	
1844	540,763	-	-	105 4	105:0	103.1	7.0
1845	543,521	505,280	38,241	103 0	105.2	105 1	
1846	572,625	534,096	38,529	104.9	104.9	105.0	6.7
1847	539,965	503,840	36,125	104.3	104.3	104.0	6.2
1848	563,059	526,312	36,747	105.0	105.2	102.3	6.2
1849	578,159	538,825	39,334	104*3	104.3	104.0	6.8
1850	593,422	553,116	40,306	104*2	104.3	103.4	6.8
1851	615,865	573,865	42,000	104.7	104.7	103.9	6.8
1852	624,012	581,530	42,482	104.6	104.6	104.8	6.8
1853	612,391	572,628	39,763	105.1	105.1	104.6	6:5
1854	634,405	593,664	40,741	104.4	104.3	106.1	6.4
1855	635,043	594,260	40,783	104-1	104.1	104.8	6.4
1856	657,453	614,802	42,651	104.2	/ 104.3	103.1	6.2
1857	663,071	620,069	43,002	105.2	105.3	104.1	6.2
1858	655,481	612,176	43,305	104.5	104.4	106.2	6.6
1859	689,881	645,130	44,751	104.6	104.5	105.7	6*5
1860	684,048	640,355	43,693	104.7	104.8	102.9	6.4
1861	696,406	652,249	44,157	104.6	104.5	106.1	6.3
1862	712,684	667,462	45,222	104.1	104.1	103.4	6.3
1863	727,417	680,276	47,141	104.7	104.6	106.3	6.2
1864	740,275	692,827	47,448	104.2	104.2	104.4	6.4
1865	748,069	701,484	46,585	104.0	104.0	103.9	6*2
1866	753,870	708,369	45,501	104.3	104.3	104.8	6.0
1867	768,349	723,163	45,186	104'3	104.2	- 105*7 -	5.9
1868	786,858	740,520	46,338	103.6	103.2	104.7	5.9
1869	773,381	728,690	44,691	104.2	104.1	105.0	5.8
1870	792,787	748,050	44,737	104.1	104.0	105.0	5.6
1.4.4		759 659	44,775	103.5	103.5	103.1	5.6
1871	797,428	752,653		103 5	100 0	104.8	5.4
1872	825,907	781,141	44,766	104 1	103.9	103.3	5.2
1873	829,778	786,617	• 43,161	100 9	1000		

TABLE 11.—Legitimate and Illegitimate Births in England in the Years 1838-73; Proportion of Males to Females born.

x-	REGISTRATION										1	BIRTHS.	1
	COUNTIES.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	of 10 Years 1863-72.	1873
•	ENGLAND -	- 6.5	6.4	6.2	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	5.9	5.2
	I.—LONDON	- 4.3	4.2	4.4	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4•1	4.1	4.
No.	II.—South Eastern Counties.										THE OF		
$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 5 \end{array} $	Surrey (extra-metropolitan Kent (extra-metropolitan) Sussex – – – Hampshire – – Berkshire – – –			$3.9 \\ 5.0 \\ 6.0 \\ 5.3 \\ 6.2$	4·2 4·5 6·0 5·2 6·5	$\begin{array}{r} 4.1 \\ 4.9 \\ 5.5 \\ 5.0 \\ 6.7 \end{array}$	4·1 4·7 5·7 4·9 6·6	$\begin{array}{r} 4.1 \\ 4.7 \\ 5.3 \\ 5.2 \\ 6.3 \end{array}$	4.0 4.7 5.7 4.8 5.8	$3.9 \\ 4.8 \\ 5.6 \\ 4.7 \\ 5.6 \\ 5.6 \\ 4.7 \\ 5.6 \\ 1.7 $	3.9 4.9 5.7 4.6 5.7	4·1 4·9 5·8 5·1 6·3	4. 4. 5. 4. 5.
	III.—South Midland Counties.	*									2440		
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Middlesex (extra-metropol Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire - Oxfordshire Northamptonshire - Huntingdonshire - Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire	$\begin{array}{c} . \\ - \\ - \\ 7^{*}3 \\ - \\ 6^{*}6 \\ - \\ 7^{*}3 \\ - \\ 5^{*}7 \\ - \\ 5^{*}7 \\ - \\ 6^{*}7 \\ - \\ 6^{*}9 \end{array}$	6·9 6·5 6·8 5·8 6·7 8·0	3·8 6·5 6·3 7·1 5 9 6·5 7·8 7·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.8 \\ 6.2 \\ 5.6 \\ 6.1 \\ 6.2 \\ 5.1 \\ 8.2 \\ 7.6 \end{array} $	3.9 6.6 5.5 5.4 6.4 7.8 6.6	3.7 6.8 5.9 6.6 5.7 6.3 7.8 6.6	$\begin{array}{c} 3.5 \\ 6.5 \\ 6.0 \\ 6.2 \\ 6.0 \\ 6.7 \\ 7.8 \\ 6.5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 6 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 5 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \\ 7 \cdot 4 \\ 5 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	3*8 6*5 5*9 6*4 5*3 6*2 8*1 6*0	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 3 \\ 6 \cdot 2 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 6 \cdot 3 \\ 4 \cdot 8 \\ 5 \cdot 4 \\ 7 \cdot 6 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	3.8 6.6 6.0 6.6 5.6 6.2 7.8 6.7	36565575
14 15 16	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES Essex – – – – Suffolk – – – Nortolk – – –	$ \begin{array}{c c} - & 5^{\circ}5 \\ - & 7^{\circ}9 \\ - & 11^{\circ}8 \end{array} $	8.0	5·3 7·9 10·6	$5.2 \\ 7.5 \\ 10.3$	$5^{\cdot 3}_{7^{\cdot 1}}_{10^{\cdot 0}}$	5.0 7.1 9.9	4·8 6·9 9·7	4·5 7·0 9·7	4·9 6·8 9·4	4.6 6.8 9.2	5·4 7·3 10·1	468
	V.—South Western Counties.									-			
$17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21$	Wiltshire – – – Dorsetshire – – Devonshire – – Cornwall – – – Somersetshire – –	$ \begin{array}{c ccc} - & 6.6 \\ - & 6.4 \\ - & 5.8 \\ - & 5.7 \\ - & 5.9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6·9 6·3 5·9 6·0 5·5	6.6 5.8 6.0 5.9 5.5	$\begin{array}{c} 6.3 \\ 5.4 \\ 5.7 \\ 6.6 \\ 5.5 \end{array}$	5·2 5·7 5·8 6·6 5·2	$ \begin{array}{c} 5.9 \\ 6.0 \\ 5.8 \\ 6.4 \\ 5.4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 5.5 \\ 5.1 \\ 5.9 \\ 6.8 \\ 4.9 \end{array} $	5.8 5.7 5.5 6.6 5.4	4·9 5·4 6·4	5·8 5·8 6·3	5 5 5 7 4
	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.		1				al and						
22 23 24 25 26 27	Gloucestershire – – Herefordshire – – Shropshire – – – Staffordshire – – Worcestershire – – Warwickshire – –	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c c}7 & 8.4 \\ 9.2 \\ 1 & 9.2 \\ 6.3 \\ 2 & 6.6 \end{array}$	7.8 9.3 5.9 5.7	$ \begin{array}{c} 5 \cdot 3 \\ 9 \cdot 1 \\ 8 \cdot 9 \\ 5 \cdot 8 \\ 6 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \\ 5 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	5.3 8.8 9.4 5.9 5.9 5.1	$ \begin{array}{c c} 5.5 \\ 8.4 \\ 9.6 \\ 6.0 \\ 5.9 \\ 5.0 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 7.9 \\ 9.2 \\ 5.8 \\ 5.3 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 5\cdot3\\7\cdot4\\9\cdot4\\5\cdot9\\5\cdot4\\4\cdot5\end{array} $	7·7 9·1 5·5 5·7	7.8 9.4 5.5 5.5	8·2 9·4 5·9 5·8	4.000 10 10 10
	VIINorth Midlant Counties.	D											
28 29 30 31 32	Leicestershire – – Rutlandshire – – Lincolnshire – – Nottingbamshire – Derbyshire – –	$ \begin{array}{cccc} - & 7' \\ - & 7' \\ - & 8' \\ - & 9' \\ - & 8' \end{array} $	7 8·4 9 8·2 1 9·2	5·3 8·3 9·0	6·3 8·1 9·1	6.9 7.2 7.8 8.0 6.4	4·8 7·9 8·0	5·7 7·8 7·9	7.8	5·9 7·2 7·0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6·4 7·8 8·3	
	VIIINORTH WESTER COUNTIES.	N			-		-	2			10000	-	
33 34	Cheshire – – – Lancashire – – –	- 7: - 6:											
35 36 37	IX.—YORKSHIRE. West Riding – – East Riding (with York) North Riding – –	- 6: - 8: - 9:	2 7.9	7.6	3 7.2	7.3	7.5	5 7.1	7.4	1 7.	6.8	3 7.4	
38 39 40 41	X.—NORTHERN COUNTI Durham – – – Northumberland – Cumberland – – Westmorland – –	ES. - 5: - 8: - 12: - 9:	$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 7·8 3 11·7	$ \begin{array}{c c} 7 \cdot 5 \\ 11 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	7.0	7.4	$ \begin{array}{c c} 10^{\circ} \\ 10^{\circ} 4 \end{array} $	6.4	$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 6·1 7 9·8	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 7.1 \\ 3 & 11.0 \end{bmatrix}$	
42	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRI AND WALES. Monmouthshire – – South Wales – –	- 5'			£ 5·0	4.7	4.8	8 4.3	3 4·2				

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Table 12.—Proportion of Illegitimate Children to every 100 Births in theseveral Counties of England in each of the Eleven Years 1863-73.

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YEARS. 1838 1839 1849 1841 1842 1842	In th March. 113,815 123,543 132,305	De Quarters	ending the last	t day of	In the	Quarters en	ding the last	day of
1839 1849 1841 1842	113,815 123,543		September.					uay or
1839 1849 1841 1842	123,543	191 791	1	December.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1840 1841 1842	123,543	101,01	114,734	113,457	30.3	32.0	29.7	29.3
1841 1842	132,305	128,806	120,115	120,110	32.5	33.4	80.7	30.6
1842		129,059	119,822	121,117	34.0	33.0	30.2	30.4
1842	133,720	129,884	123,868	124,686	34.2	32.8	30.8	80.9
	135,615	134,096	123,296	124,732	34.3	33.4	30.3	30.6
1843	136,837	131,279	128,161	131,048	34.2	32.3	31.1	31.7
1844	143,578	136,941	130,078	130,166	35-1	33.3	31.2	31.2
1845	143,080	136,853	182,369	181,219	34.9	32.9	31.4	31.0
1840			a que a	A Strategy	25.0	04.4	20+5	
1846	145,108	149,450	138,718	139,349	35.0	85.5	32.5	32.6
1847	146,453	139,072	127,173	127,267	34·9	32.7	29.5	29.4
1848	139,736	149,760	140,359	133,204	32.2	34.7	32.1	30.4
1849	153,772	153,693	135,223	135,471	35.8	85.2	30.6	30.2
1850	144,551	155,865	146,911	146,095	33*2	35 8	32*8	32.2
1851	157,286	159,073	150,594	148,912	85.6	35.2	83.2	32.7
1852	161,803	159,031	151,222	151,956	35.8	35.1	32.9	33.0
1853	161,729	158,697	147,602	144,363	35.8	34.6	31.8	31.0
1854	160,785	172,457	154,724	146,439	35.2	37.2	32.9	31.1
1855	166,225	165,277	154,700	148,841	36.0	35.3	32.6	31.2
1856	169,250	173,263	157,462	157,478	35*8	36.6	32.8	32.7
1857	170,430	170,444	161,181	161,016	36.0	35.6	33.2	33.0
1858	170,959	169,115	157,445	157,962	35*8	34.9	32.0	32.1
1859	175,532	175,864	168,394	170,091	36.3	35.9	83.9	34.1
1860	183,180	174,028	164,121	162,719	37.1	35.1	82•7	32*3
1861	172,933	184,820	172,033	166,620	35.0	36.9	83.9	32.7
1862	181,990	185,554	172,709	172,431	36.3	36.6	33.7	33.6
1863	186,341	189,340	173,439	178,297	86*7	36.9	33•4	34.4
1864	192,947	188,835	181,015	177,478	37.1	36.4	34.5	83.8
1865	194,130	192,988	181,941	179,010	37.3	36.7	34.2	33.7
1000			170.092	195 504	37.4	36.2	33*8	34.2
1866	196,753	192,437	179,086 190,782	185,594 183,144	36.6	37.1	35.0	34.5
1867	194,763	199,660		183,144	36.4	37.2	33 0	35.0
1868	198,584	202,839	192,583	192,852	37*3	34.1	34.1	34.1
1869	203,775	188,618	190,394		37.3	36.4	34·0	33·6
1870	206,366	203,615	192,521	190,285	0/0	00 ¥	010	00 0
1871	209,523	201,165	193,271	193,469	37*3	35.5	33.7	33.7
1872	208,752	208,790	201,746	206,619	36*3	36*3	84.7	35.2
1873	215,744	206,516	204,167	203,351	37.5	35.2	34.7	34.2
1			Quarter during		35•5	35.1	32*6	32*4

TABLE 13.-Number, and Annual Rate per 1000 Persons living, of Births in England during each Quarter of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.

1838-73.

	NUMBER	Pr	OPORTIONAL	L NUMBER O	F BIRTHS.	
YEARS.	OF BIRTHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTEN ending Dec. 31.
1838	115,947	1000	995	1053	981	971
1839	123,144	1000	1017	1049	967	967
1840	125,576	1000	1059	1033	949	959
1841	128,040	1000	1059	1017	959	965
1842	129,435	1000	1062	1039	944	955
1843	131,831	1000	1052	999	964	985
1844	135,191	1000	1068	1018	957	957
1845	135,880	1000	1068	1009	966	957
1846	143,156	1000	1027	1047	961	965
1847	134,991	1000	1099	1032	934	935
1848	140,765	1000	998	1070	991	941
1849	144,540	1000	1078	1066	927	929
1850	148,356	1000	974	1051	990	985
1851	153,966	1000	1022	1033	978	967
1852	156,003	1000	1038	1019	969	974
1853	153,098	1000	1056	1037	964	943
1854	158,601	1000	1026	1090	968	916
1855	158,761	1000	1060	1044	966	930
1856	164,863	1000	1035	1060	952	953
1857	165,790	1000	1042	1031	964	963
1858	163,870	1000	1057	1034	953	956
1859	172,470	1000	1032	1022	968	978
1860	171,012	1000	1077	1023	954	946
1861	174,102	1000	1007	1064	980	949
1862	178,171	1000	1035	1044	961	960
1863	181,855	1000	1039	1043	946	972
1864	185,069	1000	/ 1047	1026	973	954
1865	187,017	1000	1051	1035	965	949
1866	188,468	1000	1058	1023	942	977
1867	192,087	1000	1028	1041	985	946
1868	196,714	1000	1015	1036	974	975
1869	193,345	1000	1067	978	977	.978
1870	198,197	1000	1055	1030	963	952
1871	199,357	1000	1065	1012	961	962
1872	206,477	1000	1011	1011	977	1001
1873	207,445	1000	1054	998	976	972

* These rates may thus be read without reference to the decimal points :—In the March quarter of 1838, to 10,000 persons living 303 births were registered. In the calculation of these rates a correction has been made for the varying number of days in the different quarters, see note to Table 5.

TABLE 14.—Proportional Number of Births in England in each Quarter to 1000 Births in the Average Quarter* of each of the Thirty-six Years

* A correction has been made in the calculations for the inequality in the number of days in the different quarters, see note to Table 5.

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		CHILDREN	CHILDREN	Bor Wedi		A REAL PROPERTY OF A REAL PROPER	N OUT F LOCK.	n to every LES born.	born <i>in Wed-</i> to every 100 LES so born.	rn out of o every 100 so born.	CHILDREN born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.	
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MALE CHI BORN.	FEMALE C BORN.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	MALES born to every 100 FEMALES born.	MALES bori lock to 6 FEMALE8	MALES born of Wedlock to evolution FEMALES so h	CHILDREN Wedlock t Births.	
	ENGLAND	422,757	407,021	400,828	385,789	21,920	21,232	103.9	103.9	103.3	5.2	
	ILondon	60,513	58,502	58,075	56,131	2438	2371	103•4	103•5	102.8	4 •0	
No. 1 2 3 4 5	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) – – Kent (extra-metropolitan) – – Sussex – – – – – – Hampshire – – – – – – Berkshire – – – – – –	6132 10443 6631 8506 3702	5924 10140 6335 8148 3531	5871 9930 6284 8112 3529	5699 9649 5993 7773 3336	261 513 347 394 173	225 491 342 375 195	$103.5 \\ 103.0 \\ 104.7 \\ 104.4 \\ 104.8$	$103 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 8$	116·0 104·5 101·5 105·1 88·7	4·0 4·9 5·3 4·6 5·1	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—South Midland Counties.Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)-HertfordshireBuckinghamshireOxfordshireNorthamptonshireHuntingdonshireBedfordshireCambridgeshire-	4713 3221 2693 2930 4568 940 2582 3248	4526 3121 2545 2829 4486 898 2623 3211	4583 8022 2559 2739 4336 892 2390 3032	4351 2938 2413 2659 4249 842 2429 3013	180 199 134 191 232 48 192 186	$175 \\ 183 \\ 132 \\ 170 \\ 237 \\ 56 \\ 194 \\ 198$	104·1 103·2 105·8 103·6 101·8 104·7 98·4 101·2	$\begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 98 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	102.9 108.7 101.5 112.4 97.9 85.7 99.0 93.9	$\begin{array}{c} 3.8\\ 6.0\\ 5.1\\ 6.3\\ 5.2\\ 5.7\\ 7.4\\ 5.9\end{array}$	
14 15 16	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES. Essex	7717 5633 6578	7576 5428 6458	7376 5300 6024	7253 5050 5897	341 333 554	323 378 561	101·9 103·8 101·9	$101.7 \\ 105.0 \\ 102.2$	105·6 88·1 98·8	4·3 6·4 8·6	i.
10	VSouth Western Counties.		316						100			
17 18 19 20 21	Wiltshire – – – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – – Devonshire – – – – – – Cornwall – – – – – – Somersetshire – – – – –	3971 2826 9281 5667 7600	3729 2687 8891 5485 7190	3776 2677 8758 5273 7242	$\begin{array}{r} 3518 \\ 2544 \\ 8434 \\ 5101 \\ 6849 \end{array}$	195 149 523 394 358	211 143 457 384 341	$\begin{array}{c} 106 \cdot 5 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 107 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 4 \\ 105 \cdot 7 \end{array}$	92·4 104·2 114·4 102·6 105·0	5·3 5·3 5·4 7·0 4·7	
	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.					1	1215					
22 23 24 25 26 27	Gloucestershire – – – – – Herefordshire – – – – – Shropshire – – – – – – Staffordshire – – – – – Worcestershire – – – – – Warwickshire – – – – –	8310 1649 4296 19534 6199 12294	7845 1698 4134 18938 5741 11981	7915 1547 3927 18531 5865 11756	7490 1568 3759 17949 5420 11487	$ \begin{array}{c c} 395 \\ 102 \\ 369 \\ 1003 \\ 334 \\ 538 \end{array} $	355 130 375 989 321 494	105.9 97.1 103.9 103.1 108.0 102.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 105.7 \\ 98.7 \\ 104.5 \\ 103.2 \\ 108.2 \\ 102.3 \end{array} $	111·3 78·5 98·4 101·4 104·0 108·9	4*6 6*9 8*8 5*2 5*5 4*3	
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire – – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – – – Derbyshire – – – – – –	5306 344 7030 6960 6353	5268 362 6924 6557 6130	4998 324 6587 6485 5986	4981 344 6496 6115 5767	308 20 443 475 367	287 18 428 442 363	100 • 7 95 • 0 101 • 5 106 • 1 103 • 6	100·3 94·2 101·4 106·1 103·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 3 \\ 111 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	5.6 5.4 6.2 6.8 5.8	
52	VIIINorth Western Counties.				214							
33 34	Cheshire – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	9837 58340	9651 56059	9284 55493	9148 53337	553 2847	503 2722	101·9 104·1	$ \begin{array}{c} 101 \cdot 5 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	109·9 104·6	5·4 4·9	
	IXYORKSHIRE.		243		1.6				283			
35 36 37	West Riding East Riding (with York) North Riding	38110 5584 4348	$37157 \\ 5511 \\ 4094$	26133 5226 3991	35203 5166 3769	1977 558 357	1954 345 325	$ \begin{array}{c} 102.6 \\ 101.3 \\ 106.2 \end{array} $	102.6 101.2 105.9	101·2 103·8 109·8	5·2 6·3 8·1	
	XNorthern Counties.	10010	17693	18021	16912	798	781	106.4	106.6	102.2	4.3	
38 39 40 41	Durham – – – – – – – Northumberland – – – – Cumberland – – – – – Westmorland – – – –	18819 8135 4162 1018	7501 3815 961	18021 7643 3786 937	7036 3450 889	798 492 376 81	$ \begin{array}{c} 781 \\ 465 \\ 365 \\ 72 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 108 \cdot 5 \\ 109 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	108.6 109.7 105.4	102 2 105 8 103 0 112 5	6·1 9·3 7·7	
	XIMONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.	1 Par Maria	1000	1010	4115	101	148	103.5	102.5	131.1	3.9	
42 43 44	Monmouthshire – – – – – South Wales – – – – – North Wales – – – – –	4413 14834 6787	4263 14114 6361	4219 14107 6307	4115 13360 5907	$ \begin{array}{r} 194 \\ 727 \\ 480 \end{array} $	148 754 454	103·5 105·1 106·7	102.5 105.6 106.8	131·1 96·4 105·7	3·9 5·1 7·1	

TABLE 15. - Number and Proportion of Male and Female Children born in and out of Wedlock in the several Counties of England during the Year 1873.

				1.72.44	MALF	ES BOR	N TO EN	VERY 10	0 FEMA	ALES	RORN	-	
	REGISTRATION										SORN.		
	COUNTIES.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Mean proportion in the 10 Years 1863-72.	1873.
	ENGLAND	104.7	104.2	104.0	104.3	104.3	103.6	104.2	104.1	103.5	104.1	104.1	103.9
	ILondon. IISouth Eastern	104.9	104.3	102.5	103.4	104.6	103.0	103.2	104.2	102.6	104.3	103.7	103•4
No. 1 2 3 4 5	COLUMPTER	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 0 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 102 \cdot 1 \\ 99 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104.6 \\ 105.5 \\ 104.3 \\ 105.1 \\ 101.8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 103.5\\ 106.9\\ 104.7\\ 104.1\\ 106.7 \end{array} $	104.8 104.7 103.8 105.0 104.6	98.8 103.2 103.6 107.5 107.5	99'7 102'4 105'0 100'1 100'0	$ \begin{array}{r} 105.9 \\ 103.8 \\ 103.1 \\ 103.7 \\ 106.9 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 101.8\\ 107.2\\ 101.0\\ 104.4\\ 101.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 103.0\\ 102.3\\ 103.1\\ 104.6\\ 102.8 \end{array} $	$102.1 \\ 106.3 \\ 100.5 \\ 107.7 \\ 101.5$	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	103·5 103·0 104·7 104·4 104·8
6 7 8	IIISOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Middlesex (extra-metropol.) Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire	108·3 101·2 103·8	102·9 98·4 101·8	$ \begin{array}{c} 104.6 \\ 99.8 \\ 102.1 \end{array} $	104.8 105.4 102.8	99·5 99·6 110·3	103.1 101.9 102.2	$101^{\cdot}2$ $104^{\cdot}3$ $103^{\cdot}1$	102.6 104.9 103.1	103·4 107·6 106·3	101.4 111.4 100.8	103 ·2 103 ·5 103·6 -	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \end{array} $
9 10 11 12 13	Oxfordshire – – – Northamptonshire – – Huntingdonshire – – Bedfordshire – – – Cambridgeshire – –	102°7 103°3 109°8 106°6 100°7	$ \begin{array}{r} 105^{\circ}2 \\ 103^{\circ}3 \\ 98^{\circ}7 \\ 103^{\circ}8 \\ 105^{\circ}4 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 8 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 5 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 105 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 104 \cdot 2 \\ 107 \cdot 9 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 104 \cdot 0 \\ 99 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	104·8 103·3 94·3 101·1 105·1	101·1 104·0 102·5 103·3 105·8	100°6 101°9 95°6 104°3 108°8	$ \begin{array}{c} 104.5 \\ 103.3 \\ 100.8 \\ 103.9 \\ 98.1 \end{array} $	101·4 102·7 98·6 97·6 101·1	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 4 \\ 101 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \\ \end{array} $	103.6 101.8 104.7 98.4 101.2
14 15 16	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES. Essex	$107.5 \\ 107.7 \\ 105.6$	103.7 102.2 103.6	103.1 102.3 104.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 106.9 \\ 105.9 \\ 105.7 \end{array} $	102.5 102.2 102.8	102·9 102·7 105·3	104:3 105:5 104:4	103·2 106·3 106·9	105·4 103·3 105·0	$102.2 \\ 103.5 \\ 103.7$	$104^{\circ}2 \\ 104^{\circ}2 \\ 104^{\circ}7$	101·9 103·8 101·9
17 18 19 20 21	VSouth Western Counties. Wiltshire Dorsetshire Cornwall Somersetshire	$102 \cdot 2 \\ 102 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 7 $	$101.5 \\ 103.5 \\ 102.7 \\ 102.9 \\ 107.3$	$103.0 \\ 106.7 \\ 103.1 \\ 106.2 \\ 103.1 \\ 103.$	$ \begin{array}{r} 104 \cdot 0 \\ 106 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 7 \\ 109 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 8 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 106.0 \\ 99.9 \\ 104.1 \\ 105.1 \\ 104.3 \end{array} $	103.8105.2105.3108.2104.3	$102^{\cdot}2 \\ 102^{\cdot}1 \\ 104^{\cdot}5 \\ 105^{\cdot}6 \\ 105^{\cdot}3 $	$106^{\circ}0 \\ 106^{\circ}2 \\ 104^{\circ}4 \\ 105^{\circ}0 \\ 104^{\circ}6$	$102.1 \\ 102.1 \\ 104.8 \\ 102.8 \\ 100.9$	$ \begin{array}{r} 107 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 106 \cdot 2 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 103 \cdot 3 \end{array} $	$ 103.8 \\ 103.5 \\ 104.4 \\ 105.8 \\ 104.3 $	$ \begin{array}{r} 106.5 \\ 105.2 \\ 104.4 \\ 103.3 \\ 105.7 \end{array} $
22 23 24 25 26 27	VIWEST MIDLAND' COUNTIES. Gloucestershire Herefordshire Shropshire Staffordshire Worcestershire Warwickshire	104·4 108·1 102·3 105·0 105·3	$105.5 \\ 98.6 \\ 104.1 \\ 104.3 \\ 103.8 \\ 03.8 \\ 03.8 \\ 04.1 \\ 05.$	$104.7 \\ 103.2 \\ 105.9 \\ 103.8 \\ 105.4 \\ 105.$	104·2 105·8 103·0 102·3 103·7	107°0 102°7 103°2 104°0 106°0	106·2 102·4 108·7 103·6 102·3	103·8 103·4 100·8 106·0 103·9	$104.0 \\ 106.5 \\ 105.0 \\ 102.0 \\ 102.4$	102.8 106.5 102.3 102.8 103.4	104·2 105·7 102·6 103·6 103·6	$104.7 \\ 104.3 \\ 103.8 \\ 103.7 \\ 104.0$	105°9 97°1 103°9 103°1 108°0
28	VIINORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.	101.1	105.0	104.1	103.3	102.7	100.9	101.4	104.0	104.6	102.0	102.9	102.6
29 30 31 32	Rutlandshire – – – Lincolnshire – – – Nottinghamshire – – Derbyshire – –	102.8 99.5 103.9 103.3 106.0	106.0 114.6 104.8 106.1 101.9	104·7 101·3 104·0 102·8 104·0	$ \begin{array}{r} 103.0 \\ 98.9 \\ 102.1 \\ 101.4 \\ 102.6 \end{array} $	105.0 103.3 104.7 105.0 102.9	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 0 \\ 94 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 105 \cdot 8 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 101.5 \\ 113.7 \\ 106.9 \\ 101.2 \\ 101.2 \\ 101.2 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 104.5 \\ 123.5 \\ 104.7 \\ 103.9 \\ 105.3 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 3 \\ 102 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \\ 103 \cdot 7 \\ 105 \cdot 4 \end{array}$	99.8 105.9 103.3 106.4 102.8	103*4 105*7 104*4 104*0 103*4	$ \begin{array}{r} 100.7 \\ 95.0 \\ 101.5 \\ 106.1 \\ 103.6 \end{array} $
33 34	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Cheshire – – – – Lancashire – – – –	108.6 103.9	104·3 104·0	$104.2 \\ 104.7$	104·2 105·0	103.6 104.5	102·5 103·5	102·6 104·1	$105.3 \\ 103.5$	103·5 104·0	103·2 104·6	104·2 104·2	101·9 104·1
36	IX.—YORKSHIRE. West Riding East Riding (with York) - North Riding	107.6		104.5 105.3 101.7	104·1 100·7 101·2	103·5 104·8 104·6	$104.1 \\ 105.3 \\ 106.0$	$105.0 \\ 107.6 \\ 110.5$	103.7 102.6 107.8	103·3 100·2 106·8	104·8 101·3 106·1	104·2 103·8 105·0	102.6 101.3 106.2
38 39 40	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham – – – – Northumberland – – Cumberland – – – Westmorland – – –	106.6	106·5 103·8	103·7 104·1 109·4 106·3	106·4 104·9 103·6 106·3	106·7 104·7 109·1 107·4	106·7 101·3	104.6 104.8 108.9 102.7	$105 \cdot 2 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \\ 104 \cdot 2$	$104.2 \\ 106.1 \\ 104.5 \\ 104.1$	105°3 104°8 107°0 108°8	104.9 105.4 106.1 104.9	106:4 108:5 109:1 105:9
43		105.8	105.9	101.7	104.8	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 2 \\ 105 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	103·4 105·4	103.6 106.1 104.5	100·4 105·9 103·8	102·1 103·8 103·9	103·7 104·1 108·1	104·0 104·9 105·8	103·5 105·1 106·7

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TABLE 16.-Proportion of Male and Female Children born in the several Counties of England in each of the Eleven Years 1863-73.

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TABLE 17.—Births to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1863-73.

	apone alta fait.	1005 1		2 41604	BI	RTHS T	o 1000 P	PERSONS	LIVING	э.			
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Mean of 10 Years 1863-72.	1873.
-	ENGLAND	35.3	35'4	35.4	35.2	35.4	35.8	34.8	35.2	35.0	35.8	35*3	85.2
	ILONDON	35.2	34.8	36.1	35.7	36.2	36.4	35*4	35.4	34.5	35.8	35*6	85*5
No. 1 2 3 4	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) – – Kent (extra-metropolitan) – – Sussex – – – – – – Hampshire – – – – – –	32·2 33·8 30·7 32·0	$32 \cdot 1$ $34 \cdot 2$ $31 \cdot 1$ $31 \cdot 4$ $32 \cdot 2$	$32 \cdot 2$ $34 \cdot 6$ $30 \cdot 9$ $31 \cdot 6$ $31 \cdot 1$	32.7 33.5 31.1 31.4 31.2	32.7 34.9 30.9 31.6 31.5	34.6 35.0 31.9 31.6 33.2	33.8 33.6 30.7 31.0 31.9	$33^{\circ}2$ $33^{\circ}9$ $31^{\circ}3$ $32^{\circ}1$ $32^{\circ}2$	82·3 32·8 30·8 31·2 31·9	32.0 33.0 31.2 31.9 32.8	32°8 33°9 31°1 31°6 32°1	30°6 31°7 29°9 30°8 31°3
5	Berkshire – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	32 [.] 7 30 [.] 6	30.9	32.1	31.9	34.0	34.1	32.7	33.1	32.0	33.6 33.3	- 32·5 32·3	32·3 31·9
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)Hertfordshire-BuckinghamshireOxfordshireNorthamptonshire-Huntingdonshire-BedfordshireCambridgeshire<	31·7 33·9 33·5 37·0 35·5 35·7 32·9	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \cdot 4 \\ 34 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 5 \\ 35 \cdot 1 \\ 35 \cdot 2 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31.5 \\ 34.0 \\ 32.4 \\ 36.3 \\ 34.1 \\ 35.9 \\ 32.8 \end{array}$	31.8 33.7 33.2 35.0 32.0 34.8 32.4	32·7 34·2 31·8 34·6 31·5 36·6 32·0	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 0 \\ 36 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32.6\\ 33.3\\ 32.0\\ 34.9\\ 32.5\\ 34.6\\ 33.2\\ \end{array}$	32.4 33.3 32.4 35.3 33.3 34.9 33.2	32 [•] 3 34 [•] 4 31 [•] 5 34 [•] 6 33 [•] 0 34 [•] 2 33 [•] 9	34·3 32·2 36·0 34·5 35·2 33·6	33 · 9 32 · 6 35 · 4 33 · 6 35 · 4 33 · 0	33·4 32·0 35·9 31·8 33·8 33·8 33·2
14 15 16	IVEASTERN COUNTIES. Essex	33·5 32·6 32·4	33·2 33·6 33·1	33·0 32·6 32·1	33·3 31·9 31·1	32·8 32·5 31·7	33 ^{.2} 31 ^{.9} 32 ^{.1}	32·5 31·5 31·0	33°2 32°4 3 2° 0	32·9 32·0 31·7	34·5 33·1 31·1	33°2 32°4 31°8	33·5 81·6 30·2
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire – – – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – – Devonshire – – – – – – Cornwall – – – – – – Somersetshire – – – – –	32°9 33°3 32°1 36°3 31°1	32.1 32.8 31.6 36.0 30.7	30·8 31·9 31·3 36·1 30·6	31·1 31·1 31·4 33·9 30·2	30°5 31°8 31°4 32°1 30°7	31·1 31·0 31·5 32·3 30·8	30·7 31·2 30·8 31·2 30·6	31.8 30.1 30.6 31.5 30.5	31.5 30.4 30.8 31.0 30.9	31.9 30.5 30.4 31.7 31.4	31·4 31·4 31·2 33·2 30·8	31°2 28°9 29°8 31°2 30°4
22 23 24 25 26 27	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire – – – – – Herefordshire – – – – – Shropshire – – – – – – Staffordshire – – – – – Worcestershire – – – – – Warwickshire – – – – –	32.6 30.4 32.6 41.3 35.1 37.3	82.6 31.7 33.8 42.0 35.8 37.2	31·4 29·1 32·6 42·6 33·8 36·4	31.6 30.2 33.3 41.8 35.4 37.0	32·5 30·0 32·1 41·9 34·8 36·5	$\begin{array}{c} 32.4\\ 31.3\\ 33.1\\ 41.0\\ 35.1\\ 36.0\end{array}$	30°5 32°2 39°3 34°0	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \cdot 3 \\ 29 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 1 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ 34 \cdot 4 \\ 35 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	32'8 30'2 32'6 40'5 35'4 36'1	32·7 30 ^{.6} 31·9 41·9 34 ^{.7} 38 ^{.0}	32°3 30°4 32°7 41°3 34°9 36°6	32·3 27·6 31·4 42·6 34·5 37·5
28 29 30 31	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire – – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – –	35.6 31.4 32.5	36·3 32·5 33·2 33·7 36·4	32.0 33.1 33.8	35·9 30·3 32·3 33·0 36·1	36°2 31°3 32°2 33°6 36°5	34·2 33·6	30°6 32°8 33°4	36 ⁻¹ 29 ⁻³ 33 ⁻⁴ 35 ⁻³ 36 ⁻⁷	36·2 31·0 32·2 35·6 36·3	29'8 33'0 36'2	36·1 30·7 32·9 34·3 36·2	37:4 30:2 32:2 37:2 37:6
82 33 34	Derbyshire – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –		36.1	36.2	35.0	34·8 38·5	36.1	34.7	35 `1 38`3	35°7 37°9			35·1 38·9
35 36 37	IX.—YORKSHIRE. West Riding — — — — — East Riding (with York) — — — — North Riding — — — — —	38.0 34.9 33.7	38.8 34.7 33.9	34.6	38.0 34.4 34.0		34.9	33.3	38·4 34·8 34·6	34'3	35.0	34.5	38.9 35.3 35.1
38 39 40 41	Northumberland – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –		37·3 34·6	37.5	37·8 33·5	34.5	38°0 34°7	36·2 33·3	37°1 32°9	36.8	8 37·5 34·5	37·1 34·2	45°8 39°4 35°6 29°9
42 42 42 44	XIMONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES Monmouthshire	- 36.5	36.0) 36.3	36.6	35.8) 36.4	4 35'7	-35.9	36.1	1 35.6	36.0	38·5 36·8 29•8

		Рород	LATION.	DE.	ATHS.	DEATHS OF MALES	OF EQUAL NUMBERS LIVING,
YEAR	s.	MALES.	FEMALES.	OF MALES TO 1000 MALES LIVING.	OF FEMALES TO 1000 FEMALES LIVING.	TO 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.	DEATHS O MALES TO EVERY 1 DEATHS O FEMALES.
1838	_	7,479,021	7,808,678	23*4	21.5	105	109
1839	-	7,586,593	7,927,662	22.8	21.0	104	109
1840	-	7,689,301	8,041,512	23•7	22.0	103	108
1841	-	7,784,883	8,144,609	22.4	20*8	103	107
1842	-	7,887,620	8,242,706	22.4	21.0	102	107
1843	-	7,990,370	8,341,858	22.0	20.5	103	107
3844	-	8,093,100	8,442,074	22.4	20.8	103	107
1845	-	8,195,776	8,543,360	21.7	20.1	103	108
1846	-	8,298,360	8,645,732	23.9	22.2	108	108
1847	-	8,400,820	8,749,198	25.4	23.8	103	107
1848	-	8,503,116	8,853,766	23.9	22.2	100	107
1849	_	8,605,212	8,959,444	25.8	24.5	100	107
1850	-	8,707,074	9,066,250	21.4	20.1	102	106
1851	-	8,808,662	9,174,187	22.8	21.2	103	107
1852	-	8,909,938	9,283,268	23.2	21.6	103	108
1853	-	9,010,866	9,393,502	23*8	22.0	104	108
1854	-	9,111,410	9,504,900	24.4	22.7	103	108
1855	-	9,211,528	9,617,472	28.5	21.7	104	108
1856	-	9,311,182	9,731,230	21.4	19.7	104	108
1857	-	9,410,334	9,846,182	22.6	21.1	102	107
1858	-	9,508,949	9,962,342	23.9	22.3	102	107
1859	-	9,606,982	10,079,719	23.3	21.6	103	108
1860	-	9,704,394	10,198,319	22.2	20.3	104	109
1861	-	9,801,152	10,318,162	22.7	20.6	104	110
1862	-	9,923,272	10,447,741	22.4	20.2	104	109
1863	-	10,046,909	10,578,946	24'1	21.9	105	110
1864	-	10,172,089	10,711,800	. 24.9	22.6	105	110
1865	-	10,298,826	10,846,325	24.2	22.0	106	111
1866	-	10,427,146	10,982,538	24.6	22*2	105	111
1867	-	10,557,066	11,120,459	23.0	20.2	106	112
1868	-	10,688,600	11,260,113	23.1	20.7	106	- 112
1869	-	10,821,775	11,401,524	23.6	21.0	106	112
1870	-	10,956,608	11,544,708	24*2	21.6	106	112
1871	-	11,093,123	11,689,689	23.9	21.3	107	112
1872	-	11,231,339	11,836,496	22.7	20.0	108	113
1873	- [11,371,273	11,985,141	22.4	19.8	107	113
A STREET STREET	-			A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER			

The Table may be read thus:—In the year 1838 to every 1000 males living there were 23.4 deaths; to every 1000 females living there were 21.5 deaths; and to each 100 females who died there were 105 deaths of males. The last column shows the *relative* mortality of *males* and *females*; and that out of equal *numbers living* the deaths of males were as 109 to every 100 deaths of females in 1838.

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TABLE 18 .- Estimated Population and Annual Rate of Mortality of Males and of Females in England, in each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73; and Proportion of Deaths of Males to those of Females.

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		III ENGLAI	ND and WALES during 1	ine 1		10/31	
District Numb.	DISTRICT.	DATE OF DEATH.	PLACE OF DEATH.	Sex.	STATED AGE.	OCCUPATION.	Cause of Death.
$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 7 \\ 14 \\ 15 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \end{array} $	Kensington Paneras Shoreditch Bethnal Green - Poplar St. Saviour Sthwrk. St. Olave Southwrk.	26 October - 9 Feb	Workhouse	FIFFFFFFFFF	100 103 103 100 102 100 101 104 101	Wid Wid. gardener - Wid. baker Wid. tailor Wid. labourer - Charwoman - Lace maker Wid. sawyer	Age. Age. Age. Age; apoplexy. Age. Age. Age. Age.
41 45 62 63 88	Dartford Medway " Eastry Dover Alverstoke	20 Feb 13 Feb 20 August - 25 Feb 20 March - 18 Feb	Crocken Hill, Eynsford – Princes-street, Rochester – High-street, Chatham – 2, Belmont, Upper Walmer – Western Heights – – – Elson – – – – –	F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.	$ \begin{array}{r} 102 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \\ 101 \end{array} $	Wid. gamekeeper – Wid. miller – – Wid. carpenter – Wid. shoemaker – Wid. farmer – – Wid. agricul. lab. –	Age. * Hemiplegia. Age. Age. Age. Pneumonia.
125 128 142	Brentford Edmonton Aylesbury	23 March - 8 October - 5 March - 9 May -	6, Sermon's Almshouses - Goldsmith's Almshouses - Windmill Hill, Enfield - Green End	F. F. F. F.	$ \begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 101 \\ 100 \\ 101 \end{array} $	Wid. pastrycook – Wid. silversmith – Wid. gardener – Wid. woollen mrcht.	Age. Age. Cardiac asthma.
188 199 203 214 216 222 225 232 237 238	Romford Braintree Sudbury Woodbridge Blything Erpingham Norwich Wayland Kings Lynn Downham		Chadwell Heath, Dagenham – Black Notley – – – – Workhouse – – – – Charsfield – – – – Dunwich – – – – Peasenhall – – – Vauxhall-street, Heigham – Magpie-road – – – Attleborough – – – South Clough-lane – Valinger's Almshouses – The Fen, Hilgay – –	F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 100\\ 104\\ 100\\ 103\\ 104\\ 100\\ 101\\ 100\\ 101\\ 101\\ 101\\ 101$	Wid. labourer Wid. carpenter - Wid. labourer - Wid. farmer - Wid. farmer - Wid. bricklayer - Wid. bricklayer - Wid. labourer - Wid. labourer - Wid. labourer - Wid. agricul. lab. - Wid. agricul. lab.	Age. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age. Traumatic erysip. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age.
272 273 277 285 288 299 300 306 306	Exeter Newton Abbot - Plymouth Barnstaple Holsworthy - Helston Taunton Bath"	13 Nov 17 Dec 15 June - 17 April - 22 August - 13 Nov 18 Feb 18 Jan 21 Jan 4 Dec	Hurst's Almshouses – – Wolborough-street – – 2, Quarry-lane – – – 7, Church-street, Ilfracombe– Bradworthy – – – – Church Town, Mullion – Gwennap – – – Bagborough West – – Roughmoor, Bishops Hull – 19, Richmond-place – –	F.F.M.F.M.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F.F	$ \begin{array}{r} 108 \\ 100 \\ 101 \\ 102 \\ 101 \\ 102 \\ 101 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 100 \end{array} $	Wid. seaman, R.N. Wid. mariner – Labourer – Wid. agricul. lab. – Army pensioner – Wid. agricul. lab. – Wife labourer – Wid. agricul. lab. – Spinster – – – Wid. butcher –	Age. Age. Cong. of lungs. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age
339 342 345 356 360 363 369 376 378 388 389	Hereford Leominster Clun Whitehureh Stafford Wolstanton Tamworth Stourbridge Tenbury Aston Meriden	26 March - 4 Nov 6 Feb 31 Dec. 1872 31 March - 22 Nov 6 July - 18 Sept 22 May - 23 April - 30 Nov 19 March - 9 Feb	Broad Eye – – – – Parsonage-street, Tunstall – Sutton-street, Chesterton –	F. F. H. F. F. M. F.	$\begin{array}{c} 100\\ 100\\ 102\\ 100\\ 105\\ 103\\ 103\\ 101\\ 100\\ 102\\ 104\\ 102\\ 100\\ \end{array}$	Wid. farmer Wid. carpenter - Wid drainer Wool comber - Wid. farmer - Wid. shoemaker - Shoemaker - Wid. agricul. lab Wid. garicul. lab Wid. agricul. lab Wid. agricul. lab Wid. shoemaker -	Age. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age.
444 451 452 455 456 457 465 476 479	Hayfield – – Nantwich – – Chester – – – Liverpool – – West Derby – – Prescot – – – Chorlton – – Preston – – Lancaster – –	3 March - 15 August - 25 May - 26 May - 6 March - 7 May - 13 June - 18 July - 15 Dec 1 April -	Workhouse – – – – Newhall, Wrenbury – – Tarvin – – – – – 57, Eldon place – – – Workhouse, Walton – – Workhouse, Whiston – – St. Thomas-street, Eccleston 8, Sarah Ann-street, Gorton – Workhouse, Fulwood – – 101, Leonard Gate – –	M. F.F. F. F. F. M. F. F.	$\begin{array}{c c} 102 \\ 103 \\ 100 \\ 104 \\ 102 \\ 100 \\ 101 \\ 100 \\ 102 \\ 101 \end{array}$	Labourer – – Wid. labourer – Wid. agricul. lab. – Wid. labourer – Wid. labourer – Wid. labourer – Wid. farmer – – Weaver – – – Wid. coachman –	Phlegmon of leg &arm gangrene. Bronchitis. Age. Bronchitis. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age
483 515 518 520 526 532	Settle – – – York – – – Beverley – – Hull – – Malton – – – Guisbrough – –	18 May - 14 Jan 22 Dec 3 Nov 13 April - 31 October -	Newby – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	F. M. F. F. F.	102 102 100 100 101 100	Wid. agricul. lab. – Agricul. labourer – Wid. cowkeeper – Soldier – – – Wid. blacksmith – Wid. farmer – –	Age. Age. Age. Age. Age. Age.
545 550 551 556 569	Weardale – – Sunderland – – South Shields – Hexham – – Carlisle – – –	21 June – 21 Jan. – 24 March – 24 Sept. – 20 April –	Angate-street, Wolsingham - 12, Trafalgar-square - 31, Dog Bank-road, Jarrow - Cocklaw Workhouse, Fuse Hill	F. F. F. M.	100 103 101 100 100	Wife nail maker - Wid. sea captain - Wid. labourer - Wid. labourer - Cotton weaver -	Age. Age. Age. Apoplexy. Senile gangrene.
580 581 582 585 ,, 593	Bedwelty Pontypool Newport (Monmth.) Merthyr Tydfil -	16 June - 7 Jan 11 Feb 10 March -	Armoury-road, Ebbw Vale – Abersychan – – – – Victoria Village, Trevethin – 4, Mill Parade – – – Bolton-terrace – – – 8, Middle Taff-street – – 13, Sunny Bank – – 34, Mill-st., Penderyn, Brecon	F. F.	$ \begin{array}{c c} 100 \\ 100 \\ 103 \\ 112 \\ 101 \\ 102 \\ 104 \\ 101 \\ 102 \end{array} $	Wid. miner Wid. labourer - Wife labourer - Servant Wid. eattle dealer - Whip maker Wid. weaver - Wid. labourer - Wid. tailor -	Age. Age. Age. Senile gangrene. Age. Age. Age. Age.
593 595 623 624 625	Carmarthen Pembroke Pwllheli Carnarvon Bangor	26 May - 15 Dec 27 Nov 5 Jan 8 April -	Spilman-street, Carmarthen East End – – – – Ysgifftn – – – – – Pnygroes, Llanllyfni – – Cyttir – – – – –	F. F.	$ \begin{array}{c c} 102 \\ 100 \\ 100 \\ 102 \\ 100 \end{array} $	Wid. tailor Wid. agricul. lab Wid. labourer - Wid. draper Wid. shoemaker -	Age. Age. Age. Age.

TABLE 19.—Deaths of 89 Persons RETURNED as Aged 100 Years and upwards in England and Wales during the Year 1873.

	ALL				-		1 T 13-	AGE	S A	TD	ЕАТ	н. —	MAL	ES.			1		-	
YEARS.	AGES.	Under 1 Year.	-1	2	3	4	Under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35 -	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwards.	?
1838	175,160	41,081	13,712	7,649	4,938	3,610	70,990	8,306	4,431	5,542	6,891	12,021	11,200	11,378	12,827	14,656	12,331	3,736		586
1839	172,766	41,725	14,836	7,668	5,169	8,765	73,163	8,425	4,410	5,466	6,633	11,278	10,640	and the second second	12,244			3,512	230	487
1840	182,421	43,504	15,267	8,691	5,990	4,536	77,988	10,199	4,722	5,761	6,663	11,532	10,902	10,872	12,294	14,688		3,811	259	326
1841	174,198	41,444	13,987	7,516	5,028	3,620	71,595	9,093	4,478	5,604	6,633	11,467	10,636	10,995	12,508	14,511	12,350	3,739	910	240
1842	176,594	44,046	14,748	7,580	4,852	3,421	74,647	8,657	4,444		6,483		11. 14		12,362	1	12,350	3,717	249 248	340 272
1843	175,721	44,480	14,292	7,100	4,708	3,345	73,925	8,197	4,282	5,349	6,543				12,462		12,478	3,634	240	282
1844	181,126	45,183	14,060	7,629	5,151	3,757	75,780	8,804	4,278	5,233	6,645	11,425	11,205		12,887	15,921	13,126	4,013	231	212
1845	177,529	43,520	14,364	7,097	4,669	3,524	73,174	8,150	4,251	5,416	6,864	11,397	11,166	11,333	12,803	15,616	13,045	3,823	262	229
1846	198,325	52,388	17,544	8,056	4,787	3,444	86,219	8,256	4,674	6,064	7,574	12,762	11,992	10.100	10 505	10 ***				
1847	212,426	49,415	16,642		5,850	4,112	84,899	9,756	5,088	6,601	8,220	12,762	100000	12,102	13,727	16,551	13,807	4,083	276	238
1848	202,265	48,373	15,666	1 Same al	6,144	4,695	83,928	10,618	4,957	6,129	and the	13,037	13,673 12,616		16,234 14,831	The second	15,974 13,994	4,488	301	254
1849	221,801	51,417	15,981	8,673	5,826	4,594	86,491	11,592	6,119	6,891	8,666	16,044	15,589	16,019	16,966	100 m	14,388	3,875 3,809	226	219
1850	186,491	48,387	14,389	6,994	4,600	3,612	77,982	8,482	4,470	5,392	6,450	11,484	11,655		14,096	16,582	13,429	3,631	229 206	284 266
1851	200,500	59 197	10 900	0.70*	1.000	0								a page			209120	0,001	200	200
1852	200,000	53,137 55,299	16,263 17,013	8,105	4,932	3,571	86,013	9,145	4,736	5,914		12,531	12,547	13,104	14,609	17,116	13,612	3,594	224	326
1853	214,720	54,847	16,757	8,120 8,295	5,371 5,093	3,756	89,559	9,652	5,084	6,130	7,377	12,957	12,657	13,493	15,009	17,040	13,897	3,646	235	306
1854	222,422	55,380	19,367	0,295	6,305	3,750 4,279	88,742 95,442	9,132 10,222	5,003	6,414	and the	13,716	1993	14,715	16,196	18,962	15,782	4,082	259	276
1855	216,587	54,798	16,282	8,495	5,760	4,192	89,527	9,040	5,520 5,054	6,567 6,129		14,074	14,234	14,947	16,160	18,533	14,901	3,702	213	-
				0,100	0,100	1,102	00,021	3,010	0,001	0,120	1,002	13,278	13,657	14,593	16,958	19,957	16,418	4,375	239	-
1856	198,875	52,598	16,068	7,759	5,152	3,703	85,280	8,031	4,619	5,854	7,028	12,387	12,721	13,223	15,258	17,388	13,336	3,567	183	-
1857	212,356	57,285	18,198	8,353	5,306	3,773	92,915	8,797	4,813	5,949	7,072	12,645	13,115	13,946	15,937	18,361	14,775	3,833	198	
1858 1859	227,220	57,816	19,204	10,471	7,231	5,105	99,827	11,962	5,192	6,350	7,300	12,833	13,625	14,471	16,743	19,433	15,232	4,022	230	-
1859	223,576	and and the second	8231957 E (817)	-	6,508	S- Distant	Contactor 1	10,646	4,988	6,070	Selle States		13,743				14,657	3,712	207	19 <u>94</u>
1000	215,238	56,892	17,297	7,890	4,942	3,407	90,428	7,935	4,353	5,826	7,070	12,605	13,999	14,949	17,634	20,327	15,983	3,926	203	-
1861	222,281	59,673	20,621	8,749	4,969	3,465	97,477	7,926	4,606	6,191	7,117	12,887	14,022	14,931	17,481	19,949	15,578	3,912	204	
1862	222,622	56,960	19,492	9,611	5,976	3,990	96,029	9,154	4,760	6,037	7,170	13,078	14,299	15,571	17,939	19,609	15,067	3,746	163	10
1863	242,203	60,707	22,640	11,457	7,902	5,748	108,454	12,407	5,450	6,264	7,454	13,550	14,887	15,869	18,416	20,116	15,212	3,911	213	
1864	253,619	62,818	21,025	10,598	7,338	5,433	107,212	12,094	5,499	6,518	8,086	15,041	16,780	17,787	20,779	22,536	16,774	4,286	227	
1865	252,218	66,507	20,929	9,514	6,017	4,189	107,156	10,050	5 , 309	6,477	8,249	15,615	16,704	18,303	20,681	22,252	16,993	4,227	202	-
1866	256,402	66,851	21,532	10,115	5,921	4,005	108,424	9,903	5,214	6,626	8.384	16,328	17,463	18,940	20,894	22,711	17,068	1 240	100	
1867	242,588	65,464	and and a second	8,297	5,013	1283889	101,502	8,327	4,578	6,229	and the second	15,088					17,509	4,249 4,407	198 212	-
1868	247,107	67,290		9,610	6,122	Miles 1	108,325	10,131	4,888	6,164		14,921	120.510 (3.1	and the second	1	21,745	16,224	4,407	178	
1869	254,863	The second states	ALL ST	10,013	6,580	4,747	109,012	10,930	5,090	6,024	1.2.3.97	Place of the	Sec. Shire	astant	20,861	ALL SALLS	17,572	4,218	166	1
1870	265,586	70,465	and and	10,099	6,871	5,117	114,099	11,903	5,470	6,391	Charles and	15,894		dest.ell.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	24,407	18,147	4,407	194	tit
1971	DOT YOU											R. S. S.						.,	101	
1871 1872	L. A. S. S. S. S.	Section Section	20,832	9,247	6,096	4,649	110,523	11,206	5,421	6,951	1	Section 1	1251 10151	Service C	DIST	Contest and	17,557	4,320	215	-
1872	255,135		20,105	8,376	5,184	3,794	105,846	9,650	5,149	6,642	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	16,711	1 A CAR	Carlo I.		NEL SEL	17,146	4,057	195	101
1013	254,985	69,195	19,505	8,054	4,979	3,393	105,126	8,346	4,632	6,001	7,361	15,540	17,267	19,328	22,419	25,726	18,512	4,531	196	·

TABLE 20.-ENGLAND.-Deaths REGISTERED at different Ages in each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.-Males.

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TABLE 21.-ENGLAND.-Deaths REGISTERED at different Ages in each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.—Females.

	ALL						A	GES	AT	DEA	ATH.	. – F E	MAI	ES.						
YEARS.	AGES.	Under 1 Year,	1	2	3	4	Under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwards.	3
1838	167,600	32,525	13,240	7,692	4,980	3,510	61,947	7,832	4,744	6,302	7,345	12,902	11,240	10,250	12,130	14,504	13,043	4,646	416	299
183	166,218	32,806	13,846	7,762	5,354	3,766	63,534	8,291	4,704	6,422	7,224	12,556	10,863	9,742	11,346	13,859	12,512	4,458	404	303
1840	177,266	33,907	14,776	8,301	5,890	4,458	67,332	10,008	5,044	6,803	7,277	13,027	11,251	10,040	12,004	15,005	13,785	5,049	468	173
1841	169,649	32,766	13,281	7,511	4,886	3,544	61,988	8,775	4,638	6,452	7,289	12,836	11,069	10,060	11,857	15,129	13,856	5,054	465	181
1842	172,925	34,658	13,959	7,504	4,795	3,472	64,388	8,551	4,596	6,382	7,263	12,945	ACTION	10,141	States 1	15,866	13,799	5,119	434	124
1843		34,773		7,151	4,815	3,359	63,698	7,945	4,382	5,980	6,995	12,710	11,460	10,043	-	15,792		5,008	473	119
1844		34,903 33,906	13,124 13,350	7,562 7,069	5,094 4,718	3,541 3,360	64,224 62,403	8,563 7,702	4,569 4,356	6,234 6,364	7,262 7,300	13,234 13,034	11,397 11,487	10,503 10,293	12,737 12,503	16,559 16,323	14,738 14,495	5,179 5,053	452 426	156 98
1040	171,837	00,000	10,000	1,000		0,000	02,100	1,102	1,000	0,001	1,000		See. 1							
1846	191,990	41,256	16,739	8,114	4,898	3,394	74,401	7,934	4,909	6,753	7,934	14,088		11,134		17,474	15,609	5,596	529	112
1847	207,240	39,093	15,982	8,490	5,781	4,126	73,472	9,364	5,323	7,138 6,893	8,408 8,087	15,863 14,916	14,166 13,209			20,042 17,822	18,279 15,896	5,928 5,139	537 473	113
1848	196,266 219,038	38,034 40,754	14,917 14,896	8,999 8,544	6,130 6,077	4,497 4,338	72,577 74,609	9,968 11,202	5,267 6,138	7,797	9,426	18,686	16,747	15,060		19,775	16,730	5,261	439	147
1850	182,504	37,915	13,669	6,804	4,678	3,613	66,679	8,350	4,644	6,294	7,182	13,848	12,318	11,306		17,454	15,396	4,895	435	119
					1000		70.000	0.077	2014	0 000	<i></i> 	14 001	19770	11,868	14,135	18,195	15,828	5,005	456	203
1851	194,896	41,616	15,725	8,037 8,091	4,923 5,297	3,631 3,703	73,932 76,555	8,977 9,280	5,014 5,167	6,626 6,996	7,647	14,231 14,778	12,779 13,167	and the second	14,202	17,954	16,467	5,271	417	138
1852 1853	200,093	43,361 43,084	16,170	8,266	5,178	3,638	76,336	8,675	5,249	7,298	8,061	15,403	13,708		15,347	19,488	17,808	5,624	474	161
1854	215,483	43,919	18,384	9,765	6,363	4,312	82,743	9,980	5,513	7,216	8,291	16,144	14,725	13,443	15,568	19,226	17,023	5,189	42 2	-
1855	209,116	42,705	15,725	8,345	5,610	3,831	76,216	8,792	4,898	6,940	7,969	14,783	14,107	12,751	16,238	20,801	19,088	6,091	442	π
1856	191,631	41,809	15,335	7,737	5,191	3,715	73,787	8,134	4,524	6,428	7,344	13,984	13,140	11,801	14,095	17,697	15,626	4,706	365	-
1857	207,459	45,942	17,339	8,618	5,400	3,790	81,089	8,644	4,686	6,718	7,786	14,277	13,551	12,456	1 Contract	19,727	17,251	5,475	451	
1858	222,436	46,021	18,250	10,447	7,180	5,204	87,102	11,851	5,430	7,018	8,199	14,978	14,151	12,761	15,747	20,702	18,248	5,795	454	- Sector
1859	217,205	46,697	17,707	9,504	6,597	4,885	85,390	10,771	5,392	6,866	7,914	14,996	14,219	13,166	15,526	19,934	17,224	5,407	400	T
1860	207,483	44,092	16,134	7,630	4,985	3,515	76,356	8,032	4,550	6,520	7,554	14,745	14,165	13,223	16,513	21,309	18,296	5,828	392	
1861	212,833	46,755	19,412	8,787	5,181	3,517	83,652	7,964	4,574	6,857	7,838	14,830	13,915	13,159	16,366	20,341	17,667	5,231	439	10-
1862	213,944	44,413	18,167	9,763	5,972	4,169	82,484	8,838	4,859	6,740	7,612	14,914	14,364	13,473	16,593	20,787	17,537	5,351	392	-
1863	231,634	47,382	21,427	11,363	7,814	5,570	93,556	11,973	5,591	6,803	7,965	15,544	14,870	13,735	16,944	20,720	17,798	5,705	430	-
1864	241,912	50,117	19,540	10,353	7,324	5,257	92,591	11,541	5,566	7,063	8,398	and the second second	15,878		N. D. H. DELLINK	10000000000	and the second	6,040	443	-
1865	238,691	53,303	19,807	9,415	5,979	4,183	92,687	9,683	5,111	7,007	8,542	16,661	16,026	15,714	18,556	22,750	19,533	5,940	481	-
1866	244,287	53,448	20,805	10,197	6,034	4,111	94,595	9,126	5,074	7,123	8,682	17,454	16,940	16,258	19,176	23,426	19,958	6,059	416	-
1867	228,487	51,797	18,354	8,332	5,145	3,468	87,096	7,850	4,401	6,738	7,926	15,915	15,488	15,247	18,256	23,064	20,142	5,926	438	-
1868	233,515	54,785	19,992	9,624	6,092	4,311	94,804	9,619	4,804	6,663	7,978	15,967	15,050	14,836	Constant in	10 Statist		5,494	S. Mark	-
1869	239,965	53,583	19,445	10,117	6,637	4,768	94,550	10,253	5,071	6,562	7,566			1 million	18,819	1		5,882	402	-
1870	249,743	56,173	19,748	9,958	6,791	4,925	97,595	11,148	5,369	6,997	7,956	16,492	15,893	16,163	19,912	24,561	20,997	6,232	428	201
1871	249,316	56,169	19,887	9,471	6,064	4,499	96,090	10,239	5,404	7,310	8,676	17,070	16,475	16,531	20,015	24,830	20,255	6,018	403	-
1872	237,130	55,209	18,924	8,390	5,360	3,710	91,593	9,008	4,897	6,896	8,152	16,554	and the second	15,863			1 Constant	5,843	433	15
1873	237,535	5 4, 573	18,396	7,938	4,936	3,410	89,253	7,849	4,443	6,239	7,386	15,544	15,788	16,522	20,460	26,064	20,913	6,594	480	-
1						Surney !!		and the second							Constant State	T	1			1

AGE YEARS. ALL AGES. 0-5-10-15- 25-MEAN 1838-73 72.3 8.6 4.8 7.7 9.9 23'3 MEANS 1841-50 23'1 71.5 9.5 5.1 8.2 9.9 1851-60 23.1 73.0 8.6 4.9 7.7 9.5 1861-70 8.2 4.5 7.3 9.9 23.7 73.5 MEANS 3 Years.) 72.3 9.6 5.2 8.3 10.2 23.3 1838-40 5 Years.) 4.9 7.8 9.4 69.0 8.9 22.2 1841-45 74.1 9.6 5.4 8.6 10.5 24.1 1846-50 5.2 8.1 9.9 23.5 74.2 8.8 1851-55 4.6 7.4 9.2 71.9 8.3 1856-60 22.7 23.7 74.0 8.2 4.7 7.5 9.7 1861-65

73.0

1866-70

23.7

7'9

Note.—The Table may thus be read :—Of each 1000 male children living under five years of age, 72.3 died in each of the 36 years 1838-73; in the five years 1841-45 this proportion averaged 69.0 per 1000; and in the five years 1866-70 it was 73.0.

4.3 7.1 10.1

* The population used in these calculations is deduced from the ascertained rates of increase observed in the 30 years 1841-71 (see Table 62, pp. exx-i), distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportions found to prevail at the four Censuses.

TABLE 22.-ENGLAND.-Mortality per 1000 at different Ages in Thirty-six Years 1838-73,*-Males.

Sections.	Same Part	Marine (12.	a Karanan		- 1	and the second second
S.—N	IALES	3.	•		and a	
5-	45-	55 —	65—	75-	85—	95 and upwds.
OF	36 YE.	ARS.	and -	arur -	477992	- TOTALE
.3*1	18.6	32.1	67*1	146`9	805.1	441.2
OF	10 Y E	ARS.	•	1150-1	7-22	23.54
12.8	18.4	31.9	67.1	148.3	306.1	440.5
12.6	17.9	30.8	66.2	146.8	303.1	437-1
13.2	19*2	33.0	67*4	147.2	310.6	442.1
S OF	5 YE	ARS.		100	Grez I	Times Times
T . 1	112 1 201	447		1723	1499	- THE
13.0	18.2	32.2	67.6	144.1	293.8	433.8
12-1	17.4	30.4	65-3	143-8	299-0	431.8
13•4	19.4	33•4	68.9	152.9	313 • 2	449.3
12.9	18.6	31.2	66.8	150.8	305.0	449.6
12.4	17.1	30.0	66.2	142.7	301.2	424-6
13.4	18.8	32.6	66.6	145.7	312.4	465.1
13•6	19.6	33.2	68.2	148.7	308.8	419.0
					The second second	

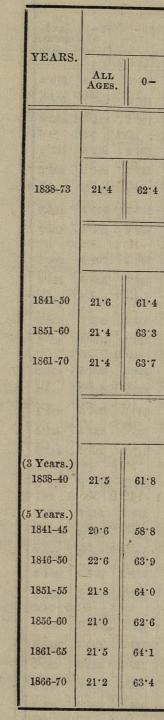
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					DE	АТН	S ТО	1000 L	IVIN	G			
100		AL P		100	and and	12-	and and	4.4.4. T					<u></u>
YEARS.					10	A	G E S	MALE	s.				
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
1000	0014	70.1	9.0	5.2	8.2	10.8	13.6	10:5	24.1	70.5	140.1	000.7	1
1838 1839	23.4	71.5	9.0	5.1	8.2	9.9	13.6	19.5	34·1 31·9	65.0	148·1 139·1	298·7 280·0	457.0 396.9
1840	22.8	75.3	10.8	5.4	8.3	10.0	12.7	18.0	31.4	67.2	145.0	302.8	447.5
										- California		1.	
1841	22.4	68.4	9.6	5.1	8.1	9.8	12.2	17.9	31.4	64.8	142.7	296.5	431.6
1842	22.4	70.6	9.0	5.0	7.8	9.3	11.9	17.3	30.4	65.7	145.7	294.1	431.4
1843	22.0	69.1	8.2	4.8	7.7	9.2	12.1	17.2	30.1	65.3	140.7	287.1	426.5
1844	22.4	70.0	9.0	4.7	7.6	9.3	12.2	17.5	30.2	66.7	146.2	316.4	405.9
1845	21.7	66.8	8.2	4.7	7.8	9.5	11.9	17.2	29.7	64.1	143.7	301.1	463.4
1846	23.9	77.8	8.3	5.1	8.6	10.2	12.6	18.0	31.3	66.7	150.3	321.3	491.7
1847	25.4	76.1	9.2	5.2	9.3	10.9	14.3	20.7	86.2	76.0	172.8	354.6	543.3
1848	23.9	74.2	10.4	5.3	8.6	10.2	13.0	18.7	32.7	67.2	149.5	305.5	411.0
1849	25.8	75.3	11.3	6.2	9.2	12.4	15.7	22.6	36.2	71.9	151.6	299.3	419.2
1850	21.4	67.0	8.2	4.7	7.2	8.8	11.6	17.2	29.8	62.8	140.1	285.3	381.2
1851	22.8	73.0	8.7	4.9	7.8	9.2	12.4	17.9	30.3	64.0	140.6	282.5	419.4
1852	23.2	75.0	9.1	5.2	8.0	9.7	12.3	18.1	30.6	62.9	142.0	286.6	445.4
1853	23.8	73.3	8.5	5.1	8.3	10.2	13.2	19.4	32.4	69.2	159.7	321.0	497.3
1854	24.4	77.7	9.4	5.6	8.4	10.4	13.6	19.3	31.7	66.8	149.1	290.9	414.3
1855	23.5	71.9	8.2	5.0	7.8	9.7	12.9	18.5	32.6	71:3	162.8	344.2	471.8
Mean of 36 Years 1838-73).	23.3	72.3	8.6	4.8	7.7	9.9	13:1	18.6	32.1	67.1	146.9	305.1	441.2
1856	21.4	67.5	7.2	4.6	7.4	9.0	11.9	16.4	28.8	61.6	131.0	280.9	367.0
1857	22.6	72.5	7.8	4.7	7.4	9.5	12.2	17.0	29.5	64.6	143.8	302.3	403.7
1858	23.9	76.8	10.2	5.0	7.7	9.3	12-5	17.3	30.2	68.0	147.0	317.7	477.3
1859	23.3	75.0	9.3	4.8	7.4	9.2	12.6	17.4	30.2	66.4	140.2	293.8	437.5
1860	22.2	67.6	6.8	4.1	7.1	9.1	12.7	17.3	30.9	70.4	151.6	311.3	437 • 3
1861	22.7	71.8	6.7	4.3	7.3	9.2	12.7	16.9	30.1	68.9	146.5	310.9	448.4
1862	22.4	69.7	7.6	4.4	7.2	9.2	12.7	18.1	31.3	62.5	139.5	295.5	387.2
1863	24.1	77.8	10.2	5.0	7.4	9.4	13.0	18.2	31.7	63*3	139.2	304.7	500.0
1864	24.9	75.9	9.8	4.9	7.8	10*3	14.2	20.1	35.3	70.0	151.6	329.8	526.7
1865	24.5	75.0	8.1	4.7	7.7	10.6	14.2	20.2	34.7	68.3	151.6	321.3	463.3
1866	24.6	74.9	7.8	4.6	7.8	10.9	14.7	20.9	34.6	68.8	150.4	319.0	448.0
1867	23.0	69.3	6.2	4.0	7.1	10.0	13.5	19.1	3 3·5	68.2	152.4	326.8	474.3
1868	23.1	73.0	7.8	4.2	6.9	9.7	13.1	19.0	32.0	64*3	139.5	278.2	392.9
1869	23.6	72.6	8.3	4.3	6.1	9.9	13.3	19.4	33.3	69.0	149.2	305.1	361.6
1870	24.2	75.0	9.0	4.6	6.9	10.1	13.6	19 6	33.9	70.4	152.2	314.9	418-1
1871	23.9	71.7	8.3	4.4	7.7	11.1	14.4	20.0	33.9	67*4	145.1	306.1	497.7
1872	22.7	67.8	7.0	4.2	7.3	10.4	14.0	19.3	32.6	65.5	139.9	281.0	445.2
1873	22.4	66.5	6.0	3.7	6.4	9.5	13.6	19.5	34.0	70.4	149.2	313.2	442.4
-													1.

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of Males living at different Ages in each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.*

* See Notes to Table 22.

TABLE 24.-ENG



Note.—The Table may thus be read :—Of each 1000 female children living under five years of age, 62'4 died in each of the 36 years 1838-73; in the five years 1841-45 this proportion averaged 58'8 per 1000; and in the five years 1863-70 it was 63'4.

GLANDMortality	per 1000	at	different	Ages	in Thirty-six
Years 1838-73					the state of the s

				in the	-			1.1	Concerning and the second		
A STREET			1	AG	ESF	EMAL	ES.				
	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
いたいという	1-14		I	MEA:	N OF	36 YE	ARS.				
	8.4	5.0	8.0	10.0	12.3	15.6	28.0	58.9	134•1	279.2	432.0
	200		м	EAN	S OF	10 YE	ARS.				144 C
	9.1	5 3	8.2	10.2	12.8	15.9	28.2	61.4	185.1	283.8	444*5
	8.4	5.1	8.1	10.0	12.0	15.1	27.5	56.9	133.6	281.3	428.2
2	7.8	4.2	7.3	9•7	12.1	15*6	28.0	58.6	134.9	277•9	433*5
	1		м	[EA]	IS OF	5 Y E	ARS.				
	9.8	5.2	8.6	10.3	12.8	16.0	28*8	57.7	132.6	267 • 9	386.8
	8.9	5.0	8.2	10.0	12.1	15.0	27.0	59.4	131.2	280.2	420.5
	9.3	5.7	8.9	11.3	13.2	16.7	29.4	63.3	138.9	287.3	468.5
	8.2	5.3	8.2	10.4	12.4	15.6	27.8	59.0	136.2	283.6	440.1
	8.3	4.9	7.8	9.5	11.6	14.7	27.1	54.9	130.9	278.9	416.3
	8.2	4.8	7.6	9.8	12.1	15.4	28.0	57.9	133.9	280.1	455.9
	7.4	4.3	7•1	9.6	12.0	15.8	28*0	59.4	136.0	275.7	411.2
HALL OF		1	-					1			

* The population used in these calculations is deduced from the ascertained rates of increase observed in the 30 years 1841-71 (see Table 62, pp. exx-i), distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportions found to prevail at the four Censuses.

ziz-9		i nen t	- Andrews		DEA	THS	5 TO 3	100 0 L]	VING		· - 15.7	42 3	TAN
YEARS.				99 _{4,18}	12 C 15 1	AGE	S.—FE	MAL	ES.		•		-
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25 -	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 -	85-	95 and upwds.
1838	21.5	60.1	9.0	5.4	8.2	10.4	13.2	16.8	30.4	58.8	135.2	266.0	370.8
1839	21.0	61.1	9.4	5.3	8.2	10.1	12.5	15.6	27.6	55.3	126.6	253.2	364.0
1840	22.0	64.2	11.1	5.7	8.7	10.3	12.7	15.7	28.5	58.9	136.1	284.4	425.6
			0.0		0.4	1011	12.3	15.4	27.4	58.4	133.8	282.6	427.1
1841	20.8	58.6	9.6 9.2	5.2	8·4 8·3	10·1 10·1	12.3	15.2	27.3	60·2	130.3	284.1	402.2
1842	21·0 20·5	60·3	9 2 8·5	5·1 4·9	7.9	9.8	12.2	14.8	26.7	58.9	129.4	276.0	442.2
1843 1844	20.3	59.1	9.0	± 5 5.0	8.1	10.1	12.0	15.2	27.4	60.8	133.7	283.6	426.2
1845	20.0	56.8	8.0	4.8	8.2	9.8	11.9	14.6	26.4	58.8	129.0	274.8	404.7
1010	-01			.2.3	10.10.72		6. 6. 11	1.3.13					
1846	22.2	67.0	8.1	5.4	8.7	10.2	12.4	15.2	27.5	61.9	136.4	802.5	506.3
1847	23.8	65.8	9.2	5.8	9.2	11.8	14.2	17.8	31.9	70.0	157.7	320.0	520.0
1848	22.2	64.2	10.0	5.2	8.8	10.9	13.0	15.8	28.3	61:0	134.8	275.5	460.3
1849	24.5	65.1	11.0	6.6	10.0	13.2	16.1	19.9	33.3	66.2	139.3	279'7	428.6
1850	20.1	57.5	8.1	4.9	7.8	9.9	11.7	14.7	26.1	57.3	126.3	258.9	427.1
1851	21.2	63.0	8.6	5.3	8.2	10.1	11.9	15.2	26.8	58.5	128.2	263.6	450.2
1852	21.6	64.4	8.8	5.4	8.4	10.3	12.1	15.1	26.5	56.6	131.6	276.2	413.5
1853	22.0	63.4	8.1	5.4	8.7	10.6	12.4	15.8	28.3	60.2	140.7	293.5	472.1
1854	22.7	67.8	9.2	5.6	8.7	11.0	13.1	16.4	28.3	58.1	133.0	269.5	421.6
1855	21.7	61.6	8.0	5.0	8.3	10.0	12.4	15.4	29.3	61.2	147.6	315.2	443.0
Mean of 36 Years 1838–73).	21.4	62 [.] 4	8.4	5.0	8.0	10 [.] 0	12.3	15.6	28.0	58.9	134.1	279.2	432.0
1856	19.7	58.9	7.3	4.6	7.6	9.3	11.3	14.0	25.1	51.2	119.8	242.7	366.9
1857	21.1	63.8	7.7	4.7	7.9	9.4	11.5	14.6	27.1	55.8	131.2	281.4	454.5
1858	22.3	67.5	10.4	5.4	8.2	9.8	11.9	14.8	27.6	57.3	137.8	297.0	458.5
1859	21.6	65.2	9.4	5.3	7.9	9.7	11.7	15.1	27.0	53.9	129.2	276.4	404.6
1860	20.3	57.5	6.9	4.4	7.5	9.4	11.2	15.0	28.6	56.3	136.2	297.1	396.9
1861	20.6	62.0	6.8	4.4	7.8	9.3	11.2	14.7 *	28.2	52.5	131.2	266.1	444.8
1862	20.5	60.1	7.3	4.2	7.4	9.2	11.8	14.7	26.7	57.2	129.0	268.6	420.2
1863	_21.9	67*4	9.8	5*2	7.5	9.2	12.1	14.8	26.9	56*3	129.3	282.9	455.0
1864	22.6	65.8	9.4	5.1	7.7	10.3	12.7	16.4	29*7	63.2	141.6	-295*8	462.9
1865	22.0	65 • 1	7.8	4.6	7.7	10.2	12.7	16.5	28.7	60*3	138.5	287.2	496.4
1866	22.2	65.6	7.2	4.5	7.7	10.2	13'2	16.9	29*3	61.3	139.7	289*4	424.1
1867	20.5	59.7	6.1	3.9	7.1	9.2	11.9	15.6	27.6	59.6	139'2	279.5	441.1
1868	20.7	64'1	7.4	4.2	7.0	9.4	11.2	15.0	26.5	55.3	126.0	255*9	380.7
1869	21.0	63*2	7.8	4.3	6.6	9-2	11.6	15.8	27.7	59.6	135.1	270.6	394.9
1870	21.6	64.4	8.4	4.2	6.9	9.2	11.8	15.9	29.0	61.1	139.8	283.1	415.1
1871	21.3	62.4	7.5	4.5	7.4	9.7	12.3	15.9	28.5	60.4	133.6	269.8	412.5
1872	21 3	58.8	6.2	4.0	6.9	9.3	11.8	15.1	26.7	56.7	124.7	258.7	437.8
1873	19.8	56.5	5.6	3.6	6.2	8.6	11.2	15.5	28.4	61'8	134.5	288.4	479.5
1010	100	000						a sin a	1 Carlos			1	

TABLE 25.-ENGLAND.-Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of Females living at different Ages in each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.*

* See Notes to Table 24.

and the second	Contraction of the second second
	Persons and Sexes.
erage Annual ate of Mortality uring the 25 ears 1848-72 -	Persons – Males – Females –
$\begin{array}{l} \operatorname{GLAND} \operatorname{AND} \\ \operatorname{VALES} & - \end{array} $	PERSONS - Males - Females -
DIV. I. NDON{	PERSONS - Males - Females -
DIV. II. UTH EASTERN - {	PERSONS – Males – Females –
DIV. III. UTH MIDLAND	PERSONS – Males – Females –
DIV. IV. STERN{	PERSONS - Males - Females -
DIV. V. UTH WESTERN	PERSONS – Males – Females –
DIV. VI. SST MIDLAND -	PERSONS – Males – Females –
DIV. VII. ORTH MIDLAND	PERSONS - Males - Females -
DIV. VIII. DETH WESTERN	PERSONS – Males – Females –
DIV. IX. DRK{	PERSONS - Males - Females -
DIV. X. DRTHERN{	PERSONS - Males - Females -
DIV. XI. ONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES -	PERSONS - Males - Females -

xc

					1010-001-010-0		a line same	in the second		and the second		-
ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 & up- wards.
22.4	67•9	8.3	4.8	6.2	8.8	9.9	12.7	17.0	30.1	62.0	139.6	294•2
23·5 21·4	72·8 63·1	8·5 8·2	4·7 4·8	6·5 7·0	8.8 8.7	9.9 9.9	$13.3 \\ 12.1$	18.6 15.6	32°0 28°2	67·7 57·2	146°6 133°9	309·7 284·4
21.1	61.5	5.8	3.6	5.2	7.2	9.0	12.5	17.5	31.1	65.8	141.0	304.3
22·4 19·8	66·5 56·5	6·0 5·6	3·7 3·6	5·4 5·5	7·5 6·8	9·5 8·6	13°6 11°5	19°5 15°5	34·0 28·4	70·4 61·8	149·2 134·5	317·1 296·4
			1. 1.			1				arscond - Al		
22.5	71.9	5.6	3.1	4.2	6.2	9.2	14.5	22.0	38.5	77.8	156.1	292.8
24°4 20°8	76°9 66'9	5·7 5·4	3·2 3·0	4·7 4·4	7·3 5·3	10·3 8·4	16·9 12·4	25 [.] 9 18 [.] 7	43 °9 34 °2	86°1 72°2	172·0 147·3	291.8 293.3
16.7	39.1	4.1	2.2	4.3	5.9	8.1	11•1	14.5	26.0	57.2	131 • 4	304.5
17·8 15·6	42·8 35·4	4·2 4·0	2·7 2·7	3·9 4·7	6•3 5•5	9.0 7.2	12·7 9·6	16·1 12·9	28°6 23°7	60 ·3 54·4	137°7 125°8	309 ·1 301·0
18.1	46.4	3.7	3.0	4.2	6*4	7.6	10.2	14.1	26*4	60.6	138.9	310.7
19°0 17°3	50.8 42.0	3·8 3·7	2.6 3.5	3·9 5·1	6°0 6°7	7·9 7·2	10°9 9°5	15.0 13.3	28·7 24·3	62·3 59·0	145·4 133·1	335·2 294·8
18.6	45.0	3.9	3.2	5.2	7.0	8.4	10.2	13.4	23.5	53.9	130.9	316.2
19·5 17·7	48.6 41.3	4·1 3·6	3·1 3·4	5·0 5·4	7·0 7·0	8.6 8.1	10·7 9·7	14·4 12·5	24·4 22·6	59·4 48·7	138·5 124·3	328·4 308·2
18.0	43.0	3.9	3.2	5.1	6.2	7.8	10.2	13.1	25.1	54.8	129.5	299.0
19°1 17°0	46·1 39·9	4·0 3·9	3·2 3·2	4·7 5*5	6·9 6·2	8°2 7°5	11·5 9·6	15·1 11·4	28°0 22°5	60·2 50·2	139·3 121·6	314·0 290·0
20.8	61.9	5.8	3.3	4.9	6.4	8.3	11.6	16.4	29.2	66.2	141.3	318.4
22°2 19°4	67°6 56°1	5·9 5·6	3·3 3·3	4·8 4·9	6.6 6.3	8'9 7'9	12°7 10°5	18 ^{.5} 14 ^{.4}	32·2 26·5	70·4 62·4	151·5 133·0	326·9 313·0
20.2	58.7	4.9	3.6	5.3	7.3	8.7	10.8	14.3	26.1	59.7	134.7	300.2
21·3 19·2	64·5 53·0	5°1 4°6	3.6	5·0 5·7	7·1 7·4	8°7 8'7	10·8 10·7	15·0 13·6	27·3 24·9	62·1 57·3	139·1 130·6	315·1 288·4
01 E		0.0	1.0	0.0		10.9	15.0	00.7	41.1	04.0	101.0	200.0
24·6	78·5	8.0 8.8	4.3	6·3 6·6	7·9 8·3	10.3	15·0 16·1	22·7 25·2	41.5	84·2 89·4	161.0	308°0 322°2
23.0	72.6	7.5	4.0	6.0	7.6	10.0	14.0	20.4	38.0	79.9	151.7	299.6
22.7	70.6	6.6	4.4	6.4	8.0	9.3	12.9	17.7	33.5	72.5	157.1	320.0
23.9 21.5	* 76·4 64·9	6.7 6.5	4.6 4.3	6·2 6·6	8.0 8.0	9·3 9·3	13·9 12·0	19·8 15·7	36·3 30·8	78·7 67·0		
23.8	74.4	8.7	4.7	6.9	8.6	10.0	12.7	17.7	33.0	68.2	148.0	290.9
24·9 22·7	81·1 67·7	9·1 8·3	4·9 4·5	6·9	8·5 8·8	9.8 10.1	13·3 12·2		35°6 30°6			
21.1	54.7	6.2	4.4	7.0	9.6	10.3	12.4	16.2	27.0	59.1	131.9	294.9
22.0 20.2	58·2 51·3	6.9		7·2 6·9	10°8 8°3	10.5 10.0	12.8 12.0		30°8 23°4			
	11	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	

 TABLE 26.—ENGLAND.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of Persons, Males and Females, living at Twelve Groups of Ages, in each of the Registration Divisions, during 1873.

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	Twelve Group	es of .	Ages	in eac	eh of	the I	legis	tratio	on Co	ounti	es, du	ring	1873.	il anti-
	REGISTRATION 7 COUNTIES.	ALL Ages.	0	5	10	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75	85 & up- wards.
6 E	Average Annual Rate of Mortality during the 25 Years 1848-72 -	22.4	67.9	8.3	4.8	6.2	8.8	9.9	12.7	17.0	30.1	62.0	139.6	294.2
	ENGLAND AND WALES}	21.1	61.2	5.8	3.6	5.2	7.2	9.0	12.2	17.5	31.1	65.8	141.0	304.3
No 1 2 3 4 5	DIV. II.' Surrey (extra-metro.) Kent (extra-metrop.) Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	15:7 17:0 16:7 17:0 16:8	38°3 41°5 36°9 38°9 38°9 37°8	4·3 4·0 4·4 4·0 3·8	2'4 2'7 2'9 3'0 2'2	3·7 4·3 4·7 4·2 4·5	5.0 5.7 6.0 6.2 6.8	7.0 7.8 8.5 9.3 7.3	10.8 11.5 10.8 11.6 10.0	15°9 14°4 18°7 15°1 12°4	27·7 25·9 27·1 25·5 23·4	61·9 54·6 56·7 58·2 57·0	125:5 135:7 125:0 131:3 140:4	281.3 292.3 304.1 302.0 384.1
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	DIV. III. Middlesex (exmetro.) Hertfordshire – – Buckinghamshire – Oxfordshire – – Northamptonshire – Huntingdonshire – Bedfordshire – – Cambridgeshire –	19.0 17.6 17.2 19.4 18.9 17.0 17.0 17.0 17.2	50·2 39·8 41·9 49·5 53·1 39·3 47·0 40·6	4·7 3·1 3·7 3·8 3·9 3·1 3·0 3·4	2.8 1.9 3.0 3.8 3.4 3.0 2.8 3.5	4·7 3·6 4·7 4·3 5·4 5·4 4·0 4·3	5.8 6.2 4.4 7.6 7.0 7.7 6.2 6.5	7.5 8.0 6.5 8.1 7.9 7.6 7.0 7.4	14.0 10.3 8.5 9.3 8.7 7.1 9.3 9.4	19.0 13.9 13.3 13.7 12.9 11.2 12.8 11.8	31 · 2 30 · 0 23 · 6 25 · 1 25 · 4 21 · 9 25 · 6 23 · 7	71.6 65.1 57.8 61.7 58.4 53.4 56.6 53.6	129·9 141·1 143·1 159·1 144·0 122·6 138·7 127·3	281.6 330.6 376.4 272.7 331.6 371.0 303.3 290.1
14 15 16	DIV. IV. Essex Suffolk Norfolk	18·4 17·6 19·6	47.6 38.1 47.8	4·2 3·3 4·0	3•6 2•6 3•3	5•2 4•4 5•7	5.7 7.2 8.1	8.6 8.4 8.1	10°3 10°0 10°2	14°5 13°0 12°8	27 •1 22 • 3 21 • 3	55°0 53°7 53°3	$136.7 \\ 124.2 \\ 132.5$	823'4 308'6 319'4
17 18 19 20 21	DIV. V. Wiltshire Dorsetshire Devonshire Cornwall Somersetshire	17:0 15:8 18:4 18:7 18:4	36°6 33°4 44°2 48°8 44°6	3·4 3·7 4·4 4·0 3·6	2.7 3.1 3.3 3.4 3.3	4·7 4·3 5·4 5·7 4·6	5·2 6·1 6·7 7·8 6·2	7·1 7·6 8·1 8·0 7·7	10.5 9.0 10.5 10.9 10.7	12.0 12.2 13.3 13.3 13.3 13.7	26*2 22*3 23*6 26*8 26*3	55·4 51·8 55·7 53·1 55·6	133.8 131.6 132.1 132.0 121.9	312.6 294.9 299.1 293.0 298.3
22 23 24 25 26 27	DIV. VI. Gloucestershire – Herefordshire – Shropshire – Staffordshire – Woreestershire – Warwickshire –	19:3 16:8 18:2 22:6 18:1 22:6	50.8 32.8 43.8 70.7 52.2 73.6	3·9 3·9 4·5 6·7 5·2 7·0	3·3 3·4 2·1 3·8 2·5 3·7	4·3 4·4 4·4 5·2 4·6 5·1	7·4 6·4 5·6 6·6 5·2 6·5	8·5 7·0 7·3 8·5 6·7 9·4	11.4 9.8 9.7 12.8 9.2 12.3	16·3 11·7 13·5 18·4 13·3 17·8	29.0 27.9 22.5 32.4 25.9 31.2	59.7 56.2 58.3 76.5 61.3 71.3	134·3 126·8 151·1 149·8 132·4 144·9	305·1 290·2 334·3 342·0 291·6 331·1
28 29 30 31 32	DIV. VII. Leicestershire – – Rutlandshire – – Lincolnshire – – Nottinghamshire – Derbyshire – –	21·3 17·8 18·2 20·9 21·4	$70^{\circ}3 \\ 44^{\circ}4 \\ 46^{\circ}2 \\ 64^{\circ}2 \\ 60^{\circ}4$	4·4 2·1 4·9 4·5 5·9	3.0 1.8 3.4 4.0 4.1	4·9 6·3 4·8 5·5 6·2	6·4 5·1 7·4 7·7 7·5	7·9 5·4 8·1 9·5 9·3	10.8 7.5 10.1 11.3 11.2	14.7 13.7 12.6 13.9 16.9	25·2 28·2 21·6 29·0 30·1	58°2 49°1 53°4 61°4 70°6	137*4 142:9 127*5 131*5 149*8	272.0 352.9 290.4 281.0 376.7
33 34	DIV. VIII. Cheshire – – – Lancashire – –	20:4 25:4	56·5 82·6	5.0 8.6	3°1 4°5	5·3 6·5	6.9 8.1	8.8 10.6	12 ·1 15·5	17°6 23°7	37·0 42·4	76·1 86·2	156°8 162°2	295°2 812°2
35 3 6 37	DIV. IX. West Riding East Riding North Riding	23·3 21·3 19·6	74·2 61·4 52·1	7:1 5:6 3:5	4.6 3.9 3.8	6.6 4.9 7.1	8·1 7·0 S·0	9·4 9·1 8·2	13°2 12°8 10°8	18•5 17·1 12·7	35·3 29·3 26·8	77`8 64`5 54`3	164:8 148:8 137:9	327 ° 3 347 ° 4 282 ° 2
38 39 40 41	DIV. X. Durham – – – Northumberland – Cumberland – – Westmorland – –	24·1 24·4 23·6 16·5	79·9 75·4 59·8 36·7	8.6 10.7 7.3 3.5	4·4 5·6 4·5 3·2	7·1 6·5 7·1 6·5	8·3 8·7 9·8 8·1	9°5 10°4 11°6 7°5	12·2 13·5 14·1 9·3	17·2 18·2 19·9 12·7	34°0 32°6 34°7 22°8	70·1 65·3 73·8 53·9	151.0 158.1 137.3 135.9	274 '9 286'8 345'4 252'9
42 43 44	DIV. XI. Monmouthshire – South Wales – – North Wales – –	21·3 21·2 20·8	62·1 55·4 49·4	5·3 6·8 7·3	4·2 4·5 4·4	6.7 7.2 6.9	7·2 10·3 9·5	9·4 10·9 9·5	12·7 13·3 10•7	17°3 17°5 14°4	28:5 27:7 25:4	65'4 57'4 59'3	136°0 125°4 139°5	359°0 291°1 280°7

TABLE 27. ENGLAND.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 Persons living at Twelve Groups of Ages in each of the Registration Counties. during 1873.

			DEA	rns.			ANNUAL DE	атн Кате.*	T.S.T
YEARS	l.	In the	Quarters end	ling the last o	lay of	In the	Quarters end	ing the last o	lay of
		March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec
1838	-	98,152	90,877	72,877	80,854	26.2	23.9	18.9	20.
1839	-	89,740	87,969	76,280	84,995	23.6	22.8	19.5	21.
1840	-	98,896	90,339	80,822	89,630	25.4	23.1	20.4	22.
1841	-	99,069	86,134	75,440	83,204	25.4	21.7	18.8	20.
1842	-	96,314	86,538	82,339	84,328	24.4	21.6	20.3	20*
1843	-	94,926	87,234	76,792	87,493	23.7	21.2	18.7	21.
1844	-	101,024	85,337	79,708	90,864	. 24'7	20.8	19.1	21.
1845	-	104,664	89,149	74,872	80,681	25.2	21.4	17.8	19.
1846	-	89,484	90,230	101,664	108,937	21.6	21.4	23.8	25.
1847	-	119,672	106,718	93,435	103,479	28.5	25.1	21.6	23.
1848	-	120,032	99,727	87,638	92,436	27 . 9	23.1	20.1	21.
1849	-	105,870	102,153	135,227	97,589	24.6	23.4	30.6	22.
1850	-	98,430	92,871	85,849	91,845	22.6	21.1	19.2	20
1851	-	105,359	99,458	91,499	99,080	23.9	22.2	20.2	21
1852	-	106,358	100,625	100,382	99,770	23.6	22.2	21.9	21
1853	-	118,119	107,647	92,201	103,130	26.1	23.5	19.9	22
1854	-	111,843	102,586	113,843	109,633	24.5	22.1	24.2	23
1855	-	134,542	106,493	87,646	97,022	29.1	22.7	18.4	20
1856	-	103,014	100,099	91,155	96,238	21.8	21.1	19.0	20
1857	-	108,665	100,046	100,528	110,576	23.0	20.9	20.7	22
1858	-	125,819	107,142	98,142	118,553	26.3	22.1	20.0	24
1859	-	121,580	105,631	104,216	109,354	25.2	21.6	21.0	22
1860	-	122,617	110,869	86,312	102,923	24.8	22.4	17.2	20
1861	-	121,215	107,558	101,232	105,109	24.5	21.5	19•9	20
1862	-	122,019	107,392	92,381	114,774	24.3	21.2	18.0	22
1863	-	128,096	118,121	112,504	115,116	25*2	23.0	21.7	22
1864	-	142,977	116,880	112,223	123,451	27.5	22.2	21.4	23
1865	-	140,410	115,892	113,362	121,245	27.0	22.0	21.3	22
1866	-	138,136	128,551	116,650	117,352	26.2	24.2	21.7	. 21
1867	-	134,008	112,355	108,513	116,197	25.2	20.9	19'9	21
1868	-	119,676	110,010	130,482	120,454	21.9	20.2	23.7	21
1869	-	133,096	118,947	114,644	128,141	24.4	21.5	20.2	22
1870	-	143,773	121,128	124,297	126,131	26.0	21.6	22*0	22
1871	1	138,393	120,793	121,332	134,361	24.7	21.3	21.1	23
1872	-	134,952	120,835	118,927	117,551	23.5	21.0	20.5	20
1873	-	132,432	118,582	114,676	126,830	23.0	20.4	19.2	21
					1	79%	and the	· (199)	
Tean A	nnua	Rate per 10	00 in each Qu	arter during	the 36 years	24.9	22.0	20.6	21

* These rates may thus be read, without reference to the decimal points:—In the March quarter of the year 1838, to 10,000 of the population 262 deaths were registered. A correction has been made in the calculations for the inequality in the number of days in the different quarters, see note to Table 5.

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TABLE 28.—Number, and Annual Rate per 1000 Persons living, of Deaths in England during each Quarter of the Thirty-six Years 1838–73.

fABLE 29.—Proportional Number of Deaths in England in each Quarter to 1000 Deaths in the Average Quarter* of each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.

	NUMBER	PF	OPORTIONAL	L NUMBER O	F DEATHS	
YEARS.	OF DEATHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	In theAverage QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838	85,690	1000	1145	1061	850	944
1839	84,746	1000	1059	1038	900	1003
1840	89,922	1000	1099	1005	899	997
1841	85,962	1000	1152	1002	878	968
1841		1000	1103	990	942	965
1843	87,380 86,611	1000	1096	1007	887	1010
1844	89,233	1000	1133	956	893	1018
1845	87,342	1000	1198	1021	857	924
1 200	1-12-1	Toris 1 4 1	017	925	1042	1116
1846	97,579	1000	917		883	978
1847	105,826	1000	1131	1008 998	877	925
1848	. 99,958	1000	1200 961	998 927	1227	885
1849	110,210	1000	961 1066	1007	931	996
1850	92,249	1000	1000	1007	001	000
1851	93,849	1000	1066	1006	926	1002
1852	101,784	1000	1045	989	986	980
1853	105,274	1000	1122	1022	876	980
1854	109,476	1000	1036	940	1031	993
1855	106,426	1000	1280	1001	816	903
1856	97,627	1000	1061	1031	928	980
1857	104,954	1000	1050	955	950	1045
1858	112,414	1000	1134	955	865	1046
1859	110,195	1000	1118	961	938	- 983
1860	105,680	1000	1166	1054	812	968
1861	108,778	1000	1129	990	923	958
1862	109,142	1000	1133	986	839	1042
1863	118,460	1000	1095	999	942	964
1864	123,883	1000	1159	949	901	991
1865	122,727	1000	1159	946	916	979
1866	125,172	1000	1118	1029	924	929
1867	117,768	1000	1152	956	914	978
1868	120,156	1000	1001	921	1081	997
1869	123,707	1000	1.090	964	919	1027
1870	128,832	1000	1130	943	957	970
	128,720	1000	1090	941	934	1035
1871	128,720	1000	1097	982	966	955
1872	123,000	1000	1090	966	923	1021

Image: Second		Const The section				DEA	ATHS TO	o 1000	Perso	NS LIV	ING.			1999 - 1999 1999 - 1999 1999 - 1999
LLONDON - 21'5 20'5 24'9 20'5 20'0 23'6 24'6 <th24'6< th=""> 24'6 24'6 <t< th=""><th>EC</th><th>SISTRATION COUNTIES.</th><th>1863.</th><th>1864.</th><th>1865.</th><th>1866.</th><th>1867.</th><th>1868.</th><th>1869.</th><th>1870.</th><th>1871.</th><th>1872.</th><th>Mean of 10 Years 1863-72.</th><th>1873</th></t<></th24'6<>	EC	SISTRATION COUNTIES.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Mean of 10 Years 1863-72.	1873
No. ISouth PASTERN COUNTRES. No. No.<		ENGLAND	23.0	23.7	23.2	23.4	21.7	21.9	22•3	22.9	22*6	21•3	22.6	21.1
COUNTIES. COUNTIES. <t< td=""><td></td><td>I.—London</td><td>24.5</td><td>26*5</td><td>24.9</td><td>26•5</td><td>23.0</td><td>23.6</td><td>24.6</td><td>24.1</td><td>.24.6</td><td>21.5</td><td>24•4</td><td>22.1</td></t<>		I.—London	24.5	26*5	24.9	26•5	23.0	23.6	24.6	24.1	.24.6	21.5	24•4	22.1
2 Kent (cate-ametropolitan) 20^{+5}	p.							1000					1.018	
COUNTES. Distance Distance <t< td=""><td>2 3 4</td><td>Kent (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex Hampshire</td><td>20·5 19·0 19·2</td><td>20°9 19°9 19°9</td><td>20·4 20·0 20·3</td><td>19·3 18·4 19·3</td><td>19·4 18·5 18·1</td><td>19.0 17.5 18.7</td><td>19·4 18·1 19·4</td><td>20.8 20.2 20.6</td><td>17·3 18·4 19·4</td><td>$17.9 \\ 16.9 \\ 18.0$</td><td>18•5 19•5 18•7 19•3 19•7</td><td>15. 17. 16. 17. 16.</td></t<>	2 3 4	Kent (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex Hampshire	20·5 19·0 19·2	20°9 19°9 19°9	20·4 20·0 20·3	19·3 18·4 19·3	19·4 18·5 18·1	19.0 17.5 18.7	19·4 18·1 19·4	20.8 20.2 20.6	17·3 18·4 19·4	$17.9 \\ 16.9 \\ 18.0$	18•5 19•5 18•7 19•3 19•7	15. 17. 16. 17. 16.
$ \begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	7 8 9 0 1 2	COUNTIES. Middlesex(<i>extra-metropolitan</i>) Hertfordshire – – – Buckinghamshire – – – Oxfordshire – – – Northamptonshire – – Huntingdonshire – – Bedfordshire – –	20·2 20·5 21·3 22·3 23·3 21·0	$\begin{array}{c} 22^{\circ}0\\ 22^{\circ}1\\ 22^{\circ}1\\ 23^{\circ}1\\ 22^{\circ}3\\ 24^{\circ}2\\ \end{array}$	19.6 20.5 20.3 23.0 21.7 22.0	$ \begin{array}{r} 18:0 \\ 19:2 \\ 19:0 \\ 19:5 \\ 18:6 \\ 21:2 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 18.6 \\ 19.8 \\ 19.4 \\ 20.5 \\ 17.8 \\ 20.5 \\ 20.5 \\ \end{array} $	18.0 18.5 17.9 19.3 19.7 20.6	18.0 19.8 19.2 19.3 18.6 18.1	20·3 22·4 22·1 23·2 18·7 22·1	$20^{\cdot}4$ $20^{\cdot}5$ $20^{\cdot}7$ $20^{\cdot}2$ $20^{\cdot}0$ $20^{\cdot}3$	$ \begin{array}{r} 18.6 \\ 18.4 \\ 18.2 \\ 20.9 \\ 17.6 \\ 18.8 \\ \end{array} $	20.5 19.4 20.2 20.0 21.1 19.8 20.9 20.0	19· 17· 17· 19· 18· 17· 17· 17· 17·
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1	Burgens and the Third sealing Manual	91.1	20.8	19.6	19.7	18.2	18.4	19.7	20.6	19.7	17.8	19.6	18'
COUNTIES.	5	Suffolk	22.7	20.7	19.9	18.6	19.0	18.1	19.1	19.5	20.1	18.3	19·6 20·9	17 19
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			ALL ST	i a L			and the Real	della a	COLUMN CO	7 240		and the	and a state	100
COUNTIES. 23' 20'	.8 .9 .0	Wiltshire – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – Devonshire – – – – Cornwall – – – –	19·7 20·2 25·6	20°1 21°2 21°8	20.7 20.5 19.8	$ \begin{array}{c c} 18.6 \\ 22.4 \\ 19.5 \end{array} $	17.5 19.5 19.9	16.8 18.4 19.4	18.0 20.6 21.0	20.7 21.9 22.5	$ \begin{array}{c c} 18.5 \\ 20.9 \\ 20.1 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c c} 16.5 \\ 19.2 \\ 20.0 \end{array} $	19·3 18·7 20·5 21·0 19·8	17 15 18 18 18
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		~	anti di se	a sanna an			Constant Con			and the second s	alows a	fast		Lide Note
COUNTIES. 24'5 22'5 22'0 20'7 21'5 23'0 21'8 22'6 21'9 23'4 22'5 22'7 21'5 23'0 21'8 21'6 19'9 23'4 22'5 22'1 21'1 18'5 18'4 18'0 19'0 10'1'1 10'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'1'	23 24 25 26	Gloucestershire – – – Herefordshire – – – Shropshire – – – – Staffordshire – – – – Worcestershire – – –	19.0 20.8 24.1 21.0	23.0 21.3 25.8 22.9	22·1 21·8 23·8 20·0	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	19·1 19·5 23·1 19·9	19·9 19·3 22·7 21·4	21.5 20.9 23.0 20.3	18.0 19.1 23.7 19.5	$ \begin{array}{c c} 16.3 \\ 18.6 \\ 24.7 \\ 19.1 \end{array} $	21.0 19.5 20.0 23.8 20.3 22.8	19 16 18 22 18 22
28 Leicestershire - - 24*5 22*5 22*0 20*7 21*5 23*0 21*8 22*6 21*9 23*4 22*5 23*1 29 Rutlandshire - - - 22*5 20*5 19*5 17*8 17*8 17*8 18*0 19*0 19*0 19*2 18*5 18 30 Nottinghamshire - - 19*8 20*2 21*1 18*5 18*4 18*0 19*0 19*0 19*2 18*5 15 31 Nottinghamshire - - 21*0 21*9 21*5 21*8 21*0 22*1 23*1 21*6 22*0 22*1 23*1 21*9 20*8 20*6 22*3 22*3 22*3 22*3 22*3 22*1 23*1 21*9 20*8 20*6 22*0 22*0 22*0 22*0 22*0 22*0 22*0 22*0 22*0 22*0 22*0 20*9 22*4 23*4 24*5 26*5 26*5 26*5 26*5 26*5 26*5 26*5	0	VIINORTH MIDLAND		0003				1212	Caralle Trace	Ten ting		a di mi bra	PER-	100
COUNTIES. 23.8 22.7 22.9 24.8 21.9 22.8 20.8 22.0 20.9 24.8 21.9 22.8 20.8 22.0 22.0 20.9 24.8 21.9 22.8 20.8 22.0	29 30 31	Leicestershire – – – Rutlandshire – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – Nottinghamshire – – –	22.5 19.8 21.8	20°5 20°2 22°7	19·5 21·1 21·7	17.8 18.5 21.4	17·7 18·4 19·6	17.8 18.0 21.8	18.0 19.0 23.0	21.6 19.0 23.1	19·9 19·2 21·6	17·5 18·5 22·8	19·2 22·0	21 17 18 20 21
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				1	22.0			1	1.2		in the second		1-17-30	
35 West Riding 25'3 $26'0$ $25'9$ $25'9$ $23'4$ $24'5$ $25'2$ $25'7$ $24'1$ $24'5$ $22'1$ $22'1$ $22'1$ $22'7$ $21'2$ $22'7$ $23'3$ $21'7$ $21'1$ $20'9$ $20'4$ $20'9$ $20'9$ $20'4$ $20'9$ $20'4$ $20'9$ $20'4$ $20'9$ $20'4$ $20'9$ $20'4$ $20'9$ $20'4$ $20'9$ $20'4$ $20'4$ $20'9$ $20'4$ $20'4$ $20'4$ $20'9$ $20'4$ <t< td=""><td></td><td>Cheshire</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>Contraction of the local division of the loc</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>20 21</td></t<>		Cheshire						Contraction of the local division of the loc						20 21
35 West Riding (with York) - North Riding 25'0 $22'1$ $23'6$ $21'7$ $21'2$ $22'7$ $23'3$ $21'7$ $20'9$ $23'2$ $22'2$ $21'4$ $20'9$ $20'4$ $20'4$ $20'2$ $19'4$ $21'4$ $20'9$ $23'2$ $21'7$ $20'9$ $20'4$ $20'4$ $20'2$ $19'4$ $21'4$ $20'9$ $20'4$ $20'$		IXYORKSHIRE.									1.16.1		CT-N	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	36	East Riding (with York) -	- 25.0	22.1	23.6	21.7	21.2	22.7	23.3	21.7	20.9	23.2	22.5	2: 2: 1:
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		and the second se	00.0	0.017	00.0	0.045	0440	04*0	0014	00+5		0.000	24.2	2
XIMONMOUTHSHIRE AND	39 40	Northumberland – – – Cumberland – – – Westmorland – – –	23·1 23·6 17·3	22°7 23°0	23.6 23.3	25·7 21·7	25·4 23·9	23.7	22°6 21°1	21.9	25·4 22·3	22.8 3 23.1	23.7	2 2 2 1
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		WALES. Monmouthshire	- 21.1								21.0) 21.5		222

* A correction has been made in the calculations for the inequality in the number of days in the different quarters, see note to Table 5.

TABLE 30.-Deaths to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1863-73.

xey

X	C
-	2

893,895

826,396

789,409 804,219

879,574

806,186 769,764 759,666

777,575 724,792 681,867

675,644

703,377 666,261632,417625,316

TABLE 33 .- The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, of Meat, and of 8 1864-1873.

I	INNUA	l Rat	E of M	ORTAI	LITY pe	er 1000	in eacl	ı Quar	ter of th	he Yea	rs		Quar	rter of	the Te	n Years	1864–187
1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	Mean 1863–72	1873.			Average	Average Price of		PERISM.
27°2 24°8 24°2 24°3	29·9· 24·2 24·0 26·3	28°8 23°5 23°9 25°7	29.7 26.4 25.1 24.4	27·2 22·0 22·5 23·9	24·0 22·3 26·9 24·4	26.6 22.8 23.3 25.8	27.5 22.8 24.6 24.6	26.7 22.9 24.0 26.4	25·4 22·6 23·1 22·2	27°3 23°4 24°2 24°8	24·4 21·6 22·1 24·3			Price of Consols (for Money).	WHEAT per Quarter in England and Wales.	of PAUPE on the i	e Number RS RELIEVED Just day of WEEK. Out-door.
25.1	26.1	25.5	26.4	23.9	24.4	24.6	24.9	25.0	23.3	24.9	•23•1						
20.4	20.9	20*4	19.6	19.0	18.7	19•4	20.4	19.5	18.6	19.7	18.4		YEARS. 1852 -	£ 9935	s. d. 40 10		
23·0 20·8 18·4 19·2	24.9 20.5 18.1 19.9	24.8 20.2 17.8 18.8	22°0 21°2 17°0 18°1	22.7 19.3 16.4 17.7	19·5 17·4 19·4 18·4	21.9 19.9 16.7 19.0	23.8 20.1 18.4 19.2	21·9 19·1 17·3 19·5	20·9 18·8 17·0 17·6	22°5 19°7 17°7 18°7	21·1 18·7 15·9 17·9	-	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	97 91 90 90 93 93 91 7 8 97 95 94	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c}$	$\begin{array}{c}$
Sub-o nbrid s, Bri Read borou fest I bury) Damo n; Bo	listricts ge; W ghton; ing, B gh); H Ham, (; Wey erel, T edminst	s comp est an Shore rentfor Bedford Colches mouth ruro, 1 er Sub	orising d East tham S cd; Ed l and I ster, B Sub-da Redrut -distric	the CH Maids ub-dist monto Kempst Sury S Strict h; St. ct (Bed	tief T tone Su rict (S n; St on, and t. Edn (Weyn Mary lminst	owns: ub-dist teyning Clem d Bedfo hunds, nouth) Magde er); E	-All t ricts (1 g); Po ent Su ord and Ipswi ; Exe alen an Bristol,	Maidsto ortsea I ub-distri d Card ch, Ya ter; To ad St. J Cliftor	S. Districts one); (Island, rict (H lington 1 armouth orquay James 1 n; St. 1 Mary a	Canterk Alvers Leading Sub-dis h, Nor Sub-dis Sub-dis Vichola	toke, ton); tricts wich, strict tricts s and		$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	92 934sr/ss/ss/ss/ss/ss/ss/ss/ss/ss/ss/ss/ss/s	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 122,600\\ 130,974\\ 129,934\\ 126,753\\ 127,589\\ 129,914\\ 139,565\\ 148,511\\ 149,207\\ 149,521\\ 143,605\\ 137,278\\ 137,775\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 720,366\\ 820,953\\ 859,751\\ 788,689\\ 758,199\\ 758,199\\ 736,839\\ 782,390\\ 809,336\\ 815,570\\ 828,480\\ 803,798\\ 714,970\\ 656,843\\ \end{array}$
Neu on-or idden Sub-dis listrid iverp -und Lance nsley ; Seu and A	castle- -Trent minste listrict trict (Nu tool, W er-Lyn aster); Eccle lcoates St. Nici	under-); W r); W (Bosto Newark ncorn) est Der e, Oldl Keigh ssall E , Hull; holas S	Lyme, olverha forcesto on); L c); De ; Cong rby, Pr ham, H hley, T Sierlow ; Scarb ub-dis	Sub-dis ampton er, Birn incoln rby, H deton Rochda odmore c, Shet orough tricts (strict () n, Wal mingha Home ayfield Sub-di: Vigan, le, Has len, Has field ; Sub-d Durha	Newca sall, W um, As Sub-di Stock strict (Warrin slingde udders Donce istrict m); H	stle-un Vest B ton, Cc <i>istrict</i> (port ; (Congle ngton, Bur field, H <i>aster</i> (Searb Hought	der-Ly romwie ventry (Lincoli East an eton); Leigh, Ilalifax, Sub-dis borough on-le-S	yme); ch, Duu r, Warw n); Gr ad'West Chester Bolton Blackbu , Bradfo strict ((n); Dan Spring, ; Whit	Wolsta dley, S vick; L ceat Gr. Maccle r Castle , Bury, urn; Ch ord, Hu Doncas rlington Sunder	nton, tour- ough- imsby sefield e and Bar- aorley nslet, ter); a Sub- cland,		QUARTERS ending 1864:	91 91 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 89 88 88 8 88 8 87	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	139,606 122,883 116,198 128,326 140,517 123,760 117,221 128,858 139,541	855,776 786,863 740,210 771,908 819,898 768,496 719,611 724,792 759,400
New	port St	ub-dist	rict (1	Newpon	rt); C	ardiff	Sub-di	istrict ((Cardiff	f); Me	rthyr		June - Sept Dec 1867 : March -	$ \begin{array}{c} 86\frac{4}{8} \\ 88\frac{3}{8} \\ 89\frac{4}{8} \\ 90\frac{7}{8} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 46 & 6 \\ 51 & 0 \\ 56 & 8 \\ 60 & 7 \end{array} $	125,044 120,985 134,086 148,280	734,748 717,555 735,654 834,681
									n En the Y				June - Sept Dec 1868 :—	$92\frac{4}{8}$ $94\frac{4}{8}$ $94\frac{3}{8}$	$\begin{array}{c} 63 \ 11 \\ 65 \ 4 \\ 67 \ 11 \\ \\ 52 \ 0 \end{array}$	134,233 129,860 145,886	779,158 743,965 771,754
				1.21			•		LIVING		-		March - June - Sept Dec 1869:—	$\begin{array}{c} 93 \\ 94\frac{3}{8} \\ 94\frac{3}{8} \\ 94\frac{3}{8} \\ 94\frac{3}{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 72 & 2 \\ 71 & 10 \\ 59 & 1 \\ 51 & 11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 159,720\\ 142,782\\ 138,794\\ 152,747\end{array}$	861,044 801,500 779,039 795,761
ns e,		ean Ra e 10 Y				Iı Winte		Year 18	873.	ner A		ż	March - June - Sept Dec	$\begin{array}{c} 92\frac{7}{8} \\ 93\frac{1}{8} \\ 93 \\ 93 \\ 93\frac{4}{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 50 & 2 \\ 45 & 7 \\ 50 & 11 \\ 46 & 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 162,308\\ 145,094\\ 137,406\\ 152,021 \end{array}$	850,883 816,260 781,382 813,753

		Enu-	D		ANNUAL	RATE of	MORTALIT	ry to 1000	LIVING.	
DIVISIONS.	Area in	merated Popu-	Persons to an Acre,	Mean in the 10		5	In th	he Year 1	373.	
	Acres.	lation, 1871.	1871.	1851-60.	186170.	Year.	Winter Quarter.	Spring Quarter.	Summer Quarter.	Autumn Quarter.
ENGLAND -	37,319,221	22,712,266	•61	22.2	22.4	21.1	23.0	20.4	19.2	21.5
I. LONDON	75,362	3,254,260	43.18	23.6	24.3	22.5	22.7	19.9	21.9	25.4 -
II. SOUTH EASTERN	3,994,431	2,167,726	- •54	19.6	19.1	16.7	18.8	16.4	15.3	16.3
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	3,201,325	1,442,654	•45	20.4	20.2	18.1	20.8	17.5	16.2	17.8
IV. EASTERN	3,211,441	1,218,728	•38	20.6	20.1	18.6	20.8	18.6	17.3	17.6
V. SOUTH WESTERN	4,981,170	1,880,777	•38	20.0	19.9	18.0	21.2	18.2	15.0	17.9
VI. WEST MIDLAND	3,945,460	2,720,669	•69	22.4	21.8	20.8	23.6	19.8	18.3	21.5
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	3,535,445	1,406,935	•40	21.1	20.8	20.2	22.9	20.1	18.2	19.2
VIII. NORTHWESTERN	1,998,914	3,389,044	1.20	25.5	26.3	24.6	26.9	24.1	23.2	24.3
IX. YORK	3,702,384	2,395,569	•65	23.1	24.0	22.7	23.8	22.1	21.8	23.2
X. NORTHERN -	3,547,947	1,414,234	•40	22.0	22.7	23.8	23.7	22.9	23.5	25.1
XI. WELSH	5,125,342	1,421,670	•28	21.3	21:6	21.1	23*8	21.7	17*4	21.6

TABLE 31.-Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Town and Country Districts of England in each Quarter of the Eleven Years 1863-1873.

Note.-A correction has been made for the inequality of

POPULATION enumerated.

1871.

1861.

3,183,965 10,930,841 12,892,982

34,135,256 9,135,383 9,819,284

TABLE 32.-Average Annual Rate of M its 11 Registration Divisions in the

and in each Quarter of that Year.

Quarters

ending

March June Sept. Dec.

YEAR

YEAR

March June Sept. Dec.

AREA

in Statute

Acres.

n 130 Districts and '59 Sub-districts com-prising the

prising the CHIEF TOWNS

In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales com-prising chiefly SMALL TOWNS and COUNTRY PARISHES -

Following are the names of the 130 Districts and 59 S Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, Gravesend, Medway, Tun Minster Sub-district (Sheppey); Thanet, Dover, Hastings, Southampton; Winchester Sub-district (Winchester); Oxford, Northampton; Peterborough Sub-district (Peterbo (Bedford); Luton Sub-district (Luton); Cambridge, We King's Lynn, Melksham; Salisbury Sub-district (Alderbu (Newton Abbott); Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoke D. (Taunton); Bridgwater Sub-district (Bridgwater); Bath : St. John Baptist Sub-districts (Gloucester); Cheltenham Sub-districts (Atcham); Stafford Sub-district (Stafford); Stoke-upon-Trent ; Burton-on-Trent Sub-district (Burto bridge; Kidderminster and Lower Mitton Sub-districts (Kid borough Sub-district (Loughborough); Leicester; Boston S Sub-district (Caistor); Radford, Nottingham; Newark Sub and Sutton Sub-districts (Macclesfield); Runcorn Sub-di Chester Cathedral Sub-districts (Chester); Birkenhead, Li ton-upon-Irwell, Chorlton, Salford, Manchester, Ashton-Sub-district (Chorley); Preston; Lancaster Sub-district (L Holbeck, Bramley, Leeds, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Barns Bootham, Micklegate, and Walmgate Sub-districts (York); district (Darlington); Stockton, Hartlepool; St. Oswald a South Shields, Gateshead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tynem district (Whitehaven); Kendal Sub-district (Kendal); Tydfil; Llangafelach and Swansea Sub-districts (Swansea

XXXVI.

.870 :--March

June

Sept. Dec.

871 :--March

June Sept. Dec.

872 :-

March

873 :--March June

Sept. Dec.

June Sept. Dec. $\begin{array}{r} 92\frac{5}{8} \\ 94 \\ 91\frac{2}{8} \\ 92\frac{5}{8} \end{array}$

92¹/₈ 93³/₈ 93³/₈ 93

 $\begin{array}{c}92\frac{4}{8}\\92\frac{7}{8}\\92\frac{4}{8}\\92\frac{4}{8}\\92\frac{3}{8}\end{array}$

 $\begin{array}{r} 92\frac{3}{8}\\ 93\frac{3}{8}\\ 92\frac{4}{8}\\ 92\frac{4}{8}\\ 92\frac{4}{8}\end{array}$

3

4

99 3 164,552

144,385

138,283150,864

160,968

140,357132,067

141,027

149,604 134,422 126,422

138,662

150,381135,638

127,672137,409

cvii

Potatoes, and also the Average Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each Week, in each of the Twenty-two Years 1852-73, and in each

		AVERAGE	PRICES	OF	1
at the Mar	e Metro	per lb. politan Me the Carcas	eat	BES POTAT per To	oes n at
BEI		MUTI		Waterside. Southw	Market,
Range of Prices.	Mean.	Range of Prices.	Mean.	Range of Prices.	Mean.
$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{d.} & \textbf{5} & \textbf$	3.444 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13	$\begin{array}{c} d. 57 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\77 \\78 \\77 \\78 \\77 \\78 \\77 \\78 \\88 \\9 \\78 \\88$	2. 10 5 15 15 15 15 15 6 6 15 5 6 7 6 6 15 6 6 7 7 7 7	$\begin{array}{c} s.\\ 79-103\\ 116-145\\ 107-131\\ 94-107\\ 78-93\\ 108-134\\ 104-136\\ 79-109\\ 120-145\\ 114-134\\ 125-149\\ 90-111\\ 64-86\\ 75-101\\ 69-109\\ 115-161\\ 111-164\\ 75-124\\ 90-119\\ 65-89\\ 116-148\\ 139-179\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} s. d. \\ 91 0 \\ 130 6 \\ 119 0 \\ 100 6 \\ 85 6 \\ 120 0 \\ 94 0 \\ 122 0 \\ 0 \\ 132 6 \\ 124 0 \\ 132 6 \\ 124 0 \\ 132 6 \\ 124 0 \\ 132 6 \\ 100 6 \\ 75 0 \\ 88 0 \\ 138 0 \\ 137 6 \\ 99 6 \\ 104 6 \\ 77 0 \\ 131 6 \\ 158 6 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	5년 5년 5년 5년	$5\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $5\frac{1}{4}$ 7 $5\frac{1}{2}$ 7	61 61 61 8 61 8	$55 - 70 \\ 40 - 60 \\ 80 - 120$	$62 \ 650 \ 0100 \ 0$
$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 7 \end{array}$	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{4}$ $5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{4}$ $6\frac{1}{4} - 8\frac{1}{2}$ $6\frac{1}{4} - 8\frac{3}{4}$ $5\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{4}$	6 1 61 7흥 7호 6동	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 87 \ 6 \\ 91 \ 0 \\ 102 \ 6 \\ 85 \ 0 \\ 75 \ 0 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \end{array}$	5 ⁵ 87 5 ⁷ 8 5 ⁷ 8 5 ⁷ 8 5 ⁷ 8	$\begin{array}{c} 5\frac{1}{2} - 7\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} - 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\frac{5}{8} \\ 7 \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 6\frac{3}{8} \end{array}$	$55 - 90 \\ 60 - 95 \\ 75 - 120 \\ 85 - 130$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 72 & 6 \\ 77 & 6 \\ 97 & 6 \\ 107 & 6 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	7/800/4 m/4/5/80	$\begin{array}{r} 5 & -7\frac{1}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} & -7\frac{1}{4} \\ 5 & -7 \\ 4\frac{1}{2} & -6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	6 ¹ / ₈ 6 ¹ / ₄ 6 5 ¹ / ₂	$\begin{array}{c} 115 - 160 \\ 135 - 175 \\ 100 - 155 \\ 110 - 155 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 137 & 6 \\ 155 & 0 \\ 127 & 6 \\ 132 & 6 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \end{array}$	ත්යන්නේන මෙනේයෙක්	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	ମ ମ ମୁ ମୁ ଜ୍ଞାର ଭାର ଥି ଥି ଅ	$\begin{array}{c} 125 - 170 \\ 130 - 170 \\ 120 - 175 \\ 70 - 140 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 147 & 6 \\ 150 & 0 \\ 147 & 6 \\ 105 & 0 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 6\frac{1}{8} \\ 6\frac{1}{8} \\ 6\frac{1}{8} \\ 6\frac{1}{8} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 4\frac{3}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 - 7\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 - 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	6 ¹ / ₈ 6 ³ / ₉ 6 ³ / ₉ 6 ³ / ₉ 6 ¹ / ₄	$\begin{array}{c} 70 - 140 \\ 60 - 130 \\ 95 - 125 \\ 75 - 100 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 105 & 0 \\ 95 & 0 \\ 110 & 0 \\ 87 & 6 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{2}-7\\ 4\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{3}{4}\\ 4\frac{3}{4}-7\frac{1}{4}\\ 5-7\frac{3}{4}\\ 5-7\frac{3}{4}\end{array}$	534558 638 68	$\begin{array}{c} 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 8 \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 8 \end{array}$	61 63 63 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85 85	$\begin{array}{r} 95 - 110 \\ 115 - 135 \\ 100 - 140 \\ 50 - 90 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 102 & 6 \\ 125 & 0 \\ 120 & 0 \\ 70 & 0 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} 5 &7\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} & -7\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} & -8 \\ 5 &7\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	638 6112 634 638 638	$\begin{array}{c} 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 5\frac{3}{4} - 9 \\ 5\frac{1}{2} - 8\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6rac{1}{2} \\ 7 \\ 7rac{1}{2} \\ 6rac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 75 - 100 \\ 51 - 76 \\ 60 - 77 \\ 75 - 104 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 87 & 6 \\ 63 & 6 \\ 68 & 6 \\ 89 & 6 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} 5 & -7\frac{1}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} & -7\frac{1}{2} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} & -8 \\ 5\frac{1}{2} & -8 \end{array}$	6 ¹ / ₈ 6 ³ / ₈ 6 ⁵ / ₈ 6 ³ / ₄	$\begin{array}{c} 5\frac{3}{4} - 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 6 & -8\frac{3}{4} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} - 9\frac{1}{4} \\ 6 & -8\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	71/2001/2014	$\begin{array}{c} 80 - 120 \\ 124 - 150 \\ 105 - 133 \\ 153 - 187 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 100 & 0 \\ 137 & 0 \\ 119 & 0 \\ 170 & 0 \end{array}$
$5\frac{1}{2}-8$ 68\frac{3}{4} 5 $\frac{3}{4}-8\frac{3}{4}$ 58\frac{1}{2}	634 738 7143 643 643	$\begin{array}{c} 6\frac{1}{4} - 9 \\ 6\frac{3}{4} - 9\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{1}{2} - 9\frac{1}{4} \\ 5\frac{3}{4} - 8\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	758 81878 78178 7818 7818	$\begin{array}{c} 179 - 235 \\ 183 - 242 \\ 95 - 120 \\ 97 - 118 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 207 & 0 \\ 212 & 6 \\ 107 & 6 \\ 107 & 6 \end{array}$

g

		MEAN	TEM-					a contra	a ng sina	Ann	UAL	RAT	TE O	F M	ORTA	LITY	PEI	R 100)0.			-	-		
Number of Week.	WEEKS ENDING		Centigrade.	TOTAL OF 21 LARGE TOWNS.	LONDON.	PORTSMOUTH.	Norwich.	BRISTOL.	WOLVERHAMP- TON.	BIRMINGHAM.	LEICESTER.	NOTTINGHAM.	LIVERPOOL.	MANCHESTER.	SALFORD.	OLDHAM.	BRADFORD,	LEEDS.	SHEFFIELD.	HULL.	SUNDERLAND.	NEWCASTLE-ON- TYNE.	EDINBURGH.	GLASGOW.	DUBLIN.
	YEAR . (of 53 Weeks ending 3d Jan.	° 48•9	° 9•39	24	22	18	22	23	25	25	24	23	26	30	29	26	25	28	26	24	23	30	22	29	26
	1874.) March Q ^r (13 weeks)	39.6	4.22	26	23	18	26	25	26	25	25	22	27	34	31	31	26	27	25	25	27	29 27	24 23	32 31	33 25
	June " (13 weeks)		10.83 15.89	23 24	20 22	17 18	19 20	23 22	21 28	22 25	22 29	21 27	24 27	29 30	30 29	27 21	24 23	25 27	26 27	21 28	21 22	30	23 19	26	25 21
	Sept. ,, (13 weeks) Dec. ,, (14 weeks)	44.5	6.92	25	25	20	20	23	26	28	22	23	25	28	27	25	25	31	25	22	21	33	21	27	24
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	1873. Jan. 4 " 11 " 25 Feb. 1 " 25 Feb. 1 " 22 March 1 8 " 8 " 15 " 22 March 1 8 " 8 " 15 " 22 " 29	$\begin{array}{r} 45 \cdot 2 \\ 47 \cdot 9 \\ 46 \cdot 1 \\ 37 \cdot 4 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \\ 32 \cdot 9 \\ 36 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 36 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 38 \cdot 6 \\ 39 \cdot 1 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7\cdot33\\8\cdot83\\7\cdot83\\3\cdot00\\0\cdot72\\0\cdot50\\2\cdot22\\0\cdot78\\2\cdot22\\6\cdot28\\3\cdot66\\3\cdot95\\7\cdot39\end{array}$	23 23 21 22 24 28 28 28 28 30 28 28 26 27 26	19 19 18 19 21 24 25 26 28 25 23 24 24 24	$17 \\ 20 \\ 16 \\ 12 \\ 21 \\ 23 \\ 18 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 21 \\ 18 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 1$	$25 \\ 27 \\ 25 \\ 24 \\ 29 \\ 34 \\ 31 \\ 29 \\ 33 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ 24 \\ 22$	$\begin{array}{c} 20\\ 24\\ 20\\ 22\\ 18\\ 29\\ 26\\ 24\\ 29\\ 31\\ 26\\ 25\\ 26 \end{array}$	27 19 24 22 25 28 33 36 28 24 22 28	26 24 20 23 25 26 27 30 28 24 24 26	23 22 23 28 20 29 27 31 20 22 28 29 24	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 25\\ 18\\ 12\\ 26\\ 18\\ 23\\ 19\\ 21\\ 27\\ 25\\ 22\\ 30\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25\\ 24\\ 22\\ 26\\ 24\\ 28\\ 31\\ 28\\ 31\\ 31\\ 30\\ 26 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 32\\ 30\\ 28\\ 33\\ 37\\ 37\\ 39\\ 37\\ 36\\ 34\\ 41\\ 33\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28\\ 26\\ 21\\ 22\\ 31\\ 32\\ 30\\ 47\\ 37\\ 32\\ 34\\ 34 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 36\\ 26\\ 29\\ 25\\ 29\\ 32\\ 29\\ 34\\ 34\\ 34\\ 36\\ 25\\ \end{array}$	23 22 18 21 33 25 24 28 28 28 26 29 29 32	27 27 24 30 28 28 26 30 28 23 29 25	23 23 20 26 24 25 25 25 25 31 27 28 26 27	25 27 22 19 29 29 27 29 27 25 21 27 25	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 27 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 24 \\ 27 \\ 24 \\ 30 \\ 25 \\ 21 \\ 27 \\ 27 \\ 27 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 36 \\ 31 \\ 24 \\ 29 \\ 34 \\ 31 \\ 26 \\ 33 \\ 31 \\ 27 \\ 27 \\ 26 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 28\\ 24\\ 18\\ 20\\ 20\\ 26\\ 24\\ 30\\ 26\\ 25\\ 25\\ 21\\ 28\\ \end{array}$	28 28 25 26 29 35 42 35 37 32 37 33 33	$\begin{array}{c} 29\\ 27\\ 31\\ 26\\ 27\\ 43\\ 30\\ 41\\ 27\\ 50\\ 32\\ 34\\ 34\\ \end{array}$
$14 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 20 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ 23 \\ 24 \\ 25 \\ 26 \\$	April 5 " 12 " 26 May 3 " 0 " 10 " 26 May 3 " 17 " 24 " 31 June 7 " 14 " 21 " 28	$\begin{array}{c} 48.6\\ 41.7\\ 52.1\\ 42.5\\ 48.5\\ 48.5\\ 48.4\\ 50.1\\ 49.6\\ 53.4\\ 55.4\\ 55.4\\ 55.4\\ 56.8\\ 60.4\\ 62.0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9\cdot 22\\ 5\cdot 39\\ 11\cdot 17\\ 5\cdot 84\\ 9\cdot 16\\ 9\cdot 11\\ 10\cdot 06\\ 9\cdot 78\\ 11\cdot 89\\ 13\cdot 00\\ 13\cdot 78\\ 15\cdot 78\\ 16\cdot 67\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25\\ 25\\ 27\\ 22\\ 24\\ 23\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 21\\ 21\\ 20\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 22\\ 25\\ 19\\ 21\\ 20\\ 19\\ 18\\ 19\\ 17\\ 19\\ 18\\ 19\\ 18\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 18\\ 21\\ 21\\ 18\\ 20\\ 19\\ 19\\ 19\\ 13\\ 11\\ 15\\ 15\\ 13\\ 13\\ \end{array}$	$19 \\ 19 \\ 24 \\ 18 \\ 26 \\ 19 \\ 15 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 17 \\ 17 \\ 20 \\ 22$	$\begin{array}{c} 25\\ 24\\ 28\\ 24\\ 26\\ 20\\ 21\\ 24\\ 23\\ 23\\ 21\\ 19\\ 24\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 20\\ 21\\ 22\\ 23\\ 16\\ 14\\ 19\\ 30\\ 26\\ 19\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 20\\ 26\\ 23\\ 24\\ 25\\ 21\\ 22\\ 20\\ 20\\ 20\\ 19\\ 17\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 29\\ 26\\ 21\\ 21\\ 18\\ 21\\ 24\\ 18\\ 26\\ 21\\ 16\\ 19\\ \end{array}$	29 17 29 19 21 18 18 18 17 23 19 17 19 25	$\begin{array}{c} 26\\ 27\\ 27\\ 25\\ 23\\ 21\\ 21\\ 23\\ 24\\ 23\\ 22\\ 23\\ 23\\ \end{array}$	34 33 31 26 32 28 27 29 28 29 30 28 29 30 28 23	$\begin{array}{c} 40\\ 36\\ 38\\ 34\\ 24\\ 26\\ 30\\ 26\\ 30\\ 32\\ 22\\ 34\\ 23\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 28 \\ 35 \\ 31 \\ 31 \\ 26 \\ 20 \\ 18 \\ 27 \\ 26 \\ 26 \\ 15 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 24\\ 30\\ 26\\ 27\\ 27\\ 24\\ 25\\ 21\\ 23\\ 19\\ 29\\ 21\\ 22\\ \end{array}$	28 29 28 23 25 26 22 29 23 23 24 25 20	25 27 28 30 29 28 25 26 20 26 24 21 24	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 25\\ 22\\ 22\\ 22\\ 19\\ 23\\ 22\\ 18\\ 16\\ 18\\ 19\\ 20\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14\\ 27\\ 23\\ 20\\ 25\\ 20\\ 18\\ 21\\ 20\\ 25\\ 19\\ 20\\ 23\\ \end{array}$	26 27 33 26 30 29 28 30 25 24 25 25 25	22 25 23 18 25 23 20 23 24 25 23 23 23 23	30 30 32 28 32 32 32 32 32 30 31 32 30 27	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 22\\ 31\\ 25\\ 31\\ 25\\ 22\\ 24\\ 25\\ 19\\ 24\\ 25\\ \end{array}$
27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39	July 5 " 12 " 19 " 26 August 2 " 16 " 23 " 30 Sept. 6 " 13 " 20 " 27	$\begin{array}{c} 61^{\circ}6\\ 62^{\circ}6\\ 59^{\circ}4\\ 68^{\circ}8\\ 63^{\circ}7\\ 66^{\circ}0\\ 63^{\circ}5\\ 60^{\circ}0\\ 61^{\circ}9\\ 55^{\circ}0\\ 55^{\circ}0\\ 55^{\circ}4^{\circ}4\end{array}$	12.78	21 20 22 25 25 27 27 26 25 24 24 23 21	19 18 21 25 23 27 25 24 23 20 21 19 18	$\begin{array}{c} 13\\ 14\\ 15\\ 16\\ 18\\ 14\\ 14\\ 21\\ 26\\ 24\\ 19\\ 16\\ 19\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22\\ 19\\ 21\\ 21\\ 13\\ 12\\ 16\\ 20\\ 19\\ 27\\ 31\\ 25\\ 17\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 20 \\ 25 \\ 21 \\ 16 \\ 21 \\ 21 \\ 19 \\ 24 \\ 23 \\ 27 \\ 20 \end{array}$	27 18 22 28 24 24 28 35 31 27 37 31 28	22 16 20 22 23 23 28 28 28 30 33 30 27 29	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c} 20\\ 17\\ 20\\ 30\\ 27\\ 26\\ 31\\ 29\\ 29\\ 31\\ 34\\ 29\\ 26\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 23 \\ 25 \\ 28 \\ 30 \\ 30 \\ 35 \\ 34 \\ 28 \\ 28 \\ 24 \\ 23 \\ 24 \end{array}$	23 26 26 32 33 35 36 32 28 29 31 31 28	$\begin{array}{c} 27\\ 23\\ 27\\ 30\\ 29\\ 28\\ 35\\ 37\\ 26\\ 34\\ 28\\ 31\\ 21\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 21\\ 16\\ 20\\ 20\\ 28\\ 25\\ 17\\ 29\\ 22\\ 22\\ 20\\ 17\\ \end{array}$	21 18 22 23 24 18 28 25 24 24 29 20 20	22 19 22 26 29 33 30 30 28 30 31 27 26	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 21 \\ 23 \\ 23 \\ 30 \\ 34 \\ 31 \\ 27 \\ 26 \\ 30 \\ 31 \\ 28 \\ 25 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21 \\ 25 \\ 22 \\ 22 \\ 32 \\ 33 \\ 30 \\ 29 \\ 34 \\ 29 \\ 29 \\ 28 \\ 24 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c c} 16\\ 14\\ 16\\ 20\\ 17\\ 23\\ 26\\ 28\\ 20\\ 30\\ 28\\ 24\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 22 \\ 24 \\ 26 \\ 29 \\ 30 \\ 35 \\ 38 \\ 33 \\ 40 \\ 26 \\ 29 \\ 27 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	28 25 25 35 31 27 26 25 23 25 23 23 21	21 22 24 20 22 25
$\begin{array}{c} 40\\ 41\\ 42\\ 43\\ 44\\ 45\\ 46\\ 47\\ 48\\ 49\\ 50\\ 51\\ 52\\ 53\\ \end{array}$	", 15 ", 22 ", 29 Dec. 6 ", 13 ", 20	$ \begin{array}{c} 43 \cdot 3 \\ 48 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 3 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c} 21 \\ 22 \\ 24 \\ 26 \\ 27 \\ 26 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 26 \\ 32 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 25 \\ 2$	22 19 20 22 26 28 25 26 25 23 27 38 24 29		$\begin{array}{c} 15\\17\\20\\17\\23\\31\\22\\15\\24\\19\\15\\25\\16\\26\end{array}$	24	36 19 29 25 25	26 26 26 31 30		30 19 30 22 24 23 16 21 22 20 22 20 30 19	22 22 22 24 23 27 25 27 28 23 24 30 25 27	28 24 28 25 31 25 28 31 26 29 26 29 26 28 30		$\begin{array}{c} 17\\17\\18\\24\\30\\23\\26\\31\\23\\19\\26\\29\\29\\36\end{array}$	29 25 21 31 33 25 25 24 25 18 24 26 21 28	$\begin{array}{c c} 31 \\ 28 \\ 24 \\ 32 \\ 35 \\ 31 \\ 28 \\ 30 \\ 32 \\ 29 \\ 33 \\ 32 \\ 32 \\ 34 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 23\\ 23\\ 24\\ 22\\ 25\\ 29\\ 24\\ 26\\ 25\\ 27\\ 26\\ 28\\ 27\\ 23\\ \end{array}$	20 17	19 25 16 25 22	33 32 31 37	$\begin{array}{c c} 20\\ 20\\ 16\\ 22\\ 27\\ 30\\ 23\\ 21\\ 20\\ \end{array}$	25 27 28 26 27 30 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 28	17 24 21 22 22 22 22 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25

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TABLE 34.-Mean Temperature at the Royal Observatory Greenwich, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 Persons living in Twenty-one Large Towns of the United Kingdom, in each Week of 1873.

ct Num-	Towns.	ESTIMATED Po- PULATION in the middle of the Year 1873.*	REGI during	STERED the Year 873.	1,000 1	UAL RA iving dur Year 1873	ing the	DISTRICTS and SUB-DISTRICTS,
District ber.		ESTIM PULA the n the Y	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Deaths from 7 Zymotic Diseases	taken as approximately representing the several Towns.
	TOTAL OF 50 TOWNS - 11.—SOUTH EASTERN COS.	2,626,363	96,317	59,803	36.7	22•8	3.2	{Total of the under-mentioned Districts and Sub-districts.
45 49 63 67 76 88 96 118	Rochester and ChathamPMaidstoneDoverMHastingsBrightonGosportSouthampton-MReadingIIISOUTHMIDLANDCos.	$\begin{array}{c} 60,941\\ 26,970\\ 36,134\\ 33,483\\ 93,041\\ 22,642\\ 49,166\\ 35,296 \end{array}$	1812 849 1088 878 2780 782 1543 1363	$1178 \\ 483 \\ 560 \\ 627 \\ 1743 \\ 476 \\ 999 \\ 667$	$\begin{array}{c} 29 \cdot 7 \\ 31 \cdot 5 \\ 30 \cdot 1 \\ 26 \cdot 2 \\ 29 \cdot 9 \\ 34 \cdot 5 \\ 31 \cdot 4 \\ 38 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 19 \cdot 3 \\ 17 \cdot 9 \\ 15 \cdot 5 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 18 \cdot 7 \\ 21 \cdot 0 \\ 20 \cdot 3 \\ 18 \cdot 9 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1.4 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.6 \\ 1.7 \\ 2.7 \\ 2.2 \\ 1.8 \\ \end{array} $	Entire District of Medway. West and East Sub-districts. Entire District. [Sub-district All Saints and St.Mary-in-the-Cast Entire District. Entire District of Alverstoke. Entire District. Entire District. Entire District.
149	Oxford M -	40,387	1293	878	32.0	21.7	2.6	{Entire District, and St. Clemen
159 178	Northampton - M ⁺ - Cambridge M - IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.	49,873 30,984	1956 999	1009 582	39·2 32·2	20·2 18·8	3·2 2·0	Sub-district of Headington. St. Giles & All Saints Sub-districts Entire District.
195 213 219	Colchester M - Ipswich M - Yarmouth M† - V.—SOUTH WESTERN Cos.	26,950 44,041 45,494	860 1524 1449	505 953 1026	$31.9 \\ 34.6 \\ 31.9$	18·7 21·6 22·6	2•5 2•2 3•8	Entire District. Entire District. {Entire District and Gorleston Sub-district of Mutford.
272 277 278 279 317	Exeter - · · M - Plymouth · · M - East Stonehouse · · · · · Devonport · · M · Bath · · · M · VI.—WEST MIDLAND Cos.	34,860 70,319 14,640 49,229 54,520	$1051 \\ 2092 \\ 590 \\ 1552 \\ 1413$	891 1346 295 914 1253	30°1 29°8 40°3 31°5 25°9	25.6 19.1 20.2 18.6 23.0	$3^{\cdot}4$ 2^{\cdot}1 2^{\cdot}7 2^{\cdot}6 2^{\cdot}4	Entire District. Entire District. Entire District. Entire District of Stoke Damerel Stathwick, Abbey, Lyncombe, Wa
335 352	Cheltenham P+- Shrewsbury M+-	42,442 27,594	1082 801	719 528	25·5 29·0	16.9	2.0	cot, and Lansdown Sub-district Cheltenham Sub-district.
364	Stoke-upon-Trent - P -	151,340	6657	3527	44.0	19·1 23·3	1.6	Entire District. { Entire Dis. of Stoke-on-Trent and Tu
373 375 380 393	Walsall M ⁺ - Dudley M ⁺ - Worcester M - Coventry M - VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COS.	51,180 43,529 32,751 39,776	2254 2160 987 1533	1140 1149 672 932	44.0 49.6 30.1 38.5	23°3 22°3 26°4 20°5 23°4	3.1 $4.7 6.0 2.0 3.7$	stall, Burslem Sub-ds. of Wolstanto Bloxwich & Walsall Sub-districts Dudley Sub-district. Entire District. Entire District.
	Lincoln M ⁺ - Derby M - VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COS.	32,448 65,198	1249 2522	761 1380	38·5 38·7	23·5 21·2	3·9 2·1	Home Sub-district. Entire District.
45	Stockport M ⁺ -	58,885	2181	1520	37.0	25.8	3.6	{Heaton Norris, and Stockport 1s and 2d Sub-districts.
	Macclesfield M ⁺ -	33,484	1119	885	33.4	26.4	1.8	(East and West Macclesfield and
52 54	Chester M† - Birkenhead P -	47,278 68,117	1418 2668	936 1400	30.0	19.8	1.7	{ Sutton Sub-districts. Castle and Cathedral Sub-distric
59	Wigan M† -	39,444	1857	1113	39·2 47·1	20.6	3·1 6·4	Birkenhead and Tranmere Sub-district Wigan Sub-district.
	Bolton M† -	83,290	3215	2121	38.6	25*5	5.0	Little, Eastern, and Wester Bolton Sub-districts.
22.20	Bury P†-	45,794	1726	1176	37.7	25.7	4.4	South and North Bury, and Elto. Sub-districts.
10.000 Million	Ashton-under-Lyne - M ⁺ - Rochdale M ⁺ -	30,909	1194	887	38.6	28.7	3.1	Ashton Town Sub-district
2.0.0		49,770	1775	1108	35.7	22.3	2.3	{Castleton nearer, Spotland nearer and Wardleworth Sub-districts
76	Blackburn M ⁺ - Preston M ⁺ - IX.—YORKSHIRE.	79,674 85,986	3227 3558	2400 3019	40·5 41·4	30·1 35·1	8·0 8·4	Blackburn Sub-district. Preston Sub-district.
	Huddersfield - M ⁺ - Halifax M ⁺ -	77,071 82,718	2850 2851	1678 1689	37·0 34·5	21.8	3.1	Huddersfield Sub-district. Halifax Sub-district.
	York M [†] - X.—Northern Counties.	57,269	1846	1157	32.2	20.2		Bootham, Micklegate, and Walm gate Sub-districts.
	South Shields M - Gateshead M -		3772	1991	44.8	23.7	5.2	Entire District.
54 <u>/</u> 59 (Carlisle M - Carlisle M Carlisle M +	41,921	2391 1607 1138	1490 985 842	45·9 38·3 33·1	28.6 23.5 24.5	8·0 4·3 3·9	Gateshead Sub-district. NorthShields and Tynemouth Sub-dist St. Cuthbert & St. Mary Sub-dists.
	Newport (Monmouth) M ⁺ -	31,168	1104	CEA	07.1			TANK AL SAME OF ALSO ALSO ALSO
83 (Cardiff M+ -	69,898	2535	654 1363	35·4 36·3	21·0 19·5	3·2 2·6	Newport Sub-district. Cardiff Sub-district.
	Merthyr Tydfil P -		4093		42.2	26.0	4.5	Lower and Upper Merthyr Tydfil, and Aberdare Sub-districts.
38 8	Swansea M -	71,032	3073	1674	43.3	23.6	4.0	Swansea and Llangafelach, and Llansamlet (Neath) Sub-dists.

Note.—The letter M or P affixed to the name of each Town denotes whether the limits, which the District or Sub-districts in the last column approximately represent, are Municipal or Parliamentary. * The figures in this column are the numbers enumerated at the Census in April 1871, raised to the middle of 1873 by the addition of 21 times the annual rate of increase which prevailed between 1861 and 1871. A decrease of population between 1861 and 1871 was shown in Gosport, Devonport, Dudley, Coventry, Macclesfield, and Ashton-under-Lyne; in these instances the enumerated population has been propor-tionally depressed on the same principle. The rates of mortality for these towns have been corrected by the exclusion of a proportional number of deaths occurring in County addition of a proportion of the deaths in Union Workhouses in cases where a portion of the Union only is embraced by the area taken, or 2

TABLE 35 .- Population ; Births and Deaths ; and Rates of Mortality, during the Year 1873 in Fifty large Town Districts.

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TABLE 36 .- Population; Persons to an Acre; Births and Deaths; Annual Birth and Death Rates; Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in the Year 1873, in LONDON and TWENTY other LARGE TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

С

L'ALIST AND					Ar	NNUAL]	RATE P	er 1000	living.	, sniro,	MEAN	RAIN-
CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	ESTI- MATED POPU- LATION in the middle of the Year 1873.*	PER sons to an Acre, mid. 1873.	BIRTHS in 53 Weeks ending 3rd Jan. 1874.	DEATHS in 53 Weeks ending 3rd Jan. 1874.	BIRTHS in 53 Weeks ending 3rd Jan.			DEATHS or 53 We		65 La 2	TEMPE- BATURE in 53 Weeks ending 3rd Jan. 1874.	FALL in inches in 52 Weeks ending 3rd Jan. 1874.
	10/0,**		1 128	17-122 47-233	1874.	1º69.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1 21 22	
TOTAL of 21 Towns) in the UNITED KINGDOM	7,507,575	36.1	282,569	186,094	37.1	26.2	25.8	26.9	24.3	(53 weeks) 24·4	47.9	26.93
Tourses	3,356,073	44.5	121,100	76,634	35.2	24'6	24.0	24.6	21.4	22.5	48.9	23.76
LONDON PORTSMOUTH	118,280	26.4	4,101	2,194	31.4	22.3	22.1	19.3	22.9	18.4	49.2	-
NORWICH	81,677	10.9	2,728	1,787	32.9	21.2	27.7	25.9	26.3	21.5	47.4	20.47
BRISTOL	189,648	42.6	7,061	4,445	36.7	23.1	28.4	23.2	22.0	23.1	-	-
WOLVERHAMPTON -	70,084	20.6	2,821	1,788	39.6	26.1	23.5	28.0	25.9	25.1	47.9	26.90
BIRMINGHAM	355,540	42'3	14,515	9,004	40.2	23.1	23.0	24.9	23.0	24.9	48.2	29.29
LEICESTER	102,694	32.1	4,539	2,545	43*6	26.2	27.9	26.8	26.8	* 24.4	-	
NOTTINGHAM	89,557	44.9	3,271	2,107	36.0	24.2	24.9	26.0	25.3	- 23.2	47.5	20.85
LIVERPOOL	505,274	97.0	19,106	13,301	37.2	30.4	32.9	35.1	27.1	25.9	48.1	21.41
MANCHESTER*	354,057	82.5	14,037	10,835	39.0	30.7	29.8	31.2	28.6	- 30.1		
MANUILLUIL	130,468	25.2	5,691	3,884	42.9	26.4	25.8	30.4	25.8	29.3	47.6	32.24
SALFORD	85,141	18.2	3,538	2,235	40.9	25.7	27.0	21.9	31.1	25.8	10 - Marine	35.11
OLDHAM	156,609	24.1	6,362	3,921	40.0	25.6	27.5	25.5	26.3	- 24.7	48.4	22.44
BRADFORD	272,619	12.6	11,524	7,643	41.6	26.6	28.7	26.4	27.9	27.6	47.9	21.89
LEEDS	254,352	12.9	10,991	6,654	42.5	28.7	26.5	28*3	26.0	- 25.8	48.0	22.21
SHEFFIELD HULL	128,125	35.2	5,153	3,101	39'7	27.4	23.8	23.2	26.1	23.9	47 • 1	-
	CALL STATISTICS	S. S. a. St.	O ALLAN	In Call Barris Contraction	44.5	22.9	20.9	36.5	26.5	22.8	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	_
SUNDERLAND	102,450	31.0	4,632	2,371 4,059	41.9	27.2	25.4	32.2	26.3	- 30.1	<u><u>s</u></u>	1.30 _ 6 1
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	133,246	24.8	5,652	4,059	32.7	27.6	23.7	26.9	26.5	22.0	_	
EDINBURGH	208,553	47.1	6,918	4,039	39.1	34.0	29.6	32.9	28.4	29.1	46.2	45.15
GLASGOW	498,462	98.5	19,798	8,216	28.3	24.7	24.9	26.2	28.5	25.7	48.9	127 - 12
DUBLIN	314,666	31.3	9,031	0,210	200				-	1 40 -	1	

NOTE .- The deaths in Manchester and Bristol include paupers belonging to those cities who died in Workhouses situated outside the

* The figures in this column, excepting those for Dublin, are the numbers enumerated at the Census in April 1871, raised to the middle of 1873 by the addition of 21 times the annual rate of increase which prevailed between 1861 and 1871. The population of Dublin is taken as stationary at the number enumerated in 1871.

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TABLE 37.-LONDON.-Deaths in Public Institutions in the 52 or 53 Weeks of each of the Thirteen Years 1861-73.*

	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU- TIONS	10276	11313	(53 weeks) 11112	12731	12116	13054	and the second second second	(53 weeks) 12326	12298	12300	14665	12029	(73 weeks) 13101
IN WORKHOUSES PRISONS MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS - GENERAL HOSPITALS HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES - LYING-IN HOSPITALS - { Women - Children - MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS -	5757 46 251 3234 335 38 58 223	6401 53 307 3167 690 35 40 236	6187 64 289 3169 827 11 37 203	7055 125 315 3558 982 24 48 215	6715 99 278 3354 1002 26 42 176	7088 95 195 3813 1167 22 50 146 96	6829 90 147 3291 929 31 51 177 100	6789 75 176 3714 933 15 46 163 79	7068 83 165 3480 849 13 41 170 93	6833 78 86 8614 981 31 40 200 102	6675 76 81 3796 3320 16 37 218 99	6177 57 93 3863 1128 16 60 195 94	7416 62 66 4148 584 29 56 207 128
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR FOREIGNERS	58 276	74 310	61 264	82 327	71 353	382	357	336	336	335	347	346	405

* This Table is compiled from the Weekly Returns made by the Registrars of London, and relates to the 52 or 53 weeks of each year. The figures for 1873 will not agree with those given on page 100, which relate to the correct year instead of the 53 weeks; moreover, the same Institutions are not in all cases included in each list.

TABLE 38.—LONDO)	N.— Annua l in Five (Rate of N ROUPS of M	Iortality in ETROPOLITAN	each of the N DISTRICTS.	34 Years 1	840-1873,
	LONDON.	WEST DISTRICTS.	NORTH DISTRICTS.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	EAST DISTRICTS.	SOUTH DISTRICTS.
Area in Square Miles .	122.0	16.8	21.0	3.2	9.3.	71.4
Decennial Increase of Po-} pulation per Cent.,1861-71}	16.1	22.5	21.6 {	-12·8 (decrease).	} 11.9	25.2
Enumerated Population, }	3,254,260	561,359	751,729	334,369	639,111	967,692
Density: Persons 1841 to an Acre	25 42	27 52	28 56	$\begin{array}{c} 172\\150\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 66\\107\end{array}$	11 21
YEARS.	ME	AN RATE O	F MORTALI	FY PER 1000) IN 34 YEA	.RS.
1840-1873	24.2	22.6	22.8	25•2	26.0	24.5
	2183 (2.20-1)	12 11	MEANS OF	10 YEARS.	-100-5-5-5-	and the second
1840-9 1850-9 1860-9	25·2 23·6 - 24·3	$23 \cdot 5$ $22 \cdot 3$ $22 \cdot 6$	$23 \cdot 1$ $22 \cdot 1$ $23 \cdot 4$	$25.1 \\ 24.2 \\ 26.5$	26.6 24.9 26.8	$26.6 \\ 24.4 \\ 23.2$
			MEANS OF	5 YEARS.	242-1	and a
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$24 \cdot 4 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 5$	$23.3 \\ 23.7 \\ 22.8 \\ 21.9 \\ 22.8 \\ 22.3 $	$23 \cdot 1 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 9$	$24.6 \\ 25.6 \\ 24.3 \\ 24.1 \\ 26.4 \\ 26.5$	$ \begin{array}{r} 25 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 7 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 27 \cdot 6 \end{array} $	$24 \cdot 9 \\ 28 \cdot 2 \\ 25 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 3 \\ 23 \cdot 2$
The street The last		ANNUAL	RATE OF N	IORTALITY	PER 1000.	energia -
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$25.0 \\ 24.0 \\ 23.5 \\ 24.7 \\ 25.0 $	$24.1 \\ 22.4 \\ 22.6 \\ 23.3 \\ 23.9$	$23.9 \\ 22.4 \\ 22.6 \\ 23.1 \\ 23.3$	$24.5 \\ 25.0 \\ 23.6 \\ 25.3 \\ 24.4$	$ \begin{array}{r} 25.7 \\ 25.1 \\ 24.4 \\ 26.4 \\ 25.9 \\ \end{array} $	$25.9 \\ 24.4 \\ 23.9 \\ 24.8 \\ 25.6$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	23·2 23·3 27·0 25·8 30·1	$22.5 \\ 21.6 \\ 24.5 \\ 23.6 \\ 26.1$	$21.0 \\ 21.9 \\ 25.4 \\ 23.4 \\ 23.7$	$24.0 \\ 22.9 \\ 27.9 \\ 25.3 \\ 27.9 $	$24.6 \\ 24.1 \\ 29.4 \\ 28.7 \\ 31.8$	$23.8 \\ 24.6 \\ 27.7 \\ 27.2 \\ 37.6$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$21.0 \\ 23.4 \\ 22.6 \\ 24.4 \\ 29.4$	19.6 22.0 21.5 22.3 • 28.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.8 \\ 22.2 \\ 21.2 \\ 22.4 \\ 24.4 \end{array} $	$21.1 \\ 24.1 \\ 23.9 \\ 25.1 \\ 27.4$	$21.7 \\ 24.3 \\ 23.3 \\ 26.5 \\ 30.0$	$21^{\cdot}9 \\ 24^{\cdot}0 \\ 23^{\cdot}0 \\ 25^{\cdot}3 \\ 34^{\cdot}8$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$24.3 \\ 22.1 \\ 22.4 \\ 23.9 \\ 22.7$	$23.0 \\ 21.5 \\ 21.2 \\ 22.4 \\ 21.4$	23·3 21·1 21·5 22·9 21·7	$25.1 \\ 23.0 \\ 23.8 \\ 24.5 \\ 24.1 $	$25 \cdot 5$ $23 \cdot 3$ $24 \cdot 6$ $25 \cdot 8$ $24 \cdot 0$	$24.6 \\ 21.8 \\ 21.5 \\ 24.0 \\ 22.6$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 5 \\ 23 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 6 \\ 24 \cdot 5 \\ 26 \cdot 5 \end{array} $	$22 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 24 \cdot 6$	$21 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 8 \\ 25 \cdot 4$	$23:3 \\ 25:4 \\ 26:3 \\ 27:1 \\ 30:0$	$ \begin{array}{r} 24 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 0 \\ 26 \cdot 0 \\ 26 \cdot 5 \\ 29 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	22°1 22°8 22°7 23°3 25°4
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 24^{\circ}6 \\ 26^{\circ}5 \\ 23^{\circ}0 \\ 23^{\circ}6 \\ 24^{\circ}6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 7 \\ 22 \cdot 6 \\ 21 \cdot 8 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	$24^{\circ}5 \\ 25^{\circ}3 \\ 23^{\circ}1 \\ 22^{\circ}9 \\ 23^{\circ}5$	$\begin{array}{c} 27.5 \\ 27.5 \\ 25.1 \\ 25.6 \\ 26.8 \end{array}$	$26^{\circ}4 \\ 34^{\circ}0 \\ 24^{\circ}2 \\ 25^{\circ}6 \\ 28^{\circ}0$	$23^{\circ}2 \\ 24^{\circ}1 \\ 22^{\circ}0 \\ 22^{\circ}9 \\ 23^{\circ}9$
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$24.1 \\ 24.6 \\ 21.5 \\ 22.5$	23.8 22.4 19.6 20.5	23.6 25.6 21.2 21.2	$26^{\cdot 1} \\ 25^{\cdot 0} \\ 23^{\cdot 6} \\ 25^{\cdot 1}$	$25.1 \\ 26.1 \\ 23.6 \\ 25.2$	23.5 24.0 20.9 22.1
Average Number living to One Death annually (1840-73)	41	44	44	40	39	41

		-		LONDON.	WEST DISTRICTS.	NORTH DISTRICTS.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	EAST DISTRICTS.	SOUTH DISTRICTS
Area in Squ	are I	Ailes	1.	122.0	16.8	21.0	3.2	9*3.	71.4
Decennial I pulation per	Cent	.,1861	-715	16.1	22.2	21.6 {	-12.8 (decrease).	} 11.9	25.2
Enumerate 1871	•	•	.5	3,254,260	561,359	751,729	334,369	639,111	967,692
Density : to an Acro	Perso		1841 1871	$\begin{array}{c} 25\\ 42 \end{array}$	27 52	28 56	172 150	66 107	11 21
YE	ARS.			MEA	AN RATE OI	F MORTALII	Y PER 1000	IN 34 YEA	RS.
1840-1873	• •		it is a	24.2	22.6	22.8	25•2	26.0	24.5
						MEANS OF	10 YEARS.		· ·
1840-9 1850-9 1860-9	:	:	••••	25·2 23·6 - 24·3	23.5 22.3 22.6	23.1 22.1 23.4	$25.1 \\ 24.2 \\ 26.5$	26.6 24.9 26.8	$26 \cdot 6$ $24 \cdot 4$ $23 \cdot 2$
				and an and a		MEANS OF	5 YEARS.		
$1840-4 \\ 1845-9 \\ 1850-4 \\ 1855-9 \\ 1860-4 \\ 1865-9 \\$		•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••		$24 \cdot 4 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 2 \\ 23 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \\ 24 \cdot 5$	23·3 23·7 22·8 21·9 22·8 22·3	$23 \cdot 1 23 \cdot 1 22 \cdot 0 22 \cdot 1 22 \cdot 9 23 \cdot 9 23 \cdot 9 \\ $	$24.6 \\ 25.6 \\ 24.3 \\ 24.1 \\ 26.4 \\ 26.5 $	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \cdot 5 \\ 27 \cdot 7 \\ 25 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 25 \cdot 9 \\ 27 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$24.9 \\ 28.2 \\ 25.8 \\ 22.9 \\ 23.3 \\ 23.2$
					ANNUAL	RATE OF M	ORTALITY	PER 1000.	an Las
1840 1841 1842 1843 1844	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	• • • • • •		$25.0 \\ 24.0 \\ 23.5 \\ 24.7 \\ 25.0$	$24.1 \\ 22.4 \\ 22.6 \\ 23.3 \\ 23.9$	23·9 22·4 22·6 23·1 23·3	$24.5 \\ 25.0 \\ 23.6 \\ 25.3 \\ 24.4$	$25.7 \\ 25.1 \\ 24.4 \\ 26.4 \\ 25.9 $	$25 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 4 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ 24 \cdot 8 \\ 25 \cdot 6$
1845 1846 1847 1848 1849		•••••		23·2 23·3 27·0 25·8 30·1	$22^{\circ}5 \\ 21^{\circ}6 \\ 24^{\circ}5 \\ 23^{\circ}6 \\ 26^{\circ}1$	$21.0 \\ 21.9 \\ 25.4 \\ 23.4 \\ 23.7$	$\begin{array}{c} 24.0\\ 22.9\\ 27.9\\ 25.3\\ 27.9\end{array}$	$24.6 \\ 24.1 \\ 29.4 \\ 28.7 \\ 31.8$	$23 \cdot 8 \\ 24 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 7 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 37 \cdot 6$
1850 1851 1852 1853 1854	a.	•		$21.0 \\ 23.4 \\ 22.6 \\ 24.4 \\ 29.4$	19.6 22.0 21.5 22.3 28.5	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.8 \\ 22.2 \\ 21.2 \\ 22.4 \\ 24.4 \\ \end{array} $	$21.1 \\ 24.1 \\ 23.9 \\ 25.1 \\ 27.4$	21.7 24.3 23.3 26.5 30.0	$21^{\cdot}9 \\ 24^{\cdot}0 \\ 23^{\cdot}0 \\ 25^{\cdot}3 \\ 34^{\cdot}8$
1855 1856 1857 1858 1859	:	· · · · · ·	••••••	$24.3 \\ 22.1 \\ 22.4 \\ 23.9 \\ 22.7$	$23.0 \\ 21.5 \\ 21.2 \\ 22.4 \\ 21.4$	$23 \cdot 3 \\ 21 \cdot 1 \\ 21 \cdot 5 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 21 \cdot 7$	$25.1 \\ 23.0 \\ 23.8 \\ 24.5 \\ 24.1 $	$25 \cdot 5$ $23 \cdot 3$ $24 \cdot 6$ $25 \cdot 8$ $24 \cdot 0$	$24.6 \\ 21.8 \\ 21.5 \\ 24.0 \\ 22.6$
$1860 \\ 1861 \\ 1862 \\ 1863 \\ 1864$:	: : :	····	22.523.223.624.526.5	$22 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 0 \\ 24 \cdot 6$	$21 \cdot 2 \\ 22 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 23 \cdot 8 \\ 25 \cdot 4$	$23 \cdot 3 \\ 25 \cdot 4 \\ 26 \cdot 3 \\ 27 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 0$	$24^{\cdot}1 \\ 24^{\cdot}0 \\ 26^{\cdot}0 \\ 26^{\cdot}5 \\ 29^{\cdot}0$	$22.1 \\ 22.8 \\ 22.7 \\ 23.3 \\ 25.4$
1865 1866 1867 1868 1869			•	$\begin{array}{c} 24.6 \\ 26.5 \\ 23.0 \\ 23.6 \\ 24.6 \end{array}$	$22.7 \\ 22.6 \\ 21.8 \\ 22.3 \\ 22.2 $	24·5 25·3 23·1 22·9 23·5	27.527.525.125.626.8	26.434.024.225.628.0	$23 \cdot 2 \\ 24 \cdot 1 \\ 22 \cdot 0 \\ 22 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 9 \\ 23 \cdot 9$
1870 1871 1872 1873	:	•	•	$24.1 \\ 24.6 \\ 21.5 \\ 22.5$	23.8 22.4 19.6 20.5	23.6 25.6 21.2 21.2	$26^{\circ}1 \\ 25^{\circ}0 \\ 23^{\circ}6 \\ 25^{\circ}1$	$25.1 \\ 26.1 \\ 23.6 \\ 25.2$	23.524.020.922.1
verage Nur to One Dea	mber th ar	livin	lg }	41	44	44	40	39	41

NOTE.—The populations upon which these rates of mortality have been calculated are deduced from the numbers enumerated at the four Censuses of 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871. The deaths used are those registered

in the complete years: Certain alterations affecting the West and Central groups of districts were made in the year 1868, but corrections have not been made in the results given in this Table for years prior to 1861.

ci

$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1873.	E OF 187	Y AVERAG	WEEKLY			Amount al Move- e Air as binson's r.*	Fall	Dryness	Mean	Total	and man to
1840 47156 Q. 0. 18.3 mles. weekly. 1841. 1841. perature. phere. Inches. 1842 46242 496 46 22.6 0 0 0 0 in. 1843 49477 49.4 377 24.6 0 0 0 0 0 in. 1845 48318 47.6 4.4 22.4 0 0 0 0 in. in. 1845 48318 47.6 4.4 22.4 1446 48.9 18.5 5.4 23.9 in. in. in. in. in. 1446 48.9 18.55 5.4 23.4 <td>of Ra</td> <td>of</td> <td>daily Range</td> <td>Tem-</td> <td>of</td> <td>1873</td> <td>Hour orizon t of vn by mome</td> <td>of Rain in Inches.</td> <td></td> <td>State State</td> <td>A STREET</td> <td>YEARS.</td>	of Ra	of	daily Range	Tem-	of	1873	Hour orizon t of vn by mome	of Rain in Inches.		State State	A STREET	YEARS.
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	re. Inche		A DESCRIPTION OF A	a share	weekly.	1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	miles.		0	The second s		is some the second
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$			1	-			-	33.3	5.0	and the second se		K1.20007.000000
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	and the second	Constant - Constant					-	22.6	4.6	49.6	46242	1842
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	in.	0	0	0		A COMPANY	-	24.6	3.2	49.4	49477	E THE CONSIGNORS
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	THE REPORT	- 1	1		ST AND	A STATE	-	24.9	4.9	48.6	51109	1844
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$					10-10	Same Arres	- int _ our	22.4	4.4	47.6	48318	1845
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$								Saluta Saluta	Charles Brites	51.3	49450	1846
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	in the hard			1.1		The second second		and the second	1917年1月17月1日1	and the second second	and the second	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$				10.0	140	Van		EL STATISTICS	Sale Contraction and and	ELISIONE FREE L	AND ANY DESCRIPTION	Contract of the second
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	23.4	5.4	18.2	48.9	1446	I ear -	CHARLES STATES	1477年4月1月1日日	E CALENDARY CONTRACTOR	AND COMPANY		N. FRITTING
$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	a designed			C 22	1-15-1-1	1. 102. 12.	NET CREET		A CALL CARDING		the second	Prost of the second
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		and the				1 - Carlos and	CARLES STORES	17 P = 21 10 13	1175 TO 180 - 51	The West Distance		PLAN TO REAL PLAN
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	2 M P Salara	C. C. D. N.					CARGO CARGO CARGO	10 1 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	101 Carlos 100 Carlos 10	CLORE STORES		A Contraction of the
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5.7	2+0	11.1	39.4	} 1463	First	11	34.2	7.4	50.6		PLACE NO. STREET
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		00	111	00 1	5 1100	Quarter	9	29.0	6.2	47 • 7	60069	1853
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$						E	10	18.7	4.7	48.9	73697	1854
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	27 20,703	N. South					10	21.1	4.5	47.1	61942	1855
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	27 State and				, -	Second	PARTY IN SUCCESS		S. Statistics	49.0	57274	1856
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	4.7	6.9	19.5	51.8	} 1280	Quarter	The second second second second	The second second	A CONTRACTOR		Contraction of the second	C. E. S. Martine
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$								STATES STATES	0.2020.00	NO2 CONTROLL	Sector Sector Sector	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	- Pakens						Contraction of the second second		Contraction of the second		1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$									The second	The state	P.S.C. AND	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	7.0	7.5	20*7	60*3	} 1411	Third				12 () SEO (SEO)	A CONTRACTOR OF A	A STREET
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1.0	10	201	000	,	Quarter	10	20.8	5.0	and the second second		
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	and the second second			4			10	A PROPERTY AND	4.7	South Maria	STERNING THE	
1865 73531 50'3 6'2 29'0 9 Fourth Quarter 1634 44'2 12'7 3'5 5''5 1866 80453 49'8 5'6 30'7 11 11 1634 44'2 12'7 3'5 5''5 1867 70924 48'6 5'6 28'6 12 12'' 12'' 12'' 12'' 1868 73798 51'6 6''8 25''3 12'' 12'' 12'' 12'' 1869 78082 49'5 5''7 24''0 12'' 12'' 12'' 12'' 1870 77634 48'7 6''7 18'5 11'' 10''' 10''''' 10''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	and a strate					1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1	10	20.0	6.0	50'3	71060	A REAL PROPERTY AND
1865 73531 50'3 6'2 29'0 9 Quarter 44'2 12'7 3'5 5''5 1866 80453 49'8 5'6 30'7 11 11 11'' 12'' 12'' 3''5 5''5 1866 80453 49'8 5'6 30'7 11 11'' 11'' 12'' 12'' 3''5 5''5 1867 70924 48'6 5'6 28'6 12'' 12'' 12'' 12''' 12''' 12''' 12''' 12''' 12''' 12''' 12''' 12''' 12''' 12''' 12''' 12'''' 12'''' 12'''' 12'''' 12'''' 12'''' 12'''' 12''''' 12''''''''' 12''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''''	and the state		1.4	a la sere	1	Fourth	9	16.7	7.0	48.5	78238	1864
1866 80453 49.8 5.6 30.7 11 1867 70924 48.6 5.6 28.6 12 1868 73798 51.6 6.8 25.3 12 1869 78082 49.5 5.7 24.0 12 1870 77634 48.7 6.7 18.5 11	5^5	3.2	12.7	44.2	} 1634		9	29.0	6.2	50'3	73531	1865
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	and a state							TRACE OF T			Same material	
1868 73798 51.6 6.8 25.3 12 1869 78082 49.5 5'7 24.0 12 1870 77634 48.7 6'7 18.5 11	- And And	1	1000			-		State and the second second	CONSIGNATION DE LA CONSIGNATION DE	The state of the		Contraction of the second second
1869 78082 49.5 5.7 24.0 12 1870 77634 48.7 6.7 18.5 11			11	(Land		C. C. C. C.	California Contractor and	Martin Carlo Carlo	(19.000 State)	A PARA PERSON		
1870 77634 48.7 6.7 18.5 11	•					President I		CONTRACTOR OF THE			The second state of the se	Carls Decession 21
								State of the second				
1871 80430 48.7 6.0 22.5 10							CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF THE	Construction of the last			THE REPORT OF THE REPORT OF	
	- Asterno						10	22.5	6.0	48.7	80430	1871
1872 71,355 50.7 5.5 30.0 12	-	1	-	1993	1 12 1	A STONAL	12	30.0	5.5	STRUCTURE 19	ACCOUNTS ADDITION TO A	
1873 75,459 48.9 5.4 23.4 12						- maintenant	12	23.4	5'4	48.9	75,459	1873

* For the years 1849-59 the results are only approximative, having been reduced to Robinson's Anemometer from obser-vations made with Whewell's. † By Robinson's Anemometer.

TABLE 39.-LONDON.-Births, Deaths, and Rate of Mortality in the Thirteen Years 1861 to 1873.

YE	ARS.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
BIRTHS		97064	97 850	102119	102625	106803	108665	112691	113937	112332	113902	112617	118440	119015
DEATHS		65251	67371	71060	78238	73531	80453	70924	73798	78082	77634	80430	71355	75459
	of BIRTHS) DEATHS - }	31813	30479	31059	24387	33272	28212	41767	40139	34250	.36268	32187	47085	43556
Births -	{ Males - Females -	49335 47729	49382 48468	52277 49842	52383 50242	54051 52752	55249 53416	57608 55083	57810 56127	57039 55293	58117 55785	57032 55585	60453 57987	60513 58502
DEATHS	Males -	33105	34288	36354	39551	37578	41092	3637 8	87753	39862	39853	40634	36592	38366
ANNUAL M per 1000	(Females -	32146 	33083 23*6	34706 24·5	38687 26.5	35953 24·6	39361 26.5	34546 23`0	36045 _23`6	38220 24.6	37781 24·1	39796 	34763 21.5	37093

TABLE 40.-LONDON.-Deaths and Meteorology in the Thirty-four Years 1840-73.

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TABLE 41.---Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

in the Year 1873. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

	the		Baron	neter.		Т	'hermo	meter.			Me Tempe		-
NAMES of STATIONS.	Elevation in feet above Sea Level.	Latitude.	'n.	n Monthly Range.	Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.	Mean Monthly Range of Readings.	Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	un Daily Range.	the Air.	Of the Dew-point.	
	Elev	Lati	Mean.	Mean	Mea M	Mea	Mea	Mea	Me ⁸ D.	Mean	Of t	Of t	
Guernsey	feet. 204	0 / 49 27 N.	in. 29.654	in. 0'990	0 81°0	0 31·5	0 49`5	0 55•8	0 46`8	0 9•0	0 50•7	0 46•4	*
Helston	106	50 7 *		1.128	80*0	28.0	52.0	59•9	47.0	12.9	52.6	45*1	
Truro	43	50 17	29.680	1.111	81.0	25.0	56.0	57.4	45.4	12.0	50.2	44.9	
Sidmouth	30	50 41	29.676	1.187	77.0	27.0	50.0	55.7	44.2	11.2	49*5	46.9	-30
Osborne – – – –	172	50 45	29.662	1.130	86.7	26.3	60.4	57.7	44.3	13.4	49.8	45.8	1.00
Bournemouth	128			1.029	78.7	24.9	53.8	55.7	44.4	11.3	49.4	43·7 44·2	
Brighton	200	50 50	29.670	1.121	81.0	26.3	54.7	55.9	44.3	11.6	49.5	43.9	
Lymington	77	50 46	29.661	1.086	82.8	24.0	58.8	57.0	43.6	13.4	49•7	40 9	
Wilton House	186	51 4	29.661	1.116	89*0	17.0	72.0	59.1	39.6	19.2	48.6	44.3	
Barnstaple	43	51 5	29.638	1.195	83•5	26.0	57.5	57*7	45.5	12.2	50.7	46.2	
Aldershot Camp	325	51 15	29.656	1.113	89.6	15.4	74.2	58.0	41.4	16.6	48.4	42.9	
Strathfield Turgiss	197	51 20	29.688	1.153	87 • 7	17.4	70.3	56.8	41.4	15.4	48.5	42.7	
Marlborough College	456	51 25	29.702	1.166	88•2	15.8	72.4	55.0	40.4	14.6	46.8	42.2	
Royal Observatory	159	51 29	29.662	1.167	88.7	21.1	67.6	58'1	42.1	16.0	48.9	43.5	
Camden Town	123	51 32	29.670	1.134	90.1	22.9	67 • 2	58-1	42.4	15.7	49.4	43.3	
Oxford	210	51 45	29.672	1.178	87.9	20.1	67 • 8	56*3	42.1	14.2	49.0	42.1	
Gloucester	100	51 53		1.196	91•7	11•1	80.6	57 • 2	41.6	15.6			
Royston	269	52 2	29.684	1.155	93.5	20.6	72.9	58°2	40.4	17.8	48.1	43.2	
Cardington	105	52 7	29.660	1.169	88.4	20.0	68.4	57 • 3	40.8	16.2	48•4	44.2	
Somerleyton Rectory -	50	AT THE	29.631	1.145	86.8	20.6	66.2	56.5	41.2	15.3	48.3	45.0	
Norwich	42	52 37	29.646	1.165	92.0	20 0	70.5	55.4	40.8	14.6	47.6	44.4	
Wisbech	14	52 41		1.187	88.4	22.0	66*4	57.2	41.7	15.5	48.4		
Llandudno	100	52 51	29.632	1.238	93.0	25.6	67.4	56.6	44.0	12.6	49.8	43.3	
Derby	174	52 55	29.635	1.202	88.0	21.0	67.0	55.4	42'1	13.3	47.8	42.9	
Holkham	39	52 57	29.727	1.148	85*2	15.6	69.6	55.3	40.3	15.0	47 • 1	41.9	
			1 The second				12/15	in iners		nor it.	10.0	42*2	
Liverpool	197	53 24	29.673	1.201	89.1	24.1	65.0	54.9	43.5	11.4	48.2	42 2	
Eccles	145	53 29	29.650	1.221	91•5	14.6	76.9	55.9	41.0	14.9	47.9	41 8	
Hull	12	53 45	29.623	1.233	. 84.0	12.0	72.0	54.7	40*6	14.1	47.2	42.8	
Stonyhurst	363	53 51	29.644	1.236	88*2	12.3	75.9	54.6	41.4	13.2	47.0		
Bradford	366	53 49	29.603	1.218	88.8	22.8	66.0	55.5	42.7	12.8	48.1	42.6 42.7	
Leeds	137	53 48	29.659	1.228	96.0	15.0	81.0	56.6	41.7	14'9	48.9	44 1	
Cockermouth	150	54 39	29*616	1.259	89•1	11.5	77.6	55.2	42.1	13•1	49*0	42.3	
Allenheads	1360	54 48	29.579	1.146	84.5	13.0	71.•5	51.7	37.8	13.9	43.4	39.0	
Silloth	28	54 52	29.596	1.501	88.0	13.4	74.6	57.1	41.6	15.2	48.4	42.4	
Carlisle – – – –	114	54 53	29 • 556	1.272	95•0	10.5	84.5	55.2	39.6	15.6	46.9	42.1	
Bywell	87	54 57	29.581	1.177	88.0	19.0	69.0	55.6	43.1	12.5	48.0	40.6	
North Shields	124	55 0		1.231	75.6	17.7	57.9	52.8	42*0	10.8	46.6	41.1	1
Miltown (Ireland) – –	2 00	54 23	29.599	1.221	76.0	13.0	63.0	54•2	41.3	12.9	47*3	41.9	

	of	ır in	it of atu-	ity of (00).	Cubie	1.001		Wind.				Ra	ain.	-
	Force	apou ir.	Veigh for S	inidi on=1	a C		Rela	tive P	roporti	on of	pnol	fell.	and the second s	
	Mean Elastic Fo Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Satu- ration.	Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air (Saturation=100).	Mean Weight of Foot of Air.	Mean estimated Strength.	N.	Е.	s.	w.	Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	NAMES of STATIONS.
	in. •323	grs. 3 [.] 7	gr. 0*6	86	grs. 540	1.3	7	6	9	9	5.2	days. 177	in. 87 [.] 74	Guernsey.
	•308	8.7	1.1	75	539	2.2	8	5	7	10	5.4	195	39.00	Helston.
	•305	8.5	0.8	83	544	2.6	8	6	5	11	6.8		1 M	Truro.
	•331	3.7	0.4	90	545	1.5	8	6	6	11	3.7	150	28.81	Sidmouth.
	•318	3.6	0.6	86	541	0.5	7	5	8	10	6.7	168	25.79	Osborne.
	•293	3.3	0.8	82	546		8	4	6	13	4'3	160	28.81	Bournemouth.
	•299	3.4	0.8	83	542	1.0	7	5	8	11	7.1			Brighton.
	•303	3.3	0.9	81	543	1.2	7	6	7	10	6*3	137	28'16	Lymington.
	•294	8.2	0.6	86	542	1.3	8	6	7	10	6.8	154	27.89	Wilton House.
	•323	3.7	0.8	85	543	1.2	8	6	11	10	4.9	205	39.30	Contraction analysis work to
	•285	3.2	0.8	82	539	1.2	6	. 5	9	10	7.3	163	25.03	Barnstaple. Aldershot Camp.
	•283	3.2	0.8	81	543	0.6	6	7	6	10	6.5	152	23 03	
	•277	3.2	0.6	84	539	Second in	0 7	7	7	12	7.4	182	22 33	Strathfield Turgiss. Marlborough College.
	•293	3.3	1.1	82	542		6	6	8	10	6.9	144	23.36	
	•288	3.3	0.9	80	543			4	5	11	6.4	160	23 35	Royal Observatory.
	•286	3.3	0.9	Sec. 1		··· 1.6	10	5	9	Dia Sta	12	182	22 07	Camden Town.
	Stations		a de la composition de la comp	80	541		6	5	Contact in	10	7.7	152		Oxford.
			10,000			0.2	7	5	7	11	6.3	152	22.42	Gloucester.
	*289	3'3	0.2	83	541	••					6.5	157	21.11	Royston.
	•303	3.4	0.6	86	543	0.9	6	5	7_	12	6.1			Cardington.
	•309	3*5	0.6	89	545	1.0	7	6	8	10	5.6	161	18.61	Somerleyton Rectory.
	•304	3.2	0.2	89	546		6	5	8	11		141	20.36	Norwich.
						0.6	6	5	-9	10	6.6	161	23*40	Wisbech.
	•288	3*3	0.8	79	542	0.7	5	5	5	15	6•5	167	26.49	Llandudno.
	•286	3.3	0.8	84	543		5	5	8	12		166	21.18	Derby.
	•274	3.2	0.8	82	546	1.3	8	4	11	7	6.6	142	21.33	Holkham.
	-277	3.2	0.8	80	542	1.2	5	7	8	11	6.3	192	23.72	Liverpool.
	•272	3.1	0.9			0.4	6	5	8	11	6.4	219	31.14	Eccles.
1	•284	3.2	0.7	80	543			- margin		Corner a		174	24.26	Hull.
	·287		CEAS MILLING	85	546		•••			10	··· 7·4	286	47.02	Stonyhurst.
	·281	8.2	0.6	86	541	1.1	5	5	1	13	5.7	Service March		Bradford.
	Contraction of the	3.2	0.8	82	538						1.1.1.59			Leeds.
	•285	3.2	0.9	80	542	1.3	8	5	5	12	7.6	195	19.99	Leeds.
1	•277	8.2	0.2	81	542	0.2	4	7	10	9	5.7	180	40.85	Cockermouth.
	•243	2.8	0.6	85	523	1.6					5.2	226	36.64	Allenheads.
	•272	3.2	0.8	82	544	1.5	3	8	- 6	13	6.4	169	83.98	Silloth.
	•277	3.2	0.6	84	544	1.8	5	5	7	13	6.6	178	30.61	Carlisle.
	•260	3.0	1.0	76	542	1.3	1	0.00		••	5.2	225	24.00	Bywell.
/*	•264	2.9	0.2	81	545	2.0	9	5	5	12	6*2	218	22.05	North Shields.
	•272	3.1	0*8	82	542	2.1	6	6	12	7	5.1	227	27.53	Miltown (Ireland).

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ce of	pour Air.	eight uired	of Air. 0.	Jubie		1	Wind.	. Oj		Cloud	Ra	ain.	S free wardstate and
Mean Elastic Force Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air. Saturation=100.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean estimated Strength.	P N.	Rela ropor E.	s.	w.	Mean Amount of C (0-10).	Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	PARALLELS of LATITUDE, &c.
in.	grs.	gr.		grs.			*	1		100	days.	in.	112 753
•323	3.7	0.6	86	540	1.3	7	6	9	9	5*5	177	37.74	Guernsey.
		1. 12	20-20		CREEKER.			44.00		and the second	R. I.		Between the latitudes,
•308	3.2	0.8	83	543	1.2	8	5	7	11	5.8	162	30.11	50° and 51°
•291	8.3	0.8	82	542	1.1	7	6	8	10	6.7	166	26.02	51° and 52°
•293	3'4	0.2	85	544	0.9	6	5	8	11	6.4	156	21.78	52° and 53°
•281	3.2	0.8	82	542	1.0	6	6	7	12	6.7	213	29.23	53° and 54°
•266	3.1	0.2	82	540	1.3	4	7	8	12	5.9	196	33.22	54° and 55°
•264	2.9	0.2	81	545	2.0	9	5	5	12	6•2	218	22*05	North Shields.

TABLE 42.-Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

Mean Monthly Range of Readings

0

49.5

55.1

70.0

68.5

72.8

75.4

57*9

Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.

0

31.5

25.9

18.5

20.9

16.8

13.5

17.7

Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.

0 81·0

81.0

88.5

89.4

89.6

88.9

75.6

Thermometer.

all the Daily

Mean of highest Readings

0 55•8

57.0

57.4

56.5

55.4

54.9

52.8

all the Daily

Mean of al lowest Readings.

0 46*8

44.7

41.8

41.4

41.8

40'8

42.0

Mean Daily Ra

9.0 0

12.3

15.6

15.1

13.6

14.1

10.8

TABLE 43.-Meteorology of Greenwich

Mean Temperature

Of the Air.

0

50.7

50.1

48.8

48.2

47.9

47.6

46.6

Der

Of the point.

0 46'4

44.9

43.4

43.6

42:4

41.3

41.1

Same Constant provides	and the second second	No. AND AND		and the second	and the second second	The second second	gent and pres	and the second of
YEARS.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*	Departure from Average of 25 Years.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Departure from Average of 25 Years.	Mean Dryness of Atmo- sphere.	Departure from Average of 25 Years.	Mean TEMPERA- TURE of the AIR.	Departure from Average of 25 Years.
- Bay	Miles.	Miles.	Inches.	Inches.	0	0	0	0
1849	1808	+ 48	23*9	- 0.1	6.6	+ 0.8	50.0	+ 0.6
1850	1841	+ 81	19.7	- 4.3	6.1	+ 0.3	49.3	- 0.1
1851	1730	- 30	21.6	- 2.4	6.5	+ 0.7	49.2	- 0.2
1852	1781	+ 21	34.2	+10.2	7.4	+1.6	50.6	+ 1.2
1853	1597	-163	29.0	+ 5.0	6.2	+ 0.4	47.7	- 1.7
1854	1731	- 29	18.7	- 5.3	4.7	- 1.1	48.9	- 0.2
1855	1659	-101	21.1	- 2.9	4.5	- 1.3	47.1	- 2.3
1856	1775	+ 15	22.2	- 1.8	5.6	- 0.5	49.0	- 0.4
1857	1562	- 98	21.4	- 2.6	5.2	- 0.6	51.0	+ 1.6
1858	1626	-134	17.8	- 6.2	6.2	+ 0.7	49.2	- 0.2
1859	1598	-162	25.9	+ 1.9	6.0	+ 0.5	50.7	+ 1.3
1860	1676	- 84	32.0	+ 8.0	4.6	- 1.2	47.0	- 2.4
1861	1666	94	20.8	- 3.2	5.0	- 0.8	49.4	0.0
1862	1680	- 80	26.2	+ 2.2	4.7	- 1.1	49.5	+ 0.1
1863	1775	+ 15	20.0	- 4.0	6.0	+ 0.5	50.3	+ 0.9
1864	1597	-163	16.7	- 7'3	7.0	+ 1.2	48.5	- 0.9
1865	1553	-207	29.0	+ 5'0	6.2	+ 0.4	50.3	+ 0.9
1866	1917	+157	30.7	+ 6.7	5.6	- 0.2	49.8	+ 0.4
1867	1981	+221	28.4	+ 4.4	5.6	- 0.2	48.6	- 0.8
1868	2029	+269	25.2	+ 1.2	6.8	+ 1.0	51.5	+ 2.7
1869	2043	+283	24.0	0.0	5.7	- 0.1	49.5	+ 0.1
1870	1872	+112	18.2	- 5.5	6.7	+ 0.9	48.7	- 0.7
1871	1749	- 11	22.3	- 1.7	6.0	+ 0.5	48.7	- 0.7
1872	1998 -	+238	30.0	+ 6.0	5.2	- 0'3	50.7	+ 1.3
1873	1940	+173	23.4	- 0.6	5°5	- 0.3	48.9	- 0.2
Average -	1767		24.0		5.8	_ *	49*4	1200

* Approximated to the results of Robinson's Anemometer by reductions from Whewell's up to 1859.

in the Twenty-five Years 1849-1873.

$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	March.	Departure from Average of 25 Years.	June.	Departure from Average of 25 Years.	Sept.	Departure from Average of 25 Years.	Dec.	Departure from Average of 25 Years.	YEARS.
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	0	0	- o	0	0	0	0	0	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	41.9	+ 1.9	51.7	- 1.1	61.0	+ 0.2	44.8	+ 0.5	1849
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	39.4	- 0.6	53.5	+ 0.7	59.6	- 0.9	44.7	+ 0.4	1850
$38^{+}1$ -1.9 51.8 -1.0 58.5 -2.0 42.3 -2.0 1853 40.8 $+0.8$ 51.7 -1.1 59.8 -0.7 43.7 -0.6 1854 34.1 -5.9 50.5 -2.3 60.4 -0.1 42.7 -1.6 1855 40.0 0.0 52.3 -0.5 59.9 -0.6 44.2 -0.1 1856 39.2 -0.8 53.8 $+1.0$ 63.3 $+2.8$ 47.9 $+3.6$ 1857 37.8 -2.2 54.3 $+1.5$ 61.0 $+0.5$ 43.8 -0.5 1858 43.3 $+3.3$ 53.7 $+0.9$ 62.8 $+2.3$ 43.3 -1.0 1859 88.8 -1.2 50.5 -2.3 56.2 -4.3 42.6 -1.7 1860 39.9 -0.1 51.8 -1.0 60.4 -0.1 45.5 $+1.2$ 1861 41.0 $+1.0$ 53.3 $+0.5$ 58.8 -1.7 45.0 $+0.7$ 1862 42.6 $+2.6$ 53.1 $+0.3$ 59.4 -1.1 45.5 $+1.2$ 1861 41.0 $+1.0$ 53.3 $+0.5$ 58.8 -1.7 46.8 $+2.5$ 1863 37.9 -2.1 53.1 $+0.3$ 59.4 -1.1 43.7 -0.6 1864 36.5 -3.5 56.2 $+3.4$ 62.5 $+2.0$ 46.0 $+1.7$ 1865 41.2		+ 1.9	51.5	- 1.3	59.8	- 0.7	43.7	- 0.6	1851
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	41.4	+ 1.2	51.2	- 1.6	61.8	+ 1.3	48.1	+ 3.8	1852
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		a service of the serv	51.8	- 1.0	58.5	- 2.0	42.3	- 2.0	1853
34'1 $-5'9$ $50'5$ $-2'3$ $60'4$ $-0'1$ $42'7$ $-1'6$ 1855 $40'0$ $0'0$ $52'3$ $-0'5$ $59'9$ $-0'6$ $44'2$ $-0'1$ 1856 $39'2$ $-0'8$ $53'8$ $+1'0$ $63'3$ $+2'8$ $47'9$ $+3'6$ 1857 $37'8$ $-2'2$ $54'3$ $+1'5$ $61'0$ $+0'5$ $43'8$ $-0'5$ 1858 $43'3$ $+3'3$ $53'7$ $+0'9$ $62'8$ $+2'3$ $43'3$ $-1'0$ 1859 $38'8$ $-1'2$ $50'5$ $-2'3$ $56'2$ $-4'3$ $42'6$ $-1'7$ 1860 $39'9$ $-0'1$ $51'8$ $-1'0$ $60'4$ $-0'1$ $45'5$ $+1'2$ 1861 $41'0$ $+1'0$ $53'3$ $+0'5$ $58'8$ $-1'7$ $45'0$ $+0'7$ 1862 $42'6$ $+2'6$ $53'1$ $+0'3$ $58'8$ $-1'7$ $46'8$ $+2'5$ 1863 $37'9$ $-2'1$ $53'1$ $+0'3$ $59'4$ $-1'1$ $43'7$ $-0'6$ 1864 $36'5$ $-3'5$ $56'2$ $+3'4$ $62'5$ $+2'0$ $46'0$ $+1'7$ 1865 $41'2$ $+1'2$ $53'0$ $+0'2$ $58'9$ $-1'6$ $46'2$ $+1'9$ 1866 $38'9$ $-1'1$ $53'5$ $+0'7$ $59'7$ $-0'8$ $42'5$ $-1'8$ 1867 $41'4$ $+1'4$ $55'8$ $+3'0$ $63'9$ $+3'4$ $45'1$ $+0'8$ 1868 $41'3$ <td< td=""><td>A PACE A PLATE OF AN</td><td>+ 0.8</td><td>51.7</td><td>- 1.1</td><td>59.8</td><td>- 0.7</td><td>43.7</td><td>- 0.6</td><td>1854</td></td<>	A PACE A PLATE OF AN	+ 0.8	51.7	- 1.1	59.8	- 0.7	43.7	- 0.6	1854
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	34.1		50.2	- 2.3	60.4	- 0.1	42.7	- 1.6	1855
$37\cdot8$ $-2\cdot2$ $54\cdot3$ $+1\cdot5$ $61\cdot0$ $+0\cdot5$ $43\cdot8$ $-0\cdot5$ 1853 $43\cdot3$ $+3\cdot3$ $53\cdot7$ $+0\cdot9$ $62\cdot8$ $+2\cdot3$ $43\cdot3$ $-1\cdot0$ 1859 $38\cdot8$ $-1\cdot2$ $50\cdot5$ $-2\cdot3$ $56\cdot2$ $-4\cdot3$ $42\cdot6$ $-1\cdot7$ 1860 $39\cdot9$ $-0\cdot1$ $51\cdot8$ $-1\cdot0$ $60\cdot4$ $-0\cdot1$ $45\cdot5$ $+1\cdot2$ 1861 $41\cdot0$ $+1\cdot0$ $53\cdot3$ $+0\cdot5$ $58\cdot8$ $-1\cdot7$ $45\cdot0$ $+0\cdot7$ 1862 $42\cdot6$ $+2\cdot6$ $53\cdot1$ $+0\cdot3$ $58\cdot8$ $-1\cdot7$ $46\cdot8$ $+2\cdot5$ 1863 $37\cdot9$ $-2\cdot1$ $53\cdot1$ $+0\cdot3$ $59\cdot4$ $-1\cdot1$ $43\cdot7$ $-0\cdot6$ 1864 $36\cdot5$ $-3\cdot5$ $56\cdot2$ $+3\cdot4$ $62\cdot5$ $+2\cdot0$ $46\cdot0$ $+1\cdot7$ 1865 $41\cdot2$ $+1\cdot2$ $53\cdot0$ $+0\cdot2$ $58\cdot9$ $-1\cdot6$ $46\cdot2$ $+1\cdot9$ 1866 $36\cdot5$ $-3\cdot5$ $56\cdot2$ $+3\cdot4$ $62\cdot5$ $+2\cdot0$ $46\cdot0$ $+1\cdot7$ 1865 $41\cdot2$ $+1\cdot2$ $53\cdot0$ $+0\cdot2$ $58\cdot9$ $-1\cdot6$ $46\cdot2$ $+1\cdot9$ 1866 $36\cdot5$ $-3\cdot5$ $56\cdot2$ $+3\cdot4$ $62\cdot5$ $-1\cdot8$ 1867 $41\cdot4$ $+1\cdot4$ $55\cdot8$ $+3\cdot0$ $63\cdot9$ $+3\cdot4$ $45\cdot1$ $+0\cdot8$ 1868 $41\cdot4$ $+1\cdot4$ $55\cdot8$ $+3\cdot0$ $63\cdot9$ $+3\cdot4$ $45\cdot1$ $+0\cdot8$ 1869 $38\cdot0$ $-2\cdot0$ $54\cdot4$ <t< td=""><td></td><td>0.0</td><td>52.3</td><td>- 0.2</td><td>59.9</td><td>- 0.6</td><td>44.2</td><td>- 0.1</td><td>1856</td></t<>		0.0	52.3	- 0.2	59.9	- 0.6	44.2	- 0.1	1856
$43\cdot3$ $+3\cdot3$ $53\cdot7$ $+0\cdot9$ $62\cdot8$ $+2\cdot3$ $43\cdot3$ $-1\cdot0$ 1859 $38\cdot8$ $-1\cdot2$ $50\cdot5$ $-2\cdot3$ $56\cdot2$ $-4\cdot3$ $42\cdot6$ $-1\cdot7$ 1860 $39\cdot9$ $-0\cdot1$ $51\cdot8$ $-1\cdot0$ $60\cdot4$ $-0\cdot1$ $45\cdot5$ $+1\cdot2$ 1861 $41\cdot0$ $+1\cdot0$ $53\cdot3$ $+0\cdot5$ $58\cdot8$ $-1\cdot7$ $45\cdot0$ $+0\cdot7$ 1862 $42\cdot6$ $+2\cdot6$ $53\cdot1$ $+0\cdot3$ $58\cdot8$ $-1\cdot7$ $46\cdot8$ $+2\cdot5$ 1863 $37\cdot9$ $-2\cdot1$ $53\cdot1$ $+0\cdot3$ $59\cdot4$ $-1\cdot1$ $43\cdot7$ $-0\cdot6$ 1864 $36\cdot5$ $-3\cdot5$ $56\cdot2$ $+3\cdot4$ $62\cdot5$ $+2\cdot0$ $46\cdot0$ $+1\cdot7$ 1865 $41\cdot2$ $+1\cdot2$ $53\cdot0$ $+0\cdot2$ $58\cdot9$ $-1\cdot6$ $46\cdot2$ $+1\cdot9$ 1866 $36\cdot5$ $-3\cdot5$ $56\cdot2$ $+3\cdot4$ $62\cdot5$ $+2\cdot0$ $46\cdot0$ $+1\cdot7$ 1865 $41\cdot2$ $+1\cdot2$ $53\cdot0$ $+0\cdot2$ $58\cdot9$ $-1\cdot6$ $46\cdot2$ $+1\cdot9$ 1866 $38\cdot9$ $-1\cdot1$ $53\cdot5$ $+0\cdot7$ $59\cdot7$ $-0\cdot8$ $42\cdot5$ $-1\cdot8$ 1867 $41\cdot4$ $+1\cdot4$ $55\cdot8$ $+3\cdot0$ $63\cdot9$ $+3\cdot4$ $45\cdot1$ $+0\cdot8$ 1868 $41\cdot3$ $+1\cdot3$ $52\cdot0$ $-0\cdot8$ $61\cdot4$ $+0\cdot9$ $43\cdot3$ $-1\cdot0$ 1869 $38\cdot0$ $-2\cdot0$ $54\cdot4$ $+1\cdot6$ $60\cdot7$ $+0\cdot2$ $41\cdot6$ $-2\cdot7$ 1870 $40\cdot2$ <t< td=""><td>39.2</td><td>- 0.8</td><td>53.8</td><td>+ 1.0</td><td>63.3</td><td>+ 2.8</td><td>47.9</td><td>+ 3.6</td><td>1857</td></t<>	39.2	- 0.8	53.8	+ 1.0	63.3	+ 2.8	47.9	+ 3.6	1857
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	37.8	- 2.2	54.3	+ 1'5	61.0	+ 0.2	43.8	- 0.2	1858
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	43.3	+ 3.3	53.7	+ 0.9	62.8	+ 2.3	43.3	- 1.0	1859
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	38.8	- 1.2	50.5	- 2.3	56.2	- 4.3	42.6	- 1.7	1860
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	39.9	- 0.1	51.8	- 1.0	60.4	- 0.1	45.5	+ 1.2	1861
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	41.0	+ 1.0	53.3	+ 0.2	58.8	- 1.7	45.0	+ 0.7	1862
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	42.6	+ 2.6	53.1	+ 0'3	58.8	- 1.7	46.8	+ 2.5	- 1863
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	37.9	- 2.1	53°1	+ 0.3	59.4	- 1.1	43.7	- 0.6	1864
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	36.2	- 3.2	56*2	+ 3.4	62.5	+ 2.0	46.0	+ 1.7	1865
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	41.2	+ 1.2	53.0	+ 0.5	58.9	- 1.6	46.2	+ 1.9	1866
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	38.9	- 1.1	53.2	+ 0.7	59.7	- 0.8	42.5	- 1.8	1867
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	41.4	+ 1.4	55.8	+ 3.0	- 63.9	+ 3.4	45.1	+ 0.8	1868
$40^{\circ}2$ $+ 0^{\circ}6$ $51^{\circ}5$ $- 1^{\circ}3$ $61^{\circ}3$ $+ 0^{\circ}8$ $41^{\circ}8$ $- 2^{\circ}5$ 1871 $43^{\circ}6$ $+ 3^{\circ}6$ $52^{\circ}8$ $0^{\circ}0$ $61^{\circ}1$ $+ 0^{\circ}6$ $45^{\circ}3$ $+ 1^{\circ}0$ 1872	41.8	+ 1.3	52.0	- 0.8	61.4	+ 0.9	43*3	- 1.0	1869
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	38.0	- 2.0	54.4	+ 1.6	60.7	+ 0.5	41.6	- 2'7	1870
43.6 + 3.6 52.8 0.0 61.1 + 0.6 45.3 + 1.0 1872	40.2	+ 0.6	51.5	- 1.3	61.3	+ 0.8	41.8	- 2.2	1871
39.4 - 0.6 51.8 - 1.0 60.3 - 0.2 44.2 - 0.1 1873	43.6	+ 3.6	52.8	0.0	61.1	+ 0.6	45.3	+ 1.0	1872
	39.4	- 0.6	51.8	- 1.0	60.3	- 0.5	44.2	- 0.1	1873

cvi

Mean Elevation in Fee above the Sea Level.

feet.

204

101

233

113

220

548

124

PARALLELS

of

LATITUDE, &c.

Between the latitudes,-

50° and 51° -

51° and 52°

52° and 53°

53° and 54°

54° and 55°

North Shields

-

-

--

Guernsey -

Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Sea Level.

in.

29.654

29.670

29.669

29.659

29.642

29.586

Barometer.

Mean Monthly Range.

in.

0.990

1.117

1.158

1.176

1.224

1.231

1.231

in the Year 1873 for different Parallels of Latitude.

TABLE 44.—Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers at the End of each of the Thirty-seven Years 1837-73; also the Annual Number of Searches in the Registers at the Central Office (exclusive of Searches in Non-parochial Registers), and Total Amount of Fees received for all Searches and Certificates.

TRAME. OP PARENOS OP BIETRS. DEATHS. OP DEATHS. NAMES ResisterEart ResisterEart ResisterEart ResisterEart ResisterEart Coverage of Parent ResisterEart Coverage of Parent Coverage of Parent Coverage <thof Parent of Parent of Parent<th></th><th>6340</th><th>1.4.5</th><th>r 2</th><th>AGGREGA</th><th>TE NUMBER</th><th></th><th>ANNUAL NUMBER OF</th><th>ANNUAL AMOUNT</th></thof 		6340	1.4.5	r 2	AGGREGA	TE NUMBER		ANNUAL NUMBER OF	ANNUAL AMOUNT
	YE	ARS.	10-	PERSONS			NAMES	REGISTERS at the CENTRAL	of FEES RECEIVED and PAID into H.M.
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-					140.501	490 775		£ s. d.
		-	-						6 10 0
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		-	-						NOTE STORY
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1839	-22 - 642	-	599,424	1,120,477	030,440	2,000,010	1	10 10 0
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1840	-	-	844,754	1,622,780	1,190,132	3,657,666	known.	33 5 6
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1841	-	-	1,089,746	2,134,938	1,533,979	4,758,663	1 Martin	124 7 6
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1842	-	Nation	1,327,396	2,652,677	1,883,498	5,863,571		290 15 0
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1843	-	-	1,575,032	3,180,002	2,229,943	6,984,977	620	311 16 6
	1844	-	-	1,839,530	3,720,765	2,586,876	8,147,171	705	342 16 6
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1845	_		2,127,016	4,264.286	2,936,242	9,327,544	744	329 11 6
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				ins and the provide	a supervised and the second provide	a second de la companya de		881	329 7 0
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$			-				11,816,771	941	339 13 0
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		-	-				13,056,123	1,030	365 11 6
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		-	-				14,358,887	1,162	357 1 6
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					5 111 110	4 050 500	15 696 709	1 998	366 13 0
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			-				Construction of the Report of the	Contra Managar	1 School and Stranger
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		-	-						a set a series
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		10.00	(5				1 Same and a set		The walking of the
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		-	-					ALCONTROL S	Par and the state of the
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1854			4,830,218	9,598,189	0,021,001	21,013,100	2,010	005 1 0
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1855	-	-	5,134,444	10,233,232	7,046,764	22,414,440	2,492	592 9 0
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1856	-	-	5,453,118	10,890,685	7,437,270	23,781,073	2,853	653 15 0
1359 $ 6,418,898$ $12,899,118$ $8,747,522$ $28,065,538$ $5,052$ 949 17 6 1860 $ 6,759,210$ $13,583,166$ $9,170,243$ $29,512,619$ $5,636$ $1,031$ 18 0 1861 $ 7,086,622$ $14,279,572$ $9,605,337$ $30,971,551$ $6,133$ $1,009$ 1 6 1862 $ 7,414,682$ $14,992,256$ $10,041,923$ $32,448,861$ $7,297$ $1,250$ 12 0 1863 $ 7,761,702$ $15,719,673$ $10,515,760$ $33,997,135$ $7,715$ $1,280$ 17 6 1864 $ 8,122,476$ $16,459,948$ $11,011,291$ $35,593,715$ $8,346$ $1,371$ 18 6 1865 $ 8,493,424$ $17,208,017$ $11,502,200$ $37,208,641$ $9,016$ $1,487$ 12 0 1866 $ 8,868,976$ $17,961,887$ $12,002,889$ $38,833,752$ $10,970$ $1,560$ 15 6 1867 $ 9,227,284$ $18,730,236$ $12,473,962$ $40,431,482$ $11,306$ $1,906$ 16 6 1869 $ 9,935,148$ $20,290,475$ $13,449,412$ $43,675,085$ $13,326$ $2,247$ 7 6 1870 $ 10,298,458$ $21,083,262$ $13,964,741$ $45,346,461$ $15,303$ $2,456$ 19 6 1871	1857	-	-	5,771,312	11,553,756	7,857,085	25,182,153	2,965	630 1 6
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1858		-	6,083,452	12,209,237	8,306,741	26,599,430	4,063	815 1 6
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1859	-	-	6,418,898	12,899,118	8,747,522	28,065,538	5,052	949 17 6
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1900	1123		6 759 210	13,583,166	9.170.243	29,512,619	5,636	1,031 18 0
1862-7,414,68214,992,25610,041,923 $32,448,861$ 7,2971,250120 1863 7,761,70215,719,67310,515,760 $33,997,135$ 7,7151,280176 1864 $8,122,476$ 16,459,94811,011,291 $35,593,715$ $8,346$ 1,371186 1865 $8,493,424$ 17,208,01711,502,200 $37,203,641$ 9,0161,487120 1866 $8,868,976$ 17,961,88712,002,889 $38,833,752$ 10,9701,860156 1867 -9,227,284 $18,730,236$ 12,473,96240,431,48211,3061,906166 1868 -9,581,20819,517,09412,954,58442,052,38611,9262,081110 1869 -10,298,45821,083,26213,964,74145,346,46115,3032,456196 1871 -10,678,68221,880,69014,479,62047,038,99216,8172,70570 1872 -11,081,21622,706,59714,971,88548,759,69817,9132,86756 1872 -11,081,21622,706,59714,971,88548,759,69817,9132,86756 1872 -11,081,21622,706,59714,971,88548,759,69817,9132,86756 1872 -11,081,21622,706,5971		and a second			No and the second second			1 All and a start of the	
1602 $ 1,21,502$ $12,719,673$ $10,515,760$ $33,997,135$ $7,715$ $1,280$ 17 6 1864 $ 8,122,476$ $16,459,948$ $11,011,291$ $35,593,715$ $8,346$ $1,371$ 18 6 1865 $ 8,493,424$ $17,208,017$ $11,502,200$ $37,203,641$ $9,016$ $1,487$ 12 0 1866 $ 8,868,976$ $17,961,887$ $12,002,889$ $38,833,752$ $10,970$ $1,860$ 15 6 1867 $ 9,227,284$ $18,730,236$ $12,473,962$ $40,431,482$ $11,306$ $1,906$ 16 6 1868 $ 9,581,208$ $19,517,094$ $12,954,584$ $42,052,586$ $11,926$ $2,081$ 11 0 1869 $ 10,298,458$ $21,083,262$ $13,964,741$ $45,346,461$ $15,303$ $2,456$ 19 6 1870 $ 10,678,682$ $21,880,690$ $14,479,620$ $47,038,992$ $16,817$ $2,705$ 7 0 1872 $ 11,081,216$ $22,706,597$ $14,971,885$ $48,759,698$ $17,913$ $2,867$ 5 6				and the second second	The second second				
1864- $8,122,476$ $16,459,948$ $11,011,291$ $35,593,715$ $8,346$ $1,371$ 18 6 1865 - $8,493,424$ $17,208,017$ $11,502,200$ $37,203,641$ $9,016$ $1,487$ 12 0 1866 - $8,868,976$ $17,961,887$ $12,002,889$ $38,833,752$ $10,970$ $1,860$ 15 6 1867 - $9,227,284$ $18,730,236$ $12,473,962$ $40,431,482$ $11,306$ $1,906$ 16 6 1868 - $9,581,208$ $19,517,094$ $12,954,584$ $42,052,886$ $11,926$ $2,031$ 11 0 1869 - $9,935,148$ $20,290,475$ $13,449,412$ $43,675,035$ $13,326$ $2,247$ 7 6 1870 - $10,298,458$ $21,083,262$ $13,964,741$ $45,346,461$ $15,303$ $2,456$ 19 6 1871 - $10,678,682$ $21,880,690$ $14,479,620$ $47,038,992$ $16,817$ $2,705$ 7 0 1872 - $11,081,216$ $22,706,597$ $14,971,885$ $48,759,698$ $17,913$ $2,867$ 5 6		() (B)	1	a shere to the second	1 Contraction of the	1 2 28 1 2 2 2 2 2 2	1 ST TAR	A ST TO THE OWNER	C. Constanting
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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1004	0281		c), and the	Section 1	- al	2-3-4		12.2.40
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1865	-	-	8,493,424	17,208,017	and the second second	1 1 1		Salar Salar
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1866	199 <u>1</u> 1.	-	8,868,976	17,961,887	A TRANSPORT AND AND	the and the states	Cardena a	a second a second second second
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1867	100	-	9,227,284	18,730,236	12,473,962	and the second second	The second second	一一 のない あいのうちょうの
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1868	10-	-	9,581,208	19,517,094			1000000000000	NGL STRED F
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1869	1021	-	9,935,148	20,290,475	13,449,412	43,675,035	13,326	2,247 7 6
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1870	-	_	10,298,458	21,083,262	13,964,741	45,346,461	15,303	2,456 19 6
1872 11,081,216 22,706,597 14,971,885 48,759,698 17,913 2,867 5 6		1682	_	and the second second	1.2753 1.44	Telles Alles Alles	1 ANT ANT AND	1 4417 4	2,705 7 0
		1200	-	A State				1 Constants of the	2,867 5 6
			_						3,142 9 6
	10/0	1997-00		11,102,110	20,000,010	1 m 1	a la marca	. 8164	

NOTE.-The numbers for 1837 were registered in the half year ending 31st December.

TABLE 45.—Area, estimated Population, and registered in the United Kingdom

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	Area IN Hectares.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1873.	TINDIAN	Persons Married.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
United Kingdom	77,635,301	31,416,757	32,124,598	2 58,075	516,150	1,093,893	666,914
Great Britain	56,815,354	22,991,528	26,787,337	232,345	464,690	949,516	_569,377
England and Wales -	37,319,221	15,102,008	23,356,414	205,615	411,23 0	829,778	492,520
Scotland	19,496,133	7,889,520	3,430,923	26,730	53,460	119,738	76,857
Ireland *	20,819,947	8,425,229	5,337,261	25,730	51,460	144,377	97,537

* On the authority of the Registrar General of Ireland it may be assumed that the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths, in that part of the United Kingdom are understated through defective registration.

TABLE 46.—Proportion per 1000 of Marris Population of the United Kingdon

and the and the second	ACRES	HECTARES	2.865 () · · · · T	o 1000 Pers	ONS LIVING	· Little
	TO A PERSON.	TO A PERSON.	MARRIAGES,	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
United Kingdom	2:42	•978	8.03	16.1	34.1	20*8
Great Britain	2.12	•858	8.67	17*3	35.4	21.3
England and Wales	1.60	•647	8.80	17.6	35•5	21.1
Scotland	5.68	2.300	7.79	15.6	34.9	22.4
Ireland	3.90	1.279	4.82	9.6	27.1	18.3

Note.—The total area of a country, divided by its population, gives the average area to each person. The reciprocal gives the "density" of the population, or the population to each acre, square mile, or other measure.

M	Car	riag	es,	Births,	and	Deaths
n,	in	the	Year	r 1873.		

lag	es,	Bin	ths,	and	Deaths	to	the
m,	in	the	Year	18	73.		

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EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(From the Thirty-fourth Report of the Emigration Commissioners.)

TABLE 47.-Population, Area, Births, and Deaths in the Islands in the British Seas in the Twenty-three Years 1851-1873.

YEARS			S IN THE H SEAS.	Isle o	F MAN.	ISLAND O	of Jersey.	4. (2.5) (2009) (2019) (2019) (2019)	SEY AND S Islands.	
		Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	
1851	-	4,114	3,681	1,494	1,440	1,696	1,258	924	983	
1852	-	4,301	2,906	1,530	837	1,768	1,423	1,003	646	
1853	-	4,010	2,741	1,439	1,008	1,676	1,091	895	642	
1854	-	4,239	3,118	1,552	1,249	1,639	1,201	1,048	668	
1855	-	3,881	2,873	1,397	965	1,524	1,241	960	667	
1856	-	3,949	2,534	1,431	849	1,582	1,112	936	573	
1857	-	3,810	2,716	1,431	931	1,424	1,154	955	631	
1858	-	4,004	2,671	1,442	965	1,566	1,110	996	596	
1859	-	3,953	2,947	1,575	949	1,451	1,273	927	725	
1860	-	3,812	2,667	1,409	948	1,557	985	846	734	
1861	-	3,962	2,662	1,541	904	1,562	1,132	859	626	
1862	-	3,857	2,552	1,492	850	1,542	1,114	823	588	
. 1863	-	4,128	2,681	1,647	944	1,676	1,135	805	602	
1864	-	3,975	3,094	1,629	1,356	1,543	1,166	803	572	
1865	-	4,017	3,426	1,644 1,466		1,604	1,240	769	720	
1866	-	3,897	3,341	1,559	1,203	1,611	1,486	727	652	
1867	-	3,780	3,168	1,573	921	1,477	1,486	730	761	
1868	-	3,941	2,962	1,557	1,007	1,603	1,265	781	690	
1869	-	3,606	2,862	1,480	1,079	1,424	1,224	702	559	
1870	-	4,027	3,006	1,575	1,132	1,824	1,217	628	657	
1871	-	3,887	3,156	1,684	1,200	1,510	1,268	693	688	
1872	-	3,619	3,023	1,511	1,039	1,421	1,301	687	683	
1873	-	3,674	2,745	1,586	1,122	1,442	1,051	646	572	
	1								L	
				Po	PULATION.					
Enumerat 1851	ted	143,	196	52,5	287	57,	020		,719	
1001	-	110,	120	0290				अनेव से देवह	int state of	
1861	-	143,	447	52,4	169	55,	613	- 35,	365	
1871	-	144,	638	54,0)42	56,627 83,969				
4.20		international Constitution of the		: Area in	STATUTE A	CRES.		sa Ladad cuit P ^{ar} gai maés	and an and a second s	
	- 193,647			145,	325	28	,717	19	1,605	

Note.—The above numbers have been compiled from returns furnished to the Registrar General by Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Murray, Government Secretary of Jersey, Colonel W. Bell, Government Secretary of Guernsey, and by Samuel Harris, Esq., Registrar General of the Isle of Man.

		YEARS.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.*	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL
		1815 * * *		1,209	a second a second second	192	2,081
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$					-	118	12,510
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$			9,797			557	20,634
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	-					TO SHORE ADDRESS TO MARKED AND THE ADDRESS AND THE ADDRESS	27,787
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$					-		34,787
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $				the subscript of the second state of the secon	-		25,729
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$					-		18,29
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$							
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$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$					-		
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$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1						
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$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		1836					
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		1837		36,770			
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,22
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		1839		33,536	15,786	227	62,20
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		1840	32,293		15,850	1,958	90,74
$ \begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$			38,164			2,786	118,59
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		1842	54,123			1,835	128,34
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$							57,21
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$							70,68
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	1						93,50
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$							
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$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$						A TANK THE REAL OF THE REAL PROPERTY AND A DESCRIPTION OF	
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			The second s	and the second			
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1				24,302		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							91,77
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1862 • • •	15,522				121,21
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				A STATE OF A	NAMES AND ADDRESS OF A DESCRIPTION OF A		223,71
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		1864		and the second			208,90
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$							209,80
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			and a book of the second				
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			A DEAL AND A	A CONTRACT OF A			CONTRACTOR PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF A
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$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			Contraction of the second s				
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-			A COMPANY OF A SALAR AND CALLED AND A CALLED AND			111 - Alter Barriston
1873 <u>37,208</u> <u>233,073</u> <u>26,428</u> <u>13,908</u> <u>310,61</u>							
	1		A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER OF THE OWNER.	a series of provide the second states and		and the second sec	Transfer and the second second
		1873 Total -	1,493,855	5,138,335		196,753	7,871,89

* The Customs' returns do not distinguish the emigration to Australia during the 10 years 1815-24, but it appears from other sources that the emigrants who went to this country were in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 458 persons. These numbers are not included in the totals of this Table.

TABLE 48.-Emigration in each of the Fifty-nine Years from 1815 to 1873

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TABLE 49.-Emigration in 1873.

-	8-2-2-	ent die	А	.ge, Se:	x, &c. (OF EMI	GRANTS	EMBA	RKED.	e, Ri	NO. T	on given	NAT	TIONALI	TY OF E	MIGRAN	NTS.
DESTINATIO	on.	Mar	Adı ried.	alts.	gle.	fro 1 to	lren, om o 12 ars.	Inf	ants.	dist guis		TOTAL.	English.	ch.	·	Foreigners.	Not distin- guished.
	1	М.	F.	М.	F.	М.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.		Eng	Scotch.	Irish.	For	Not
United States		24,555	29,596	87,929	44,277	18,885	16,932	5,342	4,610	637	310	233,073	78,968	12,226	75,536	61,320	5,023
British North Am	erica -	3,824	5,324	13,673	4,818	4,008	3,602	857	954	16	132	37,208	19,438	5,423	4,184	7,687	476
Australasia –		3,580	3,822	7,906	4,326	2,782	2,763	489	518	163	79	26,428	18,814	2,852	3,471	1,029	262
All other places		3,276	1,633	3,494	1,296	643	538	122	60	1,623	1,218	13,903	6,123	803	501	2,162	4,308
TOTAL	-	35,235	40,375	113,002	54,717	26,318	23,835	6,810	6,142	2,439	1,739	310,612	123,343	21,310	83,692	72,198	10,069

TABLE 50.—Occupations, Sex, and general Destination of the Emigrants in 1873, so far as can be ascertained from the PASSENGER LISTS furnished by the CUSTOM HOUSE AUTHORITIES.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL- ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES.					- 4882 - 4882
			State Laboration		- I MARTIN
Agricultural Labourers, Shepherds, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	565	464	2,598	62	3,689
Bakers, Confectioners, &c	282	48	37	2	369
Blacksmiths and Farriers	79	45	90	7	221
Boot and Shoe Makers	189	55	130	- 7	381
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	8	8	3	- 3	22
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	29	17	16	3	- 65 -
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers,	2,084	202	123	22	2.431
Slaters, &c	18	4	5	- 2	29
Butchers, Poulterers, &c	-221	11	36	6	274
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	24	13	14	2	53
Carpenters and Joiners	2,715	213	316	28	3,272
Clerks	437	78	229	144	888
Clock and Watch Makers	23	2	5	6	36
Coach Makers and Trimmers -	20	3	14	2	- 39
Coal Miners	215	1	56		272
Coopers	186	10	12	2	210
Cutlers	17		2	. <u> </u>	19
Domestic Servants, Grooms, Por-		01	A SALAN	- a	·
ters, &c	249	35	68	27	379
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c	15	9	18		42
Engineers	204	51	97	77	429
Engravers	13	1	6		20
Farmers	5,293	1,065	548	43	6,919
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Mer- chants, &c.	10,333	1,926	1,338	1,840	15,437
Jewellers and Silversmiths	19	.3	9	7	38
Labourers, General	61,967	3,623	1,988	494	68,072
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c	6	4		2	12

. TABLE 50 continued.—Occupations, SEX, and general DESTINATION of the EMIGRANTS in 1873.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL- ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES-continued.		- vertregts	and the		
Mcchanics (so described in Pas-					
sengers' Lists)	13,778	7,756	183	93	21,810
Millers, Maltsters, &c	35	9	17		61
Millwrights	9	1	12		22
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers,	3,379	65	508	62	4,014
and Glaziers	355	35	104	1	495
Printers	99	17	18	3	137
Saddlers and Harness Makers -	27	6	14	1	48
Sawyers	22	7	33	1	63
Seamen	169	72	74	14	329
Shipwrights	9	6	4		19
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehouse-	00				
men, &c	98 292	31	39 -	41	209
Spinners and Weavers	292 281	36	56	2	386
Schoolmasters, Students, Teach-	281	. 30	9	At a set	320
ers, &c.	66	2	25	15	108
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c	·····	2	5	-	100
Surveyors	1	- maria	9	1	11
Tailors	372	77	76	7	532
Tanners and Curriers	15	8	10		33
Turners	25	21	13	- 100 m	59
Wheelwrights	12	2	19	-	33
Trades and Professions not before	0.011	107	San Daniel II.	anin a man	to le mine
specified	2,011 6,218	491	1,016	374	3,892
ivot uistinguisned	0,218	932	1,484	3,367	12,001
ADULT FEMALES.		and the second second	A State of the	विकास (प्रायम् दिन	
		and a stand	1.224	The second second	
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	13,040	616	2,670	231	10
Gentlewomen and Governesses	868	330	2,070	231 256	16,557
Milliners, Dressmakers, and	000	000	202	200	1,656
Needlewomen	103	22	69	5	199
Married Women	29,596	5,324	3,822	1,633	40,375
Shopwomen	15	- make	1	-	16
Spinsters (so described in Pas- sengers' Lists)	95 051	0.100	001	00	
Trades and Professions not before	25,951	3,106	231	26	29,314
specified	129	17	46	19	211
Not distinguished	4,171	727	1,107	759	6,764
a forest and the second factor	est Luc .a	Chaoth,	garactil. C	a la ser a s	S.B. (PARA
CHILDREN.	AND Define	ng ada ad a	the dema	b. onor .	Sal inte
Male Children, 1 to 12 years	18,885	4,008	2,782	643	26,318
Female do. do	16,932	3,602	2,763	538	23,835
Infants, Males	5,342	857	489	122	6,810
Do. Females	4,610	954	518	60	6,142
	and the		1020		
Not distinguished as to age, Males -	637	16	163	1,623	2,439
Do. Do. Females	310	132	79	1,218	1,739
The second second	000 000				S. manager
TOTAL	233,073	37,208	26,428	13,903	310,612

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(I dimbied to the h									
stander Johnson	UNITED	KINGDOM.	A	D, WALES, ND L ISLANDS.	Scor	LAND.	IRELAND.		
	Officers.	Non-com- missioned Officers and Men.							
Mana 1 PA		131	Barrak .	1 81105	*	1 A T	(andia	The state of the	
Cavalry	688	12,373	447	8,022	30	- 596	211	3,755	
Infantry – –	2,955	61,737	2,015	41,108	157	2,748	783	17,881	
Royal Artillery -	736	18,004	629	15,426	12	322	95	2,256	
Royal Engineers -	436	3,654	396	3,081	8	75	32	498	
TOTAL	4,815	95,768	3,487	67,637	207	3,741	1,121	24,390	
TOTAL	4,815	95,768	3,487	67,637	207	3,741	1,121	24,390	

TABLE 51.—Average Strength of the Army at Home, in the Year 1873. (Furnished to the Registrar General by direction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.)

TABLE 52 .- Average Strength of the English Army in each of the Thirteen Years 1861-73, and its Distribution in different parts of the United Kingdom and Abroad.

1117	-		STATIO	NED IN		Proporti	on per ce station	nt. of Tot ned in	al Army	nite, stra E tospad
YEARS.	Total Army.	England AND Wales.	SCOT- LAND.	IRE- LAND.	ABROAD.	England AND Wales.	SCOT- LAND.	IRE- LAND.	ABROAD.	YEARS.
1861	221,604	68,453	4,307	25,025	123,819	30.9	1.9	11.3	55.9	1861
1862	222,839	63,781	3,824	22,067	133,167	28.6	1.7	9.9	59.8	1862
1863	219,606	60,066	3,799	21,397	134,344	27.4	1.7	9.7	61.2	1863
1864	214,858	57,835	3,686	21,200	132,137	26.9	1.7	9.9	61.2	1864
1865	208,877	59,782	3,629	21,091	124,375	28.6	1.7	10.1	59.6	1865
1866	201,641	56,477	3,409	24,238	117,517	28.0	1.7	12.0	58.3	1866
1867	200,335	60,344	3,517	23,746	112,728	30.1	1.8	11.9	56.2	1867
1868	196,900	63,940	4,136	21,557	107,267	32.5	2.1	10.9	54.2	1868
1869	186,668	61,511	3,289	21,478	100,390	33.0	1.8	11.2	53.7	1869
1870	180,444	61,376	3,470	24,824	90,774	34.0	1.9	13.8	50'3	1870
1871	192,665	74,642	3,462	27,653	86,908	38.7	- 1.8	14.4	45.1	1871
1872	192,007	73,474	3,469	27,211	87,853	38.3	1.8	14.2	45.7	1872
1873	188,379	71,124	3,948	25,511	87,796	37.8	2.1	13.5	46.6	1873

TABLE 53 .- Average Strength, Deaths, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of the Army in the United Kingdom in 1873.

Contrata Carto 4 CONTRE Estra A	AVERAGE	STRENGTH.	De	CATHS.	ANNUAL MORTALI	L RATE OF TY PER 1000.
	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.
UNITED KINGDOM	4,815	95,768	46	885	9•55	9.54
Great Britain – – Ireland – – – –	3,694 1,121	71,378 24,390	41 5	703	11·10 4·46	9*85 7*46

TABLE 54.-Average Strength of the British Army Abroad in each of the Years 1870-1873.

(Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.)

	serie of 1	870	1007	.871	1	872	1873		
1871	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	
Cavalry – –	289	4,286	278	4,067	277	4,119	254	4,150	
Infantry – –	3,082	64,988	2,713	63,067	2,618	63,574	2,498	63,810	
Royal Artillery-	1,093	15,278	995	14,332	908	14,967	767	14,796	
Royal Engineers	341	1,417	328	1,128	341	1,049	358	1,163	
TOTAL -	4,805	85,969	4,314	82,594	4,144	83,709	3,877	83,919	

TABLE 55.-Number of Deaths in the British Army during each of the Four Years 1870-1873. (Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.)

* 1	D:	d stalls	1	870	.D.5	anë.	2	ast al	1	871	120	a 201	2.0	-87030	1	872	uda	2010) 1. 1	-ac	12 G.	18	373		
	GI BRI	REAT ITAIN.	IRE	LAND.	Ав	ROAD.	G: BR	REAT ITAIN.	IRE	LAND.	Ав	ROAD.	GI BR	REAT ITAIN.	IRE	LAND.	AB	ROAD.	GI BRI	REAT	IREI	LAND.	Ав	ROAD.
Corps.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Cavalry and Infantry –	} 40	580	5	187	47	1,217	36	544	8	199	24	991	27	497	4	200	36	1349	34	510	5	165	34	938
Royal Artillery –	}14	147	-	24	13	315	7	160	2	19	15 -	268	8	163	-	11	15	299	5	171	× _	13	11	210
Royal Engineers	} 5	22	2	3	4	13	4	18	1	7	10	14	5	20	-	5	8	2	2	22	-	4	2	13
TOTAL -	59	749	7	214	64	1,545	47	722	11	225	49	1,273	40	680	4	216	59	1,650	41	703	5	182	47	1161

TABLE 56. — Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 amongst the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Men in the Army at Home and Abroad, in each of the Sixteen Years 1858-73.

	AT E	IOME.	Авн	OAD.		
YEARS.	Officers.	Non- COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	YEARS.	
	100	115.1 -P	and and	in mar 14		
1858		Same in the - State State	35.1	67.0	1858	
1859	1. C. (9 <u>-</u> 1	21.1	34.0	1859	
1860	1 -		16.4	26.0	1860	
1861	7.2	13.6	15.7	25.7	1861	
1862	8.2	11.2	13.5	19.8	1862	
1863	7.3	31:4	15.9	16.8	1863	
1864	6.9	12.6	17.4	18.9	1864	
1865	8.3	11.2	15.8	21.0	1865	
1866	11.0	12.6	12.6	15.2	1866	
1867	11.0	10.8	13.3	20.7	1867	
1868	9.5	12.3	13.1	16.2	1868	
1869	5.9	10.7	11.9	24.0	1869	
1870	13.7	11.4	13.3	18.0	1870	
1871	11.9	9.4	11.4	15.4	1871	
1872	9.1	9.0	14.2	19.7	1872	
1873	9.6	9.2	12.1	13.8	1873	

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TABLE 57.—Nationality of the Army serving at Home and Abroad in 1861 and 1871.

1001 1 1001 1			Percentage of Nationality of the Army.			
Officers and Men Born in	1861	1871	1861	1871		
England and Wales	130,469	124,233	56.8	64.1		
SCOTLAND	20,901	16,582	9.1	8.6		
IRELAND	71,556	48,241	31.2	24.9		
FOREIGN PARTS	6,635	4,551	2.9	2.4		
Total	229,561	193,607	100.0	100.0		

TABLE 58.—Deaths of Officers and Men in the Army Abroad, and Estimated Numbers belonging to Great Britain and to England and Wales, in each of the Sixteen Years 1858–1873.

YEARS.	DEATHS of OFFICERS AND	Estimated propor in Col. 2. be	tion of Numbers elonging to	
I EARS.	MEN in the ARMY ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	England and Wales.	
1	2	3	4	
1858	7,363	4,275	3,486	
1859	4,150	2,409	1,965	
1860	3,293	1,912	1,559	
1861	3,097	2,042	1,760	
1862	2,544	1,677	1,445	
1863	2,209	1,457	1,255	
1864	2,493	1,644	1,417	
1865	2,578	1,700	1,465	
1866	1,802	1,188	1,024	
1867	2,284	1,506	1,298	
1868	1,716	1,132	975	
1869	2,347	1,548	1,334	
1870	1,609	1,061	914	
1871	1,822	961	847	
1872	1,709	1,242	1,095	
1873	1,208	878	774	

NOTE.—The number of Deaths in the cols. 3 and 4 are estimated on the assumption that the soldiers abroad belonged to the different parts of the British Empire in the proportions indicated in Table 57; the proportions which prevailed in 1861 are used up to 1871, and the proportions which existed at the Census in 1871 for subsequent years. TABLE 59.—Number of Births and Deaths of British Subjects at Sea, exclusive of Soldiers, Marines, invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, and Seamen on Ship's Articles, in each of the Eighteen Years 1856–1873, reported by the Captains or Commanding Officers of Vessels to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen at the Termination of their respective Voyages in Ports of the United Kingdom.—(Furnished to the Registrar General by the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen.)

MALES. FEMALES. TOTAL. 1856 (Imperfect) - 71 66 137 1857 - - 185 142 310 1858 - - 122 117 240 1858 - - 135 132 297 1800 - - 135 132 297 1800 - - 135 132 297 1800 - - 135 134 250 1861 - - - 100 108 218 1962 - - - 100 135 324 1865 - - 120 202 415 1867 - - 134 124 235 1867 - - 134 124 235 1867 - - 134 124 235 1871 - -		To group an ender					
BIRTHS at Sea		Treastreast	the second second		MALES.	TEMALES.	TOTAL.
BIRTHS at Sea	Sugar Ba	A DEST DESCRIPTION			a de la companya de l		
BIRTHS at Sea - 5			[1856 (imperfect) -	71	66	137
BIRTHS at Sea 		1 Here	1857		168	142	310
BIRTHS at Sea - BIRTHS at Se			1858		132	117	249
BIRTHS at Sea - BIRTHS at Se			1859		135	132	267
BIRTHS at Sea - 1940 - 146 148 294 1863 159 185 344 1864 203 177 360 1865 2 - 203 177 360 1865 2 - 203 177 360 1866 2 - 203 177 360 1867 - 2 - 2 - 1213 202 415 1869 - 2 - 2 - 142 177 399 1869 - 2 - 2 - 142 177 399 1869 - 2 - 2 - 144 124 253 1870 - 2 - 2 - 169 146 315 1871 - 2 - 2 - 169 146 315 1872 - 2 - 2 - 142 147 289 1873 - 2 - 2 - 145 164 309 TOTAL - 2 - 2,683 2,678 5,266 1858 (imperfect) - 121 78 199 1857 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 142 146 375 1858 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -		The Magnesia	1860		136	114	250
BIRTHS at Sea - 1630 - 1539 185 344 1864 203 177 330 1865 2 10 202 412 1866 2 1 213 202 415 1867 2 1 147 125 272 1869 2 1 147 125 273 1870 - 2 - 1 147 125 293 1870 - 2 - 1 142 147 289 1872 - 2 - 1 142 147 289 1873 - 2 - 1 142 147 289 1873 - 2 - 1 142 147 289 1873 - 2 - 1 145 104 309 TOTAL - 2 2688 2,678 5,266 1858 (imperfect) - 121 78 199 1857 - 2 - 2 - 123 182 435 1850 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 211 148 369 1852 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 211 148 369 1863 - 2 - 2 - 2 211 148 369 1863 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 211 148 369 1863 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 211 148 369 1863 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 318 131 798 1864 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 3 39 196 585 1863 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1863 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1863 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1863 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1863 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1863 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1863 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1863 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1863 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1863 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1863 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1863 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1870 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1870 - 2 - 2 - 3 318 134 502 1871 - 2 - 2 - 3 371 176 547		the second s	1861		110	108	218
BIRTHS at Sea - BIRTHS at Se			1862		146	148	294
$FDEATHS at Sea = \begin{cases} 1865 210 & 202 & 412 \\ 1866 213 & 202 & 415 \\ 1867 182 & 177 & 339 \\ 1868 184 & 124 & 253 \\ 1870 & 184 & 124 & 253 \\ 1870 & - 186 & 147 & 125 & 272 \\ 1869 & 184 & 124 & 253 \\ 1871 & - & 166 & 102 & 208 \\ 1872 & - & 142 & 147 & 289 \\ 1873 & - & 144 & 164 & 309 \\ \hline TOTAL & - & - & 2,688 & 2,578 & 5,266 \\ \hline TOTAL & - & - & 238 & 140 & 378 \\ 1858 (imperfect) & - & 121 & 78 & 199 \\ 1857 & - & - & 233 & 140 & 378 \\ 1858 - & - & - & 233 & 182 & 435 \\ 1859 & - & - & 223 & 182 & 435 \\ 1869 & - & - & 221 & 148 & 369 \\ 1863 & - & - & 221 & 148 & 369 \\ 1863 & - & - & 221 & 148 & 369 \\ 1863 & - & - & 347 & 231 & 578 \\ 1864 & - & - & 379 & 210 & 589 \\ 1865 & - & - & 443 & 315 & 798 \\ 1865 & - & - & 443 & 315 & 798 \\ 1866 & - & - & - & 441 & 214 & 655 \\ 1868 & - & - & - & 318 & 184 & 502 \\ 1867 & - & - & - & - & 318 & 184 & 502 \\ 1870 & - & - & - & - & 318 & 184 & 502 \\ 1870 & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & - & $	AND AND	ph. photoph	1863	- (8-)	159	185	344
$ { 1665 210 202 412 \\ 1666 213 202 415 \\ 1867 162 177 339 \\ 1868 162 177 339 \\ 1868 147 125 272 \\ 1869 134 124 253 \\ 1870 169 146 315 \\ 1871 166 102 208 \\ 1872 142 147 289 \\ 1873 145 164 309 \\ \hline \\ 1873 145 164 309 \\ \hline \\ 1873 145 164 309 \\ \hline \\ 1875 145 164 309 \\ \hline \\ 1875 238 140 378 \\ 1858 238 140 378 \\ 1858 238 140 378 \\ 1858 238 140 378 \\ 1859 238 140 378 \\ 1859 238 140 378 \\ 1859 238 140 378 \\ 1859 238 140 378 \\ 1859 238 140 378 \\ 1859 238 140 378 \\ 1859 238 140 378 \\ 1859 238 140 378 \\ 1859 379 210 589 \\ 1861 379 210 589 \\ 1863 379 210 589 \\ 1865 384 33 15 798 \\ 1866 384 33 15 798 \\ 1868 389 106 555 \\ 1869 389 106 555 \\ 1869 389 106 555 \\ 1869 389 106 555 \\ 1869 389 106 555 \\ 1869 377 141 214 655 \\ 1869 377 141 214 655 \\ 1869 377 141 176 547 \\ 1871 7 371 176 547 \\ 1872 371 176 \\ 1872 371 176 \\ 1872 371 176 \\ 1872 371 176 \\ 1872 371 176 \\ 1872 371 176 \\ 1872 371 \\ 1872 371 \\ 1872 371 \\ 1872 371 \\ 1872 371 \\ 1872 371 \\ 1872 371 \\ 1872 371 \\ 1872 371 \\ 1872$	-	BIRTHS at Sea	- 1864	- 0.8-0	203	177	380 .
1867 - - 162 177 339 1868 - - - 147 125 272 1869 - - 134 124 268 1870 - - 169 146 315 1871 - - 169 146 315 1871 - - - 169 146 309 1872 - - 142 147 289 1873 - - 145 164 309 TOTAL - - 2,688 2,578 5,266 1856 (imperfect) - 121 78 109 1857 - - 253 182 435 1859 - - 253 182 435 1850 - - 213 121 384 1860 - - 213 121 384		T ALLEN DER MELL	1865		210	202	412
*DEATHS at Sea = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1		Anna Theorem	1866		213	202	415
1569 - - 134 124 258 1870 - - 169 146 315 1871 - - 106 102 208 1872 - - 142 147 289 1873 - - 145 164 309 TOTAL - - 2,688 2,578 5,266 1856 (imperfect) - 121 78 199 1857 - - - 2,683 2,578 5,266 1858 isto - - 223 140 378 1858 - - - 233 140 378 1857 - - - 253 182 435 1857 - - - 254 303 827 1860 - - - 213 131 334 1862 - <th></th> <th></th> <th>1867</th> <th></th> <th>162</th> <th>177</th> <th>339</th>			1867		162	177	339
*DEATHS at Sea - 1870 169 - 146 - 315 106 - 102 - 208 - 147 - 289 - 147 - 289 - 147 - 289 - 145 - 144 - 147 - 289 - 145 - 144 - 309 145 - 164 - 309 145 - 164 - 309 2468 - 2,578 - 5,266 2,688 - 2,578 - 5,266 2,688 - 2,578 - 5,266 2,688 - 2,578 - 5,266 2,288 - 140 - 378 - 1357 2,288 - 140 - 378 - 1357 2,288 - 140 - 378 - 1358 2,288 - 140 - 378 - 1356 2,218 - 148 - 369 2,218 - 148 - 369 2,218 - 148 - 369 - 1863 379 - 210 - 589 - 1865 379 - 210 - 589 - 1865 379 - 210 - 589 - 1865 379 - 210 - 589 - 1865 379 - 210 - 589 - 1865 388 - 1358 - 1364 - 502 318 - 1344 - 502 318 - 1344 - 502	Contration 1		1868		147	125	272
$*DEATHS at Sea = \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			1869		134	124	258
$*DEATHS at Sea = \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	A starting and	A CALL STATE OF STATE	1870		169	146	315
*DEATHS at Sea = 1 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 + 5 +	and the second second	20141	1871	-	106	102	208
TOTAL 2,688 2,578 5,266 $1856 (imperfect) - 121 78 199$ $1857 2238 140 378$ $1858 253 182 435$ $1859 253 182 435$ $1859 524 303 827$ $1860 524 303 827$ $1860 213 121 334$ $1862 213 121 334$ $1862 213 121 334$ $1862 379 210 589$ $1863 379 210 589$ $1865 379 210 589$ $1865 441 214 655$ $1868 441 214 655$ $1868 389 196 585$ $1869 318 184 502$ $1870 375 146 421$ $1871 371 176 547$		The Real Provides	1872		142	147	289
*DEATHS at Sea - *DEATHS at Se			L1873		145	164	309
*DEATHS at Sea = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1		The second	TOTAL		2,688	2,578	5,266
*DEATHS at Sea = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1	N. Mary	I WER				Training and	
*DEATHS at Sea = 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1		The The	[¹⁸⁵⁶ (imperfect	t) –	121	78	199
$*DEATHS at Sea = \begin{bmatrix} 1859 & - & - & - & - & 524 & 303 & 827 \\ 1860 & - & - & - & - & 241 & 156 & 397 \\ 1861 & - & - & - & - & 213 & 121 & 334 \\ 1802 & - & - & - & - & 221 & 148 & 369 \\ 1863 & - & - & - & - & 347 & 231 & 578 \\ 1864 & - & - & - & - & 379 & 210 & 589 \\ 1865 & - & - & - & - & 483 & 315 & 798 \\ 1866 & - & - & - & - & 483 & 315 & 798 \\ 1866 & - & - & - & - & 441 & 214 & 655 \\ 1868 & - & - & - & - & 441 & 214 & 655 \\ 1869 & - & - & - & - & 389 & 196 & 585 \\ 1869 & - & - & - & - & 318 & 184 & 502 \\ 1870 & - & - & - & - & 509 & 264 & 773 \\ 1871 & - & - & - & - & 371 & 176 & 547 \end{bmatrix}$	filesen (Alle	1 SAC	1857		238	140	378
$*DEATHS at Sea = \begin{cases} 1860 241 & 156 & 397 \\ 1861 213 & 121 & 334 \\ 1862 213 & 121 & 334 \\ 1862 213 & 121 & 334 \\ 1863 213 & 121 & 334 \\ 1863 213 & 121 & 334 \\ 1863 213 & 121 & 578 \\ 1864 213 & 121 & 578 \\ 1864 213 & 121 & 578 \\ 1865 213 & 131 & 578 \\ 1866 - 213 & - 213 & 1578 \\ 1866 - 213 & - 213 & 1578 \\ 1866 - 213 & - 213 & 1578 \\ 1867 - 213 & - 441 & 214 & 655 \\ 1868 - 213 & - 213 & 121 & 121 \\ 1869 - 213 & - 213 & 121 & 121 \\ 1869 - 213 & - 213 & 121 & 121 \\ 1870 - 213 & - 213 & 121 & 121 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & 121 & 121 \\ 1872 - 213 & - 213 & 121 & 121 \\ 1872 - 213 & - 213 & 121 & 121 \\ 1872 - 213 & - 213 & 121 & 121 \\ 1872 - 213 & - 213 & 121 & 121 \\ 1872 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & 121 \\ 1872 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 & - 213 \\ 1871 - 213 & -$		A COM PROPERTY	1858		253	182	435
$*DEATHS at Sea = \begin{cases} 1861 213 & 121 & 334 \\ 1862 221 & 143 & 369 \\ 1863 & 347 & 231 & 578 \\ 1864 & - & 379 & 210 & 589 \\ 1865 & - & - & 483 & 315 & 798 \\ 1866 - & - & - & 483 & 315 & 798 \\ 1866 - & - & - & 483 & 315 & 798 \\ 1866 - & - & - & - & 441 & 214 & 655 \\ 1868 - & - & - & - & 441 & 214 & 655 \\ 1869 - & - & - & - & 318 & 184 & 502 \\ 1870 - & - & - & - & 509 & 264 & 773 \\ 1871 - & - & - & - & 275 & 146 & 421 \\ 1872 - & - & - & - & 371 & 176 & 547 \end{cases}$		t i santibio	1859		524	303	827
*DEATHS at Sea $\begin{bmatrix} 1862 & - & - & - & - & 221 \\ 1863 & - & - & - & - & 347 \\ 1864 & - & - & - & - & 379 \\ 1865 & - & - & - & - & 483 \\ 1865 & - & - & - & - & 483 \\ 1866 & - & - & - & - & 690 \\ 1867 & - & - & - & - & 690 \\ 1868 & - & - & - & - & 690 \\ 1868 & - & - & - & - & 690 \\ 1869 & - & - & - & - & 318 \\ 1869 & - & - & - & 318 \\ 1870 & - & - & - & - & 509 \\ 1871 & - & - & - & - & 509 \\ 1872 & - & - & - & - & 371 \\ 1871 & - & - & - & - & 371 \\ 1872 & - & - & - & - & 371 \\ 176 \end{bmatrix}$			1860	- 2	241	156	397
*DEATHS at Sea - 1863 347 231 578 *DEATHS at Sea - 1864 379 210 589 1865 483 315 798 1866 483 315 798 1866 690 363 1,053 1867 690 363 1,053 1867 441 214 655 1868 389 196 585 1869 318 184 502 1870 509 264 773 1871 275 146 421 1872 371 176 547	. Thereast		1861		213	121	334
*DEATHS at Sea - 1864 379 210 589 1865 483 315 798 1866 483 315 798 1866 441 214 655 1868 441 214 655 1868 389 196 585 1869 318 184 502 1870 318 184 502 1870 509 264 773 1871 7 275 146 421 1872 371 176 547		A state of the sta	1862		221	148	369
*DEATHS at Sea - { 1865 483 315 798 1866 690 363 1,053 1867 441 214 655 1868 389 196 585 1869 318 184 502 1870 509 264 773 1871 275 146 421 1872 371 176 547			1863		347	231	578
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		*DEATHS at Sag	1864		379	210	589
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	antimeter Territer	DEATHS at Sea	1865		483	315	798
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	indinet mass		1866		690	363	1,053
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	CHARLES NAME		1867	<u>(</u>	441	214	655
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Constant State		1868		389	196	585
1870 - - 509 264 773 1871 - - - 275 146 421 1872 - - - 371 176 547	abantil Ist		a sur constraint and a sure sur		318	A STATE OF A STATE OF A STATE	
1871 - - - 275 146 421 1872 - - - 371 176 547	sit approxim		1870		A DECEMBER OF	A COLLEGE AND	AND AND DESCRIPTION
1872 371 176 547			a the second of the second		mar marine and	El and events when	the state was seen
					STOR SHALL BEEN	A BARREN AND STAT	A DECEMBER OF STREET, STREET, ST.
	title etitle					A CONTRACTOR OF THE OWNER	States & Barris March
TOTAL 6,772 3,869 10,641			TOTAL		6,772	3,869	A CONTRACTOR

* The deaths of soldiers, marines, and seamen from the Royal Navy, who were passengers in British Merchant Ships, were 33 in 1856, 59 in 1857, 156 in 1858, 196 in 1859, 196 in 1860, 69 in 1861, 122 in 1862, 116 in 1863, 96 in 1864, 140 in 1865, 184 in 1866, 97 in 1867, 81 in 1868, 51 in 1869, 27 in 1870, 24 in 1871, 1 in 1872, and 6 in 1873. The number is 1,654 in eighteen years, which, if added to the 10,641 above, makes 12,295, the total number of deaths of British subjects at sea in 1856-73, exclusive of those of merchant seamen. The Entries in the "Marine Register" of Births occurring in 1873 were but 80, and of Deaths 245.

TABLE 61.—RETURN of the AGES, RATING, and CAUSES of DEATHS of 5,393 Seamen reported to the BOARD OF TRADE as having died in the British Merchant Service in the Year 1873. (Parliamentary Return, No. 142, Session of 1874.)

	RATING O	OF THE SI	SAMEN WHO DIED.
Boatsw Able se Ordina	pmen 4 St rmasters 21 Co rains 131 Ca eamen 1,872 Sa ry seamen - 513 M	argeons ewards - ooks - arpenters iilmakers inor capac ngineers	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Ages	OF SEAM	EN AT DEATH.
	Under 21 years - 21-30 years - 31-40 years - 41-50 years - 51-60 years -	$\begin{array}{ c c c } 1,014\\ 2,191\\ 917\\ 366\\ 125\\ \end{array}$	Over 60 years 20 Unknown 760 TOTAL 5,393
	CAUSE	S OF DEA	TH OF SEAMEN.
1000	Class I.	Deaths.	Order 3.
Resp: Order Fever	s	281	Laryngitis $ -$ Bronchitis $ -$ Pleurisy $ -$ Pneumonia $ -$ Asthma $ -$ Lung disease, &c. $ -$
of In	ntegumentary System, Class , Order 8.) ery œa a fever	102 67	ORDER 5. Nephritis Ischuria Bright's disease (Nephria) - Calculus (Stone) Cystitis <i>Kidney disease</i> , &c
Syphili Strictu	ORDER 2. (included with diseases of Uringra	y ,	ORDER 8. Phlegmon Ulcer Shin disease, &c
Purpu	ORDER 3. ra and Scurvy Class II.	. 2	Class V. ORDER 1. (ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.) Drowning - $\begin{cases} by \ accident 1,05 \\ by \ wreck 2,25 \end{cases}$
Phthis		. 181	Other accidental deaths 2,25 ORDER 3.
Cephal			(HOMICIDE.) Murder and Manslaughter
Apople Paralys Insanit Epilep	sis y sy	> 145	ORDER 4. (SUICIDE.) Means not stated 4
Convu Brain	disease, &c	J	TOTAL specified Causes - 5,12
Perica	Order 2. rditis		Causes not specified 25
Aneur		138	Total - 5,33

TABLE 60.—Mortality of Merchant Seamen at Sea, in the Twenty-two Years 1852-73.*

	Yeat	RS.		STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY. To 1000 living.
a a	1852	ta ta <u>(</u>		159,563	2,205	13.8
	1853	W.	-	172,525	3,276	19.0
	1854		-	162,416	2,772	17.1
	1855	-		168,537	3,318	19.7
	1856	-		173,918	3,549	20.4
	1857	18.E-10	-	176,387	3,444	19.2
	1858	ui.	-	177,832	3,486	19.6
	1859	99 <u>9</u> 1	-	172,506	3,430	19.9
	1860	-	-	171,592	3,760	21.9
	1861	- 222	-	171,957	3,580	20.8
	1862	000. 2017	-	173,863	3,620	20.8
	1863	50.E	-	184,727	3,380	18'3
	1864	-102	-	195,756	3,893	19'9
	1865	16 C	-	197,643	4,600	23.3
ż	1866	102_	_	196,371	4,866	25.8
14	1867	8.73 <u>1_</u> 8	-	196,340	5,283	26.9
	1868	-		197,502	5,237	26.6
	1869	83_	-	195,490	4,832	24.7
	1870	SikE_	-	195,962	4,523	23.1
	1871	0.02 	-	199,738	4,338	21.7
	1872		-	203,720	4,123	20.2
	1873	102-	1	202,239	5,398	26.6
	ha 99 m	ears 18	59-73	4,046,584	86,908	21.4

* Deduced from a return of the number of accounts of wages and effects of seamen (exclusive of masters) dying before the termination of the voyage, received by the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen. Since 1867 the return *includes seamen dying ashore in foreign parts*, whose wages and effects are delivered to the consuls or officers of the hospitals on their discharge from their ships.

If a seaman die on the passage from Sunderland to Calcutta, his death is reported at Calcutta, and his wages and effects are accounted for and transmitted home, if the vessel be not to return direct to the United Kingdom. But if a passenger die on board a ship which does not return to a British port immediately, but trades for a time in foreign parts, considerable delay may occur before his death is reported. In all cases, however, the date is given, and in the accompanying tables the births and deaths are classed according to the years in which they occurred. In some passenger-ships women are employed as stewardesses, and are counted as part of the crew. They therefore form part of the strength in this Table, and if the death of a stewardess occur in the course of a voyage, it is included in the column of Deaths.

When a ship is lost with all persons on board, the owners return the number and names of the crew, and the names of the passengers, when known, to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen.

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TABLE 62.—Population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle of each British Seas, and of the portions of the Army,

	U	NITED KINGDOM	đ.	Eng	LAND AND WAL	ES.
YEARS.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1801 1802 1803 1804 1805	$\begin{array}{c} 15.902.322\\ 16.059.507\\ 16.254.224\\ 16.477.279\\ 16.715.637\end{array}$	7,748,246 7,826,658 7,921,956 8,029,902 8,145,199	8.154.076 8.232.849 8.332,268 8.447,377 8.570,438	9,060,993 9,129,636 9,234,649 9,366,826 9,513,111	4,404,490 4,441,131 4,494,127 4,559,230 4,631,137	4,656,503 4,688,505 4,740,522 4,807,596 4,881,974
1806 1807 1808 1809 1810	$\begin{array}{c} 16,951,925\\ 17,184,902\\ 17,410,054\\ 17,639,472\\ 17,866,908 \end{array}$	8,258,482 8,370,728 8,479,565 8,588,409 8,697,020	8,693,443 8,814,174 8,930,489 9,051,063 9,169,888	9,656,119 9,794,594 9,924,001 10,056,421 10,185,578	$\begin{array}{r} 4,700,476\\ 4,768,221\\ 4,831,985\\ 4,895,182\\ 4,957,559\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,955,643\\ 5,026,373\\ 5,092,016\\ 5,161,239\\ 5,228,019\end{array}$
$ 1811 \\ 1812 \\ 1813 \\ 1814 \\ 1815 $	$\begin{array}{c} 18,103,492\\ 18,366,908\\ 18,644,377\\ 18,923,845\\ 19,218,341 \end{array}$	8,811,499 8,941,561 9,082,277 9,224,893 9,374,727	9,291,993 9,425,347 9,562,100 9,698,952 9,843,614	$\begin{array}{c} 10,322,592\\ 10,479,871\\ 10,649,743\\ 10,820,112\\ 11,004,012\\ \end{array}$	5,025,212 5,103,251 5,191,211 5,280,331 5,375,916	5,297,380 5,376,620 5,458,532 5,539,781 5,628,096
1816 1817 1818 1819 1820	$\begin{array}{c} 19,520,488\\ 19,814,027\\ 20,104,922\\ 20,388,744\\ 20,686,389 \end{array}$	9,526,546 9,673,857 9,819,981 9,964,535 10,117,002	9,993,942 10,140,170 10,284,941 10,424,209 10,569,387	$\begin{array}{c} 11,196,156\\ 11,377,841\\ 11,555,054\\ 11,723,379\\ 11,903,722 \end{array}$	5,474,848 5,568,195 5,659,313 5,747,842 5,843,289	5,721,308 5,809,646 5,895,741 5,975,537 6,060,433
$1821 \\1822 \\1823 \\1824 \\1825$	21,007,386 21,338,890 21,666,344 21,977,412 22,281,164	$\begin{array}{c} 10,278,540\\ 10,437,930\\ 10,596,147\\ 10,745,695\\ 10,891,074\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10.728.846 \\ 10.900.960 \\ 11.070.197 \\ 11.231.717 \\ 11.390.090 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,105,614\\ 12,320,360\\ 12,529,518\\ 12,720,736\\ 12,903,059 \end{array}$	5,946,821 6,050,929 6,153,157 6,246,003 6,333,955	$\begin{array}{c} 6,158,793\\ 6,269,431\\ 6,376,361\\ 6,474,733\\ 6,569,104 \end{array}$
1826 1827 1828 1829 1830	$\begin{array}{r} 22.575.495\\ 22.872.049\\ 23.190.529\\ 23.504.943\\ 23.814.667\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,032,473\\ 11,173,727\\ 11,325,793\\ 11,475,573\\ 11,622,656\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11.543.022\\ 11.698.322\\ 11.864.736\\ 12.029.370\\ 12.192.011 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,074,286\\ 13,247,277\\ 13,438,474\\ 13,625,045\\ 13,805,041 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,417,196\\ 6,500,546\\ 6,591,959\\ 6,681,424\\ 6,767,221 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,657,090\\ 6,746,731\\ 6,846,515\\ 6,943,621\\ 7,037,820 \end{array}$
$1831 \\1832 \\1833 \\1834 \\1835$	$\begin{array}{r} 24,135,422\\ 24,372,051\\ 24,602,698\\ 24,861,899\\ 25,133,468\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,776,491\\ 11,896,932\\ 12,012,203\\ 12,141,056\\ 12,275,028 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,358.931\\ 12,475,119\\ 12,590,495\\ 12,720,843\\ 12,858,440 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,994,460\\ 14,164,696\\ 14,328,471\\ 14,520,297\\ 14,724,063 \end{array}$	6,859,085 6,943,932 7,023,322 7,116,031 7,213,625	$\begin{array}{c} 7,135,375\\ 7,220,764\\ 7,305,149\\ 7,404,266\\ 7,510,438\end{array}$
1836 1837 1838 1839 1840	25,406,281 25,650,426 25,903,697 26,200,106 26,487,026	$\begin{array}{r} 12,408,238\\ 12,527,350\\ 12,651,465\\ 12,796,609\\ 12,937,181 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,998,043\\ 13,123,076\\ 13,252,232\\ 13,403,497\\ 13,549,845 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,928,477\\ 15,103,778\\ 15,287,699\\ 15,514,255\\ 15,730,813 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,310,074\\ 7,392,191\\ 7,479,021\\ 7,586,593\\ 7,689,301 \end{array}$	$7,618,403 \\7,711,587 \\7,808,678 \\7,927,662 \\8,041,512$
$1841 \\1842 \\1843 \\1844 \\1845$	26,751,199 27,004,417 27,255,699 27,525,119 27,776,364	$\begin{array}{r} 13,065,536\\ 13,194,189\\ 13,321,297\\ 13,456,832\\ 13,582,614\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13,685,663\\ 13,810,228\\ 13,934,402\\ 14,068,287\\ 14,193,750\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15,929,492\\ 16,130,326\\ 16,332,228\\ 16,535,174\\ 16,739,136 \end{array}$	7,784,883 7,887,620 7,990,370 8,093,100 8,195,776	$\begin{array}{r} 8,144,609\\ 8,242,706\\ 8,341,858\\ 8,442,074\\ 8,543,360\end{array}$
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	28,002,094 27,972,537 27,820,088 27,669,579 27,523,694	$\begin{array}{r} 13,694,941\\ 13,675,994\\ 13,593,648\\ 13,512,837\\ 13,436,128\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 14,307,153\\ 14,296,543\\ 14,226,440\\ 14,156,742\\ 14,087,566\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,944,092\\ 17,150,018\\ 17,356,882\\ 17,564,656\\ 17,773,324 \end{array}$	8,298,360 8,400,820 8,503,116 8,605,212 8,707,074	
$1851 \\1852 \\1853 \\1854 \\1855$	27,393,337 27,448,257 27,542,588 27,658,704 27,821,730	$\begin{array}{r} 13,369,095\\ 13,394,542\\ 13,441,288\\ 13,496,584\\ 13,574,202\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14,024,242\\ 14,053,715\\ 14,101,300\\ 14,162,120\\ 14,247,528 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17,982,849\\ 18,193,206\\ 18,404,368\\ 18,616,310\\ 18,829,000 \end{array}$	- 8,808,662 8,909,938 9,010,866 9,111,410 9,211,528	9,174,187 9,283,263 9,393,502 9,504,900 9,617,472
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	28,011,034 28,188,280 28,389,770 28,590,224 28,778,411	$\begin{array}{r} 13,661,616\\ 13,739,458\\ 13,828,357\\ 13,915,802\\ 13,997,137\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 14,349,418\\ 14,448,822\\ 14,561,413\\ 14,674,422\\ 14,781,274\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19,042,412\\ 19,256,516\\ 19,471,291\\ 19,686,701\\ 19,902,713\end{array}$	9,311,182 9,410,334 9,508,949 9,606,982 9,704,394	9,731,230 9,846,182 9,962,342 10,079,719 10,198,319
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865	28,977,133 29,243,610 29,470,969 29,680,437 29,925,177	$\begin{array}{c} 14,086,431\\ 14,218,788\\ 14,329,606\\ 14,431,943\\ 14,552,746\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 14,\!890,\!702\\ 15,\!024,\!822\\ 15,\!141,\!363\\ 15,\!248,\!494\\ 15,\!372,\!431 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 20,119,314\\ 20,371,013\\ 20,625,855\\ 20,883,889\\ 21,145,151. \end{array}$	9,801,152 9,923,272 10,046,909 10,172,089 10,298,826	$\begin{array}{c} 10,318,162\\ 10,447,741\\ 10,578,946\\ 10,711,800\\ 10,846,325 \end{array}$
1866 1867 1868 1869 1870	30,147,755 30,409,132 30,689,977 30,978,278 31,256,535	$\begin{array}{r} 14.656,115\\ 14.781,924\\ 14.917,163\\ 15.056,678\\ 15.189,549\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 15,491,640\\ 15,627,208\\ 15,772,814\\ 15,921,600\\ 16,066,986\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 21,409,684\\ 21,677,525\\ 21,948,713\\ 22,223,299\\ 22,501,316\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,427,146\\ 10,557,066\\ 10,688,600\\ 10,821,775\\ 10,956,608 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 10,982,538\\ 11,120,459\\ 11,260,113\\ 11,401,524\\ 11,544,708 \end{array}$
$1871 \\ 1872 \\ 1873 \\ 1874 \\ 1875$	31,545,741 31,839,260 32,124,598 32,412,010 32,737,405	$\begin{array}{c} 15,327,060\\ 15,465,261\\ 15,598,281\\ 15,732,885\\ 15,894,696\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16,218,681\\ 16,373,999\\ 16,526,317\\ 16,679,125\\ 16,842,709 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 22,782,812\\ 23,067,835\\ 23,356,414\\ 23,648,609\\ 23,944,459\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,093,123\\ 11,231,339\\ 11,371,273\\ 11,371,273\\ 11,512,956\\ 11,656,400 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11,689,689\\ 11,836,496\\ 11,985,141\\ 12,135,653\\ 12,288,059 \end{array}$

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of the Seventy-five Years 1801-75, exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.

	SCOTLAND.	BIERRY A	M. MAL
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
$\begin{array}{c} 1,625,000\\ 1,643,877\\ 1,662,981\\ 1,682,318\\ 1,701,890\end{array}$	751,998	873,002	5,216,329
	760,616	883,261	5,285,994
	769,341	893,640	5,356,594
	778,178	904,140	5,428,135
	787,126	914,764	5,500,636
1,721,701	796,188	925,513	5,574,105
1,741,750	805,361	936,389	5,648,558
1,762,045	814,653	947,392	5,724,008
1,782,587	824,063	958,524	5,800,464
1,803,384	833,596	969,788	5,877,946
1,824,434	843,250	981,184	5,956,466
1,851,003	857 627	993,376	6,036,034
1,877,966	872,255	1,005,711	6,116,668
1,905,352	887,136	1,018,216	6,198,381
1,933,141	902,275	1,030,866	6,281,188
1,959,229 1,986,045 2,013,552 2,041,720 2,070,523	915,552 929,399 943,776 958,652 973,996	$\begin{array}{c} 1,043,677\\ 1,056,646\\ 1,069,776\\ 1,083,068\\ 1,096,527\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,365,103\\ 6,450,141\\ 6,536,316\\ 6,623,645\\ 6,712,144\end{array}$
2,099,945 2,125,822 2,152,017 2,178,536 2,205,383	989,793 1,002,327 -1,015,019 1,027,872 1,040,889	$\begin{array}{c} 1,110,152\\ 1,123,495\\ 1,136,998\\ 1,150,664\\ 1,164,494 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 6,801,827\\ 6,892,708\\ 6,984,809\\ 7,078,140\\ 7,172,722\end{array}$
2,232,639	1,054,068	1,178,571	7,268,570
2,259,072	1,066,418	1,192,654	7,365,700
2,287,924	1,080,935	1,206,989	7,464,131
2,316,020	1,094,524	1,221,496	7,563,878
2,344,662	1,108,485	1,236,177	7,664,964
2,373,561 2,397,777 2,422,239 2,446,968 2,471,889	$\begin{array}{c} 1,122,526\\ 1,134,485\\ 1,146,585\\ 1,158,798\\ 1,171,097 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,251,035\\ 1,263,292\\ 1,275,654\\ 1,288,170\\ 1,300,792 \end{array}$	7,767,401 7,809,578 7,851,988 7,894,634 7,937,516
2,497,167 2,522,653 2,548,402 2,574,413 2,600,692	$\begin{array}{c} 1,183,629\\ 1,196,245\\ 1,208,997\\ 1,221,884\\ 1,234,910 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,313,538\\ 1,326,408\\ 1,339,405\\ 1,352,529\\ 1,365,782 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 7,980,637\\ 8,023,995\\ 8,067,596\\ 8,111,438\\ 8,155,521 \end{array}$
2,621,854	1,242,689	$\begin{array}{c} 1,379,165\\ 1,394,475\\ 1,409,416\\ 1,424,053\\ 1,438,372 \end{array}$	8,199,853
2,653,165	1,258,690		8,220,926
2,683,639	1,274,223		8,239,832
2,713,318	1,289,265		8,276,627
2,742,167	1,303,795		8,295,061
2,770,154 2,797,245 2,823,406 2,848,609 2,872,821	$\begin{array}{c} 1,317,792\\ 1,331,236\\ 1,344,105\\ 1,356,381\\ 1,368,045\end{array}$	$\begin{matrix} 1,452,362\\ 1,466,009\\ 1,479,301\\ 1,492,228\\ 1,504,776\end{matrix}$	8,287,848 8,025,274 7,639,800 7,256,314 6,877,549
2,896,015 2,918,162 2,939,236 2,959,211 2,978,065	$\begin{array}{c} 1,379,080\\ 1,389,469\\ 1,399,196\\ 1,408,246\\ 1,416,606\end{array}$	1,516,935 1,528,693 1,540,040 1,550,965 1,561,459	$\begin{array}{c} 6,514,473\\ 6,336,889\\ 6,198,984\\ 6,083,183\\ 6,014,665\end{array}$
2,995,771	$1,424,261 \\ 1,431,200 \\ 1,437,414 \\ 1,442,890 \\ 1,447,622$	1,571,510	5,972,851
3,012,310		1,581,110	5,919,454
3,027,665		1,590,251	5,890,814
3,041,812		1,598,922	5,861,711
3,054,738		1,607,116	5,820,960
3,069,404	1,453,496	$1,615,908 \\ 1,628,829 \\ 1,643,871 \\ 1,658,033 \\ 1,672,317$	5,788,415
3,097,009	1,468,180		5,775,588
3,126,879	1,483,008		5,718,235
3,156,021	1,497,988		5,640,527
3,185,437	1,513,120		5,594,589
3,215,129	1,528,404	1,686,725	5,522,942
3,245,098	1,543,843	1,701,255	5,486,509
3,275,350	1,559,438	1,715,912	5,465,914
3,305,885	1,575,190	1,730,695	5,449,094
3,336,707	1,591,101	1,745,606	5,418,512
3,367,922	1,607,276	1,760,646	5,395,007
3,399,226	1,623,411	1,775,815	5,372,199
3,430,923	1,639,809	1,791,114	5,337,261
3,462,916	1,656,372	1,806,544	5,300,485
3,495,214	1,673,105	1,822,109	5,297,732

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IRELAND.		YEARS.
Males.	Females.	
2,591,758 2,624,911 2,658,488 2,692,494 2,726,936	2,624,571 2,661,083 2,698,106 2,735,641 2,773,700	$ 1801 \\ 1802 \\ 1803 \\ 1804 \\ 1805 $
$2,761,818 \\ 2,797,146 \\ 2,832,927 \\ 2,869,164 \\ 2,905,865$	2,812,287 2,851,412 2,891,081 2,931,300 2,972,081	1806 1807 1808 1809 1810
2,943,037 2,980,683 3,018,811 3,057,426 3,096,536	3,013,429 3,055,351 3,097,857 3,140,955 3,184,652	$ 1811 \\ 1812 \\ 1813 \\ 1814 \\ 1815 $
3,136,146 3,176,263 3,216,892 3,258,041 3,299,717	3,228,957 3,273,878 3,319,424 3,365,604 3,412,427	1816 1817 1818 1819 1820
3,341,926 3,384,674 3,427,971 3,471,820 3,516,230	3,459,901 3,508,034 3,556,838 3,606,320 3,656,492	$1821 \\ 1822 \\ 1823 \\ 1824 \\ 1825$
3,561,209 3,606,763 3,652,899 3,699,625 3,746,950	3,707,361 3,758,937 3,811,232 3,864,253 3,918,014	1826 1827 1828 1829 1830
3,794,880 3,818,515 3,842,296 3,866,227 3,890,306	3,972,521 3,991,063 4,009,692 4,028,407 4,047,210	1831 1832 1833 1834 1834
3,914,535 3,938,914 3,963,447 3,988,132 4,012,970	$\begin{array}{r} 4,066,102\\ 4,085,081\\ 4,104,149\\ 4,123,306\\ 4,142,551\end{array}$	1836 1837 1838 1839 1840
$\begin{array}{c} 4,037,964\\ 4,047,879\\ 4,056,704\\ 4,074,467\\ 4,083,043\end{array}$	4,161,889 4,173,047 4,183,128 4,202,160 4,212,018	1841 1842 1843 1844 1845
4,078,789 3,943,938 3,746,427 3,551,244 3,361,009	4,209,059 4,081,336 3,893,373 3,705,070 3,516,540	$\begin{array}{r} 1846 \\ 1847 \\ 1848 \\ 1849 \\ 1850 \end{array}$
3,181,353 3,095,135 3,031,226 2,976,928 2,946,068	$\begin{array}{r} 3,333,120\\ 3,241,754\\ 3,167,758\\ 3,106,255\\ 3,068,597\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1851 \\ 1852 \\ 1853 \\ 1854 \\ 1855 \end{array}$
$\begin{array}{c} 2,926,173\\ 2,897,924\\ 2,881,994\\ 2,865,930\\ 2,845,121 \end{array}$	3,046,678 3,021,530 3,008,820 2,995,781 2,975,839	$ 1856 \\ 1857 \\ 1858 \\ 1859 \\ 1860 $
$\begin{array}{c} 2,831,783\\ 2,827,336\\ 2,799,689\\ 2,761,866\\ 2,740,800 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2,956,632\\ 2,948,252\\ 2,918,546\\ 2,878,661\\ 2,853,789\end{array}$	$ 1861 \\ 1862 \\ 1863 \\ 1864 \\ 1865 $
$\begin{array}{c} 2,700,565\\ 2,681,015\\ 2,669,125\\ 2,659,713\\ 2,641,840\end{array}$	2,822,377 2,805,494 2,796,789 2,789,381 2,776,672	1866 1867 1868 1869 1870
2,626,661 2,610,511 2,587,199 2,563,557 2,565,191	2,768,346 2,761,688 2,750,062 2,736,928 2,732,541	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875

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TABLE 63.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, (including Islands in the British Seas)

with Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad belonging thereto.*

Middle of the Census Years.	The second second second	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1801	-	16,302,410	8,096,082	8,206,328
1811		18,532,522	9,194,348	9,338,174
1821	-	21,300,573	10,519,256	10,781,317
1831	-	24,423,588	12,004,025	12,419,563
1841		27,077,095	13,325,889	13,751,206
1851		27,764,034	13,656,998	14,107,036
1861		29,358,927	14,397,427	14,961,500
1871		31,914,985	15,622,725	16,292,260

* In estimating the number of men in the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad, the proportion belonging to foreign countries and the colonies has been excluded. In 1811 the troops and seamen were 640,500, but as this number included natives of colonies and foreign parts, only 502,536 were taken.

The above numbers have been deduced by adding to the estimated population of the United Kingdom, as given in Table 62, the enumerated population of the Islands in the British Seas, and the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad (see p. vii. of Vol. I. Census of England and Wales, 1871).

TABLE 64.—Log	arithms of the above	Populations of the UNI	TED KINGDOM.
Middle of the Census Years.	Persons.	Males.	FEMALES.
1801	7.2122518	6.9082749	6.9141489
1811	7 • 2679345	6•9635210	6.9702620
1821	7:3283913	7.0219850	7.0326718
1831	7:3878095	7.0793269	7.0941063
1841	7.4326020	7.1246962	7.1383408
1851	7.4434825	7.1353552	7.1494358
1861	7.4677402	7.1582849	7 • 1749751
1871	7.5039946	7.1937568	7.2119813

VITAL STATISTICS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

TABLE 65.—Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths per 1000 of the Population in England and Wales, and in Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, France, Spain, and Italy.

(Tabulated from returns furnished by the authorities of the various States.)

YEARS.	England AND Wales.	Denmark.	Sweden.	AUSTRIA.	PRUSSIA.	THE NETHER- LANDS.	FRANCE.	SPAIN.	ITALY.
	1 15 100	H. H. H.	Rive Rabin	MA	RRIAGE-RA	TE.			· · ·
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 17\cdot9\\ 17\cdot2\\ 16\cdot2\\ 16\cdot7\\ 16\cdot5\\ 16\cdot0\\ 17\cdot0\\ 17\cdot1\\ 16\cdot8\\ 16\cdot3\\ 16\cdot1\\ 16\cdot8\\ 17\cdot3\\ 17\cdot5\\ 16\cdot5\\ 16\cdot5\\ 16\cdot5\\ 16\cdot5\\ 16\cdot1\\ 15\cdot9\\ 16\cdot7\\ 17\cdot5\\ 16\cdot7\\ 17\cdot5\\ 17\cdot5\\ 17\cdot5\\ 16\cdot7\\ 17\cdot5\\ 17\cdot6\\ 17\cdot5\\ 17\cdot6\\ 17\cdot5\\ 17\cdot6\\ 17\cdot6\\ 17\cdot5\\ 17\cdot6\\ 17\cdot6\\$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c} 14{\overset{\circ}\cdot}4\\ 15{\overset{\circ}\cdot}4\\ 15{\overset{\circ}\cdot}0\\ 14{\overset{\circ}\cdot}9\\ 15{\overset{\circ}\cdot}5\\ 16{\overset{\circ}\cdot}2\\ 16{\overset{\circ}\cdot}6\\ 14{\overset{\circ}\cdot}5\\ 14{\overset{\circ}\cdot}1\\ 14{\overset{\circ}\cdot}5\\ 14{\overset{\circ}\cdot}0\\ 14{\overset{\circ}\cdot}1\\ 13{\overset{\circ}\cdot}4\\ 12{\overset{\circ}\cdot}2\\ 10{\overset{\circ}\cdot}9\\ 11{\overset{\circ}\cdot}3\\ 18{\overset{\circ}\cdot}1\\ 13{\overset{\circ}\cdot}9\\ 14{\overset{\circ}\cdot}6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16:8\\ 15:4\\ 14:6\\ 18:8\\ 17:6\\ 17:8\\ 14:8\\ 17:5\\ 17:1\\ 18:0\\ 17:3\\ 16:7\\ 16:0\\ 13:5\\ 16:7\\ 16:0\\ 13:5\\ 20:7\\ 19:4\\ 19:0\\ 18:4\\ 18:5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17\cdot0\\ 15\cdot6\\ 15\cdot2\\ 16\cdot3\\ 18\cdot6\\ 18\cdot9\\ 16\cdot7\\ 16\cdot8\\ 16\cdot7\\ 16\cdot8\\ 17\cdot3\\ 17\cdot2\\ 18\cdot1\\ 18\cdot5\\ 18\cdot6\\ 17\cdot6\\ 17\cdot8\\ 14\cdot7\\ 15\cdot9\\ 20\cdot6\\ 20\cdot3\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15.5\\ 14.9\\ 14.5\\ 15.8\\ 15.8\\ 15.9\\ 16.3\\ 16.2\\ 16.2\\ 16.5\\ 16.5\\ 16.5\\ 16.7\\ 16.7\\ 16.7\\ 15.3\\ 15.5\\ 15.5\\ 15.5\\ 15.8\\ 15.9\\ 16.4\\ 17.0\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15.5\\ 15.1\\ 15.8\\ 16.8\\ 16.3\\ 16.9\\ 16.4\\ 15.8\\ 16.3\\ 16.9\\ 16.4\\ 15.8\\ 16.3\\ 16.2\\ 16.0\\ 15.9\\ 15.8\\ 15.8\\ 15.8\\ 15.8\\ 15.7\\ 16.7\\ 16.4\\ 12.0\\ 14.4\\ 19.5\\ 17.8\\ \end{array}$		
				Unpair 201	BIRTH-RA	TE.		Jam Kalena	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 33^{\circ}3\\ 34^{\circ}1\\ 33^{\circ}7\\ 34^{\circ}5\\ 34^{\circ}5\\ 35^{\circ}0\\ 34^{\circ}4\\ 35^{\circ}0\\ 35^{\circ}3\\ 35^{\circ}0\\ 35^{\circ}3\\ 35^{\circ}4\\ 35^{\circ}4\\ 35^{\circ}4\\ 35^{\circ}4\\ 35^{\circ}4\\ 35^{\circ}4\\ 35^{\circ}4\\ 35^{\circ}8\\ 34^{\circ}8\\ 35^{\circ}2\\ 35^{\circ}6\\ 35^{\circ}8\\ 35^{\circ}5\\ 35^{\circ$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\begin{array}{c} 31^{\circ}4\\ 33^{\circ}5\\ 31^{\circ}8\\ 31^{\circ}5\\ 32^{\circ}4\\ 34^{\circ}8\\ 35^{\circ}0\\ 34^{\circ}8\\ 32^{\circ}6\\ 33^{\circ}6\\ 33^{\circ$	$\begin{array}{c} 40.8\\ 38.4\\ 36.9\\ 39.6\\ 42.9\\ 42.2\\ 43.2\\ 40.6\\ 40.0\\ 40.3\\ 39.9\\ 40.4\\ 39.1\\ 44.2\\ 34.7\\ 39.3\\ -40.2\\ 40.5\\ 39.9\\ 39.9\\ 39.9\\ 39.9\\ 39.9\\ 40.3\\ \end{array}$	87 ⁻¹ 86 ⁻³ 34 ⁺⁵ 34 ⁺⁷ 38 ⁺⁶ 87 ⁻⁶ 87 ⁻⁵ 87 ⁻⁶ 87 ⁻⁵ 87 ⁻⁰ 39 ⁻³ 89 ⁻³ 89 ⁻⁴ 39 ⁻¹ 39 ⁻² 86 ⁻⁹ 86 ⁻⁹ 86 ⁻⁹ 86 ⁻⁹ 86 ⁻⁷ 87 ⁻⁷ 89 ⁻⁷ 89 ⁻⁷ 80 ⁻⁷	$\begin{array}{c} 33^{\circ}0\\ 32^{\circ}6\\ 32^{\circ}6\\ 32^{\circ}6\\ 34^{\circ}6\\ 34^{\circ}6\\ 34^{\circ}7\\ 85^{\circ}2\\ 33^{\circ}1\\ 35^{\circ}2\\ 33^{\circ}1\\ 35^{\circ}5\\ 35^{\circ}3\\ 35^{\circ}3\\ 35^{\circ}2\\ 34^{\circ}7\\ 34^{\circ}5\\ 35^{\circ}3\\ 35^{\circ}3\\ 35^{\circ}3\\ 35^{\circ}8\\ 36^{\circ}0\\ 36^{\circ}0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25.9\\ 25.7\\ 25.7\\ 26.4\\ 26.0\\ 26.8\\ 28.0\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 26.2\\ 25.7\\ 25.7\\ 25.7\\ 25.5\\ 22.6\\ 22.6\\ 26.2\\$		
	1.04	0.12	-	ALL STREET	DEATH-RA	TE.	F Parts		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	24.3 18.5 20.1 18.9 21.9 21.9 23.3 20.4 20.2 18.4 18.3 23.3 23.3 23.3 23.3 23.3 20.9 20.0 19.3 19.1 19.1 19.5 18.3 19.7	$\begin{array}{c c} 23:7\\ 19:8\\ 21:5\\ 21:8\\ 27:6\\ 21:7\\ 20:1\\ 17:6\\ 18:5\\ 20:2\\ 19:4\\ 20:0\\ 19:6\\ 21:0\\ 22:3\\ 19:8\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 17:2\\ 16:3\\ 17:2\\ 17:$	$\begin{array}{c} 35{}^{\circ}0\\ 37{}^{\circ}4\\ 46{}^{\circ}0\\ 31{}^{\circ}9\\ 29{}^{\circ}6\\ 32{}^{\circ}0\\ 32{}^{\circ}0\\ 30{}^{\circ}7\\ 29{}^{\circ}8\\ 31{}^{\circ}4\\ 30{}^{\circ}9\\ 31{}^{\circ}1\\ 30{}^{\circ}2\\ 31{}^{\circ}1\\ 30{}^{\circ}2\\ 31{}^{\circ}0\\ 33{}^{\circ}3\\ 28{}^{\circ}9\\ 29{}^{\circ}2\\ 30{}^{\circ}0\\ 32{}^{\circ}4\\ 38{}^{\circ}5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	24·5 23·9 28·1 23·4 27·3 27·8 31·2 24·7 25·2 23·7 23·2 25·1 25·8 23·6 24·8 23·6 24·8 23·6 24·8 23·6 24·8	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$		

NOTE.—Cholera is given as being chiefly the cause of the high rate of mortality in Denmark in 1853; in Sweden in 1853, 1857, and 1866; in Austria in 1866 and 1873; in Prussia in 1866; in the Netherlands in 1859 and 1866, where also small-pox prevailed in 1871; and in France in 1865 and 1866. War contributed to the same end in Denmark in 1850 and 1864; in Austria in 1866; in Prussia in 1866, 1870, and 1871; and in France in 1870 and 1871. cxxiv

TABLE 66.-England and Wales. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1873.

			NUMBERS.		alange a		TIONS PER POPULAT	
YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	Mar- riages.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive o	DEATHS. f Still-born.	Persons Married.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
$ 1853 \\ 1854 $	18,404,368 18,616,310	164,520 159,727	329,040 319,454	612,391 634,405	421,097 437,905	17·9 17·2	$33^{\cdot}3 \\ 34^{\cdot}1$	$22.9 \\ 23.5$
1855 1856 1857 1858 1859	18,829,000 19,042,412 19,256,516 19,471,291 19,686,701	$152,113 \\ 159,337 \\ 159,097 \\ 156,070 \\ 167,723$	304,226 318,674 318,194 312,140 335,446	$\begin{array}{r} 635,043\\ 657,453\\ 663,071\\ 655,481\\ 689,881\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 425,703\\ 390,506\\ 419,815\\ 449,656\\ 440,781\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 16.2 \\ 16.7 \\ 16.5 \\ 16.0 \\ 17.0 \end{array}$	33.7 34.5 34.4 33.7 35.0	22.6 20.5 21.8 23.1 22.4
1860 1861* 1862 1863 1864	$\begin{array}{c c} 19,902,713\\ 20,119,314\\ 20,371,013\\ 20,625,855\\ 20,883,889 \end{array}$	170,156 163,706 164,030 173,510 180,387	$\begin{array}{r} 340,312\\ 327,412\\ 328,060\\ 347,020\\ 360,774 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 684,048\\ 696,406\\ 712,684\\ 727,417\\ 740,275\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 422,721\\ 435,114\\ 436,566\\ 473,837\\ 495,531\end{array}$	17°1 16°3 16°1 16°8 17°3	$34^{\cdot}4$ $34^{\cdot}6$ $35^{\cdot}0$ $35^{\cdot}3$ $35^{\cdot}4$	21·2 21·6 21·4 23·0 23·7
1865 1866 1867 1868 1869	$\begin{array}{c} 21,145,151\\ 21,409,684\\ 21,677,525\\ 21,948,713\\ 22,223,299 \end{array}$	185,474 187,776 179,154 176,962 176,970	870,948 875,552 858,308 853,924 853,940	748,069 753,870 768,349 786,858 773,381	490,909 500,689 471,073 480,622 494,828	$ \begin{array}{r} 17.5 \\ 17.5 \\ 16.5 \\ 16.1 \\ 15.9 \end{array} $	$35^{\circ}4$ $35^{\circ}2$ $35^{\circ}4$ $35^{\circ}8$ $34^{\circ}8$	23·2 23·4 21·7 21·9 22·3
1870 1871* 1872 1873	22,501,316 22,782,812 23,067,835 23,356,414	181,655 190,112 201,267 205,615	$\begin{array}{r} 363,\!310\\ 380,\!224\\ 402,\!534\\ 411,\!230\end{array}$	792,787 797,428 825,907 829,778	515,329 514,879 492,265 492,520	$16.1 \\ 16.7 \\ 17.5 \\ 17.6$	- 35°2 35°0 35°8 35°5	$\begin{array}{c} 22.9 \\ 22.6 \\ 21.3 \\ 21.1 \end{array}$

* Census years.

TABLE 67.-Denmark (the Kingdom properly so called). Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1850 to 1873.

(Supplied by M. V. Falbe-Hansen, Director of the Statistical Bureau of Denmark.)

			NUMBERS.			PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.			
YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1st February.	MAR- RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive o	DEATHS. f Still-born.	Persons Married.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	
1850* 1851 1852 1853 1854	$\begin{array}{c} 1,407,747\\ 1,425,700\\ 1,443,900\\ 1,462,300\\ 1,462,300\\ 1,481,000\end{array}$	$10,824 \\ 14,205 \\ 14,153 \\ 13,521 \\ 12,994$.21,648 (28,410 28,306 27,042 25,988	44,763 43,338 48,390 46,614 48,725	27,231† 26,570 28,550 35,592† 27,439	$ 15.4 \\ 19.9 \\ 19.6 \\ 18.5 \\ 17.5 $	31.8 30.4 23.5 31.9 32.9	$ \begin{array}{r} 19^{\cdot 3} \\ 18^{\cdot 6} \\ 19^{\cdot 8} \\ 24^{\cdot 3} \\ 18^{\cdot 5} \end{array} $	
1855* 1856 1857 1858 1859	1,499,850 1,519,500 1,539,300 1,559,500 1,579,900	12,821 13,175 13,847 13,626 13,334	$\begin{array}{c} 25,642 \\ 26,350 \\ 27,694 \\ 27,252 \\ 26,668 \end{array}$	48,160 49,553 51,054 52,115 53,361	30,157 28,662 33,768 36,388 32,268	17°1 17°3 18°9 17°5 16°9	32 °1 32 °6 33 °2 33 °4 33 °8	$20^{\circ}1 \\ 18^{\circ}9 \\ 21^{\circ}9 \\ 23^{\circ}3 \\ 20^{\circ}4$	
1860* 1861 1862 1863 1864	$\begin{array}{c} 1,608,362\\ 1,625,200\\ 1,642,200\\ 1,659,400\\ 1,676,700 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 12,849 \\ 12,097 \\ 12,044 \\ 12,456 \\ 9,466 \end{array}$	25,698 24,194 24,088 24,912 18,932	52,536 51,616 50,942 51,701 50,797	32,524 29,947 30,200 30,333 39,100†	$ \begin{array}{r} 16.0 \\ 14.9 \\ 14.7 \\ 15.0 \\ 11.3 \end{array} $	32·7 51·8 31·0 31·1 30·3	20·2 18·4 18·4 18·3 23·3	
1865 1866 1867 1868 1869	$\begin{array}{c} 1,694,300\\ 1,712,000\\ 1,729,900\\ 1,748,000\\ 1,766,300 \end{array}$	$15,056 \\ 14,354 \\ 13,225 \\ 12,769 \\ 12,971$	$\begin{array}{r} 30,112\\ 28,708\\ 26,450\\ 25,538\\ 25,942\end{array}$	$53,218 \\ 55,141 \\ 52,700 \\ 54,490 \\ 52,109$	89,266 35,707 34,553 33,816 33,781	17.8 16.8 15.3 14.6 14.7	$31^{\cdot}4$ $32^{\cdot}2$ $30^{\cdot}5$ $31^{\cdot}2$ $29^{\cdot}5$	$\begin{array}{c} 23 \cdot 2 \\ 20 \cdot 9 \\ 20 \cdot 0 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 19 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	
1870* 1871 1872 1873	1,784,741 1,803,400 1,822,300 1,841,300	13,134 13,207 13,627 14,903	26,268 26,414 27,254 29,806	54,420 54,396 55,209 56,571	34,091 35,075 33,421 36,250	$14.7 \\ 14.6 \\ 15.0 \\ 16.2$	30·5 30·2 30·3 30·7	19·1 19·5 18·3 19·7	

M. V. Falbe-Hansen remarks that an addition of territory containing a population of about 8000 was made in

1864, and the facts relating to these are shown in this Table from 1860.

* The populations for these years were enumerated at the respective Censuses. † Cholera was epidemic in the year 1853, and war raged in the years 1850 and 1864.

NOTE.-Previous to 1st January 1860 children who died within 24 hours after birth were counted as still-born.

TABLE 68 .- Sweden. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1850 to 1873.

Ko cana	ort swigtho	PROF	NUMBERS.		ana ana an	PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
YEARS.	POPULATION, 31st Dec., from Paro- chial Regis- ters of Population.	Mab- RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive 9	DEATHS. f Still-born.	Persons Married.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1850* 1851 1852 1853 1854	$\begin{array}{c} 3,482,541\\ 5,517,759\\ 3,540,421\\ 3,562,543\\ 3,605,321\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 26,267\\ 25,750\\ 24,150\\ 25,596\\ 27,585\end{array}$	52, 534 51, 500 48,300 51, 192 55, 170	110,399 111,065 108,305 111,407 120,107	68,514 72,506 80,090 84,047† 70,846	$15.2 \\ 14.7 \\ 13.7 \\ 14.4 \\ 15.4$	31 · 9 31 · 7 30 · 7 31 · 4 33 · 5	19·8 20·8 22·7 23·7 19·8
1855* 1856 1857 1858 1859	3,641,011 3,672,988 3,687,601 3,734,240 3,787,735	$\begin{array}{c} 27,253\\ 27,221\\ 28,531\\ 30,092\\ 31,125\end{array}$	$54,506 \\ 54,442 \\ 57,062 \\ 60,184 \\ 62,250$	$\begin{array}{r} 115,072\\ 115,082\\ 119,349\\ 129,039\\ 131,605\end{array}$	77,734 79,618 101,491† 80,498 75,720	$ \begin{array}{r} 15.0 \\ 14.9 \\ 15.5 \\ 16.2 \\ 16.6 \\ \end{array} $	31.8 31.5 32.4 34.8 35.0	$21.5 \\ 21.8 \\ 27.6 \\ 21.7 \\ 20.1$
1860* 1861 1862 1863 1864	$\begin{array}{c} 3,859,728\\ 3,917,339\\ 3,965,899\\ 4,022,564\\ 4,070,061\end{array}$	29,839 28,272 27,825 29,013 28,248	59,678 56,544 55,650 58,026 56,496	$\begin{array}{r} 133,162\\ 126,634\\ 131,584\\ 134,279\\ 136,004 \end{array}$	67,502 71,829 84,350 77,227 81,937	$ 15.6 \\ 14.5 \\ 14.1 \\ 14.5 \\ 14.0$	34·8 32·6 33·4 33·6 33·6	$17.6 \\ 18.5 \\ 21.4 \\ 19.3 \\ 20.2$
1865 1866 1867 1868 1869	$\begin{array}{r} 4,114,141\\ 4,160,677\\ 4,195,681\\ 4,173,080\\ 4,158,757\end{array}$	28,944 27,797 25,440 22,833 23,503	57,888 55,594 50,880 45,666 47,006	$\begin{array}{r} 134,281\\ 136,989\\ 128,832\\ 114,955\\ 117,677\end{array}$	79,216 82,666† 82,072 87,807 92,775	$14.1 \\ 13.4 \\ 12.2 \\ 10.9 \\ 11.3$	32.8 33.1 30.8 27.5 28.2	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.4 \\ 20.0 \\ 19.6 \\ 21.0 \\ 22.3 \\ \end{array} $
1870* 1871 1872 1873	$\begin{array}{r} 4,168,525\\ 4,204,177\\ 4,250,412\\ 4,297,972 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 25,072\\ 27,187\\ 29,470\\ 31,257 \end{array}$	50,144 54,374 58,940 62,514	119,838 127,333 126,983 131,643	82,449 72,046 68,802 73,525	$ \begin{array}{r} 13.1 \\ 13.0 \\ 13.9 \\ 14.6 \end{array} $	28·3 30·4 30·0 30·8	$ \begin{array}{r} 19.8 \\ 17.2 \\ 16.3 \\ 17.2 \end{array} $

* The populations for these years were enumerated at the respective Censuses. Dr. Berg attributes the decrease observable in the population in the years 1868 and 1869 to failure of crops and consequent emigration. † Cholera was epidemic in the years 1853, 1857, and 1866.

Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1873.

(Furnished by Dr. A. Ficker, the Chief of the Statistical Department of Austria.)

100 LOG	NET CENTRE	euest	NUMBERS.		and the second	PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.			
YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	Mar- riages.	Persons Married.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	Persons Married.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	
1853 1854	31,328,874 31,493,583	263,627 241,799	527,254 483,598	1,279,226 1,208,853	1,096,119 1,177,888	16.8 15.4	40·8 38·4	85·0 37·4	
1855 1856 1857* 1858 1858 1859	31,200,576 31,425,385 32,053,235 32,361,905 32,750,697	$228,515 \\ 295,970 \\ 281,643 \\ 280,558 \\ 242,371$	457,030 591,940 563,286 561,116 484,742	$1,151,039 \\1,245,330 \\1,373,988 \\1,364,905 \\1,413,983$	$\begin{array}{r} 1,435,949\\ 1,002,068\\ 947,817\\ 1,036,148\\ 1,004,295\end{array}$	$14.6 \\ 18.8 \\ 17.6 \\ 17.3 \\ 14.8$	$\begin{array}{c} 36^{\circ}9\\ 39^{\circ}6\\ 42^{\circ}9\\ 42^{\circ}2\\ 43^{\circ}2\\ \end{array}$	46°0 81°9 29°6 32°0 30°7	
1860 1861 1862 1863 1864	33,108,529 33,399,945 33,719,823 23,078,057 23,317,544	289,119 286,244 304,188 199,833 194,837	578,238 572,488 608,376 399,666 389,674	$\begin{array}{r} 1,342,992\\ 1,334,727\\ 1,358,116\\ 920,439\\ 942,826\end{array}$	986,928 1,048,016 1,043,403 693,016 703,339	17:5 17:1 18:0 17:3 16:7	$\begin{array}{c} 40.6\\ 40.0\\ 40.3\\ 39.9\\ 40.4\end{array}$	29.8 31.4 30.9 31.1 30.2	
1865 1866 1867 1868 1869*	20,876,643 20,835,008 20,986,536 21,185,021 20,217,531	167,004 141,072 187,079 196,274 208,787	$\begin{array}{c} 334,008\\ 282,144\\ 374,158\\ 392,548\\ 417,574\end{array}$	816,753 817,346 729,037 832,684 812,474	646,980 846,991† 590,352 621,588 583,995	16°0 13°5 17°8 18°5 20°7	$\begin{array}{c} 39^{\circ}1 \\ 44^{\circ}2 \\ 34^{\circ}7 \\ 39^{\circ}3 \\ 40^{\circ}2 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \cdot 0 \\ 33 \cdot 3 \dagger \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 29 \cdot 3 \\ 28 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	
1870 1871 1872 1873	20,385,498 20,555,370 20,727,164 21,071,998	197,497 194,591 191,277 194,815	394,994 389,182 382,554 389,630	$\begin{array}{r} 825,017\\ 820,869\\ 826,034\\ 848,206\end{array}$	595,146 616,729 671,303 811,150‡	19 [•] 4 19 [•] 0 18 [•] 4 18 [•] 5	40°5 39'9 39'9 40°3	29·2 30·0 32·4 38·5‡	

NOTE.-The Returns for Austria include Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania from 1853 to 1862 inclusive; since 1862 the returns exclude those portions of the empire. Until 1864 the States of Italy were included ; since 1864, however, they are excluded. * Census years.

† Dr. Ficker attributed the excessive mortality in the year 1866 to Cholera and the war.

‡ Cholera caused the deaths of 107,007 persons in the year 1873.

(Supplied by Dr. Berg, Chief of the Statistical Department of Sweden.)

TABLE 69.-Austria. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of

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0.8. 	EALTRO'E HO		NUMBERS.		TRACES V.	PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR- RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive o	DEATHS. f Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853 1854	17,065,143 17,183,544	145,345 134,261	290,690 268,522	633,018 622,917	495,092 475,005	17°0 15°6	37°1 36°3	29°0 27°6
1855 1856 1857 1858* 1859	$\begin{array}{r} 17,202,831\\ 17,328,539\\ 17,479,512\\ 17,739,913\\ 17,983,484\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 131,911\\ 141,267\\ 162,475\\ 167,387\\ 150,569\end{array}$	263,822 282,534 324,950 334,774 301,138	593,511 601,005 674,784 699,354 715,635	526,154 453,298 493,173 488,912 462,360	15·2 16·3 18·6 18·9 16·7	34°5 34°7 38°6 39°4 39°8	30°6 26°2 28°2 27°6 25°7
1860 1861* 1862 1863 1864	$\begin{array}{c} 18,105,757\\ 18,491,220\\ 18,711,806\\ 18,950,278\\ 19,255,139 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 151,\!847\\ 146,\!992\\ 157,\!118\\ 163,\!704\\ 165,\!590\end{array}$	303,694 293,984 314,236 327,408 331,180	699,403 692,989 692,395 745,226 758,983	429,968 467,612 457,736 492,068 501,279	$16^{\cdot 8} \\ 15^{\cdot 9} \\ 16^{\cdot 8} \\ 17^{\cdot 3} \\ 17^{\cdot 2}$	38°6 37°5 37°0 39°3 39°4	$\begin{array}{r} 23.7\\ 25.3\\ 24.5\\ 26.0\\ 26.0\\ 26.0\end{array}$
1865 1866 1867** 1868 1869	$\begin{array}{c} 19,465,636\\ 19,544,030\\ 23,971,337\\ 24,148,516\\ 24,380,505\end{array}$	176,236 151,759 222,466 212,958 216,914	352,472 303,518 444,932 425,916 433,828	761,298 765,342 884,471 887,810 919,075	530,157 664,929† 614,211 658,728 632,042	18°1 15°5 18°6 17°6 17°8	39·1 39·2 36·9 36·8 37·7	27 [•] 2 34 [•] 0† 25 [•] 6 27 [•] 3 25 [•] 9
1870 1871* 1872 1873	24,635,893 24,643,623 24,727,067 24,901,789	181,539 195,974 255,421 252 , 872	363,078 391,948 510,842 505,744	938,489 832,130 982,440 987,392	638,963 699,497 724,794 698,366	$14.7 \\ 15.9 \\ 20.6 \\ 20.3$	38°1 33°8 39°7 39°7	$25^{\circ}9$ $28^{\circ}4$ $29^{\circ}3$ $28^{\circ}0$

TABLE 70.-Prussia. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1873. (Furnished by Dr. Engel, Director of the Statistical Department of Prussia.)

NOTE.-The returns for Prussia include Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau in and after the year 1867. The deaths for 1866, 1870, and 1871 include the military that fell in the wars.

t Cholera prevailed in the year 1866. * Census years.

TABLE 71.-The Netherlands. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1873.

(Supplied by M. Von Baumhauer, Chief of the Statistical Department of the Netherlands.)

1949 (P.P. 1949 (P.P.) 	ALTING BE		HERBER	PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.				
YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MAR- RIAGES.	PERSONS MABRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive o	DEATHS. f Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853 1854	3,163,230 3,198,349	24,487 23,855	48,974 47,710	104,297 104,244	77 ,415 76,475	15·5 14·9	33°0 32°6	24·5 23·9
1855 1856 1857 1858 1859*	3,215,780 3,251,906 3,282,210 3,303,376 3,308,969	23,367 24,509 25,950 26,342 27,007	46,734 49,018 51,900 52,684 54,014	$\begin{array}{c} 102,815\\ 106,008\\ 113,426\\ 106,846\\ 115,569\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 90,202\\76,145\\87,625\\91,925\\103,067 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 14^{\bullet}5 \\ 15^{\cdot}1 \\ 15^{\cdot}8 \\ 15^{\cdot}9 \\ 16^{\cdot}3 \\ \end{array} $	32.0 32.6 34.6 32.3 34.9	28°1 23°4 27°3 27°8 31°2
1860 1861 1862 1863 1864	3,336,429 3,373,033 3,410,350 3,453,425 3,491,864	$\begin{array}{r} 27,108\\ 27,172\\ 26,541\\ 28,419\\ 29,154 \end{array}$	54,216 54,344 53,082 56,838 58,308	$\begin{array}{r} 105,\!847\\ 118,\!681\\ 112,\!768\\ 124,\!758\\ 123,\!795\end{array}$	82,545 85,133 80,822 80,064 87,766	$ \begin{array}{r} 16.2\\ 16.1\\ 15.6\\ 16.5\\ 16.7 \end{array} $	31.7 35.2 33.1 36.1 35.5	$\begin{array}{r} 24.7 \\ 25.2 \\ 23.7 \\ 23.2 \\ 25.1 \end{array}$
1865 1866 1867 1868 1869*	3,529,107 3,552,575 3,592,415 3,628,468 3,583,970	29,806 29,620 29,935 27,680 27,796	59,612 59,240 59,870 55,360 55,592	$\begin{array}{r} 126,794\\ 125,253\\ 126,504\\ 126,059\\ 123,789\end{array}$	91,074 101,854† 84,767 89,944 82,553	16°9 16°7 16°7 15°3 15°5	35°9 35°3 35°2 34°7 34°5	25.8 28.7 23.6 24.8 23.0
1870 1871 1872 1873	$\begin{array}{c} 3,618,323\\ 3,637,279\\ 3,674,402\\ 3,716,002 \end{array}$	28,632 28,991 30,189 31,671	57,264 57,982 60,378 63,342	129,997 128,305 131,664 133,796	93,066 106,978† 94,594 89,287	$15.8 \\ 15.9 \\ 16.4 \\ 17.0$	35°9 35°3 35°8 36°0	$\begin{array}{c} 25.7 \\ 29.4 \\ 25.7 \\ 24.0 \end{array}$

* Census years.

† Cholera was epidemic in the years 1859 and 1866, and was fatal to 3,878 and 19,686 persons respectively; small-pox caused 15,787 deaths in the year 1871.

TABLE 72 .- France. Population ; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1873. (Supplied by the Statistical Bureau of France.)

	(arrenos' icol	PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.						
YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	Mar- riages.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853 1854	36,225,000 35,910,496	280,609 270,896	561,218 541,792	936,967 923,461	795,607 992,779	15·5 15·1	25·9 25·7	22·0 27·7
1855 1856* 1857 1858 1859	35,974,930 36,039,364 36,154,398 36,236,322 36,331,642	283,335 284,401 295,510 307,056 298,417	566,670 568,802 591,020 614,112 596,834	902,336 952,116 940,709 969,343 1,017,896	937,942 837,082 858,785 874,186 979,333	15.8 15.8 16.3 16.9 16.4	$\begin{array}{r} 25^{\circ}1\\ 26^{\circ}4\\ 26^{\circ}0\\ 26^{\circ}8\\ 28^{\circ}0\end{array}$	26°1 23°2 23°8 24°1 27°0
1860 1861* 1862 1863 1864	36,522,404 37,386,313 37,521,486 37,657,134 37,793,278	288,936 305,203 303,514 301,376 299,579	$577,872 \\ 610,406 \\ 607,028 \\ 602,752 \\ 599,158$	956,875 1,005,078 995,167 1,012,794 1,005,880	781,635 866,597 812,978 846,917 860,330	$ 15.8 \\ 16.3 \\ 16.2 \\ 16.0 \\ 15.9 $	$\begin{array}{c} 26^{\circ}2 \\ 26^{\circ}9 \\ 26^{\circ}5 \\ 26^{\circ}9 \\ 26^{\circ}6 \end{array}$	21.4 23.2 21.7 22.5 22.8
1865 1866* 1867 1868 1869	37,929,918 38,067,064 38,204,696 38,342,818 36,855,478	298,838 301,390 299,521 301,197 303,482	$597,676\\602,780\\599,042\\602,394\\606,964$	$\begin{array}{c} 1,006,753\\994,288\\1,002,621\\984,020\\948,526\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 921,887 \\ 885,559 \\ 866,366 \\ 918,517 \\ 864,320 \end{array}$	15.8 15.8 15.7 15.7 16.4	$\begin{array}{c} 26.5 \\ 26.1 \\ 26.2 \\ 25.7 \\ 25.7 \end{array}$	24·8† 23·3† 22·7 24·0 23·5
1870 1871 1872* 1873	36,985,212 36,544,067 36,102,921 36,276,000	223,705 262,476 352,807 323,036	447,410 524,952 705,614 646,072	943,515 826,121 965,048 949,230	$\begin{array}{c} 1,046,909 \dagger \\ 1,271,010 \dagger \\ 793,411 \\ 841,079 \end{array}$	12*0 14*4 19*5 17*8	$25^{\circ}5 \\ 22^{\circ}6 \\ 26^{\circ}7 \\ 26^{\circ}2$	28 ·3 † 34·8† 22·0 23·2

NOTE .- The population in the four years 1862-65 and in the years 1867-69 was estimated by means of the average annual rate of increase observed between the two enumerations of 1861 and 1866. The returns since the year 1860 include the three newly annexed departments. The deaths of Frenchmen abroad, civil or military, are registered in the books of the Commune in which they were last domiciled. * Census years. † Cholera was prevalent in 1865-66, and war raged in 1870 and 1871.

TABLE 73.-Spain. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births and Deaths in each of the Ten Years 1861 to 1870.

Years.	administration and the	PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.						
	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	MAR- RIAGES.	Persons Married.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	Persons Married.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1861	15,879,868	130,731	261,462	624,096	417,764	16•5	39.3	26.3
1862	16,065,124	128,696	257,392	615,919	430,663	16.0	38.3	26.8
1863	16,210,263	124,176	248,352	606,800	461,661	15.3	37.4	28.5
1864	16,340,323	126,303	252,606	629,546	499,486	15.5	38.5	30.6
1865	16,423,793	128,917	257,834	622,050	538,580	15.7	37.9	32.8
1866	16,579,090	131,981	263,962	618,981	463,684	15.9	37*3	28.0
1867	16,716,151	118,409	236,818	624,212	487,151	14.2	87.3	29.1
1868	16,853,212	111,684	223,368	579,464	548,690	13.3	34.4	32.6
1869	16,883,986	137,120	274,240	602,287	550,660	16•2	85.7	32.6
1870	16,935,613	105,543	211,086	599,786	509,669	12*5	35.4	30.1
1871*	_		-		-		-	
1872*	-	- 1	-	-	-	_	_	-
1873*	to makes	15 a.m. 0		C02-100	15 c47 g	altan al	±0.005→21000	Giget an

NoTE.-The Population enumerated at the Census of 1860 was 15,673,536. The estimated Population for the Years subsequent to 1861 has been deduced from the Excess of Births over Deaths in each Year. The decline of registered marriages in 1870 is believed to be due to the introduction of civil registration, which occurred during that year.

* The figures relating to the three years 1871-72-73 are not available, owing to the disturbed state of the country.

TABLE 74.—Italy (inclusive of VENETIA). Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Eleven Years 1863 to 1873.

YEARS.		PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.						
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MAR- RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of	DEATHS. Still-born.	Persons Married.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1863	24,649,031	201,225	402,450	964,137	760,164	16.3	39'1	30.8
1864	24,850,690	198,759	397,518	938,795	737,136	20.0	37.7	29.6
1865	25,065,239	226,458	452,916	961,234	746,685	18.0	38*3	29.8
1866	25,312,249	142,024†	284,048	980,200	733,190	11.2	38.7	28.9
1867	25,372,780	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	13.4	36.2	34.1
1868	25,495,972	182,748	365,486	900,416	777,224	14.3	35.3	30.2
1869	25,734,274	205,287	410,574	952,134	713,832	15.9	87*0	27.7
1870	25,912,600	188,986	377,972	951,495	778,169	14.6	36.7	29.8
1871*	25,964,450	192,839	385,678	960,020	778,798	14.9	37*0	30.0
1872	26,994,338	202,361	404,722	1,020,682	827,498	15.0	37.8	30.7
1873	27,165,553	214,906	429,812	985,188	813,973	15.8	36.3	30.0

(Furnished by Signore L. Bodio, Director of the Italian Statistical Bureau.)

NOTE.—The Population was estimated in the following manner: To the population of Italy, exclusive of Venetia, according to the census on 31st December 1861, was added the population of Venetia, according to the Austrian census in 1858, and also the excess of Births over Deaths in each year. No correction was made either for immigration or emigration. The population for 1871 is that enumerated at the census on the last day of December 1871. The population of Rome was first included with that of the kingdom of Italy in 1872.

* Census year.

[†] The decrease of marriages in 1866 may be attributed to the law which then came into operation removing the civil registration from the parochial authorities to the communes; there had been a marked increase in the previous year resulting from a wish to evade the law about to come into operation. Doubtless many of the marriages solemnized in the churches during 1866 escaped registration.

TABLE 75.—Changes in the Constitution of the Superintendent Registrars' Districts and Registration Sub-districts during the Year 1873.

[The Name of the District is in SMALL CAPITALS, that of the Sub-district in *Italics*. The figures in Cols. 1. and 4. show the number of the District.

No Change was made during the Year 1873 in the Constitution of Registration

Districts or Sub-districts.