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THIRTY-THIRD 42(R7)
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

# REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OI

# BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.

ABSTRACTS FOR 1870,
WITH
SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS
REGISTERED IN TEN YEARS 1861-70.

Presented to both Houses of Patilingent by Command of Her Majesty.



#### LONDON:

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1872.

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#### REPORT

TO

The Right Honourable James Stansfeld, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, &c. &c.

General Register Office, Somerset House, 26th June 1872.

I have the honour to lay before you my annual report for the year 1870.

The births, deaths, and marriages, and some of their principal circumstances of place, time, causes, and relation, recorded day by day, are classified and analysed to a greater extent in the following Tables than could be attempted in the returns which I have published quarterly. In addition to the numbers married, the conjugal condition, and the age at the date of marriage, are here distinguished; the births are arranged to show the numbers of each sex, as well as the proportions born in and out of wedlock: then, of the persons dying in the year, the sexes, ages, and causes of death are analysed elaborately, so as to set forth the facts in detail under a great variety of aspects, having especial reference not only to their bearing on the public health and on the doctrine of population, but to a great variety of social problems. Among them I may venture to mention the question of the education of the people which has been very much advanced by the remarkable revelations of the marriage registers, which showed that in the 41st year of the nineteenth century, 41 per cent. of the future fathers and mothers of the English nation had been left by the country so imperfectly educated that they could not write their names legibly. This deplorable fact was brought under the notice of Parliament in my reports year after year, and strengthened the hands of those who had been long labouring in vain, or with little effect, to place the keys of elementary knowledge within the whole people's possession. The subsequent reports show, as on a scale, the progressive improvement that took place, and now give, as the starting point of the new laws which the wisdom of Parliament has sanctioned, the fact that still in the year 1870, of the persons marrying 24 in 100 or 20 in 100 men, 27 in 100 women, made their marks, and did not write their names on the registers.

The recent reports have been issued under a disadvantage, in as much as the rates of birth, death, and marriage were based on an estimated, and not on an enumerated, population; and this is to some extent the case now, for although the population has been enumerated, the numbers have not yet been finally revised. But the numbers, as given in the preliminary Census Report, have been employed, as they are not likely to be erroneous to any considerable extent.

The population of England and Wales by that report was about

22,457,366 in the middle of the year 1870.

The average English rates for the 33 years 1838-70 have been 16.48 persons married, 33.8 children born alive, and 22.4 deaths, to every 1000 of the population.

The marriage-rate in 1870 was below, the birth-rate and the death-rate both above, the average in ten previous years. The excess was proportionally greatest in the death-rate. The death-rate was enhanced by the

Marriages.

severe winter weather, by a fatal epidemic of scarlet fever, and by the prevalence of diarrhea, which was much promoted by the dry season causing the imperfect supply and storage of water to be felt all over the

Increase of Population.—The natural increase of population is expressed by the excess of births over deaths; but the actual increase of the population of this country depends also further on the difference between the forces of emigration and immigration. The births registered in the year were 792,787, the deaths 515,329, giving an ascertained increase of 277,458. The registration of births is not quite complete, and to get the actual excess of births, some addition to this number has to be made. We have accounts neither of the numbers of the natives of Scotland and of Ireland entering England, nor of the numbers of Englishmen entering the two other parts of the United Kingdom; but it is quite certain that the excess is largely on the side of immigration into England, which tends to swell the population here. Upon the other hand, there is an ascertained efflux of English emigrants to the colonies and to other parts; in fact the number of emigrants of English origin returned at the ports having emigration officers was 105,293. Deducting this number, the natural increase is reduced to 172,165; but as the estimated population for the middle of 1870 showed an increase of 292,519 upon that for 1869, it would appear that emigration was more than balanced by the immigration from Scotland, Ireland, and foreign

Some circumstances have evident influence on marriage, birth, or deathrates; among them are the temperature and the rain-fall, the abundance

or scarcity of food, and the state of trade.

The results of the meteorological observations for the year, conducted under the superintendence of Mr. Glaisher, will be found recorded in his remarks and tables on pp. xxxiv-v, and lxxxii-v. From these it appears that the mean temperature of the air at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 48°.7, or 0°.7 below the average, and that 18.5 inches of rain fell, or 5.5 inches below the average.

The average prices of the principal articles of food (see Table 46) did not vary much from those in the previous year. In the first quarter of the year 1870 the price of wheat showed a decline when compared with the corresponding quarter of 1869, the respective averages being 42s. 3d. and 50s. 2d. per quarter; in the second and third quarters the difference between the two years was very slight, and in the fourth quarter of 1870 the average price per quarter was 50s. 1d. against 46s. od. in the fourth quarter of 1869.

The price of beef, though rather lower in the first three quarters than in the same period of 1860, rose considerably in the last quarter, while the price of mutton maintained a steady and continued rise throughout the year. Taking the mean price for the whole year, potatoes were 5s. a ton dearer than in 1869. The returns of pauperism were again heavy, the average number of in-door paupers relieved on the last day of each week showing a slight increase, and of out-door paupers a considerable increase upon the returns for the previous year.

#### MARRIAGES.

During the year 363,310 persons married, a number exceeding by 0370 the married in the previous year. The persons married were at the rate of 16.2 per 1000 living, which is somewhat below the average. This rate, low in 1862, began rising in 1863, and reached the highest point (17.6) in 1865-6; in 1867 it began to fall, and in 1868 it descended to 16.2, from which it has varied little for three years. The rate fell in the year 1869 to 16.0. The lowest annual marriage-rate for the last 33 years was 14.74 in 1842; the highest was 17.88 in 1853. The increased marriage-rate in the year 1870 was chiefly shown in the coal-mining and

iron-producing districts, thus reflecting the early indications of the prosperity which has been recently manifested in those branches of industry. In most of the purely agricultural counties the numbers of marriages were

stationary, or exhibited a decrease.

Of the 181,655 marriages, 137,986, or 76 per cent., were solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church, and 43,669, or 24 per cent., were performed not according to the rites of the Establishment. These proportions corresponded with those in the previous year. Of 100 marriages in the Established Church, 'or were by special license, 12 by license, 83 after banns, 3 by Superintendent Registrar's certificate, and in rather more than I per cent, it was not stated in which of the foregoing modes the requisite formalities antecedent to the actual ceremony had been observed.

Of 100 couples who were married not according to the rites of the Church of England, 17 were Roman Catholics, 1 were Quakers, 41 were members of other Christian denominations, 8 were Jews, and 41 were married without any religious ceremony at the Superintendent Registrars' offices. These civil marriages before Superintendent Registrars have shown a steady increase in recent years.

Of the marriages during the year 148,848 were between bachelors and spinsters, 8134 between bachelors and widows, 15,366 between widowers

and spinsters, and 9307 between widowers and widows.

In each of 34 marriages one of the parties was stated to have been previously divorced. In 19 instances divorced men married spinsters, one divorced man married a widow, and 10 bachelors and 4 widowers married divorced women.

Ages of persons married. - The precise ages of both parties were specified in 127,040 instances, or in 70 per cent. of the total number of marriages, showing a further slight improvement upon former years in the proportion of cases in which an exact statement of age was given.

The mean age of persons who married in 1870 was, of men 27'9, of women 25.7. The mean age of the widowers was 42.6, and of the widows 38.8. Excluding re-marriages, the mean age of bachelors was 25.8, and

of spinsters 24'4.

There were 11 cases in which the husbands were aged 80 and under 85. One of these octogenarian bridegrooms was united to a bride who had also reached the age of fourscore years; 2 secured wives whose ages were returned as 30 and under 35. As further examples of disparity in age may be noticed 2 husbands aged 60 and 75 married to girls of the respective ages of 15 and 21.

Marriages of Minors.—The number of men married under 21 years of age was 13,598, and of women 39,205, the respective proportions to the total numbers married being 7.5 and 21.6 per cent. A slight increase in the proportional number of minors married is again to be noted. These early marriages continue to prevail to the greatest extent in the same parts of the country as in former years; the counties of Bedfordshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Buckinghamshire, Nottinghamshire, and Staffordshire showing the largest proportion of men, and Durham, Staffordshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Huntingdonshire, Leicestershire, Northamptonshire, Nottinghamshire, Buckinghamshire, and Bedfordshire the largest proportion of women who married under 21 years of age.

Signature of Marriage Registers.—Of the men who were married in the year 1870, 35,999, or 19.8 per cent., and of the women 49,532, or 27.3 per cent., signed the register by mark. The improvement in the state of elementary education, of which an increase in the proportion of those able to write their names is an indication, continues at a very slow rate, and some years must yet elapse before the effects of recent legislation on the subject are seen in the registers. The comparative extent to which

Births .- Deaths.

an acquaintance with the rudiments of learning was diffused in each county, as evidenced by the proportion of those who were unable to write their names in the register of their marriages, is shown in Table 4. Judged by this test of signatures, the state of both male and female education continued to be most backward in Monmouthshire, Wales, Staffordshire, and Bedfordshire; from 30 to 37 per cent. of the men, and from 36 to 47 per cent. of the women in these counties displaying an ignorance of the art of writing. In Suffolk also the per-centage of men who signed by mark was so high as 31; and in Lancashire 39 per cent., and in Durham and the West Riding of Yorkshire 36 per cent. of the women had recourse to the same illiterate mode of signature.

A great national effort should be made to teach the adult population of marrying ages the arts of reading and writing; otherwise irreparable time will be lost. A generation of illiterate fathers or mothers will grow up. Dr. Pick and others have proved that there are short and effectual methods of teaching adults to read and write; why should these not be

brought at once into use, at least experimentally?

Buildings registered for Marriages.—The number of these buildings on the register at the end of 1870 was 6425. Table 7 shows the number in England and Wales, and in each registration division and county, belonging to each of the principal denominations. The number of places of meeting certified to the Registrar General for religious worship, and on the register on 31st December 1870 was18,071, distributed amongst nearly 100 different religious bodies.

#### BIRTHS.

The children born alive and registered in 1870 numbered 792,787, showing a recovery from the falling off which occurred in the previous year; the increase being 19,406 upon the number recorded in 1869, and 5929 upon that in 1868. The birth-rate, 35°3 per 1000, was nearly identical with the average rate for the 10 previous years. The highest rates were as usual in the counties of Staffordshire, Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Durham; though the rates in Staffordshire and Durham were slightly below their ordinarily very high average. The greatest increase when compared with the mean rate for the 10 years 1860-69, was shown in the extra-metropolitan part of Middlesex, in Hampshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire.

Sex.—Of these 792,787 children, 404,305 were boys and 388,482 were

girls. Thus 104' I boys were born to every 100 girls.

This proportion does not vary much from year to year in the whole of England and Wales, as may be seen from Table 9, the number of boys born to every 100 girls during the 20 years 1851-70 having been least, namely, 103.6 in 1868, and greatest, namely, 105.2 in 1857. But when the comparison is made on a smaller scale, the ratio of males to females born varies more considerably. Thus in the year 1870 the ratio in Hunting-donshire was only 95.6, while in the neighbouring county of Rutlandshire it was 123.5. This inequality, however, is lessened if the calculation is spread over a sufficient number of years. Thus taking the mean proportion in the 10 years 1860-69, the variation amongst the different counties of England and Wales was only 3.2, ranging from 102.9 in Hertfordshire to 106.1 in Cornwall.

Children born out of wedlock.—The births of 44,737 children born out of wedlock were registered during the year, of whom 22,909 were males, and 21,828 females, or in the proportion of 105 boys to 100 girls.

Of every 100 children whose births were registered 5.6 were illegitimate. The actual proportion of births of illegitimate children to total births may be rather higher, since from the natural desire on the part of the mothers in some cases to avoid publicity, a larger proportion of illegitimate than of legitimate children probably escape registration. But it is

worthy of remark that the proportion of illegitimate births has steadily decreased during the last 20 years from 6.8 to 5.6, or 1.2 per cent., while there is no reason to suppose that a larger proportion than formerly of the total births remain unregistered. The greater difficulty of concealment in rural districts renders the returns of illegitimacy more complete in some counties than in others; and allowance should therefore be made for this circumstance in comparing the proportions in different parts of the country. Cumberland again showed the largest proportion of illegitimate to total births, namely 11.0 per cent.; Norfolk was next with 9.7; then Shropshire 9.4, the North Riding of Yorkshire 8.9, and Westmorland 8.5. The lowest rates were 4.0 in London, Surrey (extra-metropolitan), and Middlesex (extra-metropolitan); 4.5 in Essex and Warwickshire; and 4.7 in Kent (extra-metropolitan), Durham, and Monmouthshire. It might be supposed that the prevalence of early marriages would tend to diminish the number of illegitimate births. From a comparison, however, of Tables 4 and 10, it does not appear to have such an influence. Taking for example the above-mentioned counties, although Cumberland and Shropshire show a high rate of illegitimacy combined with a low proportion of persons married under 21 years of age, yet in Norfolk, where the proportion of illegitimate children is also high, the proportion of minors married is above the average, and in the North Riding of Yorkshire and in Westmorland the latter proportion is not remarkably low. On the other hand, the connection between a low rate of illegitimacy and a large proportion of early marriages only holds good in Warwickshire, Durham, and Monmouthshire, while London, and the extra-metropolitan parts of Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex show a combination of low proportions both of illegitimate children, and of persons married under age. The comparison is not materially affected when extended over a series of years.

#### DEATHS.

In the year 1870 the deaths registered in England were 515,329, showing a further increase of 20,501 upon those returned in the three preceding years. After making due allowance for increase of population, the death-rate in the four years 1867-8-9-70 was successively 21.8, 22.0, 22.3, and 22.9 per 1000 persons living; in the 33 years 1838-70 the annual rate averaged 22.4, and ranged between 20.5 the lowest in 1856 and 25.1 in 1849, when cholera was severely epidemic.

The causes of death in 1870 are considered in detail in Dr. Farr's

letter, see Appendix A., pp. 403-14.

The Seasons.—The principal meteorological features of the year (see Mr. Glaisher's remarks, pp. xxxiv-v) were a warm and dry spring, a cold and early winter, and a general and marked deficiency in the rain-fall. In the March quarter of the year the death-rate was 26 per 1000, and 1 per 1000 in excess of the average rate in the corresponding period of 33 years; in the second quarter it was, however, only 21.6 per 1000 against an average of 22.1; in the three months ending September the rate was 22.0, showing an excess of 1.3, and in the last three months of the year 22.3 against 21.9. Of 4000 deaths in 1870, there were 1130 registered in the first, 943 in the second, 957 in the third, and 970 in the fourth quarters of the year.

Sex.—The 515,329 deaths in England in 1870 included 265,586 or 51.5 per cent. of males, and 249,743 or 48.5 per cent. of females; these proportions were identical with those which prevailed in the previous year. The deaths of males in 1870 were to the deaths of females as 106 to 100. The rate of mortality among males was equal to 24.3 per 1000, while among females it did not exceed 21.6; therefore of equal numbers living the number of male deaths in the year to each 100 deaths of females were 112. In the 33 years 1838-70 this proportion averaged 100, and

Deaths.

since 1849 has steadily increased from 105 to the 112 shown in each of the four years 1867-70. As the calculations showing the mortality of the sexes at different groups of ages in recent years have been postponed until the results of the recent Census (1871) are available, it is impossible to pursue an inquiry as to the several ages at which the mortality of males shows the largest excess upon that of females. Judging, however, by the experience of the 30 years 1838-67, it may be stated that except at the principal child-bearing ages 15-35 the mortality among males exceeds that among females at each period of life; especially is this excess remarkable among male children under five years of age, the death-rate among whom in the above-mentioned 30 years was equal to 72.4 per 1000 living. while among female children at these ages the rate did not exceed 62.5 per 1000. The occupations of adult males naturally expose them to greater risks from physical and mechanical injuries than are sustained by females; this in some measure explains the excess of mortality among males at most of the ages past childhood.

Locality.—As before stated the average rate of mortality in the whole of England and Wales in 1870 was 22'9 per 1000, but the rate ranged in different parts of the country from less than 17 per 1000 in the healthier rural districts, to close upon 40 per 1000 in the most unhealthy town districts. By using the unrevised numbers of the population enumerated at the Census in 1871, estimates of the population in different parts of the country have been framed for the middle of 1870 sufficiently reliable for the calculation of marriage, birth, and death rates in some detail. In the 11 Registration Divisions into which the country is divided the death-rate ranged from 20.6 in the second, comprising the South-eastern counties, to 26 I in the eighth, including Lancashire and Cheshire. The lowest county death-rates in the year were 18.7 in Huntingdonshire and Westmorland, and 19.5 in Suffolk; the highest rates were 24.6 in Gloucestershire, including Bristol, 25.7 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and 26.8 in Lancashire. The difference between these county death-rates is in great measure explained by the fact that the rate of mortality from the seven principal zymotic diseases was equal to but 2.0, 2.3, and 2.8 per 1000 respectively in Westmorland, Suffolk, and Huntingdonshire; while it was 5.6 in Gloucestershire, 5.8 in Lancashire, and 5.9 in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The excess in the death-rate of the two last-mentioned counties was principally confined to the manufacturing districts which include so large a proportion of their population. The death-rate in all the principal town districts of England and Wales in 1870 averaged 24.7 per 1000, scarcely exceeding the mean rate in the ten previous years; in the remaining or rural population the rate did not exceed 20.6 per 1000, which, however, was one per 1000 above the average in the ten preceding years. In the ten years 1860-69 there was an average difference of 5 per 1000 in the English urban and rural death-rates: it follows therefore that the death-rate in a county depends in great measure upon the proportion of each of these classes of population which it contains. At pages 158-69 will be found a variety of information as to the causes of death not only in registration Divisions and Counties, but also in each of the Districts of England and Wales; a study of these figures will enable the fatality from each of the principal zymotic diseases to be localised in considerable detail. The Quarterly Returns for 1870 first gave similar information to this in sub-districts, but on account of the great additional labour that would thus be involved, the causes of death are not yet abstracted at the Central Office in sub-districts, registration districts being at present the smallest areas for which this information is available in the Annual Reports.

Towns.—The approximately correct population figures in the Preliminary Census Report, showing the numbers enumerated in April 1871, from which estimates have been framed for the middle of 1870, give addi-

tional value to the new birth, death, and marriage rates. It was found that in many of the large towns the population had in recent years been over-estimated by assuming that the rate of increase which prevailed from 1851-61 had been maintained during the more recent decade 1861-71. The average rate of increase of population for the whole of England and Wales had been estimated with a successful approach to accuracy, but ten years is too long a period wherein to assume that the rate of increase in the several counties and towns shall remain uniformly the same as that which prevailed in a previous decade; and yet it would be still more incorrect to take such populations as stationary. In 20 of the largest towns of the United Kingdom the death-rate in 1870 averaged 25.8 per 1000; the average rate in the entire Kingdom was 22.9. In the several towns the lowest rates were 20'9 in Sunderland, 22'1 in Portsmouth, and 23 o in Birmingham; while the most excessive rates were 29.8 in Manchester, and 32.9 in Liverpool. Compared with the rates in the three preceding years a considerable increase was shown during 1870 in Norwich, Bristol, and Liverpool; while the rates in Wolverhampton, Manchester, Salford, Hull, Sunderland, and Newcastleupon-Tyne had declined.

Mortality at different Ages.—As the ages of the population enumerated in 1871 have not yet been tabled at the Census Office, it is again necessary to postpone any detailed consideration of the mortality at the different groups of ages. It will, therefore, only be desirable to take a brief glance at the proportions of the deaths registered during 1870 at the several ages. Of the 515,329 deaths in England and Wales 211,694, or 41.1 per cent., were of children under five years of age, against 40.0, 42.3. and 41'1 per cent. respectively in the three preceding years. Among male children the proportion of the total deaths occurring among children under five years of age was 43.0 per cent., while among female children it did not exceed 39 r per cent. Real infant mortality may be satisfactorily measured by its proportion to births registered; to each 100 births in 1870, 16 deaths of infants under one year of age occurred (the percentage was 17.4 among male and 14.5 among female infants) against 15.6 per cent. in 1869. The proportional infant mortality, measured in this way, was 18.3 per cent. during the year in 17 of the largest English towns furnishing weekly returns, and ranged from 15.0 and 16.0 respectively in Sunderland and Portsmouth to 22'1 in Norwich, 23'5 in Leicester, and 25.9 per cent. in Liverpool.

Among children aged between 5 and 15 years of age 33,890 deaths were registered in 1870, or 6.6 per cent. of the deaths at all ages, against 6.3 per cent. in 1869; among male children the proportion was 6.5, and among female children 6.6 per cent. Between 15 and 55 years of age the deaths of males also exceeded those of females, but the per-centage to total deaths, which among persons of both sexes averaged 25.0, was 24.6 only among males, while it was 25.4 among females; between 15 and 35, the principal child-bearing ages, the deaths of females exceeded those of males, and the proportion to total deaths among females was 12.6 per

cent., while among males it did not exceed 11.3 per cent.

Not only is the mortality among male infants larger than among females, but of the persons surviving the years of infancy the mean age at death is greater among females than among males. The deaths of persons aged 55 years and upwards showed in 1870 a proportion of 27·3 per cent. of the total deaths; the deaths of males at these ages did not exceed 25·9 per cent., while those of females were 28·9 per cent. The greater longevity among females is more remarkable at the extreme ages; in 1870 the deaths of only 4,601 males at the ages 85 years and upwards were registered, while those of females at the same ages were 6,660; the proportion of deaths of males aged 85 and upwards was 1·7 per cent. of the total deaths, while of females it was 2·7 per cent. During 1870 the

deaths of 18 males and of 63 females, whose ages were stated to be upwards of 100 years were registered; in all 81 persons, against 63 and 79 respectively in 1868 and 1869. The highest ages said to have been attained in 1870 were 108 by a male and 107 by a female. Further particulars regarding these centenarians will be found in the notes to the Table "Deaths at different Ages" on pp. 96-117.

Deaths in Public Institutions. - During 1870 there were registered 43,017 deaths in 1034 of the largest public institutions of England and Wales. Of these institutions 690 were workhouses, 266 were hospitals or infirmaries, and 78 were lunatic asylums. Of each hundred deaths registered in England and Wales during 1870, 5.6 were recorded in workhouses, 2.0 in hospitals, and .7 per cent. in lunatic asylums; these per-centages exactly correspond with those which prevailed in 1869. The proportion of deaths in public institutions as usual varied very considerably in the different registration divisions; in the Metropolitan Divisions 16.1 per cent. of the total deaths were returned in the large public institutions; in the South-eastern Division, including Surrey (extra-metropolitan), Kent (extra-metropolitan), Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire, the proportion was 9.6 per cent., owing in great measure to several large metropolitan institutions being situated therein; and in the North-western counties, Lancashire and Cheshire, it was 8.8 per cent. The smallest proportions were 3.8 per cent. in the Welsh, 5.2 each in the North Midland and Yorkshire, and 5'3 in the Northern registration divisions. The proportion of deaths recorded in workhouses may to some extent be taken as an indication of the amount of pauperism prevailing in different parts of England and Wales during 1870; as above stated, an average, 5.6 per cent., of the total deaths occurred in workhouses during the year. The per-centage of workhouse deaths in London was 9.0, in the South-eastern counties 6.9, in Lancashire and Cheshire 6.8, and in the Eastern Counties 5.9; the smallest proportions were 3.6 per cent. each in Yorkshire and the Northern Counties, and 2.8 in Wales. In Wales many of the registration districts are without workhouses, only out-door relief being given, and this in great measure accounts for the small proportion of deaths in workhouses in that part of the kingdom.

Other facts relating to the marriages, births, and deaths in 1870, with more detailed information as to the sanitary condition of districts and other kindred matters, will be found in the "Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1870" (see pp. xviii-xxxi); these reports were published within a month after the expiration of each of the quarters of the year.

#### UNITED KINGDOM.

The population of the United Kingdom at the middle of the year 1870, estimated from the numbers enumerated in April 1871 was 31,205,444 persons, of which 22,457,366 or 72 per cent. were living in England and Wales, 3,335,418 or 11 per cent. in Scotland, and 5,412,660 or 17 per cent. in Ireland. After a correction for defective registration in Ireland, by authority of the Registrar-General of that portion of the kingdom, the persons married during the year in the United Kingdom were 498,450, the births were 1,099,287, and the deaths 713,600. The natural increase to the population of the kingdom during the year, by excess of births over deaths, was 385,687. The number of emigrants of home origin, who left our shores during 1870, as reported by the Emigration Commissioners, was 202,511; the net increase to the population of the kingdom in the year was therefore but 183,176 against 288,221 in 1868, and 195,919 in 1869.

The marriage-rate for the United Kingdom in 1870 was 16.0, the birth-rate 35.2, and the death-rate 22.9 per 1000 of the estimated population.

England and Wales; the Scotch birth and death rates were each also slightly below (see Table 26) those which prevailed in England and Wales. The numbers of marriages, births, and deaths in Ireland have been estimated by assuming that the respective rates were the same as those

which prevailed in England and Wales, see Tables 25 and 26, p. lix.

#### FOREIGN STATES.

France.—Returns giving French vital statistics for 1869 have not yet been received, provisional figures have, however, been furnished by the French Government for 1870, which approximately show the movement of the population during that year. The population, inclusive of that of the provinces since ceded to Germany, is estimated at 38,365,965, and the deaths in the year are supposed to have exceeded the births by 105,887 and the deaths recorded in 1868 (which were unusually high) by 187,689. This remarkable excess of deaths in 1870 was doubtless directly or indirectly due to the war with Germany. The French marriage-rate in 1870 was but 12'4 per 1000 of the population against an average rate of 15.8 per 1000 in the five years 1864-8; the birth-rate was 26.1 per 1000, and differed but slightly from the average rate in recent years; the death-rate was 28.8 per 1000, against 23.3 in the ten years 1859-68. The depression of the marriage-rate, we may hope, will only be temporary; and the mortality has already declined.

Austria.—The population of the Austrian Empire, exclusive of Hungary. estimated to the middle of 1870 was 20,385,498, among whom the marriagerate was 19.4 per 1000, which, although 1.3 per 1000 lower than the exceptionally high rate in 1869, exceeded that in England and Wales by no less than 3 '2 per 1000. The birth-rate was 40.5 per 1000, against 39.3 and 40.2 in the two preceding years, and exceeded the English rate by 5.2 per 1000. The Austrian death-rate in 1870 was fully as excessive as the rates of persons married and of births; the death-rate was 29.2 per 1000, against 29.3 and 28.9 in the two preceding years, and exceeded by 6.2 per 1000 the English rate in 1870.

Italy.—No returns of population, marriages, births, or deaths, have yet been received from this country relating to the year 1870.

Spain,-Returns from the Statistical Bureau at Madrid have furnished the figures showing the vital statistics for the Kingdom, not only for 1870 but for the two preceding years which had previously been wanting. In 1870 the Spanish marriage-rate was 12.5 per 1000, against 13.3 and 16.2 in the two preceding years: civil registration for marriages was introduced during 1870, and the decline in the marriage-rate for that year is said to be due to a priestly opposition to the measure, while the high rate in the previous year may have been caused by a wish to evade the new law which was about to come into operation. The birth-rate in 1870 was equal to 35.4 per 1000, and was almost identical with the English rate. The death-rate for the year was so high as 30'1 per 1000, which, although showing a considerable decline upon 32.6, the rate which prevailed in each of the two previous years, was so much as 7.2 per 1000 in excess of the English death-rate.

#### THE ARMY.

During the year 1870 the average strength of the British Army at home and abroad, as shown by returns with which I have been favoured by His Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief, was 180,444 officers and men, against 186,668 in 1869.

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The average strength of the army at home during the year was 80,670 officers and men. The deaths occurring from all causes among this strength were 1029, of which 66 were of officers, and 963 of non-commissioned officers and men. These deaths showed a proportion to the mean strength of 13.7 per 1000 among the officers, against 5.9 in 1869; while the death-rate among the non-commissioned officers and men was equal to 11.4 per 1000 against 10.7 in 1860.

In Great Britain the death-rate of officers was 16.6 per 1000, and among the small number in Ireland only 5.5; the rate among non-commissioned officers and men was 12.2 in Great Britain and 9.1 per 1000

The average strength of the army abroad in 1870 was 90,774 of all ranks, against 100,300 in 1860; among this force 1600 deaths occurred. including 64 of officers and 1545 of non-commissioned officers and men; the death-rate was equal to 13.3 per 1000 of the mean strength among officers, and to 18.0 among the men. Compared with the results for 1869 the mortality of officers showed a considerable increase, while that of non-commissioned officers and men had declined.

According to returns received from Austria the mean strength of the army of that empire in 1870 was 610,662, and the death-rate therein did not exceed 6.4 per 1000.

#### BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

The strength of the mercantile marine, as returned by the Registrar General of Seamen, was 195,962 in 1870, against 197,502 and 195,492 in the two preceding years. The number of reported deaths in the year was 4523, or equal to 23.1 per 1000 of the strength, against 26.9, 26.6, and 24.7 respectively in the three years 1867-8-9. It will thus be seen that in spite of a decline in this death-rate among merchant seamen in 1870, it exceeded by 5 per 1000 the rate among the British army serving abroad during that year. A reference to Table 55 (p. lxxviii) will show that the 4523 deaths among the seamen of the British merchant service in 1870, included 2644 from drowning (including 1655 by wreck) 302 from other forms of accidental death, 254 from fever, 210 from yellow fever, and 200 from phthisis. Only six deaths were directly referred to purpura and scurvy, while in the three preceding years the numbers were 52, 26, and 9 respectively. By murder and manslaughter 13 deaths were caused, and 21 cases of suicide were reported. Of the 4523 deaths, 901 occurred under 21 years of age, 2545 between 21 and 41 years, 425 at 41 years of age and upwards, and 652 at unknown ages.

The numbers of births and deaths among British subjects at sea reported to the Registrar General of Seamen in 1870, exclusive of seamen. soldiers, and marines, were 315 and 773 respectively.

#### MARINE REGISTER BOOK.

By the Registration and Passengers Acts captains or commanding officers of British vessels are required to transmit to me the particulars of all births and deaths that occur among British subjects at sea. The entries for 1870 in the Marine Register Book which is kept by me are 89 births and 205 deaths; these returns, however, as appears from the numbers reported to the Registrar General of Seamen, are very far from complete. The entries of births in 1868 and 1869 were 115 and 89 respectively; of deaths, 251 and 240. It may be remarked that the information from which these entries are made in the Marine Register is almost exclusively received through the Admiralty from Her Majesty's ships, very few being furnished from the Mercantile Navy.

NAMES ON THE REGISTERS, AND SEARCHES.

During the 33½ years, from the middle of 1837 to the end of 1870, the marriages, births, or deaths of 45,346,461 persons have been entered upon the registers, of which 1,671,426 were inscribed in 1870.

The number of searches of the registers at the Central Office (exclusive of the non-parochial registers) has shown a rapid increase in recent years. The Registration Act provides for the preparation of indexes of all names entered on the marriage, birth, and death registers; the number of searches in these indexes during 1870 was 15,303, showing an increase of 1977 or 14.8 per cent. upon those in the previous year, while the increase between 1868 and 1869 did not exceed 11 2 per cent. The searches in 1860 were but 5636; in the ten years 1860-70 the increase in the number of searches in the indexes to the registers was no less than 171.5 per cent.; in 1870 there were nearly three searches to each one in 1860. The total amount received in fees for searches, and certified copies of marriage, birth, or death entries during 1870, and paid into the Exchequer was 2,456l. 19s. 6d., against 2,247l. 7s. 6d. in 1869; see Table 43. Many certificates of births furnished for purposes in connexion with the Factory Acts are given free of charge, and are not counted as searches, as no fees are receivable in respect of them.

#### WILLS.

The return of the Chief Registrar of the Court of Probate shows that the number of probates and letters of administration granted at the principal registry in the year 1870 was 15,208, against 14,099 and 14,674 in the two preceding years. The value of the effects was sworn under 59,508,5851. The returns furnished by the district registrars show that in the 40 district registries the number of probates and letters of administration granted in the same year was 23,932, against 21,905 and 23,303. The value of the property under which these probates and administrations were sworn was 46,029,670l. At the principal and district registries. therefore, the number of probates and administrations granted in 1870 was 39,140, and the total value of the effects was sworn under 105,538,2551.; in 1869 the number of probates was 38,067, and the value of the property 100,269,554l. The average value of property under each of the probates and administrations granted in 1870 at the principal and district registries was 2,606l., against 2,634l. in 1869. In 1870 the average property under each probate granted at the 40 district registries was 2,366l., and under each administration 6451.

On pages 213-367 will be found, in supplementary tables, a complete summary of the marriages, births, and deaths registered in England and Wales during the ten years 1861-70, and in each of the registration divisions, counties, districts, and sub-districts for the same period; with the excess of births over deaths, and the increase or decrease of population between the Census enumerations of 1861 and 1871, in similar detail. These figures will be fully considered in a subsequent Report, when the tables now in progress, showing the ages at death and the causes of death in this decenniad, are ready for publication. Another supplementary table (pp. 369-399) gives a complete list of all the registration districts and sub-districts in which changes of constitution or boundary came into effect during the ten years 1861-70, showing the date of the alteration, and in each case the names and populations of the places annexed or removed. The preparation of these laborious tables has delayed the publication of this report somewhat beyond the usual date.

A Report on the Causes of Death in England, addressed to me by Dr. Farr, F.R.S., will be found in Appendix A. (pp. 403-414), and accompanying the usual Abstracts are detailed tables of considerable interest relating to the ages at death, the causes of death, and the deaths registered

in the large public institutions during the year 1870.

Appendix B. contains some Healthy District Life Tables prepared under Dr. Farr's superintendence, which will be of interest to those concerned in life insurance. These are also standard tables showing the effect of favourable sanitary conditions on the lifetime and pecuniary circumstances of mankind. By these tables the mean duration of life is half a century; by the English Life Table embracing the whole population it is 41 years, and in some of the unhealthiest cities the mean lifetime is only 25 years.

I rejoice that Her Majesty's Government have resolved to introduce in the House of Lords this year a Bill amending the statutes relating to Civil Registration of Births and Deaths, which in my opinion may in some instances be considerably improved.

Amongst other changes I should recommend —

That Boards of Guardians should have power to alter limits of subdistricts, and to create new ones, subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

That all registration officers should appoint deputies.

That the Registrar General, with the approval of the Local Government Board, should have power to alter the schedules in the Registration Acts.

That legally qualified medical practitioners should give written certificates of cause of death to be recorded in the register book.

That a better mode of correcting errors in a register be introduced. That new regulations be made respecting the burial of still-born children, with a view to preventing infanticide.

But, above all things, I think that there should be new enactments making it compulsory, under a penalty, to give "notice" and "information" respecting every birth and death that occurs, and introducing alterations as to the qualifications of "informants."

Under the present system, however zealously registrars of births and deaths may strive to comply with the words of the existing statute, that they should "inform themselves carefully of every birth and every death," it is impossible for them in densely populous urban districts to become aware of and record every birth and death promptly after its occurrence

unless they are aided by the public.

In one sub-district in Lancashire there are upon an average recorded by one registrar every day 25 births and deaths, and therefore many more on particular days. He cannot register these events at the houses in which they occur; time would not admit of it; and, unless the entries were in many instances made at his office by informants voluntarily attending there, delay would arise in obtaining certificates to be presented to officiating ministers at burials, and great inconvenience would be caused to the clergy.

In like manner, in thinly populated sub-districts with very extensive area, registrars living at a distance cannot learn and record all these events promptly after their occurrence, unless the public assist them by giving "notice," and in frequent instances repairing to the residence of

In Devonshire there is a sub-district with an area of 86,000 acres. In these places, and in others with similarly extended boundaries, no registrar can in a complete and satisfactory manner perform his duties unless some of those who are interested as to an accurate record being made of the event in their families on these occasions, which do not often happen, take the trouble of personally repairing to the registrar's office.

I have often derived essential help from the clergy in carrying out the enactments of the Registration Acts; but in some parishes the difficulty

which registrars under the present system, as above stated, unavoidably encounter is rendered greater by the clergy, who are opposed to civil registration, urging their parishioners not to assist the registration officers by repairing to their residences. Handbills have been in some instances industriously circulated, in which advice is given tending to prevent that complete registration being effected which is desired by the Legislature.

A handbill\* has been lately published by a clergyman in Warwickshire, which I should not think worthy of being alluded to here, had it not been widely circulated by him in all parts of the country, preventing

births and deaths from being recorded as hitherto.

In it the public are deliberately advised to offer passive resistance, and to cease taking the slight trouble of transmitting a "notice," and to abstain

from going to the residence of the registrar.

I beg to assure the Local Government Board that I have done my best to counteract these mischievous efforts; and, as several months must elapse before a new statute can come into force, I have in the meantime widely circulated an explanatory notice stating some of the benefits to be derived by all classes of persons from a complete civil registration of births and deaths.

I strongly advise that an Act of Parliament be passed this Session making it imperative, under a penalty, that in England as in Scotland "notice" should be given, and that under certain circumstances "informants" be compelled to attend at the office of the registrar.

In Scotland no birth or death is recorded except at the registrar's office; and in no instance whatever is he allowed to take his register books to any private house for the purpose of there making the entry, to the

greater convenience of the occupier, however high in rank.

Thus it will be rendered impossible for evil-disposed persons to mislead the public and to defeat the object of the Legislature when it has decided to confer on the whole population, without religious distinction, the advantages of civil registration.

> I have the honour to be. Your faithful servant,

> > GEORGE GRAHAM, Registrar-General.

to be a Christian name should be required by or given to the registrar.

" The friends of a deceased person have nothing to do with obtaining a burial certificate. If one has not been brought to them by the registrar the clergyman will bury the corpse without objection.

" The only duty therefore imposed on parents and friends is to answer the registrar's questions put to them at their own houses. They may, if they please, send him information of a birth or death. If he is a good officer he will encourage them to do so, and if they are good subjects they will not be unwilling to further, without compulsion, the objects of the law. They may do so by an ordinary message or an halfpenny postal card, on receiving which the registrar should attend at their houses.

"This information is given because some registrars, especially when they are also relieving officers, impose upon ignorant persons duties which belong to themselves, and

which they are paid to perform.

"To sum up all in a few words :-Persons interested about births or deaths need take no steps whatever about registration until the registrar comes to their own doors, when they must answer his legal questions,

<sup>\* &</sup>quot; REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

<sup>&</sup>quot; When a birth or a death occurs, no one is obliged either to go or send notice to the registrar. It is the duty of that officer to bring his books to the houses where these events have lately happened, and there to ask the questions prescribed by law. " An un-baptized child has only a surname. In this case therefore no name purporting

#### Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1870.

Note.-The various marriage, birth, and death-rates given below have been recalculated upon estimated populations derived from the unrevised numbers enumerated at the Census in April 1871.

#### First Quarter.—January, February, March.

In the United Kingdom the births of 274,772 children, and the deaths of 194,137 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on March 31st, 1870. The natural increase of population was thus 80,635.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending March 31st, 1870,

was 108,100.

The marriage, birth, and death-rates of the Kingdom differ little from

those prevailing in England and Wales.

ENGLAND.—The marriage-rate, which had revived at the end of the year 1860, fell off again in the first three inclement months of the year 1870. Births were above the average. Provisions were cheaper than usual. But the winter was cold. Bleak, dry, harsh east and north-east winds blew in February and March; and while vegetation was arrested. human life was destroyed. The death-toll was unusually heavy.

Marriages .- 72,910 persons married in the winter quarter; fewer by 2504 than married in the previous winter. Marriages occurred only at the annual rate of 13.2 to 1000 persons living; whereas in the previous ten winter quarters the average rate was 14.0; and the winter rate ranged from 13.5 in 1861 to 14.6 in 1864. Marriage at the highest point in the Christmas quarter, always ebbs to the lowest in the following first three winter months of the year.

Births.—The births of 206,366 children born alive were registered in the quarter that ended on March 31, and the birth-rate was 37.3 to 1000; it was '7 over the average rate of the winter season. The births exceeded those in the previous corresponding quarter by 2501. The increase was very generally diffused over the kingdom.

Increase of Population.—The births exceeded the deaths by 62,593; and the natural recorded increase was at the rate of 695 daily. To this should be added a small number of births that escaped registration.

Emigration carried off 32,627 people of all ages from the ports of the United Kingdom, at which there were emigration officers, in the 90 days; and of them about 14,296 were of English origin. On an average a ship load of about 159 English emigrants sailed daily to the Australian Colonies, British North America, the United States, and other places; 11,754 of the emigrants sailed to the United States, 1933 to the Australian Colonies. Of the Irish 11,757, of the Scotch 2846 emigrated; about 3728 of the emigrants from the ports were foreigners.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat which was 72s. 2d. in the winter of 1868, and 50s. 2d. in the same period of 1869, fell to 42s. 3d. per quarter in the winter of 1870. This marked reduction represents a fall of 41 per cent. in the eight seasons, and of 16 per cent. in the last four seasons. Potatoes were cheaper; the best quality at the Waterside Market, Southwark, sold on an average at 102s. 6d. a ton (5s.  $1\frac{1}{2}d$ . per cwt.); this was lower by 45s. a ton or 2s. 3d. per cwt. than in the winter of 1868, and somewhat lower than the price in the same season of 1869.

The wholesale price of meat at Smithfield market had varied little since the winter of the previous year. The average price of beef in the two winters of 1869 and 1870 was 6d. per lb. and  $5\frac{3}{4}d$ . per lb. respectively; of mutton  $6\frac{1}{8}d$ . per lb. and  $6\frac{1}{4}d$ . per lb.

The returns of pauperism were heavy. The average number of persons relieved on the last day of each week in each of the quarters ending 31st March 1868, 1869, and 1870 respectively, was as follows:-

				In-door.		Out-door.
Quarter ending	31st March	1868	-	159,720	-	861,044
interno ,	,,	1869	-	162,308	-	850,883
99	as	1870	-	164,387	-	802.822

During the first seventeen days of January the weather was very mild: during the remainder of the month the air was mostly dry and frequently very cold, while the deficiency of daily temperature averaged 5°. At the beginning of February there was a remarkable change; frosts disappeared, and mild weather prevailed. This was followed by another period of low temperature, which lasted from the oth to the 25th. During these seventeen days the deficiency of temperature averaged as much as  $7\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$ daily, and for five or six days the cold was excessively severe. Six warm days succeeded, with an average daily excess of temperature of 84. With the exception of three days, viz. the 16th, 17th, and 18th March, the weather from the 4th to the end of the month was very cold.

The mean temperature of the three months was 38.0°, or half a degree below the average of 99 years. The combined effects of frequent alternations of temperature, lengthened periods of cold, and bleak east and northeast winds, were unfavourable to the progress of agricultural work, and vegetation was very backward. The rain-fall of the quarter at Greenwich was 4'1 in., or 1 in. below the average; in March the fall was half

an inch above the average.

Deaths; and the State of Public Health.—The 143,773 deaths in the quarter exceeded by more than 10,000 the deaths in the previous winter. and by more than 24,000 the deaths in the milder winter of 1868; such is the effect of cold. The weather of February 1868 was more like spring than winter, and at the end of the month trees and shrubs were budding. A difference of 3° in lowness of temperature for 90 days was the chief cause of a difference of 4 per 1000 in the death-toll. Man is indeed to some extent "an atmospherical creature."

The mortality was at the rate of 26.0 per 1000; the average in the ten

preceding winters being 25.2.

The mortality in town districts was higher than in the country districts;

it was 27.7 in town, and 24.0 in country.

It is notable that the excess of mortality occurred almost entirely in the small town and country districts, where the mortality rose from the average of 22.6 to 24.0, or what may be called 1.4 degrees. In the town districts the rise was only 0.4 on the average of 27.3; it was 27.7.

In the following towns and cities the mortality much exceeded the

quarterly town average; it was 30.2 in Bristol, 34.6 in Manchester, 36.5 in Glasgow. Abroad the mortality of Paris was 32.1, while that of Berlin and Vienna was 28.2 and 28.8 per 1000 respectively.

This the first Quarterly Return of the year 1870 was much extended. England is divided for registration purposes into 2196 sub-districts, in each of which resides a registrar of births and deaths. The sub-districts differ in size and population; but a sub-district on an average at the Census of 1861 embraced an area of  $26\frac{1}{2}$  square miles—a square of  $5\frac{1}{7}$ miles to the side—having in seven parishes or places 1698 houses, and 9113 inhabitants. For every sub-district, great and small, the births and deaths, as they are registered down to the termination of the quarter, are returned.

XXI

The Return from each sub-district showed for the first time the number of deaths of infants under one year of age, and of persons aged 60 years and upwards; of deaths from small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, fever, diarrhoa, and violence; the number of inquest cases, and of deaths in large public institutions. Similar detailed information, derived from an analysis of the certified copies, is given for Registration Divisions, Counties, and Districts only, at pp. 158-69 of the Annual

Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1870.

Small-pox was only fatal to 405 persons; of whom 99 died in London (15 in Mile End Old Town, and 22 in the Islington sub-district, containing the Small-pox Hospital); 44 in the South Midland Division (of which 17 were in Middlesex, out of London, 23 in Wycombe), 122 in Lancashire, and 106 in Yorkshire. Bury, Oldham, and the districts around Manchester were the chief offenders in Lancashire; Dewsbury, Barnsley and Guisbrough in Yorkshire.

Small-pox was only fatal to one life in the NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, two in the Eastern, four in the West Midland, five in the Northern, six in the South Eastern, eight in the South Western, and eight in the Welsh Counties. In this vast tract of country it was practically a nullity. But it is not extinct so long as any of the matter—the propa-

gating corpuscles—the variolads exist.

Measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, fever in its various forms, and the vague diarrhea still subsist; still wave their dark standards over the nation; they slew nearly twice 10,000 victims in 90 days; measles 1922, scarlet fever 6693, diphtheria 710, whooping-cough 4451,

fever 4177, diarrhœa 1733.

Measles had its favourite haunts; no deaths by the disease occurred in Rutland or Westmorland, while in some sub-districts of London, in Bexley and Gillingham in Kent; Portsea Island, Warminster, Sherborne, Northam in Devon; Bath, Bedminster, Bristol, and Clifton; Burslem, Nuneaton, Leicester, Derby; Wigan, Warrington, Oldham, Blackburn, Preston, Dewsbury; Auckland in Durham; Blaenavon, Cardiff, and Pembroke, the number of deaths was considerable, either absolutely or as compared with population. In hundreds of sub-districts no death by measles was registered, but none of the 17 large towns except Sunderland escaped without a death. The outbreaks of measles are often quite local and

Scarlet fever let none of the 17 large English towns escape; it was more fatal and more diffused than measles. Of the 6693 deaths, 2472, or more than one third part occurred in these places peopled by 6,247,626souls, including 1296 in London. Many deaths, absolutely or comparatively, occurred in sub-districts of Croydon, Eastbourne, Edmonton, West Ham, Swaffham, Weymouth, Looe in Cornwall, Bedminster, St. George Clifton, Stroud; Leominster, Shrewsbury, West Bromwich; Great Grimsby, Greasley in Nottinghamshire, Belper, Toxteth Park, Everton and Walton, Yeadon, Sheffield and the neighbouring districts, Whitby, Yarm (Stockton), Llangibby, Upper Merthyr Tydfil, and Swansea. In many sub-districts no death by scarlet fever was registered.

Fever in the enteric, typhus, or relapsing form prevailed very widely; of the 4177 deaths by fever, 1097 occurred in the large towns, including 460 in London. There were deaths by fever in every county, and in every one of the 17 large towns. In Liverpool 107, in Manchester 132 persons died by fever. Liverpool had in this quarter the advantage over

The deaths were absolutely or relatively numerous in Milton and Minster (Sheppey), and Portsea Island; in Weymouth, evidently in an unhealthy state, there were in a population of 12,858 no less than 114 deaths by all causes, including 18 by scarlet fever, 9 by diphtheria, 3 by whoopingcough, 12 by fever, and 5 by diarrhoea. Several fatal cases of fever occurred in Wolverhampton, Walsall, Warwick, Basford, Chester, Didsbury, Chorlton, Darlington, Durham. In the Whitehaven sub-district 35 deaths by fever occurred in the 90 days, out of a population of 14,064 at the 1861 Census. Tredegar is evidently in an unhealthy condition; 21 persons died of fever, 32 of scarlet fever. In Llangibby and in Merthyr Tydfil fever, as well as scarlet fever, was prevalent and fatal. Llanelly is in a bad way; 18 persons died there of fever.

Whooping-cough prevailed to an unusual extent; the deaths were 4451, of which 1686, more than one third part, took place in the 17 large

English towns, including 824 in London.

It is true that the returns of deaths can never furnish such immediate notice of the origins of epidemic diseases as returns of cases of disease; but it is not true that the information of the death register is necessarily too late; it is too late as regards the individual, but it is not too late as regards the community, which can immediately adopt measures

to quench the sparks before they involve it all in flames.

The seas which divide this island from the rest of the world no longer ward off diseases, which are landed every day on her shores, and can no more be shut out than the east winds. The nation is associated with all races and nations by its maritime population, and with many by empire. And however much men may indulge the natural pride of nationality, in one respect their solidarity admits of no dispute; they are all subject to the same diseases; and are all interested equally in the mitigation of the sufferings and losses those diseases occasion.

How can those evils be mitigated, unless their origin is known, and unless science determine the laws by which they are governed? And recorded observation on a European scale is as necessary for the determinations in this field of life as observation of the skies in astronomy, without which Copernicus, Newton, and Laplace could never have built up the system of the universe, or have given the navigator the means of avoiding

shipwreck, and finding his destination over the ocean.

England is the only country in the world at the present time which publishes weekly and quarterly observations on an extensive scale in time to be available for immediate administrative use. But the Registrar General hopes soon to get the co-operation of other countries, and in a few years to see in operation among several of the principal nations of the world one well concerted series of reports of their marriages, births, deaths, and most controllable diseases.

#### Second Quarter.—April, May, June.

In the United Kingdom the births of 275,403 children, and the deaths of 162,624 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on June 30th, 1870. The natural increase of population was thus 112,779.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30th, 1870,

The marriage, birth, and death-rates of the Kingdom differ little from those prevailing in England and Wales.

England.—The returns of marriages and of births were satisfactory. The marriages, depressed in the previous spring, in this spring quarter approached the average number. The birth-rate exceeded the average, while the mortality which had been so high in the previous severe winter, fell to the average rate for the season.

In this hot, dry, and to an unexampled extent almost rainless spring, scarlet fever was the prevailing epidemic.

Marriages.—In April, May, and June marriages are always more numerous than in the previous three winter months; and the increase in these three spring months was nearly ten thousand. 93,440 persons married in 91 days, or on an average a thousand persons married daily. The marriage-rate of the quarter was 16.7, the average rate being

17.0 annually, per 1000 of population.

The revival of the marriage-rate was most notable in London, in Cornwall, and in the counties of Gloucester, Stafford, Lancaster, York, Durham, and Northumberland. The population engaged in the production of coal and iron were recovering from depression, and were again marrying and giving in marriage at their usual pace.

Births.—The births of 203,615 children were registered in the spring months that ended on June 30th. The number is greater by 14,997 than the births in the corresponding season of the previous year. The annual birth-rate was somewhat above the average; it was 36.4 in 1000. The lowest proportion in ten previous springs was 34.1 in 1869, the highest proportion was 37.2 in the spring of 1868.

Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths was 82,487; it gave a daily addition of 906 to the English population. 41,373 English emigrants sailed from our shores in 91 days, or 455 daily. Of the 111,842 emigrants that sailed from our ports, 23,162 were foreigners. Of the 88,680 natives of the kingdom, 37,878 were Irish, 9429 were Scotch; 4690 emigrants sailed to the Australian colonies, 15,676 to British North America, 67,458 to the United States, and only 856 to other places.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat was 44s. 8d. a quarter, slightly lower than it was in the same three months of the previous year, 27s. 2d. less than it was in the spring of 1868. The fall was equal to 38 per cent. Since the harvest of 1868, the prices of wheat had been steady, but declining. The average price of beef by the carcase ranged from  $4\frac{1}{2}d$ . to  $6\frac{3}{4}d$ . a lb. The price was somewhat lower than the prices of the previous year. The prices of mutton ranged from  $5\frac{1}{4}d$ . to  $7\frac{1}{2}d$ . a lb. The price of the higher qualities was less, the price of the lower qualities higher than in the spring of 1869. Best potatoes were 6s. 3d. per cwt. at the Waterside Market, Southwark; dearer than in the spring of 1869 and cheaper than in the spring of 1868.

The returns of pauperism still continued heavy. The average number of persons relieved on the last day of each week in each of the quarters ending 30th June 1868, 1869, and 1870 respectively, was as follows:—

ng 30th 5 the 1000, 1009, and	a ko k	STORYAL	In-door.		Out-door.
Quarter ending 30th June	1868	98298	142,782	100-150	801,500
94441101 011118	1869	-	145,094	-	816,260
"	1870		144,226	-	825,337

Mr. Glaisher showed that April came in cold; that the temperature then rose, and was high until near the end of the month. Anon cold came, and rain fell in small quantities in different parts of the country, until May had fully set in: then the weather became warm and dry, and full of sunshine until nearly the end of June, when the cold, changeable fit returned, and brought a little rain.

The months were almost rainless at Greenwich; only 1'2 in. of rain fell on 15 days out of 91 against an average of 5'8 in. Over the country, especially in the north, the rain-fall was not so inconsiderable.

Mr. Glaisher estimated the mean rain-fall at 3.37 in.

The mean temperature at Greenwich was 54°·4 Fahrenheit or 12°·4 centigrade. The air was unusually dry; taking saturation at 100, the degree of humidity was 70, whereas it was 76 on an average of 29 years. The air travelled horizontally at the average rate of ten miles an hour.

Deaths; and the State of Public Health.—The mortality, 21.6 in 1000, was below the average for the season, which lies between the extremes of winter when it is highest, and summer when it is lowest, unless some great epidemic prevails. 121,128 persons died in the 91 days; more by 7357 than the average of the preceding three spring quarters.

The annual mortality per 1000 was 22.7 in the chief town districts, less than the average of ten preceding years by 0.8; while in the other districts of small towns and villages the mortality was 20.1, or about the average. It is necessary to cover the whole area of the kingdom with an effective sanitary administration.

The mortality in the 50 towns of second magnitude was at the rate of 23 in 1000: among these towns those of lowest mortality were Dover, Southampton, Coventry, Birkenhead, and South Shields. Among the towns with the highest mortality were Exeter, Stoke-upon-Trent, Macelesfield, Wigan, Bolton, Huddersfield, Halifax, and Swansea. These high rates of mortality should be inquired into specially by the local authorities. Measles, scarlet fever, and fever were epidemic in Halifax; but the diseases that proved so fatal in Exeter were not so apparent.

In 17 large English towns the rate of mortality from the seven principal zymotic diseases, namely, small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, fever, and diarrhea, was lowest in Sunderland and Leicester, highest in Sheffield, Bradford, and Bristol.

At the present time it is important to watch closely the mortality of infants. In the healthier districts of England it appears by the Life Table that out of 100 born alive 10 die in the 12 months following. Now the births in a quarter have been compared with the deaths in the same time under one year of age in 17 large English towns, and the deaths are 15 to 100 births; five are killed by various causes in these towns in addition to the ten that die in healthy country districts. In this quarter the infants fared worst in Bradford, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Bristol, where from 17 to 18 out of 100 born alive died; best in Portsmouth, Sunderland, and Sheffield, where from 11 to 13 infants under 12 months of age died to 100 born alive.

In the 17 towns, including London, inquests were held by coroners in 6 out of 100 deaths: the proportions were lowest in Wolverhampton, Bradford, and Hull, highest in London (6.0), Liverpool (6.3), Manchester (6.6), and Birmingham (11.1). The proportion of deaths by violence in Birmingham is high, in Bradford and Norwich low. Of 100 deaths in these towns, 15 were in large public institutions; the proportions ranged from 8 in Bradford and Norwich, to 16 in Liverpool, and 17 each in London and Manchester.

The SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES suffered in the second, as they did in the first quarter of the year from scarlet fever. Dartford, Ashford, and New Romney, sub-districts of Kent, suffered severely, so did Winchester, Odiham, Wokingham, and Bracknell. Measles was much less fatal than scarlet fever.

In the South Midland Counties the deaths from scarlet fever were most numerous in the sub-districts of Harrow, Tring, and Henley.

The Eastern Counties, except in West Ham, which is really a part of London, and in Ilford, suffered little from scarlet fever. Whooping-cough killed 14 children in Witham, measles 15 in Halstead.

The South Western Counties presented a few striking cases of mortality from scarlet fever; thus in Penzance 52 deaths from scarlet fever occurred in St. Just-in-Penwith, 11 in the Penzance sub-district. Cranborne and Dorchester were visited less severely. 12 children died of measles in Devizes, 39 in Trowbridge.

The West Midland Counties suffered considerably from scarlet fever, and from fever. From scarlet fever 15 persons died in the sub-district of St. Augustine (Bristol), 19 in St. George, and 55 in St. Philip and St. Jacob (Clifton), 49 in Gloucester District, 56 in Stroud District, 17 in Circncester, 12 in Cleeve, 16 in Ludlow sub-district, 43 in Walsall District, 46 in West Bromwich. Measles in a few sub-districts was fatal. Among them may be mentioned Darlaston, Longton, and Whitchurch (Salop).

Third Quarter.—July, August, September.

In the North Midland Counties scarlet fever was only exceedingly fatal at Great Grimsby and at Greasley.

In the North-Western Counties the mortality was lower than usual, and scarlet fever was less fatal than in London: Liverpool and West Derby were almost the only districts that suffered severely.

In Yorkshire the mortality was high; and this was to a considerable extent due to the 974 deaths from scarlet fever. Among the sub-districts that suffered most severely were Holmfirth and Newmill in Huddersfield; Bowling and Pudsey in Bradford; Batley in Dewsbury; Sandal in Wakefield; Ecclesfield, Ecclesall Bierlow, Brightside, Attercliffe, Rotherham, Kimberworth, Epworth, Sutton, and Scarborough.

The mortality was below the average in the Northern Counties. The total deaths from scarlet fever were 248, from fever 256. Stockton and

Auckland suffered severely.

In Wales, including Monmouthshire, the mortality was above the average. The deaths from scarlet fever were 441, from fever 254. 64 persons died of measles in the Blaenavon sub-district. Scarlet fever was most fatal in Llangibby, St. Woollos, Upper Merthyr Tydfil, Margam, Neath, Llangafelach, Swansea, Llanelly, and Haverfordwest.

Scarlet fever appeared to have taken the place of small-pox, and had latterly been excessively fatal. It is an infectious disease, and there are great difficulties in hedging it in. Undoubtedly it is found under all conditions, but it is most fatal where the sanitary state of a place is

unfavourable.

If the health of the people of England does not improve more rapidly, it is on account of the delay in adopting measures for removing the dirt from human habitations to its natural place in the earth, delay in supplying towns with pure water throughout the year, delay in investigating and combating all the elements of ill-health in communities.

### Third Quarter.—July, August, September.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the births of 255,479 children, and the deaths of 159,141 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on September 30th, 1870. The natural increase of population was thus 96,338.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending September 30th,

1870, was 109,328.

The marriage, birth, and death-rates of the Kingdom differ little from those prevailing in England and Wales.

England.—The marriage-rate of the summer quarter remained, as in the two previous summers, below the average of the season. The births exceeded the average. The health of the people was bad; the mortality largely exceeded the average during the summer months. The country districts suffered unusually. Diarrhea with simple cholera, the prevailing epidemic, is in more direct connexion with unhealthy conditions than other diseases, and thousands of the deaths to which it gives rise call loudly for effectual measures of relief.

Marriages.—The marriages of 87,800 persons were recorded in the summer of 1870, being in the ratio of 15.5 annually to every 1000 of the population: the average annual marriage-rate for the season is 16.3 per 1000, or 7 above the rate of the last summer quarter. The highest summer marriage-rate during the previous ten years was 17.3 in 1865, and 17.2 in 1866; the rates in the following summers successively declined to 16.2, 15.8, 15.7, and 15.5. In London and the extra-metropolitan parts of Middlesex, Kent, and Surrey, in Sussex, Hants, Oxfordshire, Wilts, Devonshire, Cornwall, Gloucestershire, Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, and North Wales, marriages were less numerous than in three

preceding summers: there was an increase in the counties of Bedford, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk, Somerset, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, Warwick, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Chester, Lancaster, in the East and West Ridings of Yorkshire, in the four Northern Counties, and in Monmouthshire.

Births.—192,521 children were born alive in the 92 days that ended on September 30th. The annual birth-rate during the summer season was 34.0 per 1000, which is identical with the average of ten previous summers. The number of births in nearly every division was about the same as it had been on an average in the three previous summer quarters.

Increase of Population.—The registered births exceeded the registered deaths by 68,224; and this is the natural increase of the population. English emigrants, to the number of 30,548, sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration officers. Allowing for emigrants on one hand, and for births unregistered on the other, the probable increase of population was about 40,000 souls in three months. The emigrants of Scotch birth numbered 7311, and of Irish 16,563. The destination of 52,399 emigrants was the United States; 9656 went to British North America, 5126 to the Australian Colonies, and 1198 to various other places. In comparison with corresponding summer quarters the tide of emigration in the two summers of 1869 and 1870 was higher than in any previous summer since 1854.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—Wheat was on an average 50s. 4d. a quarter; nearly the same (50s. 11d.) as in the corresponding months of the previous year; but 8s. 9d. less than in the same season of 1868. Beef by the carease was 6d. a lb. at the Metropolitan Market;  $4\frac{3}{4}d$ . for inferior,  $7\frac{1}{4}d$ . for superior meat. Mutton was dearer; it was on an average  $6\frac{5}{8}d$ . a lb.;  $5\frac{1}{4}d$ . for inferior, 8d. for superior meat. The price of mutton had risen during the last three summers 1d. a lb.; beef slightly rose and fell. It was in this quarter cheaper than mutton. Best potatoes were 120s. a ton., 6s. a hundred-weight at Waterside Market, Southwark; the prices in the two previous summers having been 7s. 4d. and 5s. 6d. a cwt. Consols were lower, the Bank rate of discount higher than in the two previous summer seasons.

The returns of pauperism still continued heavy. The average number of persons relieved on the last day of each week in each of the quarters ending 30th September 1868, 1869, and 1870 respectively, was as

Quarter ending 30th September 1868 - 138,794 - 779,039

", 1869 - 137,406 - 781,382

", 1870 - 138,444 - 787,976

The weather of the summer was exceptional. At Greenwich the mean temperature was  $60^{\circ} \cdot 7$  (=  $16^{\circ}$  centigrade\*), or  $1^{\circ} \cdot 2$  above the average of 99 previous summers. The peculiarity consisted in the hot weather,—with the exception of 11 changeable, cold days interposed,—extending from June to August 18th, and the low temperature extending from August 19th to the end of the quarter. The rain-fall was  $5 \cdot 6$  inches (= 14 centimetres†) or  $1 \cdot 8$  in. below the average of 55 years. A fourth part of the customary rain failed. The high temperature forced on the grain crops. Harvest began in the south of England in the third week of July, and the fine, mild weather towards the end of September enabled the farmers in the north to secure in good condition all the outstanding crops.

† The centimetre is about 4 tenths of an inch.

<sup>\*</sup> To obtain the temperature by Fahrenheit's scale, multiply the centigrade degrees by 9, divide by 5, and add 32°. The zero of the centigrade scale is the freezing point of water; 100° indicates the boiling point of water.

Mr. Glaisher showed that between latitudes 50°-55° the rain-fall in the three last summers was 7.4, 6.8, and 4.9 inches = 19, 17, and 12 centimetres. The deficiency of rain in the last summer was, therefore, very considerable.

Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1870.

Deaths: and State of the Public Health.—Health was unfavourably affected during the summer. 124,297 people of all ages died. The annual rate of mortality was 22.0 a thousand, or 1.5 over the average of the

summer season.

The mortality of the districts containing the chief towns was at the annual rate of 23.9 to 1000 living, their average rate for the summer season being 23.0; so the excess was .9. The mortality of the village and small town districts was at the rate of 19.1 against an average of 17.3; giving an excess over their average of 1.8, or double that of the towns. May this not be ascribed to the more rapid deterioration of the sanitary condition in the villages and small towns, than in the large towns, where partial improvements have been effected?

The mortality in the 20 great towns of the United Kingdom, including London, was at the rate of 26; it exceeded 30 in Leicester, Liverpool, Bradford, and Leeds; it was below 22 in Portsmouth and Sunderland.

In the 50 towns of considerable, but of less magnitude, the mortality was at the rate of 24. In some of these towns the mortality was low, in others excessively high. It exceeded 30 in the following towns: Oxford,

Northampton, Macclesfield, Wigan, and Preston.

There were two grand causes of the excess in the mortality; scarlet fever was fatal to 7498 lives, simple diarrhea to 17,647. The diarrhea ran into cholera in 611 cases, and gave a character to the epidemic constitution of the season. Diarrhea was fatal in all England at the annual rate of 3.1 in 1000 living; in the 17 great towns at the rate of 4.9; in the 50 towns at the rate of 4.4; in the rest of the country at the rate of 2.2. The diarrhea-rate was or exceeded 6.0 in Norwich, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Bradford, Hull, Oxford, Ashton-under-Lyne; 7.0 in Leicester, Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Sheffield, Northampton, Coventry; 8.0 in Leeds and Bolton; 9.0 in Colchester; 11.0 in Preston; 12.0 in Wigan. In all these places something is radically wrong.

It is to be regretted that Bristol, where precautions have been taken to a certain extent by an able health officer, on plans thoughtfully suggested, experienced a considerable mortality, both from scarlet fever and from diarrhea. The 293 deaths from scarlet fever, the 52 deaths from fever, and 156 from diarrhea in three months, imply some essential defects in the dwellings, sewage, water supply, or other hygienic conditions, which mere quarantine arrangements do not meet. This important and ancient city will no doubt, under its intelligent guidance, discover, and apply with energy appropriate remedies. In Birmingham, otherwise lightly visited, no less than 510 deaths from diarrhea were registered. In Northampton by some culpable negligence the deaths were allowed to exceed the births, and by measles, scarlet fever, fever, and diarrhoea, among other diseases, to raise the mortality to the annual rate of 43 in 1000. Dr. Hunter, in a report on alleged injury from the sewage works at Northampton, describes with his graphic pen one evil then prevalent in that town :-

"In this spongy sandstone cesspools once made are made and closed for ever; they " are hardly ever cleaned out and are always nearly empty. The meaning of this " is that the ordures infiltrate all around, far and near, and their gases exhale from the "surface." \* \* There are wells. \* \* "None of the cesspools were cemented, and, " indeed, it is a principle with the Northampton builders that a cesspool needs no drain, " so absorbent is the sandy stratum. This is a fatal convenience which may to some " extent account for the great development of fever in the sandstone counties. One of " the evils attending the absence of an overflow drain to a cesspool is that the gaseous " [volatile] contents are always under pressure as they are generated; in consequence " of this there is a strong and murderous whiff of foul air the moment the valve of " the watercloset is drawn!" \*

Such cesspools as Dr. Hunter describes are nuisances, and should be at once suppressed by police regulation; and so should all heaps of excreta in "the wrong place." The soil is their proper receptacle.

As usual, under their imperfect water supply and unreformed midden system, which still holds its ground, many of the districts of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Durham suffered severely from epidemic diarrheas. The deaths even in Newcastle-upon-Tyne from diarrhea numbered 125; and the mortality from all causes was at the rate of 27.0 per 1000.

The scarcity of water throughout the country was unfavourable to health. The sewage in the rivers and wells became more concentrated, and in the country unclean ponds instead of wells and streams were sometimes resorted to. The means of cleanliness were diminished. The importance of storing up flood waters in the high grounds becomes every year more apparent.

The sewage question has made such progress that towns are no longer excusable for neglecting to deal with it. It is agreed that the excreta should no longer be thrown into rivers, but be rapidly restored to the earth; and this can be done by the dry or wet method, according to the circumstances of each case. What is wanted in human habitations is sweetness and cleanliness.

Then follow, as the next great social work of the age, improved dwellings for the industrious classes, and the demolition of all the fever dens of the land. This is a European question; and it will well become England to employ the powers science and wealth have placed in her hands for healing men and for developing the physical and the diviner faculties of the English race. Should her example excite emulation in other countries, we shall see, besides the great struggles for the supremacy of races, common efforts to improve the conditions of life, to diffuse knowledge, to mitigate human suffering, to increase virtue, to elevate intelligence, and thus to conquer the standing armies of disease and death; works of vaster amplitude and greater difficulty than the capture of cities, the subjugation of nations, or the destruction of armies.

How difficult it is to quench the pestilences that afflict mankind is evident from a retrospect of the English returns now extending over 33 years. Disease is no sooner extinguished in one form than it breaks out in another; and the increase of industry, by which the means of living are created, itself develops new dangers in the mine, in the machine, on the rail, in the close workshop, and in the crowded city. Still there is progress: but health, like land won from the sea, is perpetually assailed by the waves of disease, so every new acquisition by nations widens the frontier to be defended; and the ruin of one by pestilence may become by extension the ruin of all.

#### Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December.

In the United Kingdom the births of 252,626 children, and the deaths of 164,203 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on December 31st, 1870. The natural increase of population was thus 88,423.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending December 31st, 1870, was 135,536.

The marriage, birth, and death-rates of the Kingdom differ little from those prevailing in England and Wales.

England.—The marriages at the end of the year 1870 increased, and, as it has often been shown, this is a sure sign of improvement in the circumstances of the working classes. The autumn births exceeded the average slightly; and so unhappily did the deaths. Scarlet fever was the prevailing epidemic.

<sup>\*</sup> Seventh Report of Medical Officer of Privy Council, pp. 526-528.

Marriages.—The marriages of 109,160 persons were recorded in the Christmas quarter of the year 1870. The annual marriage rate in the three months was 19°2 per 1000, against 18°6 in the corresponding quarter of 1869. In the metropolitan part of Kent, the extra-metropolitan part of Surrey, in the counties of Sussex, Herts, Bucks, Oxford, Northampton, Huntingdon, Bedford, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk, Dorset, Somerset, Leicester, Rutland, and Lincoln, the marriages were less than in the three preceding winter quarters.

Births.—The births of 190,285 children born alive were registered in the last quarter of 1870, and the equivalent annual birth-rate was 33.6 per 1000 persons living: this ratio is lower by 5 per 1000 than it was in the autumn of 1869, by 1.4 per 1000 than in the same quarter of 1868, and by 3 per 1000 than the average of the ten December quarters 1860-69. There were fewer births than usual in London, in all the counties of the South-eastern Division, and in the Welsh Division; also in the counties of Huntingdon, Cambridge, Essex, Norfolk, Dorset, Devon, Cornwall, Somerset, Gloucester, Hereford, Worcester, Leicester, and Rutland. The increase was considerable in Yorkshire, and the Northern Counties.

Increase of Population.—The natural increase of the population, that is the excess of births over deaths, was 64,154 in the three months, or at the rate of 697 per day; and if it were not for the disturbing element of migration, the natural increment would suffice for determining the increase of the population up to any given period. Of immigrants no record is kept, but the number during the quarter was probably much larger than usual, owing to the special circumstances of the time. Emigration is a fluctuating quantity, not only in successive quarters of the same year, but also in corresponding seasons of different years; and it is therefore noteworthy that the emigrants from the United Kingdom during the autumn quarters of the last two years were almost identical in point of number. Of the 38,460 emigrants who sailed from British ports in the quarter now under review, 18,599 were of English, 3754 of Scotch, and 8641 of Irish origin; 7466 were foreigners. The destination of 13,210 of the English emigrants was the United States, 1063 went to British North America, 2662 to Australia, and 1664 to various other places. The bulk of the Scotch, Irish, and Foreign emigrants also went to the United States.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat was 50s. 1d. per quarter, being 4s. higher than in the autumn of 1860, but 18. 10d. lower than in the autumn of 1868: comparing the last six months of 1870 with the first half of the year there was a rise in price of nearly 7s. per quarter; but taking the whole year, wheat was cheaper than it had been in any year since 1865. Beef by the carcase averaged 63d. per lb., and mutton 68d. per lb. at the Metropolitan Meat Market; the prices of beef for quality ranged from 5d. to  $7\frac{3}{4}d$ ., and of mutton from  $5\frac{1}{4}d$ . to 8d. In the autumn quarter of 1869 the average price of beef was  $6\frac{1}{8}d$ . and of mutton 62d. per lb.; while in the same quarter of 1868 it was 56d. and 55d. per lb. respectively. It thus appears that since the autumn of 1868 beef had risen 11 per cent. in price, and mutton 18 per cent. This rise in the price of animal food does not tell much in favour of restrictions on the cattle trade. Potatoes (Regents) averaged 70s. per ton at the Waterside Market, Southwark, being cheaper by 17s. 6d. and 35s. per ton than in the corresponding quarters of 1869 and 1868.

The average number of paupers relieved on the last day of each week in each of the three autumn quarters of 1868, 1869, and 1870 was as follows:

Quarter ending 31st December 1868 - 152,747 - 795,761
,, ,, 1869 - 152,021 - 813,753
,, ,, 1870 - 150,729 - 802,291

The autumnal pauperism is thus shown to have diminished steadily as regards in-door recipients of relief, while out-door paupers, though somewhat more numerous in the autumn of 1870 than in that of 1868, were less so than in the autumn of 1869.

Mr. Glaisher's remarks on the meteorological characteristics of the quarter showed that the mean temperature at Greenwich was 41°.6, or 2° I below the average of the same quarter in 99 years; that the average daily range of temperature was 12°·3, the mean reading of the barometer 29.647 in., and the rain-fall 7.6 inches. In October the mean air temperature was o° 1 above, and in November o° 9 below the average, with a daily range somewhat in excess of the average; the barometric readings being 136 and 129 below the average in those months. The air temperature was in a state of constant alternation throughout October; the first 19 days of November were cold, then followed 10 warm days; from November 30th to December 11th there was an average daily deficiency of  $7\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ ; this was succeeded by nine days exhibiting a daily excess of 4½; a great change took place on December 21st, when the mean temperature was 27°7, or 24°8 below what it had been a few days previously, and snowfalls were everywhere frequent and heavy; on Christmas Day it was "painfully cold," the mean value being so low as 20° 6, and thenceforward to the end of the month the mean daily value was 6° below freezing point. Mr. Glaisher cited 41 instances of daily temperature below 22° occurring since 1814, from which it appeared that the lowest (10° 7) was on 20th January 1838, and that only eleven of these coldest days had occurred within the last 30 years, namely, six in January (1841, 1848, and 1867), two in February (1841 and 1845), and three in December, two of which latter occurred on the Christmas Days of 1860 and 1870. From December 20th to the end of the year the country was covered with snow, a strong northerly or easterly wind mostly prevailed, and there was an average daily deficiency in temperature of 121°. Mr. Glaisher gives a table showing that the cold in the 11 days ending 31st December 1870 was more rigorous than in any period of similar length since February 1855.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health.—The public health had not recovered from the depression during summer. 126,131 deaths were registered in the 92 days that ended on the last day of the year 1870; and the mortality was at the annual rate of 22'3 to 1000 living; it was 0'4 above the average of the ten previous autumn quarters.

The mortality was still higher in the dense town districts than it was in the country; it was at the rate of 24 in the town districts, 19 (in 1000) in the country in the autumn of 1870; but while the town mortality is kept down within its old limits, the mortality in the small towns, suburbs of large towns, and villages is rapidly increasing; it was ten years ago at a rate below 18, it was in the quarter under review 19 in 1000. This must be so, while effective sanitary organization is denied to rural districts; as diseases, like the dangerous population, when driven from a well ordered community, take refuge in lawless border lands.

The mortality in the 20 great cities of the United Kingdom was less than it had been in the autumn quarters of the two previous years. In London the mortality rate was between 2 and 3 in 1000 less than it was in the previous year. The mortality was low in Portsmouth, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Hull, Sunderland, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. It was high in Norwich, Bristol, and Leicester; in Liverpool the mortality rose to 41 in 1000. What diseases were fatal in Liverpool? Scarlet fever, fever in its various forms, small-pox, measles, whooping-cough, and various forms of violence of which 196 persons died: the death-rate by the seven principal zymotic diseases was 13 in 1000 living.

Bristol suffered extremely from scarlet fever, so did Leicester: Leeds and Sheffield had many deaths from fever. Manchester and Salford experienced a somewhat low zymotic death-rate.

The mortality in the 50 large town districts was at the rate of 24 in 1000. Northampton maintained its sad pre-eminence; the rate in that

In Halifax the deaths exceeded the births in number, and the mortality rose so high as 39 in 1000. In Lincoln and Chester the mortality did not exceed 18 in 1000; in Carlisle the mortality was at the lowest point,

16. observed in any of the towns.

Taking the ten great Divisions of England, the mortality was at the rate of 19 per 1000 in the South-eastern Division, and at the rate of 20 in the Eastern Division and in Monmouthshire and Wales: in Yorkshire the rate of mortality was 24, and in the North-western Division (Lancashire and Cheshire) 26 in 1000: in all the other five Divisions

the mortality was lower than the national average.

Brighton was unhealthy; the deaths exceeded the average deaths of the place by 52. There were 31 deaths from small-pox, 39 from scarlet fever, and 10 from diphtheria. The practice of families attacked by or convalescent from communicable diseases, resorting to the watering places, is scarcely fair, either to the residents or to people who seek invigoration and refreshment after toil from the sea breezes. And where the uninfected children of a family are carried to these distant places, if they escape attack in their new lodgings, they are often attacked on their return, and thus protract the disease. Among strangers too they are more likely to die, as they rarely get the attention to be counted on at home. So that by a natural law the disregard of the safety of the community falls back upon the offenders. When the sanitary condition of a house is irreclaimably bad its inmates should be removed into more favourable conditions, but not in ordinary cases. The dispersion of scholars propagates infectious diseases, unless due precaution is taken; thus the registrar of Wells (Norfolk) stated that the girls affected at a school in that town were dispersed, and were the means of spreading the epidemic, from which three deaths occurred in the parish of Binham.

A most common cause of the mortality of epidemics is overcrowding, as in that case zymotic matter is sometimes generated, and at other times is rendered more fatal. An instructive case of this evil occurred in the sub-district of Swindon, Wilts. The mortality was excessive; 155 deaths were registered in the quarter, as compared with an average of 62 in the corresponding quarter of three previous years. Part of this excess is attributable to the increase of population caused by the extension of the Great Western Railway works at New Swindon, but while in the three preceding quarters of 1870 the excess only averaged 23 per quarter, the returns for the last quarter of that year showed an excess of 93 deaths. Of the 155 deaths, 39 occurred in Old Swindon, 85 in New Swindon, and 31 in the remaining parts of the sub-district. Measles and scarlet fever were the prevailing diseases, and of 80 deaths from these two causes 20 occurred in Old Swindon, and 55 in New Swindon. The mortality among young children was especially great in New Swindon. The facts disclosed by the return pointed to the existence of grave sanitary defects at New Swindon, where the house accommodation was insufficient

for the increased population,

Winchester suffered severely from scarlet fever, which is chiefly fatal

in towns where sanitary arrangements are defective.

The Districts of the South Midland Division, especially Acton. Finchley, Tottenham, Edmonton, Eton, Oxford, Northampton, Biggleswade, suffered severely from scarlet fever: while 62 deaths from the epidemic were registered in Oxford, including the sub-district of St. Clement, only 22 deaths from that malady were registered in Cambridge. In the Ely sub-district no death from scarlet fever was recorded.

In the Eastern Division, West Ham (near London), Norwich, and King's Lynn were the chief districts severely visited by the epidemic of

the season.

In the South-Western Division the epidemic visited severely Exmouth and Torquay, Bideford and Northam, Looe, the Truro and Redruth Districts, and St. Just in Penwith. Glastonbury in that old historical

region saw 58 children die from this plague.

The part of Somersetshire on the Bristol side was involved in the epidemic of that city. Outside Bristol, Cirencester, Tewkesbury, and Leominster were the only districts of Gloucester and Hereford in which the epidemic was very fatal: Shropshire was so free from the epidemic that it lost only 22 lives by it; whereas the deaths in Staffordshire were 437, in Warwickshire 213. Worcestershire again suffered little. Speaking generally, the deaths from scarlet fever in the whole Valley of the Severn were inconsiderable.

In the West Midland Counties, Derbyshire lost few lives by scarlet

fever; Leicestershire many, especially in Leicester itself.

Lancashire lost 1322 lives, the West Riding of Yorkshire 1203 lives by the epidemic. Halifax was the centre of a deadly attack, extending over the thickly peopled regions of Huddersfield, Bradford and Dewsbury. When will Yorkshire care for the lives of her children, who are left to perish by hundreds and thousands in the epidemic ravages of every year? Surely health is there as important as wealth. When will the keen intelligence of the North find out how the web of young life can be woven strong?

In parts of Durham, in the Northern Division, the epidemic, often capricious in attacking single families, yet constant in sweeping away children living in unnatural conditions, was also excessively fatal. In the Stockton sub-district alone 115 lives were sacrificed. The authorities of the town will do well to ask "the reason why." In Newcastle and Tynemouth the epidemic was comparatively mild, and it was still milder in the rest of Northumberland, in Cumberland, and Westmorland. For reasons which should be carefully looked into, Wigton suffered severely.

In several sub-districts of Monmouthshire and South Wales the epidemic was very fatal; and notably in the mining districts: Tredegar, Pontypool, Cardiff, Pontypridd, Aberdare, Neath, and Llanelly saw many

of their children die of this scarlet plague.

## Health of London and other large Cities in 1870.\*

THE population of London is now overflowing its borders, and is thus thrown in increasing proportions on the outer ring of surrounding land.

Including the metropolis the 20 great cities of the Kingdom, with an estimated population of 7,090,847 souls, stand on 3334 square miles. In them, 182,819 persons died, and 259,910 children were born. The birthrate was 36.7, the death-rate 25.8 per 1000 in the year.

Fifty more cities of England, having populations ranging between 25,000 and 150,000, but averaging 50,000, experienced the lower death-

rate of 25 in 1000.

For the year, the mortality was low in Portsmouth and Sunderland; the ratio in these two towns having been respectively 22.1 and 20.0.

The mortality was highest in Bristol 28.4, Leeds 28.7, Glasgow 20.6.

Manchester 29.8, and Liverpool 32.9.

The registered birth-rate was 36.7 in the 20 great cities; it was at the rate of 41.0 in Leeds, 41.1 in Glasgow, 41.6 in Sheffield, 33.4 in Nor-

wich, and 32.6 in Nottingham.

The ruling epidemic was Scarlet Fever. London and Liverpool were great sufferers. Diarrhea was fatal, and so was fever. Then to violence many deaths were referred; in Birmingham 402, Liverpool 700, London 2,576. Liverpool is the first, Birmingham second, London third, in the rank of danger from violent death, of one kind or another.

<sup>\*</sup> Reprinted from the "Annual Summary" for 1870.

The seasons influence the mortality largely. The mortality was at the highest rate of 31 in 1,000 inhabitants of the great cities during the coldest week, when the temperature was 6° 3 below the freezing point; it was lowest (21) in the genial weeks of June. The mortality in Liverpool rose to 45, 46, and 52 in the last weeks of the year; in Sunderland the mortality was extraordinarily low.

In the 17 large English cities 14 per cent. of the deaths occurred in public institutions, chiefly hospitals and workhouses. The proportions varied from 16 in London, 15 in Manchester, and 15 in Liverpool, to 4 in

Wolverhampton and 3 in Bradford.

London.—The Metropolis is indeed the great mother city of the Empire, and deserves all the attention it obtains in the weekly tables. The following circumstances in its condition demand especial note. The mean rate of mortality for 31 years ending 1870 was 24.3, and the mortality in 1870 was a little below this; it was 24.1. The mortality is usually higher than the mean in the East and the Central Districts, lower than the mean in the West and North Districts; but the mortality of both West and North Districts rose above their average in the year 1870. The effects of the drainage of the low South Districts has reduced the annual rate of mortality in the three decenniads, since 1840, in the following

progression of improvement: 26.6, 24.4, 23.2.

According to Returns furnished by the Engineer to the Metropolitan Board of Works, the average daily quantity of sewage pumped into the River Thames at Crossness was 45,647,171 gallons (207,396 cubic metres,\*) and at Barking 39,771,470 gallons, or 180,700 cubic metres, equivalent to about as many tons by weight. The amount of sewage pumped is not dependent upon the rainfall to the extent that might be expected; for instance, at Crossness the daily average during the first quarter of the year, when the rainfall was 4 1 inches, was 53,592,441 gallons (243,495 cubic metres), while in the last three months of the year, with a rainfall of 7 6 inches, the daily average was only 47,340,595 gallons, or 215,090 cubic metres. The amount of sewage pumped at Barking during the last half of the year showed a considerable increase upon the first six months, due probably to the progress towards completion made during the year in the low level sewer on the north side of the Thames.

The small-pox still ravages London; it destroyed 25,061 lives in the 31 years, 1840-70. The annual deaths averaged 808. The lowest number of deaths in any one year was 154 in 1857; the highest number was 2,012 in the year 1863. In 11 of the years the deaths exceeded 1,000, in 13 they were below 600; thus they fluctuated to the extent of one fourth every two or three years. The deaths rose above 1,200 six times, and fell below 400 eight times. Taking this standard the disease is on an average very fatal every five years. The disease can be followed week by week, quarter by quarter, and taking the quarter of highest small-pox death return as the keystone of the arch, we have 10 epidemics in 30

years, one every three years.

A new small-pox epidemic of unexampled severity began at the end of

the year 1870.

The seasons do not affect the mortality of the epidemic to any great extent; thus the weekly mean number of deaths was 16; the weekly deaths in the winter quarter were 17, in the summer quarter 14. The mortality is highest in winter, lowest in summer; it is at the average in spring and autumn.

The mean temperature of the air at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, during 1870 was 48.7°, which was almost identical with the average of 100 years, but lower than in any of the 10 preceding years except 47.0° in 1860, and 48.6° in 1867. An excess of temperature prevailed in the

spring and summer of 1870, while in the first and last quarters of the year the mean was below the average, especially in December. The mean degree of humidity of the year was 78, and three degrees below the average in 29 years, complete saturation being represented by 100. The rainfall of the year was 18.5 inches, and so much as seven inches below the average fall in 55 years. During the three months ending June only 1.2 inches were measured, or 4.6 below the average; there was a deficiency of an inch in the first quarter, and of nearly two inches in the third quarter, while in the last three months of the year the fall exceeded the average by less than half an inch. In 1864 the rainfall was less than 17 inches, while in 1860 it was 32 inches; in the other years of the decenniad, 1860–9, the amount measured ranged from 20 inches in 1863 to 29 inches in 1865.

The series of Weekly Returns from both Paris and Berlin were broken by the war.

In Vienna 18,518 deaths were registered during the year. According to the Census of 1869 the civil population of that city was then 607,514, living in 10,184 houses, showing the high average proportion of 59°7 persons to a house. The annual rate of increase of population in the five years 1865–9 averaged 2°21 per cent. The death-rate during the year was 29°8 per 1000 of the total estimated population, against 28°6 in 1869. The deaths in 1870 included 530 from typhus, 233 from small-pox, 108 from scarlet fever, and 86 from measles; the death-rate from typhus and small-pox last year did not much exceed that in London, while the mortality from scarlet fever and measles was very considerably lower.

From the Report of Dr. T. G. Hewlett, Health Officer to Bombay, we learn that during the four quarters of 1870 14,888 deaths (exclusive of still-born) were registered in that city, giving a death-rate equal to 23 o per 1,000 of the population since enumerated in 1872, which was 646,636 persons. Registration of births can scarcely be said to have been in force, as only 702 were registered during the last quarter of the year, whereas the vaccinations were 3,225, of which 2,211 were successful, 474 were doubtful, and 540 failed. The deaths from small-pox in the year were 556, of which 331 occurred in the second quarter. To different forms of fever, of which by far the most fatal was the "remittent," 4,745 deaths were referred during the year, or nearly 32 per cent. of the total deaths, and showing an annual death-rate of 5 8 per 1000. In the December quarter of 1870, of the 4,030 deceased persons, 2,817 bodies were buried, 998 were burned, and 215 were taken to the Towers of Silence.

Dr. Chas. P. Russel, Registrar of Records to the Health Department of the City of New York, kindly contributed a summary of the deaths registered in that city during the 52 weeks ending 31st December 1870, from which it appears that 27,175 deaths occurred in the enumerated population of 926,341 persons, showing an annual rate of mortality equal to 29°3 per 1000. During the year 3,956 deaths were referred to cholera and diarrhæa, 975 to scarlet fever, 518 to different forms of fever, 308 to diphtheria, 298 to measles, 293 to small-pox, and 201 to whooping cough; in all, 6,549 deaths resulted from these eight principal. diseases of the zymotic class, equal to an annual rate of 7°1 per 1,000. The death-rate in London during the year from the same eight diseases was 5°2 per 1000. In the large Public Institutions of New York 5,002 deaths were recorded during 1870, or 18°4 per cent. of the total deaths; the proportion so returned in London during the same period was 15°8 per cent.

<sup>\*</sup> A cubic metre is equal in volume to about 35 cubic feet, or to 220 imperial gallons.

Remarks on the Meteorology of 1870. By James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

In the year 1869 the several meteorological values differed but slightly from their averages, with the exception perhaps that the mean weekly horizontal movement of the air was nearly 300 miles above the average, and

exceeded the values given for 1868 and 1867.

The principal meteorological features of 1870 were, the frequent alternations of warm and cold periods, together with bleak east and north-east winds, and very bad weather generally in the first three months; the extremely cold weather in November and December, especially about the 25th December; and the deficiency of rain during the spring and summer months.

The annual means of the various elements at the several stations between Guernsey and North Shields are shown, in Table 59, on pages lxxxii-lxxxiii.

These results naturally varied considerably at the several stations, but, so far as concerns the excess or deficiency above or below the average, the observations at the Royal Observatory, may be taken as generally applicable to the whole country.

Atmospheric Pressure.—The mean daily readings of the barometer during the first 15 days of January were below the average, but during this period an increase from 29.16 in. on the 1st, to 29.73 in. on the 4th, followed by a decrease to 28 or in. on the 9th, occurred. Increasing values were then generally recorded till 30'45 in. was reached on the 18th, and from this day till the end of the month nearly, the mean daily values remained in excess of the average. During February, the readings were generally close to the average, sometimes in excess, sometimes in defect, but no movements worthy of note occurred. 30.22 in. was recorded on the 6th March, but a decrease set in shortly after, reaching its minimum 29.51 in. on the 12th; this again was followed by an increase to 30.29 in. on the 10th, and till the end of the month high values were experienced. During the next three months the readings were generally high, and with but few exceptions in excess of the average, the absolute ranges of reading in each month being small. In July and August also, the readings were remarkably steady and the ranges small, but during the early part of September several oscillations were registered, the absolute minimum for the month, 29.16 in., occurring on the 7th. From that day, increasing values were recorded, till on the 15th the readings passed above 30 in., and remained in excess of that value till the end of the month. A steady decrease to 28.78 in., from the 1st to the 9th October was followed by a rapid increase to 29.73 in. on the 11th. From the 12th to the 31st the values generally increased, but the daily means were, however, in defect of their averages throughout. The main features of the barometric variations in November were very similar to those in December, viz., the maximum readings occurring at the beginning and end of the month, and the minimum about the middle.

Temperature.—Mild weather prevailed from the 1st to the 17th January with frequent rain, and at times high winds, principally from the S.W. From the 18th to the 30th the direction of the wind was easterly and northerly, and the air was frequently very cold. The first few days of February were mild, but from the 9th February to the end of March, with the exception of a few warm waves, the weather was very cold. The bleak and cold weather at the end of March continued to the 5th day of April. From the 6th to the 26th the temperature of the air was high, on the 20th and 21st the excess above the average being as large as 16° and 13° respectively. On the 27th the weather beecam changeable, and continued so till the 12th May. From this date till the 22nd June a very

fine warm period prevailed, with abundance of sunshine and very little rain, followed again by cold and changeable weather till July 3rd. A fine bright period extending up to August 18th then occurred, but it became cold about the 20th, and the temperature was generally low till near the end of the quarter, though the sky was frequently nearly cloudless, particularly during the last ten days of September. During October and November there were constant alternations of temperature. From the 12th to the 20th December the weather was warm, but a very great change took place on the 21st, the mean temperature for that day being 27°.7, or 24°.8 lower for the whole day, than it was a few days previously.

On Christmas day it was colder still, the mean value being as low as 20°.6, the day throughout being painfully cold. From December 20th to the end of the year the country was covered with snow, and the wind was from the north or east, at times blowing strongly. The mean temperature of the year at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 48°.7 and was 0°.7 below the average of 22 years. At the several stations at which observations were reported, the mean temperature of the year ranged from 50°.8 at Barnstaple to 45°.5 at Halifax. The coldest day of the year was December 25th, when the mean temperature was 20°.6, and the warmest day June 22d, when the mean was 72°.9.

Rain-fall.—In January the rain-fall was somewhat below the average, and in February to a greater degree, but in March there was a slight excess. The amounts measured in April, May, and June were o 3 in., o 5 in., and o 4 in., respectively. In April and May there have been but three instances respectively back to 1815, when the falls of rain were less than the amounts given above, and in June but one instance back to the same year. In the three months ending June there is no instance on record of so small a fall of rain as in this year, the nearest approach being in 1844 and 1855, in both of which the fall was 2 6 in. In the three months ending September, the fall of rain was again small, on each occasion being slightly in defect of the average. In October the rain-fall showed a slight excess, in November a considerable deficiency, but in December the amount collected was large, due in a great measure to the snow that fell between the 20th and 31st.

The rain-fall of the year at the Royal Observatory amounted to 18·5 in., which was 5·5 in. below the average of 22 years, and less than any annual fall back to 1864, when 16·7 in. was recorded. At the several observation stations furnishing reports, the rain-fall of the year varied from 15·9 in. at Cardington and 17·2 in. at Royston, to 40·7 in., and 45·6 in. respectively at Halifax and Stonyhurst. Rain fell on 116 days of the year at Cardington, and on 211 days at Stonyhurst; at the Royal Observatory, rain was measured on 128 days.

PRELIMINARY TABLES.

Note.—Many of the Marriage, Birth, and Death rates given in the subsequent Tables for the eight years 1862-69 will be found to differ from those published in recent Reports. These differences have been caused by a necessary revision of the estimates of population for those years on the basis of the numbers enumerated at the Census in April 1871. The differences are considerable in some of the county rates, see especially Tables 12 and 16.

Table 1.—Estimated Population, with the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England in each of the Thirty-three Years 1838-70.

eı	EARS nded c. 31st	Estimated POPULATION in ENGLAND in the Middle of each Year.*	Marriages.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS (exclusive of	DEATHS 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
	1841	15,929,492	122,496	244,992	512,158	343,847	168,311
	1842	16,130,326	118,825	237,650	517,789	349,519	168,220
	1843	16,332,228	128,818	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
4	1846	16,944,092	145,664	291,328	572,625	390,315	182,810
	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	312,140	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	261,827
	1861	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	261,292
	1862	20,352,140	164,030	328,060	712,684	436,566	276,118
	1863	20,590,356	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837	253,580
	1864	20,834,496	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531	244,744
	1865	21,085,139	185,474	370,948	748,069	490,909	257,160
	1866	,21,342,864	187,776	375,552	753,870	500,689	253,181
	1867	121,608,286	179,154	358,308	768,349	471,073	297,276
	1868	21,882,059	176,962	353,924	786,858	480,622	306,236
	1869	22,164,847	176,970	353,940	773,381	494,828	278,553
	1870	22,457,366	181,655	363,310	792,787	515,329	277,458

<sup>\*</sup> See Table 58, p. lxxx.

Table 2.—Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of England, in each of the Thirty-three Years 1838-70.

YEARS	То	1000 PERSON	IS LIVING.		THE 1	NUMBER OF	PERSONS LI	VING
ended Dec. 31st 1838 1839 1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845 1846 1847 1848 1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	To one Marriage.	TO ONE PERSON MARRIED.	TO ONE BIRTH.	To one DEATH.
1839	7°71 7°94 7°80	15*42 15*88 15*60	30·3 31·8 32·0	22·4 21·9 22·9	130 126 128	65 63 64	33 31 31	45 46 44
1842 1843 1844	7.69 7.37 7.59 8.01 8.60	15.38 14.74 15.18 16.02 17.20	32·2 32·1 32·3 32·7 32·5	21.6 21.7 21.2 21.6 20.9	130 136 132 125 116	65 68 66 62 58	31 31 31 31 31	46 46 47 46 48
1846 1847 1848 1849	8*61 7*93 7*97 8*08 8*60	17.22 15.86 15.94 16.16 17.20	33.8 31.5 32.5 32.9 33.4	23°1 24°7 23°1 25°1 20°8	116 126 125 124 116	58 63 63 62 58	80 82 81 80 80	43 40 43 40 48
1851 1852 1853	8*58 8*73 8*94 8*58 8*08	17.16 17.46 17.88 17.16 16.16	34·3 34·3 33·3 34·1 33·7	22.0 22.4 22.9 23.5 22.6	117 115 112 117 124	58 57 56 58 62	29 29 30 29 30	45 45 44 43 44
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	8 * 37 8 * 26 8 * 02 8 * 52 8 * 55	16.74 16.52 16.04 17.04 17.10	34.5 34.4 33.7 35.0 34.4	20.5 21.8 23.1 22.4 21.2	119 121 125 117 117	60 61 62 59 58	29 29 30 29 29	49 46 43 45 47
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865	8*14 8*06 8*43 8*66 8*80	16·27 16·12 16·85 17·32 17·59	34.6 35.0 35.3 35.5 35.5	21.6 21.5 23.0 23.8 23.3	123 124 119 115 114	61 62 59 58 57	29 29 28 28 28	46 46 43 42 43
1866 1867 1868 1869 1870	8.80 8.29 8.09 7.98 8.09	17.60 16.58 16.17 15.97 16.18	35·3 35·6 36·0 34·9 35·3	23.5 21.8 22.0 22.3 22.9	114 121 124 125 124	57 60 62 63 62	28 28 28 29 28	48 47 46 45 44
Mean	8.24	16.48	33.8	22.4	122	61	30	45

Note. — The Table may be read thus:—In the year 1838 to every 10,000 persons living there were 77 marriages or 154 persons married, 303 births, and 224 deaths; the number of persons living to every marriage, person married, birth or death, was 130, 65, 33, and 45 respectively. The rates in this Table have been calculated upon the estimated populations given in Table 1, but no corrections have been made for the difference between an ordinary year of 365 days and leap year.

TABLE 3.—Marriages registered in England in each of the Thirty Years 1841-70.

	A CANCELLAND		A	ccordi Est	NG TO T			THE		NOT ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.									
	YEARS ended 31st December	TOTAL MARRIAGES.*	Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated.		вызнер Сниксн.	TOTAL NOT IN ESTA- BLISHED CHURCH,	THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF		Superintendent Registrar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.				
	1841 - 1842 - 1843 -	122,496 118,825 123,818	13 9 8	15,792 14,935 14,544	78,015 75,744 79,849	972 944 1222	19,579 18,415 18,014	110	,371 ,047 ,637	8,125 8,778 10,181	5885 6200 7155	)	2064 2357 2817	66 58 61	113 163 151				
	1844 - 1845 - 1846 - 1847 - 1848 - 1849 - 1850 -	132,249 143,743 145,664 135,845 138,230 141,883 152,744	10 10 14 14 13 18 8	14,930 16,013 17,135 17,052 16,896 16,697 17,413	85,176 92,867 92,995 84,863 86,519 90,644 98,669	1558 1706 1862 1968 2170 2593 3136	18,335 18,919 18,503 16,979 15,871 13,230 11,733	129 130 120 121 123	0,009 0,515 0,509 0,876 0,469 0,182 0,959	12,240 14,228 15,155 14,969 16,761 18,701 21,785	2280   2816   3027   2961   3658   4199   5623	6284 7181 7669 7483 8060 8662 9626	3446 3977 4167 4258 4790 5558 6207	74 68 83 67 53 69	175 180 224 184 186 229 260				
	1851 - 1852 - 1853 - 1854 - 1855 - 1856 - 1857 - 1858 -	154,206 158,782 164,520 159,727 152,113 159,337 159,097 156,070	8 8 8 15 14 9 9	17,781 19,461 20,624 21,048 20,386 21,336 21,250 19,858	99,406 106,497 109,166 105,050 99,546 104,280 102,062 100,432	3351 3610 3814 3811 3804 4045 3748 3787	10,412 4,306 4,430 4,185 4,001 3,949 3,962 3,990	133 138 134 127 133 131	,958 ,882 ,042 ,109 ,751 ,619 ,031 ,082	23,248 24,900 26,478 25,618 24,362 25,718 28,066 27,988	8375 7813 7344 7527 7360	9540 0017 0149 9873 9296 9710 0686 1094	6813 7100 7598 7593 7441 8097 9642 9952	57 68 52 57 72 67	260 247 288 287 224 312 311 220				
	1859 - 1860 - 1861 - 1862 - 1863 - 1864 - 1865 -	167,723 170,156 163,706 164,030 173,510 180,387 185,474	19 14 16 18 19 12 23	20,345 20,742 20,090	107,737 108,685 102,955 102,870 109,572 118,564 116,745	4204 4243 4048 3966 4312 4257 4170	3,905 3,686 3,588 3,393 3,542 3,376 3,444	136 137 130 129 136 141	,210 ,370 ,697 ,733 ,743 ,083 ,104	31,513 32,786 33,009 34,297 36,767 39,304 40,370	7756 1 7800 1 7782 1 7345 1 8095 1 8659 1	2519 3342 3182 3870 4714 5627 6429	10844 11257 11725 12723 13589 14611 14792	70 75 5 58 5 59 51 58	324 312 262 300 318 349 353				
	1866 - 1867 - 1868 - 1869 - 1870 -	187,776 179,154 176,962 176,970 181,655	17 17 26 19 14	17,384	118,274 112,533 110,824 110,964 115,089	4281 3981 4125 3993 4008	3,171 3,004 2,877 2,722 1,870	138 136 135	,040 ,930 ,038 ,082 ,986	41,736 40,224 40,924 41,888 43,669	7918   1 7517   1 7231   1	17215 16865 17150 17526 18024	15246 15058 15878 16745 17848	68 73 50	301 315 306 336 358				
ĺ		MARRI	AGES O		CTED	RE-M	ARRIEI	p.	UND	ER AGE.				MARRIA CH MAR					
	YEARS- ended 31st December	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.		Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	8	od wi	which one Signed with Marks.				
-	1841 - 1842 - 1843 - 1844 - 1845 - 1846 - 1847 - 1848 - 1849 -	119,539 121,524 112,576 113,284 116,134	 6028 5997 5705 5920 6102 6575	11,835 12,212 11,667 12,702 13,155 14,558	6341 6131 5897 6324 6492 7580	15,619 16,305 16,941 18,176 18,343 17,564 19,026 19,647 22,138	10,8 11,16 12,3 12,1 11,6 11,6 12,2 12,5	11 83 69 28 02 44 94	5362 5387 5511 5515 6287 6313 5556 6092 6650 7453	16,285 16,003 16,403 17,410 19,376 20,001 18,118 19,436 21,105 23,109	39,954 38,031 40,520 42,912 47,665 47,488 42,429 43,166 44,027 47,572	56,9 60,7 65,0 71,2 70,1 61,8 62,7 65,1	065 115 073 229 45 377 371	- - - - 32,622 32,974	   39,062 39,989				
-	1850 - 1851 - 1852 - 1853 - 1854 - 1855 - 1856 - 1857 -	124,031 126,018 130,672 135,023 131,141 123,398 129,960 130,317	6625 6696 7139 6826 6775 7163 6908	14,313 14,044 14,739 14,189 14,280 14,462 14,293	7250 7370 7619 7571 7660 7752 7579	21,568 21,414 22,358 21,760 21,940 22,214 21,872	3 13,8 14,0 3 14,7 0 14,3 0 14,4 4 14,9 2 14,4	75 66 58 97 35 15	7737 8551 9131 9210 8386 9120 8885	24,286 26,978 29,219 28,797 27,207 29,218 28,798	47,439 48,421 49,983 47,843 44,846 45,900 44,013	69,8 70,7 72,2 6 68,1 6 62,6 6 64,1	312 772 204 175 372 133 765	36,186 36,636 37,345 35,255 32,139 32,238 30,518	44,879 45,921 47,497 45,508 43,240 45,557 44,742 43,312				
	1858 - 1859 - 1860 - 1861 - 1862 - 1863 - 1864 - 1865 - 1866 - 1867 -	127,168 137,009 139,440 133,712 134,727 142,934 147,914 151,742 153,658 145,570	6711 7059 7098 7034 6846 7082 7511 7887 7990 7917	14,547 15,494 15,358 15,067 14,566 15,269 16,117 16,590 16,467 16,304	7644 8161 8260 7893 7891 8225 8845 9255 9661 9363	22,191 23,654 23,618 22,960 22,457 23,494 24,962 25,848 26,128 25,667	4 15,2 3 15,3 0 14,9 7 14,7 4 15,3 2 16,3 17,1 3 17,6 7 17,2	119 558 127 137 107 156 142 151 151 180	9145 10397 10797 10415 10615 11475 11934 12410 12569 12299	28,664 32,041 32,927 31,927 32,464 34,527 36,235 37,260 37,610 36,144	42,141 44,807 43,401 40,204 38,801 41,262 41,998 41,664 40,609 37,878	63,1 61,6 56,7 54,4 57,4 57,8 58,4 57,8 56,8 51,6	127 377 770 405 416 402 328 395 506	28,781 30,574 28,904 26,333 25,075 26,626 26,582 26,216 25,169 25,169 21,009	43,312 46,786 47,270 44,203 43,056 45,426 47,236 47,060 46,666 44,157 42,854				
			7917 7521 7724 8134	16,304 15,762 15,722 15,366	9363 9101 9008 9307	25,667 24,868 24,730 24,678	3 16,6 16,7	22 32	12299 12658 12775 13598	36,144 37,245 37,813 39,205	37,879 35,628 35,199 35,999	49,5	758	22,664 21,009 20,748 21,021					

<sup>\*</sup>In cases of mixed marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics some couples are married twice, and are counted twice in the Registers.

Table 4.—Proportional Number of Persons Married in the several Counties of England during the Year 1870; of Persons who signed the Register with Marks; of Persons not of full Age; and of Re-marriages.

		MARRIED PERSONS	MARI REGI	D THE RIAGE STER MARKS.	PERSON		RE-MARI	
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	PERSONS 1 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 Women Married.
	ENGLAND	16.2	19.8	27.3	7.5	21.6	13.6	9.6
	I.—London	18.9	8.8	14'5	3.9	15.0	13.2	9•7
No.	II.—South Eastern Counties. Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	12:3	13.7	10.4	3.2	16.2	11.0	8.6
1 2 3 4 5	Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	13·7 13·7 14·7 13·7	16.8 16.3 21.2	16·3 13·0 14·6 15·1	5·2 5·8 4·1 6·2	23·3 21·2 20·2 17·9	11:6 12:4 12:0 13:0	9·4 7·7 9·8 9·9
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—South Midland Counties.  Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) — Hertfordshire — — — — — Buckinghamshire — — — — Oxfordshire — — — — Northamptonshire — — — — Huntingdonshire — — — — Bedfordshire — — — — Cambridgeshire — — — —	9·7 11·0 12·7 13·1 14·0 12·7 13·3 14·3	16·3 29·6 25·2 19·6 20·0 28·3 32·5 28·4	11.5 24.2 24.3 15.0 22.0 23.1 35.6 25.0	4·2 9·4 12·5 5·8 12·6 10·9 18·1 10·3	15°3 21°0 26°2 19°1 26°4 27°2 26°0 22°6	11:9 10:1 11:3 14:5 12:4 10:3 13:7 12:9	7.6 6.7 6.4 9.6 6.9 4.9 6.7 9.3
14 15 16	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.  Essex	12·1 13·4 14·2	24.6 31.0 29.5	18°3 22°2 23°6	7:3 9:0 8:6	24.0 21.7 21.3	13·3 15·5 15·9	9·7 9·1 8·9
17 18 19 20 21	V.—South Western Counties.  Wiltshire	13·1 13·5 15·6 13·0 13·4	21·3 21·2 17·0 23·9 22·3	19:3 18:6 19:4 29:3 21:3	8.8 7.5 5.3 7.6 7.8	19:4 16:5 15:6 19:5 17:7	14·1 12·9 12·9 11·8 14·1	8.5 6.7 9.8 7.1 8.9
22 23 24 25 26 27	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.  Gloucestershire	17.5 12.9 13.7 17.3 15.5 16.1	17.8 26.4 25.5 36.0 25.5 22.5	19·2 22·6 26·8 44·1 28·0 28·8	8·4 3·3 4·5 12·1 6·9 8·9	18·2 13·5 15·2 31·5 22·1 24·8	13.8 13.9 12.2 12.5 12.2 13.7	9.0 9.9 8.6 10.7 8.7 9.5
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.  Leicestershire	16·1 11·8 14·3 17·4 15·6	21.0 14.5 17.7 22.2 20.5	27·1 10·9 17·2 31·0 26·0	13.5 .7 4.4 12.3 9.1	27°1 8°7 17°9 26°3 24°9	13:2 12:3 14:1 14:3 15:6	7:6 5:8 8:4 9:6 9:7
33 34	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES Cheshire	15.5	19·3 20·5	30°0 39°4	7.5 9.4	19.9	14.7 15.0	9°4 10°8
35 36 37	IX.—YORKSHIRE.  West Riding — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — — —	17.6 18.0 15.0	19.7 14.2 16.4	36°3 22°2 22°7	10.0 6.8 5.3	27.6 23.2 21.9	14:9 15:5 12:7	10.3 11.9 8.6
	X.—Northern Counties.				1	00.0	1	11.0
38 39 40 41	Durham	19.4	24·3 13·1 15·0 11·2	36.5 23.2 26.1 14.7	8·3 4·7 5·4 6·0	33·3 19·7 19·8- 18·8	11:7 11:9 11:7 10:7	9:1 7:6 6:6
42 43 44	South Wales	16.9	36.7 30.1 28.7	44°4 46°9 39°7	8·1 7·4 3·9	25·2 19·1 12·9	12.6 12.9 14.4	11·1 9·3 8·0

Note.—The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points:—In England, among every 10,000 persons living 162 persons were married; of 1,000 men married 198, of 1,000 women 273, signed the marriage register with marks; of 1,000 men married 75 were not of full age, of 1,000 women married 216 were not of full age; of 1,000 men married 136 were Widowers, of the same number of women married 96 were Widows.

Table 5.—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 Years 1841-70.

to techiosi	1 38 38	Lights of	SALE SALES	То	100 MARE	RIAGES.			PART			
YEARS ended		ROPORTION YEARS OF A		SIGNE	ROPORTION THE MAR	RRIAGE	THE PROPORTION OF					
31st December	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean			
1842 1843 1844	4'38 4'53 4'45 4'17 4'37	13:29 13:47 13:25 13:16 13:48	8.84 9.00 8.85 8.67 8.93	32·7 32·0 32·7 32·4 33·2	48.8 47.9 49.0 49.2 49.6	40.8 40.0 40.9 40.8 41.4	* 12.90 13.14 13.17 12.81 12.64	* 8.99 8.90 8.73 8.46 8.60	* 10°98 11°98 10°98 10°68 10°68			
1847 1848	4·33 4·09 4·41 4·69 4·88	13·73 13·34 14·06 14·88 15·13	9.03 8.72 9.24 9.79 10.01	32.6 31.2 31.2 31.0 31.1	48.2 45.5 45.4 45.9 46.2	40°4 38°4 38°3 38°5 38°7	12.59 12.93 13.76 13.85 14.49	8:33 8:54 8:86 8:88 9:27	10°4 10°7 11°3 11°3 11°8			
1852 1853 1854	5.02 5.39 5.55 5.77 5.51	15.75 16.99 17.76 18.03 17.89	10:39 11:19 11:66 11:90 11:70	30°8 30°5 30°4 30°0 29°5	45.3 44.6 43.9 42.7 41.2	38°1 37°6 37°2 36°4 35°4	13.98 13.49 13.59 13.62 14.42	9.00 8.86 8.97 9.01 9.49	11:4 11:1 11:2 11:3 11:9			
1857 1858 1859	5.72 5.58 5.86 6.20 6.35	18:34 18:10 18:37 19:10 19:35	12.03 11.84 12.12 12.65 12.85	28.8 27.7 27.0 26.7 25.5	40·2 38·8 37·6 37·6 36·2	34.5 33.3 32.3 32.2 30.9	13.75 14.22 14.10 13.88	9.36 9.11 9.20 9.07 9.03	11.6 11.4 11.7 11.5 11.4			
1862 1863 1864	6:36 6:47 6:61 6:62 6:69	19:50 19:79 19:90 20:09 20:08	12.93 13.13 13.26 13.36 13.39	24.6 23.7 23.8 23.3 22.5	34.7 33.2 33.1 32.4 31.2	29.7 28.5 28.5 27.9 26.9	14.03 13.69 13.54 13.84 13.93	9·12 8·98 8·82 9·07 9·24	11.5 11.3 11.1 11.4 11.5			
1866 1867 1868 1869	6.69 6.87 7.15 7.22 7.49	20.03 20.17 21.05 21.37 21.58	13.36 13.52 14.10 14.30 14.54	21.6 21.1 20.1 19.9 19.8	30·0 28·8 27·8 27·6 27·3	25.8 25.0 24.0 23.8 23.6	13.91 14.33 14.05 13.97 13.58	9:40 9:65 9:39 9:45 9:60	11.6 11.9 11.7 11.7			

<sup>\*</sup> The proportion of Widowers and Widows in the Year 1841 is for the September and December quarters only.

Table 6.—Number, and Annual Rate per 1000 living, of Marriages in England in each Quarter of the Thirty-three Years 1838-70.

	1 19	MARRIAGES	REGISTEREI		An	NUAL MAR	RIAGE RAT	E.*
YEARS.	In the	Quarters en	ding the last	day of	In the (	Quarters en	ling the last	t day of
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838 -	23,201	29,801	27,764	37,301	6:18	7:83	7·19	9.63
1839 -	24,679	31,339	29,887	37,261	6:49	8:12	7·64	9.49
1840 -	26,395	30,786	29,221	36,263	6:77	7:87	7·37	9.11
1841 -	24,447	32,551	29,397	36,101	6:26	8:22	7:31	8.95
1842 -	25,860	30,048	27,288	35,629	6:54	7:49	6:71	8.74
1843 -	25,285	31,113	28,847	38,573	6:32	7:67	7:01	9.34
1844 -	26,387	34,268	31,675	39,919	6:44	8:34	7:60	9.55
1845 -	29,551	35,300	35,003	43,889	7:21	8:49	8:30	10.38
1846 -	31,417	37,111	35,070	42,066	7:57	8:82	8·22	9.83
1847 -	27,480	35,197	32,439	40,729	6:55	8:26	7·51	9.40
1848 -	28,398	34,721	32,995	42,116	6:61	8:05	7·55	9.61
1849 -	28,429	35,844	33,874	43,736	6:61	8:22	7·66	9.86
1850 -	30,567	39,204	37,636	45,337	7:02	8:88	8·40	10.10
1851 -	32,724	38,635	37,316	45,531	7:41	8.63	8.22	10:00
1852 -	32,977	40,092	38,400	47,313	7:30	8.85	8.36	10:27
1853 -	35,149	40,446	39,899	49,026	7:78	8.83	8.59	10:52
1854 -	33,234	40,518	38,182	47,793	7:27	8.74	8.13	10:14
1855 -	29,186	38,549	37,308	47,070	6:31	8.22	7.85	9:88
1856 -	33,427	\$8,820	39,089	48,001	7.07	8·19	8·13	9.96
1857 -	33,321	41,267	38,669	45,840	7.05	8·61	7·96	9.40
1858 -	29,918	39,890	38,599	47,663	6.26	8·23	7·85	9.67
1859 -	35,382	42,042	39,803	50,496	7.32	8·58	8·01	10.13
1860 -	35,150	48,777	40,541	50,688	7.11	8·83	8·07	10.06
1861 -	33,274	42,012	39,884	48,536	6.73	8·39	7.85	9:53
1862 -	33,953	40,853	40,600	48,624	6.77	8·05	7.91	9:48
1863 -	35,528	44,146	41,932	51,904	7.00	8·60	8.08	10:00
1864 -	37,988	44,599	44,675	53,125	7.31	8·59	8.51	10:12
1865 -	36,807	45,827	45,852	56,988	7.08	8·72	8.63	10:72
1866 -	37,579	48,577	46,257	55,363	7°14	9·13	8:60	10·29
1867 -	36,441	45,589	44,086	53,038	6°83	8·46	8:09	9·74
1868 -	36,696	45,364	43,509	51,393	6°73	8·32	7:89	9·32
1869 -	37,752	43,202	43,978	52,038	6°91	7·82	7:87	9·31
1870 -	36,455	46,720	43,900	54,580	6°58	8·34	7:76	9·62
	Annual Rate				6.86	8.38	7:90	9.76

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 two last 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 1838, to 100,000 persons living, there were 618 marriages registered.

Table 7 .- Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages, and on the Register on 31st December 1870.

1	Presby- TERIANS.						Мо-			W	ESLE	YAN	MI	THODIS	rs.	CALVI		h.	9	T	
R	ENGLAND: DIVISIONS AND EGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Total.	Church of Scotland.	United Presbyterians.	Presbyterian Church in England.	Independents.	THE PERSONS	United Brethren or M ravians.	Roman Catholics.	Unitarians.	Original Connexion.	New Connexion.	Primitive Methodists.	Bible Christians.	Wesl. Meth. Asso. andWesl. Reformers, generally forming the United Meth. FreeCh.	Other Wesleyan Methodists.	Calvinistic Methodists.	Countess of Hunting-don's Connexion.	New Jerusalem Church.	Catholic and Apostolic Church.	All others.
	ENGLAND	6425	20	77	92	1827	1289	20	679	167	992	96	317	54	210	22	304	85	30	19	175
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11	DIVISIONS. LONDON SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES - SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES - WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES - WORTH WESTERN COUNTIES - NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES - YORKSHIRE NORTHERN COUNTIES - MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES	426 515 466 360 658 672 397 907 661 354 1009	51 1 - 4 - 9	6 1 - 1 15 3 51 -	14 4 - 1 3 5 - 23 2 38 2	131 175 151 137 197 179 90 201 169 50 347	89 122 173 96 132 131 95 92 77 20 262	1 - 4 - 5 3 - 4 3	56 57 33 23 36 95 31 189 67 58 34	8 14 5 7 23 19 12 44 21 2 12	48 75 64 42 136 116 83 145 164 55 64	2 - 1 2 17 9 28 28 28 8 1	5 17 12 24 23 46 41 48 59 35 7	- 10 - 39 2 - 2 - 1	9 5 6 9 28 12 22 47 52 18 2	1 1 1 4 12 3	5 3 - 1 9 - 13 - 273	1 10 4 1 2 12 1 3 -	4 1 1 2 1 2 2 12 4 1	6 8 1 2 8 2 1 1	36 17 11 16 28 18 5 24 8 9
	$\begin{array}{cccc} \text{ILondon.} \\ \text{Middlesex } (part  of) & - & - \\ \text{Surrey } (part  of) & - & - \\ \text{Kent } (part  of) & - & - & - \end{array}$	303 90 33	5 - -	5 1 -	11 1 2	89 31 11	52 27 10	1	45 7 4	6 2 -	35 8 5	1 1 -	4 1 -	111	7 2 -		5 - -	1	3 1 -	6 -	27 8 1
1 2 3 4 5	II.—South Eastern Counties. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - Kent (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	68 151 106 135 55	1	- - 1 -	- 1 3 -	32 46 37 46 14	13 39 27 30 13	11111	10 17 11 12 7	1 4 4 4 1	6 28 12 19 10	11111	1 4 - 6 6	127	1 2 - 1 1	11111	3 -	1 4 8 1 1	1	1111-	3 3 5 4 2
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTS. Middlesex (extra-metropol.) — Hertfordshire — — — Buckinghamshire — — — Oxfordshire — — — Northamptonshire — — — Huntingdonshire — — — Bedfordshire — — — Cambridgeshire — — —	54 58 56 48 86 27 62 75	11111111	11111111	11111111	19 27 20 14 30 4 13 24	12 18 26 10 34 15 26 32	1 1 2 -	11 3 2 9 4 - 1 3	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	5 6 5 7 12 4 16 9	11111111	- 2 2 1 - 3 4	1111111	- - - 3 2 - - 1		11111111	- 2 - 1 1	THITTI	1777777	5 1 1 1 2 1
14 15 16	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.  Essex	129 108 123	111	111	- - 1	69 43 25	23 36 37	1.1.1	10 6 7	- 3 4	15 10 17	- - 1	2 6 16	111	- 1 8	- 1 -	10 D	-1	2 -		8 2 6
17 18 19 20 21	V.—South Western Counties. Wiltshire Dorsetshire Devonshire Cornwall Somersetshire	109 64 212 98 175	11111	101101	3 -	39 26 65 10 57	40 6 43 8 8 35	2 - 1 - 2	4 9 8 5 10	1 4 11 7	9 14 38 40 35	2 -	8 5 1 4 5	- 19 15 5	1 -7 18 7	11111	- 1 2	- - 1 1	- - - 1	- 1 - 1	5 14 - 9
22 23 24 25 26 27	VI.—West Midland Counties.         Gloucestershire       —       —         Herefordshire       —       —         Shropshire       —       —         Staffordshire       —       —         Worcestershire       —       —         Warwickshire       —       —	171 38 87 172 74 130	1	1	1 - 2 1 1	57 7 32 36 11 36	48 9 11 18 18 27	2 1	9 2 11 37 12 24	3 - 1 4 6 5	24 5 9 46 14 18	1 - 2 9 3 2	5 10 12 16 1 2	2	6 - 1 2 1 2	11111	3 1 5 - -	4 1 - 1 4 2	2	- 111-1	5 2 1 - 3 7
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTS. Leicestershire Rutlandshire Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire Derbyshire	81 9 136 63 108	11111	11111		21 8 21 17 28	30 4 33 15 13	11111	7 - 7 6 11	3 - 3 3 3	13 1 34 11 24	2 - 3 3 1	2 - 26 3 10	11111	1 -6 -15	- 2 2 -	111111		2	- - 2 -	2 1 1 1 1 -
33 34	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN Co <sup>s</sup> . Cheshire Lancashire	161 746	- 4	4 11	6 17	38 163	13 79	1 3	24 165	13 31	27 118	7 21	13 35	- 2	8 39	111	<i>5</i> 8	-3	12	-	1 23
35 36 37	IX.—YORKSHIRE.  West Riding East Riding (with York) - North Riding	492 86 83	- 1 -	1 - 2	2 - -	131 20 18	64 8 5	3 -	41 10 16	17 2 2	115 23 26	26 2 -	35 14 10		45 3 4	2 1 -	111	135 235 255 255	4	1 -	5 3 -
38 39 40 41	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.  Durham  Northumberland  Cumberland  Westmorland	141 128 63 22	1 8 - -	17 27 6 1	5 26 7 -	18 12 15 5	1	- 1 1 1	29 19 9 1	1 - 1	26 9 16 4	7 1 - -	18 6 7 4	1111	9 6 1 2	11111	-111	1111	1 -	1111	1 5 1 2
42 43 44	XI.—Monmouthsh.AndWales Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	126 555 328		1 1 1	2 -	36 225 86	60 164 38		11 13 10	11 1	9 29 26	- - 1	2 5 -	- 1 -	1 1 -	1 1 1	7 101 165	_ _1 	111		$\begin{bmatrix} -2\\2\\1 \end{bmatrix}$

Table 8.—Marriages of Divorced Men and Women in each of the Ten Years 1861-70, and the Districts in which they were celebrated in 1870.

The same of	6787, 1017, 11		MA	RRIA	GES	BETW	EEN	200	THE SERVICE PROPERTY.	79.5	MA	RRIA	GES 1	BETW	EEN
Divo	MARRIAGES of DRCED MEN and WOMEN in ENGLAND in the Years	TOTAL.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Di- vorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Widowers and Di-	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.	No. of District.	MARRIAGES  of  DIVORCED MEN  and WOMEN  in DISTRICTS  in 1870.	TOTAL.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Di- vorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Widowers and Di- vorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.
TOTAL	1861 1862 1863 1864 1866 1867 1868 1869 1870 1870	306 10 29 20 22 48 23 33 40 47 84	5 15 10 8 23 9 21 16 15 19	101 3 9 6 8 17 8 6 17 17 10	25 -2 1 4 4 5 1 2 5 1	33 1 2 3 2 3 1 5 4 8 4	1 1 - 1 2 - 1 2 - 1	1 2 3 9 10 13 19 20 26 36	Kensington Chelsea St. George's, Hanover Square St. Pancras Islington Strand Shoreditch St. Saviour's, Southwark - Woolwich South Molton South Molton South Molton	1 2 1 3 2 1 3 1 1 1	1 2 1 2 1 - 1	- - 2 - - 1 1			
	In Divisions and D	ISTRIC	cts in	1870				339 379 381	Tetbury Wolverhampton West Bromwich Dudley	1 1 1 1 1 1	1 -	1		1	
	ENGLAND	34	19	10	1	4	-	382 394 403	Dudley Birmingham Warwick	1 1 1	1 1 1			-	
I. II. IV. VI. VII. VIII. IX. X. XI.	Divisions.  London South Eastern South Midland South Western West Midland - North Midland - North Western - York Northern Welsh	16 - - 2 6 1 2 4 3	11 4 - 2 2	3 	1	1	111111111	438 471 501 503 520 550 552 575	Basford  Chorlton  Leeds  Wakefield  Hull  South Shields  Newcastle-on-Tyne -  Kendal	1 2 1 1 2 2	2 1 1 - 1	1 - 1 1	1 1 111 111	1 1	1.1. 111. 1.1

Table 9.—Legitimate and Illegitimate Births in each of the Twenty-six Years 1845-70 in England, and the Proportion of Males to Females born in each of the Twenty Years 1851-70.

	В	IRTHS REGISTER	ED.	Males born	Males born in Wedlock	Males born out of Wedlock	Children born
YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS.	LEGITIMATE.	ILLE- GITIMATE.	to every 100 Females born.	to every 100 Females so born.	to every 100 Females so born.	out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.
1845	543,521	505,280	38,241	-	100	-	_
1846	572,625	534,096	38,529				
1847	539,965	503,840	36,125				100 HO
1848	563,059	526,312	36,747				_
1849	578,159	538,825	39,334				STATE OF THE STATE OF
1850	593,422	553,116	40,306	_		-	recen-
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	6.5
1857	663,071	620,069	43,002	105.2	105.3	104.1	6.2
1858	655,481	612,176	43,305	104.2	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	104.2	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	392,827	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

Table 10. — Number and Proportion of Male and Female Children born in and out of Wedlock in the several Counties of England during the Year 1870.

		DREN	CHILDREN	Bor WED:	N IN LOCK.	1	N OUT	to every Es born.	rn in Wed- every 100 s so born.	out of every 100 so born.	orn out of
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MALE CHILDREN BORN.	FEMALE CH BORN,	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	MALES born to every 100 FEMALES born.	MALES born lock to ever FEMALES SC	Males born out of Wedlock to every 10 Females so born.	CHILDREN born out Wedlock to every 1 Births.
	ENGLAND	404,305	388,482	381,396	366,654	22,909	21,828	104.1	104.0	105.0	5.6
	I.—London	58,117	55,785	55,778	53,512	2339	2273	104.2	104.2	102.9	4.0
No.	II.—South Eastern Counties.										
1 2 3 4 5	Surrey (extra-metropolitan) Kent (extra-metropolitan) Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	5957 10908 6554 8531 3634	5851 10179 6492 8168 3593	5704 10415 6198 8111 3424	5635 9685 6098 7782 3383	253 493 356 420 210	216 494 394 386 210	101.8 107.2 101.0 104.4 101.1	101·2 107·5 101·6 104·2 101·2	117·1 99·8 90·4 108·8 100·0	4.0 4.7 5.7 4.8 5.8
1	III.—South Midland Counties.										
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)       -         Hertfordshire       -       -         Buckinghamshire       -       -         Oxfordshire       -       -         Northamptonshire       -       -         Huntingdonshire       -       -         Bedfordshire       -       -         Cambridgeshire       -       -	4320 3204 2613 2889 4401 946 2685 3305	4210 3053 2535 2873 4318 990 2574 3038	4145 2995 2463 2690 4161 884 2472 3105	4047 2852 2400 2705 4076 937 2396 2861	175 209 150 199 240 62 213 200	163 201 135 168 242 53 178 177	102.6 104.9 103.1 100.6 101.9 95.6 104.3 108.8	102:4 105:0 102:6 99:4 102:1 94:3 103:2 108:5	107:4 104:0 111:1 118:5 99:2 117:0 119:7 113:0	4.0 6.6 5.5 6.4 5.5 5.9 7.4 5.9
	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.										
14 15 16	Essex Suffolk	7344 5767 7112	7114 5426 6651	7005 5377 6417	6809 5033 6016	339 390 695	305 393 635	103·2 106·3 106·9	102.9 106.8 106.7	111·1 99·2 109·4	4.5 7.0 9.7
17	V.—South Western Counties.										
17 18 19 20 21	Wiltshire	3990 2922 9456 5794 7514	3764 2752 9060 5520 7183	3763 2768 8882 5403 7141	3563 2615 8535 5141 6832	227 154 574 391 373	201 137 525 379 351	106.0 106.2 104.4 105.0 104.6	105.6 105.9 104.1 105.1 104.5	112.9 112.4 109.3 103.2 106.3	5.5 5.1 5.9 6.8 4.9
	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.			100	22.5				22.20		
22 23 24 25 26 27	Gloucestershire	7986 1656 4518 17944 5802 11343	7677 1555 4302 17589 5666 10905	7558 1534 4092 16870 5494 10863	7268 1438 3896 16559 5352 10377	428 122 426 1074 308 480	409 117 406 1030 314 528	104.0 106.5 105.0 102.0 102.4 104.0	104·0 106·7 105·0 101·9 102·7 104·7	104.6 104.3 104.9 104.3 98.1 90.9	5·3 7·4 9·4 5·9 5·4 4·5
	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
28 29 30 31 32	Leicestershire       -       -       -       -       -         Rutlandshire       -       -       -       -       -         Lincolnshire       -       -       -       -         Nottinghamshire       -       -       -       -         Derbyshire       -       -       -       -	5033 379 7274 6351 6068	4815 307 6946 6113 5764	4694 355 6770 5882 5642	4507 288 6457 5608 5399	339 24 504 469 426	308 19 489 505 365	104.5 123.5 104.7 103.9 105.3	104·1 123·3 104·8 104·9 104·5	110·1 126·3 103·1 92·9 116·7	6.6 6.3 7.0 7.8 6.7
	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
33 34	Cheshire	9531 54838	9048 53002	8961 51942	8513 50174	570 2896	535 2828	105·3 103·5	105·3 103·5	106.5 102.4	5·9 5·3
05	IX.—YORKSHIRE.		THE CASE OF								
35 36 37	West Riding	35714 5359 4183	34425 5221 3882	33580 4965 3780	32433 4830 3569	2134 394 403	1992 391 313	103.7 102.6 107.8	103.5 102.8 105.9	107·1 100·8 128·8	5.9 7.4 8.9
38 39 40 41	X.—Northern Counties.  Durham Northumberland Cumberland Westmorland	15442 7265 3624 1006	14685 6945 8577 965	14703 6828 3217 921	13998 6479 3195 882	739 437 407 85	687 466 382 83	105·2 104·6 101·3 104·2	105.0 105.4 100.7 104.4	107.6 93.8 106.5 102.4	4.7 6.4 11.0 8.5
	XIMonmouthshire and Wales.										
42 43 44	Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	3849 14045 7132	3834 13259 6871	3674 13179 6591	3651 12476 6392	175 866 541	183 783 479	100·4 105·9 103·8	100.6 105.6 103.1	95.6 110.6 112.9	4.7 6.0 7.3

Table 11.—Proportion of Male and Female Children born in the several Counties of England in each of the Eleven Years 1860-70.

Г					MALES	BORN	TO EV	ERY 100	FEMA	LES 1	BORN.		
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Mean proportion in the 10 Years 1860-69.	1870.
	ENGLAND	104.7	104.6	104.1	104.7	104.2	104.0	104.3	104.3	103.6	104.2	104:3	104.1
	ILondon.	104'1	103.4	101.9	104.9	104.3	102.5	103.4	104.6	103.0	103.2	103.2	104.2
No. 1 2 3 4 5	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) Kent (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	106.5 106.6 103.6 104.3 104.7	102·2 107·8 106·8 104·7 100·5	104.8 103.6 105.2 103.1 103.3	103:3 102:0 104:0 102:1 99:7	104.6 105.5 104.3 105.1 101.8	103.5 106.9 104.7 104.1 106.7	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	105.9 103.8 103.1 103.7 106.9	103·4 104·7 104·4 104·0 103·6	101.8 107.2 101.0 104.4 101.1
	III.—South Midland Counties.										W 600	Alm (	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Middlesex (extra-metropol.)  Hertfordshire  Buckinghamshire  Oxfordshire  Northamptonshire  Huntingdonshire  Bedfordshire  Cambridgeshire	108·1 107·2 105·2 109·9 107·6 105·3 105·6 102·5	106.2 105.5 104.4 101.1 104.9 102.3 104.5 107.4	101.6 105.5 100.6 108.5 111.1 113.8 103.3 102.7	108·3 101·2 103·8 102·7 103·3 109·8 106·6 100·7	102.9 98.4 101.8 105.2 103.3 98.7 103.8 105.4	104.6 99.8 102.1 103.8 107.9 104.1 107.5 103.7	104.8 105.4 102.8 105.0 106.1 103.3 104.1 108.1	99.5 99.6 110.3 104.2 107.9 103.7 104.0 99.3	103·1 101·9 102·2 104·8 103·3 94·3 101·1 105·1	2101·2 104·3 103·1 101·1 104·0 102·5 103·3 105·8	104.0 102.9 103.6 104.6 105.9 103.8 104.4 104.1	102.6 104.9 103.1 100.6 101.9 95.6 104.3 108.8
	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.								\$15 LOW		100	13/3	
14 15 16	Essex Suffolk	102·3 105·4 105·3	101.8 103.6 107.3	103.7 103.7 107.3	107.5 107.7 105.6	103.7 102.2 103.6	103·1 102·3 104·0	106.9 105.9 105.7	102.5 102.2 102.8	102·9 102·7 105·3	104·3 105·5 104·4	103.9 104.1 105.1	103·2 106·3 106·9
	V.—South Western Counties.								EM 200	36 to 37 to	197 HW		
17 18 19 20 21	Wiltshire	104.6 105.0 104.7 105.1 102.4	105.0 101.4 106.6 105.7 99.9	104.0 99.9 106.4 106.3 103.4	102·2 102·8 104·2 106·9 104·7	101.5 103.5 102.7 102.9 107.3	103.0 106.7 103.1 106.2 103.1	104.0 106.8 104.7 109.3 104.8	106.0 99.9 104.1 105.1 104.3	103.8 105.2 105.3 108.2 104.3	102·2 102·1 104·5 105·6 105·3	103.6 103.3 104.6 106.1 104.0	106°0 106°2 104°4 105°0 104°6
	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.							1.0			720	12-12-5	1
22 23 24 25 26 27	Gloucestershire Herefordshire Staffordshire Worcestershire Warwickshire	103·3 105·9 107·4 104·9 105·1 103·8	104.9 104.5 106.2 102.3 104.8 103.2	103.9 103.3 102.8 103.9 102.8 104.3	104·4 108·1 102·3 105·0 105·3 101·1	105.5 98.6 104.1 104.3 103.8 105.0	104.7 103.2 105.9 103.8 105.4 104.1	104.2 105.8 103.0 102.3 103.7 103.3	107°0 102°7 103°2 104°0 106°0 102°7	106.2 102.4 108.7 103.6 102.3 100.9	103:8 103:4 100:8 106:0 103:9 101:4	104.8 103.8 104.4 104.0 104.3 103.0	104.0 106.5 105.0 102.0 102.4 104.0
	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							,6232	060	26 2, 2003		Manager Ar	
28 29 30 31 32	Leicestershire Rutlandshire Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire Derbyshire	104.0 99.5 102.1 105.6 105.9	107.7 109.8 106.7 103.3 104.3	107:9 97:0 106:0 103:7 109:6	102.8 99.5 103.9 108.3 106.0	106.0 114.6 104.8 106.1 101.9	104.7 101.3 104.0 102.8 104.0	103.0 98.9 102.1 101.4 102.6	105.0 103.3 104.7 105.0 102.9	103·0 94·3 104·6 105·8 102·2	101.5 113.7 106.9 101.2 101.2	104.6 103.2 104.6 103.8 104.1	104.5 123.5 104.7 103.9 105.3
	VIII.—North Western Counties.												
33 34	Cheshire Lancashire	101.2	104·4 105·3	105·4 103·7	108.6	104·3 104·0	104·2 104·7	104·2 105·0	103.6 104.5	102°5 103°5	102.6 104.1	104·1 104·4	105·3 103·5
35 36 <b>37</b>	IX.—YORKSHIRE.  West Riding East Riding (with York) - North Riding	104.8 105.8 105.4	104·4 106·7 106·3	104·1 106·3 105·8	105°1 107°6 99°6	103.6 102.1 106.1	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	104·3 105·2 104·7	103.7 102.6 107.8
	X.—Northern Counties.								3634		1	The state of the s	
38 39 40 41	Durham Northumberland	106.7 104.3 99.4 102.4	107.0 108.2 102.5 105.4	104.8 104.4 103.8 102.8	109.1 106.6 111.8 106.6	105·3 106·5 103·8 95·9	103.7 104.1 109.4 106.3	106.4 104.9 103.6 106.3	106·7 104·7 109·1 107·4	104.0 106.7 101.3 104.2	104.6 104.8 108.9 102.7	105·3 105·5 105·4 104·3	105·2 104·6 101·3 104·2
	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.				3					74.5		Lead and the	
42 43 44	Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	105·2 103·9 105·1	103·2 103·3 106·7	105·4 102·7 106·6	111.0 105.8 109.2	104.2 105.8 105.8	104·7 101·7 105·9	104.9 104.8 107.4	101·2 105·6	103·4 105·4 103·5	103.6 106.1 104.5	104·7 104·5 106·0	100°4 105°9 103°8

TABLE 12.—Births to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1860-70.

	Fage 2				Bi	ктн <b>s</b> т	o 1000 ]	Person	S LIVIN	G.	a begreg to the colored		
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Mean of 10 Years 1860-9.	1870.
	ENGLAND	34*4	34.6	35.0	35.3	35*5	35.5	35.3	35.6	36.0	34.9	85.5	35.3
	I.—London	33.7	34.2	34.5	35.2	34.8	36.1	35.7	36.2	36.4	35*4	35.3	35.4
No.	II.—South Eastern Counties.					92.0		1234		2000			
1 2 3 4 5	Surrey (extra-metropolitan) Kent (extra-metropolitan) Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	30·3 31·4 29·7 31·4 30·2	31·9 32·9 30·5 30·8 31·2	31.6 32.7 30.2 30.9 32.2	32·2 33·8 30·7 32·0 32·7	32·1 34·2 31·1 31·4 32·2	32-2 34·6 30·9 31·6 31·1	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	32.4 83.7 30.8 31.4 31.7	33·2 33·9 31·3 32·1 32·2
	III.—South Midland Counties.						AND S	190,5		100000			
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)       -         Hertfordshire       -       -         Buckinghamshire       -       -         Oxfordshire       -       -         Northamptonshire       -       -         Huntingdonshire       -       -         Bedfordshire       -       -         Cambridgeshire       -       -	30°2 31°3 33°2 33°1 36°1 33°8 33°8 33°1	30.5 30.9 34.1 33.3 35.1 32.1 34.2 32.6	30.0 32.1 33.9 33.2 35.2 34.0 34.6 32.1	30.6 31.7 33.9 33.5 37.0 35.5 35.7 32.9	30.9 32.4 34.0 33.5 35.1 35.2 35.4 32.9	32·1 31·5 34·0 32·4 36·3 34·1 35·9 32·8	31.9 31.8 33.7 33.2 35.0 32.0 34.8 32.4	34·0 32·7 34·2 31·8 34·6 31·5 36·6 32·0	34·1 32·5 34·0 33·4 35·5 34·0 36·3 33·3	32.7 32.6 33.3 32.0 34.9 32.5 34.6 33.2	31.7 32.0 33.8 32.9 35.5 33.5 35.2 32.7	33·1 32·4 33·3 32·4 35·3 33·3 34·9 33·2
	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.		0.00					2007	4	15 624	2 9		
14 15 16	Essex Suffolk Norfolk	32·4 32·1 31·6	32·3 32·5 32·3	32·4 32·5 32·4	33·5 32·6 32·4	33·2 33·6 33·1	33·0 32·6 32·1	31·1 31·9 31·9	32·8 32·5 31·7	33·2 31·9 32·1	32.5 31.5 31.0	32·9 32·4 32·0	33·2 32·4 32·0
	V.—South Western Counties.		0.00			-		190/					
17 18 19 20 21	Wiltshire	31.3 31.8 30.1 33.7 30.5	31.6 31.7 31.0 34.7 30.8	33°1 32°1 31°7 34°9 31°0	32·9 33·3 32·1 36·3 31·1	32·1 32·8 31·6 36·0 30·7	30.8 31.3 36.1 30.6	31.1 31.4 33.9 30.2	30.5 31.8 31.4 32.1 30.7	31·1 31·5 32·3 30·8	30.7 31.2 30.8 31.2 30.6	31.5 31.9 31.3 34.1 30.7	31.8 30.1 30.6 31.5 30.5
	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.		2922										
22 23 24 25 26 27	Gloucestershire	31.2 29.8 31.4 41.7 34.3 37.1	32·1 30·9 32·1 40·3 34·6 37·0	32.7 30.4 32.8 39.5 35.0 37.1	32.6 30.4 32.6 41.3 35.1 37.3	32.6 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	32:4 31:3 33:1 41:0 35:1 36:0	32.3 30.5 32.2 39.3 34.0 35.4	32°1 30°4 32°6 41°1 34°8 36°7	32·3 29·6 33·1 40·9 34·4 35·6
	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.		2+36					1000			1 2 4		
28 29 30 31 32	Leicestershire Rutlandshire	34.8 32.9 33.0 37.1 35.2	34.4 30.2 33.4 35.6 34.9	35.5 30.5 32.7 35.4 36.1	35.6 31.4 32.5 34.8 35.7	36·3 32·5 33·2 33·7 36·4	35·3 32·0 33·1 33·8 35·9	35.9 30.3 32.3 33.0 36.1	36·2 31·3 32·2 33·6 36·5	36.8 29.1 34.2 33.6 36.6	35.8 30.6 32.8 33.4 34.9	35.7 31.1 32.9 34.4 35.8	36·1 29·3 33·4 35·3 36·7
	VIIINorth Western Counties.		21320	1 4	.73	120				LOS SOCIO	1		
33 34	Cheshire Lancashire	34·4 36·8	35*3 37·7	36·6 38·7	36·2 37·4	36·1 37·9	36·2 37·5	35.0 37.6	34·8 38·5	36·1 39·5	34·7 37·9	35.2	35°1 38°3
	IX.—Yorkshire.		5 10					2000		100000	-	1.	
35 36 37	West Riding	37.6 34.2 34.3	37°0 34°8 33°2	37.6 35.2 33.5	38·0 34·9 33·7	38·8 34·7 33·9	38·7 34·6 34·7	38.0 34.4 34.0	38.6 33.7 34.1	38.6 34.9 34.2	37.6 33.3 33.2	38·1 34·5 33·9	38·4 34·8 34·6
	XNorthern Counties.		1000		September 1	2/7		e to o			10 10		
88 39 40 41	Durham         - <td>41·1 35·1 32·8 32·5</td> <td>40°2 35°5 34°4 31°6</td> <td>41·8 37·1 34·2 30·6</td> <td>41.9 36.8 34.6 29.4</td> <td>42.7 37.3 34.6 31.1</td> <td>43·3 37·5 34·2 29·8</td> <td>43.0 37.8 33.5 29.4</td> <td>41.5 36.4 34.5 29.7</td> <td>42.6 38.0 34.7 30.1</td> <td>41.0 36.2 33.3 29.9</td> <td>41.9 36.8 34.1 30.4</td> <td>41.6 37.1 32.9 30.4</td>	41·1 35·1 32·8 32·5	40°2 35°5 34°4 31°6	41·8 37·1 34·2 30·6	41.9 36.8 34.6 29.4	42.7 37.3 34.6 31.1	43·3 37·5 34·2 29·8	43.0 37.8 33.5 29.4	41.5 36.4 34.5 29.7	42.6 38.0 34.7 30.1	41.0 36.2 33.3 29.9	41.9 36.8 34.1 30.4	41.6 37.1 32.9 30.4
-	XIMonmouthshire and Wales.		and the same	-					-		1 1 To 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		
42 43 44	Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	36·8 35·9 30·0	35·4 34·2 29·5	35·3 35·2 30·9	36.2 35.0 31.2	36.8 36.0 32.4	37.6 36.3 31.4	37·1 36·6 32·5	36·7 35·9 32·1	36·3 36·4 32·7	35.5 35.7 31.8	36·4 35·7 31·5	35·3 35·9 31·9

Tame 25.—Annual Rate of Mortality of Males and of Females in England, in cash of the Thirty-three Yours 2828-70; and Proportion of Vale to Female

Table 13.—Number, and Annual Rate per 1000 Persons living, of Births in England during each Quarter of the Thirty-three Years 1838-70.

		I	BIRTHS.			Annual B	RTH RATE.	*
YEARS.	In th	e Quarters	ending the last	day of	In the	Quarters en	ding the last	day o
	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	Sept.	De
1838	113,815	121,781	114,734	113,457	30.3	32.0	29.7	29
1839	123,543	128,806	120,115	120,110	32.5	33.4	30.7	30
1840	132,305	129,059	119,822	121,117	34.0	33.0	30.5	30
1841	133,720	129,884	123,868	124,686	34.2	32.8	30.8	30
1842	135,615	134,096	123,296	124,732	34.3	33.4	30.3	30
1843	136,837	131,279	128,161	131,048	34.2	32.3	31.1	31
1844	143,578	136,941	130,078	130,166	35.1	33.3	31.2	31
1845	143,080	136,853	132,369	131,219	34.9	32.9	31.4	31
1846	145,108	149,450	138,718	139,349	35.0	35.2	32.5	32
1847	146,453	139,072	127,173	127,267	34.9	32.7	29.5	29
1848	139,736	149,760	140,359	133,204	32.2	34.7	32.1	30
1849	153,772	153,693	135,223	135,471	35.8	35.2	30.6	30
1850	144,551	155,865	146,911	146,095	33'2	35.3	32.8	32
1851	157,286	159,073	150,594	148,912	35.6	85.5	33.2	32
1852	161,803	159,031	151,222	151,956	35.8	35.1	32.9	33
1853	161,729	158,697	147,602	144,363	35.8	34.6	31.8	31
1854	160,785	172,457	154,724	146,439	35.2	37.2	32.9	31
1855	166,225	165,277	154,700	148,841	36.0	85*3	32.6	31
1856	169,250	173,263	157,462	157,478	35*8	36.6	32.8	32
1857	170,430	170,444	161,181	161,016	36.0	35.6	33.2	33
1858	170,959	169,115	157,445	157,962	35.8	34.9	32.0	32
1859	175,532	175,864	168,394	170,091	36.3	35*9	33.9	34
1860	183,180	174,028	164,121	162,719	37.1	35.1	32.7	32
1861	172,933	184,820	172,033	166,620	35.0	36.9	33.9	32
1862	181,990	185,554	172,709	172,431	36.3	36.6	33.7	33
1863	186,341	189,340	173,439	178,297	36.7	36.9	33.4	34
1864	192,947	188,835	181,015	177,478	37.1	36.4	34.5	33
1865	194,130	192,988	181,941	179,010	37.3	36.7	34.2	33
1866	196,753	192,437	179,086	185,594	37.4	36.2	33.3	34
1867	194,763	199,660	190,782	183,144	36.6	37.1	35.0	33
1868	198,584	202,839	192,583	192,852	36*4	37.2	34.9	35
1869	203,775	188,618	190,394	190,594	37.3	34.1	34.1	34
1870	206,366	203,615	192,521	190,285	37.3	36.4	34.0	33
100 mm				Carlotte Library			Augustus.	
Mean	n Annual Ra	te per 1,000	in each Quarte	er	35.4	35.1	32.2	32

<sup>\*</sup> These rates may thus be read without reference to the decimal points:—In the March quarter of 1838, to 10,000 persons living there were 303 births 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 6.

TABLE 14.—Proportional Number of Births in each Quarter to 1000 Births in the Average Quarter\* of each of the Thirty-three Years 1838-70.

	NUMBER	PR	OPORTIONAL	NUMBER O	F BIRTHS.	23 1
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 QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
502	11	第三十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二十二	0.15	8.10	1	CERT
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
201			7001	1:12	0.70	1836
1856	164,363	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

<sup>\*</sup>A correction has been made in the calculations for the inequality in the number of days in the different quarters, see note to Table 6.

TABLE 15.—Annual Rate of Mortality of Males and of Females in England, in each of the Thirty-three Years 1838-70; and Proportion of Male to Female Deaths.

914-000	& cubl	DEA	ATHS.	to recession of	OF EQUAL
YEA	RS.	OF MALES TO 1000 MALES LIVING.	OF FEMALES TO 1000 FEMALES LIVING.	DEATHS OF MALES TO 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.	NUMBERS LIVING, THE NUMBER OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.
Sentane Jacobs	- SE	201002	A ROSE INTO		-6
1838		23.4	21.5	105	109
1839		22.8	21.0	104	109
1840	7.0	23.7	22.0	103	108
1841	- 102	22.4	20.8	103	107
1842		22.4	21.0	102	107
1843		22.0	20.2	103	107
1844		22.4	20.8	103	107
1845	- 75	21.7	20.1	103	108
1846	800	23.9	22.2	103	108
1847		25.4	23*8	103	107
1848	- 10-	23.9	22.2	103	107
1849	- 199-	25.8	24.5	101	105
1850		21.4	20.1	102	106
1851		22.8	21.2	103	107
1852	- 502	23.2	21.6	103	108
1853	- 92	23.8	22.0	104	108
1854	2 002	24.4	22.7	103	108
1855	_ 80E	23.5	21.7	104	108
1856	820	21.4	19.7	104	108
1857	_ 500 }	22.6	21.1	102	107
1858	_ 802	23.9	22.3	102	107
1859		23.3	21.6	108	108
1860		- 22-2	20.3	104	109
1861		22.7	20.6	104	110
1862	- "-	22.5	20.2	104	110
1863		24.2	21.9	105	110
1864		25.0	22.6	105	111
1865	- 860	24-6	22-0	106	112
1866		24.7	22.3	105	111
1867		23.1	20.6	106	112
1868	-	23.2	20.8	106	112
1869	_	23.7	21.1	106	112
1870	- 45	24.3	21.6	106	112
Average of 3 1838-70	3 years, }	23:3	21.2	104	109

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.

TABLE 16.—Deaths to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1860-70.

			1		D	EATHS	то 1000	PERSO	NS LIV	ING.			
RE	GISTRATION COUNTIES.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Mean of 10 Years 1860-9.	1870
	ENGLAND	21.2	21.6	21.5	23.0	23.8	23.3	23.5	21.8	22.0	22.3	22*4	22.8
	I.—London	22.5	23.2	23.6	24.5	26.5	24.9	26.5	23.0	23.6	24.6	24.3	24.1
No.	II.—South Eastern Counties.							70.7		10.0		70.4	
1 2 3 4 5	Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - Kent (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	17.7 18.6 18.8 19.0 19.7	18·2 19·9 18·2 17·5 18·9	17.3 17.9 18.1 18.3 18.6	19.5 20.5 19.0 19.2 20.1	19.6 20.9 19.9 19.9 20.4	18.9 20.4 20.0 20.3 20.5	18.7 19.3 18.4 19.3 19.6	17.2 19.4 18.5 18.1 18.8	18.8 19.0 17.5 18.7 18.2	18·4 19·4 18·1 19·4 20·6	18·4 19·5 18·7 19·0 19·5	19:1 20:1 20:1 20:1 22:1
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.  Middlesex(extra-metropolitan) Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire Northamptonshire Huntingdonshire Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire	20·0 19·5 19·8 19·7 21·4 18·7 20·2 19·5	19.7 18.2 21.0 18.6 21.0 20.3 19.0 21.1	19·1 17·8 19·2 18·7 19·0 19·9 18·7 20·0	21·4 20·2 20·5 21·3 22·3 23·3 21·0 22·0	22.1 22.0 22.1 22.1 23.1 22.3 24.2 21.8	20·1 19·6 20·5 20·3 23·0 21·7 22·0 21·0	20.6 18.0 19.2 19.0 19.5 18.6 21.2 19.2	19.8 18.6 19.8 19.4 20.5 17.8 20.5 18.9	19.6 18.0 18.5 17.9 19.3 19.7 20.6 19.0	20.7 18.0 19.8 19.2 19.3 18.6 18.1 19.1	20°3 19°0 20°0 19°6 20°8 20°1 20°6 20°2	21: 20: 22: 22: 23: 18: 22: 20:
14 15	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.  Essex Suffolk	18.6	19.0	18.9	21.1	20*8	19.6	19:7	18:2	18:4	19.7	19:4	20:
16	Norfolk	21.0	20.7	18.5	21.8	20.7	19.9	18.6	19.0	18.1	19.1	19.7	19:
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.  Wiltshire Dorsetshire Cornwall Somersetshire	20°0 18°7 19°7 20°4 19°6	17.8 16.9 18.9 19.9 19.2	18.4 17.6 19.2 20.2 17.5		21.2 20.1 21.2 21.8 22.0	20·2 20·7 20·5 19·8 20·3	18:4 18:6 22:4 19:5 19:8	18·7 17·5 19·5 19·9 18·5	17.5 16.8 18.4 19.4 17.5	18.8 18.0 20.6 21.0 19.0	19:2 18:5 20:1 20:8 19:4	21: 20: 21: 22: 21:
22 23 24 25 26 27	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.  Gloucestershire Herefordshire Staffordshire Worcestershire Warwickshire	19.5 19.1 21.1 21.9 18.8 20.4	20.6 19.1 20.9 21.1 18.9 21.1	18·1 19·2 23·7 18·6	19.0 20.8 24.1 21.0	22'4 23'0 21'3 25'8 22'9 24'9	20.8 22.1 21.8 23.8 20.0 23.2	20.6 18.3 20.1 25.0 19.9 22.6	19.5 17.5 18.9 22.5 18.8 22.9	19.5 19.1 19.5 23.1 19.9 22.8	19·9 19·3 22·7 21·4	20.6 19.5 20.3 23.4 20.0 22.5	24° 21° 20° 23° 20° 22°
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.  Leicestershire Rutlandshire Nottinghamshire	19.6 19.1 19.4 20.5	21.6 17.7 19.2 21.4	20·2 16·4 17·9 20·5	22.5 19.8 21.8	20.2	19.5 21.1 21.7	20·7 17·8 18·5 21·4	21.5 17.7 18.4 19.6	23.0 17.8 18.0 21.8	18.0 19.0 23.0	21.7 18.7 19.2 21.4	22: 21: 19: 28:
02	VIII.—North Western Counties.	21.0	21.7	19.9	21.0	21.9	21.5	21.8	21.0	22.1	23.1	21.5	21
33 34	Cheshire Lancashire	21·7 23·7	21.6				22·9 28·5		21.9	22.8		22.5 26.9	22° 26
35 36 37	IX.—YORKSHIRE.  West Riding East Riding (with York) - North Riding	23.6 21.9 20.3	23·2 23·4 20·0		25.0	22.1	23.6	21.7	23·4 21·2 20·2	24.5 22.7 19.4	23.3	22.7	25 21 20
38 39 40 41	X.—Northern Counties.  Durham  Northumberland  Cumberland  Westmorland  XI.—Monmouthshire and	21.0 22.2 22.4 19.8	22·5 23·9 21·4 17·8	22.8	23.1	22.7	23.3	25.7 21.7	24·2 25·4 23·9 18·6	23.7	22.6	23.6	22 21 20 18
42 43 44	Wales.  Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	20·3 21·2 22·3	21.0 20.5 21.0	20.1	20.7	23'4	24.2	22.8	20.2	19.4	20.2	21.3	22 22 20

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DEIVIS 200241 00 1838-70.—Males.

	0785	01	M I	35. 136	18. 18	8. 13	381 138	AGES	SAT	r DJ	EAT	H. — N	MAL	ES.	000 X	ATIO	GISTE	RE		
YEARS.	ALL 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	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	265	586
1839	172,766	41,725			5,169	3,765	73,163	8,425	4,410	5,466	6,633	11,278	10,640	10,685	12,244	13,859	11,734	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	12,404	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	249	340
1842	176,594	44,046	1 3	7,580	4,852	3,421	74,647	8,657	4,444	5,450	11 2.5	11,019	10,624	10,867	12,362	15,037	12,767	3,717	248	272
1843	175,721	44,480	14,292	7,100	4,708	3,345	73,925	8,197	4,282	5,349	6,543	11,100	10,978	10,982	12,462	15,265	12,478	3,634	244	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	11,366	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	12,102	13,727	16,551	13,807	4,083	276	238
1847	212,426	49,415	16,642	8,880	5,850	4,112	84,899	9,756	5,088	6,601	8,220	13,789	13,673	14,057	16,234	19,092	15,974	4,488	301	254
1848	202,265	48,373	15,666	9,050	6,144	4,695	83,928	10,618	4,957	6,129	7,719	13,037	12,616	12,932	14,831	17,184	13,994	3,875	226	219
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	18,714	14,388	3,809	229	284
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	12,366	14,096	16,582	13,429	3,631	206	266
1851	200,500	53,137	16,268	8,105	4,932	3,571	86,013	9,145	4,736	5,914	7,029	12,531	12,547	13,104	14,609	17,116	13,612	3,594	224	326
1852	207,042	55,299	17,013	8,120	5,371	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
1853	214,720	54,847	16,757	8,295	5,093	3,750	88,742	9,132	5,003	6,414	7,749	13,716	13,692	14,715	16,196	18,962	15,782	4,082	259	276
1854	222,422	55,380	19,367	10,111	6,305	4,279	95,442	10,222	5,520	6,567	7,907	14,074	14,234	14,947	16,160	18,533	14,901	3,702	213	-
1855	216,587	54,798	16,282	8,495	5,760	4,192	89,527	9,040	5,054	6,129	7,362	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	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	58,932	19,045	9,691	6,508	4,698	98,874	10,646	4,988	6,070	7,158	12,766	13,743			19,097	14,657	3,712	207	-
1860	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		· EXE	3 5 6 6 4 64	14,299		15040000	ACC 10 12 2 15	221/20	3,746	163	4
1863	242,203	60,707	22,640	11,457	7,902	5,748	108,454	12,407	5,450	6,264		WARRIED ST	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			20,116	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	20303	213	-
1864	253,619	62,818	21,025	10,598	7,338		107,212	12,094	5,499	6,518	200		1980030R4	14 1 20	1 2222	22,536	1	100		-
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	4,249	198	-
1867	242,588	65,464	19,278	8,297	5,013	3,450	101,502	8,327	4,578	6,229	7,678	15,088	16,236	17,474	20,483	22,865	17,509	4,407	212	-
1868	247,107	67,290	20,844	9,610	6,122	4,459	108,325	10,131	4,888	6,164			15,945	100000		Present !	o Garage	3,799	178	-
1869	254,863	66,691	20,981	10,013	6,580	4,747	109,012	10,930	5,090	6,024	7,428	12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	1910 E 6		100000000000000000000000000000000000000	23,625		4,218		-
1870	265,586	70,465	21,547	10,099	6,871	5,117	114,099	11,903	5,470	6,391	7,612	15,894	16,940	18,622	21,500	24,407	18,147	4,407	194	-
	13-02	1.0	1 41	2 0 1	2.7	1.2	2 8.03	7.65	2.8	1.2	2.2.5	101	L -	-	-	ma.	Dari	00		

Table 18.—ENGLAND.—Deaths REGISTERED at different Ages in each of the Thirty-three Years 1838-70.—Females.

							A	ES	AT	DEA	тн.	— F Е	MAL	ES.						
YEARS.	ALL AGES.	Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35- .(TV)	45- A.TO	55-	65 <b>-</b>	75- LJELA	85-	95 and upwards.	?
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
1839	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	11,201	10,141	12,116	15,866	13,799	5,110	434	124
1843	170,724	34,773	13,600	7,151	4,815	3,359	63,698	7,945	4,382	5,980	6,995	12,710	11,460	10,043	12,125	15,792	13,994	5,008	473	119
1844	175,807	34,903	13,124	7,562	5,094	3,541	64,224	8,563	4,569	6,234	7,262	13,234	11,397	10,503	12,737	16,559	14,738	5,179	452	156
1845	171,837	33,906	13,350	7,069	4,718	3,360	62,403	7,702	4,356	6,364	7,300	13,034	11,487	10,293	12,503	16,323	14,495	5,053	426	98
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	12,213	11,134	13,304	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	8,408	15,863	14,166	12,948	15,659	20,042	18,279	5,928	537	113
1848	196,266	38,034	14,917	8,999	6,130	4,497	72,577	9,968	5,267	6,893	8,087	14,916	13,209	11,730	14,181	17,822	15,896	5,139	473	108
1849	219,038	40,754	14,896	8,544	6,077	4,338	74,609	11,202	6,138	7,797	9,426	18,686	16,747	15,060	17,021	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	13,584	17,454	15,396	4,895	435	119
1851	194,896	41,616	15,725	8,037	4,923	3,631	73,932	8,977	5,014	6,626	7,647	14,231	12,779	11,868	14,135	18,195	15,828	5,005	456	203
1852	200,093	43,361	16,103	8,091	5,297	3,703	76,555	9,280	5,167	6,996	7,729	14,778	13,167	11,972	14,202	17,954	16,467	5,271	417	138
1853	206,377	43,084	16,170	8,266	5,178	3,638	76,336	8,675	5,249	7,298	8,061	15,403	13,708	12,745	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	422	-
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	-
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	15,348	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	-
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	-
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	_
1862	213,944	44,413					82,484	8,838		6,740	7,612	14,914	14,364	13,473	16,593	20,787	17,537	5,351	392	-
1863	231,634	10.00	21,427	E 9520E	7,814	The state of	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			1331313		92,591	11,541	5,566	7,063	8,398	16,656	15,878	15,465	18,954	23,584	19,733	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	s  -
1867	228,487	51,797	NEW YORK	100 mm			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	37 845
1868	233,515	54,785			100000		94,804	9,619	4,804	6,663	7,978	15,967	15,050	14,836	17,780	21,689	18,448	5,494	383	3 -
1869	239,965	53,583	19,445	10,117	6,637	4,768	94,550	10,253	5,071	6,562	7,566	15,896	15,468	15,812	18,819	23,658	20,031	5,882	402	2 -
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	2 24,561	20,997	6,232	428	3 -

Table 19.—ENGLAND.—Mortality per 1000 at different Ages in Thirty Years
1838-67.\*—Males.

	AND DESCRIPTIONS	CONTRACTOR OF THE	COLUMN TO SERVICE						STATE OF THE PARTY				
				95 (1908 28 (1908		AG	ES.—I	MALE	s.				
YEARS.	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
* (1000)	15424   43 15335   53	201   286 201   286 201   286	1 28.		7	MEA	N OF	30 YE	ARS.	18222	124 AN	17   18 19 1	
1838-67	23.3	72.4	8.8	5.0	7.9	9.9	13.0	18:2	31.2	68.2	147.7	309.2	446.9
1.035,014	\$10,000 (C) \$10,000 (C)	001 898 001 050 001 050			M	EAN	s of	10 Y I	EARS.			9 BA	2 1000
1841-50	23.1	71.5	9.2	5.1	8:2	9.9	12.8	18.4	31.9	67.1	148.3	306.1	440.5
1851-60	23.1	73.0	8.6	4.9	7.7	9.5	12.6	17.9	30.7	66.2	146.8	303.1	437.1
200 B					IV.	IEAN	NS OF	5 YE	ARS.	SECUE	ALE TON	W 1820.	2 42010
(3 Years.) 1838-40	23.3	72.3	9.6	5.2	8.4	10.5	13.0	18.5	32.5	67.6	144.1	293.8	433.8
(5 Years.) 1841-45	22.2	69.0	8.9	4.9	7.8	9.4	12.1	17.4	30.4	65.3	143.8	299.1	431.8
1846-50	24.1	74.1	9.6	5.4	8.6	10.5	13.4	19.4	33.4	68.9	152.9	313.2	449.3
1851-55	23.6	74.2	8.8	5.2	8.1	9.9	12.9	18.6	31.2	66.8	150.8	305.0	449.6
1856-60	22.7	71.9	8.3	4.6	7.4	9.2	12.4	17.1	30.0	66.2	142.7	301.2	424.6
1861-65	23.9	73.7	8.6	4.7	7.5	10.0	13.7	17.9	31.6	72.0	147.4	321.0	464.0

Note.—The Table may thus be read:—Of each 1000 children living under five years of age, 72.4 died in the 30 years 1838-67; in the five years 1841-45 this proportion averaged 69.0 per 1000; and in the five years 1861-65 it was 73.7.

Table 20.—ENGLAND.—Annual Rates of Mortality per 1000 of Males at different Ages in each of the Thirty Years 1838-67.\*

1000000	an Agrico on				DEA	THS	топ	1000 LI	VING				
YEARS.	ist of	. waste	20197	distr.	ns on	AG	ES.—N	IALE	s.	7 / 75	77.77	F65 573	
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
1838	23.4	70.1	9.0	5.2	8.5	10.8	13.6	19.5	34.1	70.5	148.1	298.7	457.0
1839	22.8	71.5	9.0	5.1	8.2	9:9	12.7	18.0	31.9	65.0	139.1	280.0	396.9
1840	23.7	75.3	10.8	5.4	8.3	10.0	12.7	18.0	31.4	67.2	145:0	302.8	447.5
1041	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
1841	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	22.4	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	8.5	4.7	7.8	9.2	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	9.7	5.5	9.3	10.9	14.3	20.7	36.5	76.0	172.8	354.6	543 - 8
1848	23.9	74.2	10.4	5.3	8.6	10.2	13.0	18.7	82.7	67.2	149.5	305.2	411.0
1849	25.8	75.3	11.3	6.5	9.5	12.4	15.7	22.6	36.2	71.9	151.6	299.3	419
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
Mean of 30 Years (1838-67).	33.3	72.4	8.8	5.0	7.9	9.9	13.0	18.2	31.2	68.2	147.7	309.2	446.8
1851	22.8	73.0	8.7	4.9	7.8	9.5	12.4	17.9	30.3	64.0	140.6	282.5	419
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
1853	23.8	73.3	8.2	5.1	8.3	10.2	13.2	19.4	32.4	69.2	159.7	321.0	497
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
1855	23.5	71.9	8.3	5.0	7.8	9.7	12.9	18.2	32.6	71.3	162.8	344.2	471
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
1857	22.6	72.5	7.8	4.7	7.4	9.2	12.2	17.0	29.5	64.6	143.8	302.3	403
1858	23.9	76.8	10.5	5.0	7.7	9.3	12.5	17:3	30.2	68.0	147.0	317.7	477
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
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
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
1862	22.5	69.6	7.7	4.4	7.2	9.4	12.8	17.3	30.3	67.6	140.6	298.5	365
1863	24.2	77.4	10.3	5.0	7.4	9.7	13.3	17.3	. 30.6	69.2	140.8	312.5	488
1864	25.0	75.4	9.8	5.0	7.8	10.8	14.9	19.0	33.9	77.6	154.1	343.4	532
1865	24.6	74.1	8.2	4.8	7.8	11.5	14.8	19.2	33.1	76.7	155.0	839.7	485
1866	24.7	73.8	7.9	4.7	7.9	11-7	15.5	19.5	32.8	78.4	154.6	842.6	487
1867	23.1	68.0	6.6	4.1	7.3	10.8	14.3	17.6	31.6	78.9	157*4	355.4	521

\*See Notes to Table 19.

<sup>\*</sup> The population used in these calculations is deduced from the ascertained rate of increase observed in the 20 years 1841-61. As the ages of the population enumerated in April 1871 are not yet available, there are no means of determining, with any degree of accuracy, the numbers living at the different ages in recent years. The rate of mortality at each group of ages has not therefore been calculated for insertion in this and the two following Tables since the year 1867.

TABLE 20.—ENGLAND,—Amenal Mates of Mortality per 1000 of Males at different Ages in each of the Thrip Years 2838-67.\*

TABLE 21.—ENGLAND.—Mortality per 1000 at different Ages in Thirty Years

1838-67.—Females.\*

upwds.													
7 457.0	600	-917	2000	1.10	1	AG	ESF	EMAL	ES.				neof .
YEARS.	ALL AGES.	0-	0 23 5- 8 70	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
F.10F L		142	65.7	1.18	7.5		N OF	30 YE	ARS.			1.60	COLUMN TO SERVICE DE LA COLUMN TO SERVICE DESTRUCTURA DE LA COLUMN TO SERVICE
1838-67 1838-67	21.5	62.5	8.7	5:1	8.2	10.2	12.3	15.7	28.6	57.5	135.4	283•1	432.1
2.167	123 1	OF L	7:25	0:18	м	EAN	SOF	10 YE	ARS.	ora i	eta A. S	2142	SASI A
0 1841-50	21.6	61.4	9.1	5·3 5·1	8.5	10.6	12.8	15:9	28.2	61.3	135.1	283.8	444.5
1851-60		03 3	0 1		01	10 0	120	101	210	00 0	155 0	201 0	
6.959 5	003., 1	104 6	1180	0118	8- N	IEA:	NS O	F 5 Y E	ARS.	8.8	152 1	186	057 (B) 057 (B)
(3 Years.) 1838-40	21.5	61.8	9.8	5.2	8.6	10.3	12.8	16.0	28.8	57.6	132.6	267.9	386.8
(5 Years.) 1841–45	20.6	58.8	8.9	5.0	8.2	10.0	12.1	15.0	27.0	59.4	131.2	280.2	420.5
1846-50 1851-55	22.6	63.9	9.3	5.7	8.9	11.3	13·5 12·4	16.7	29.4	63.2	138.9	287.3	468.4
1856-60	21.0	62.6	8.3	4.8	7.8	9.5	11.6	14.7	27.1	54.9	130.9	278.9	416.3
1861-65	21.6	63.8	8.3	4.8	7.8	9.7	11.7	15.7	29.9	53.1	136.3	286.7	442.5
		NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	SOUTH THE RESERVE	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	Market State State	Company of the	OF REAL PROPERTY.	CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF THE	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	The second second	The second second	

Note.—The Table may thus be read:—Of each 1000 children living under five years of age, 72.4 died in the 30 years 1838-67; in the five years 1841-45 this proportion averaged 69.0 per 1000; and in the five years 1861-65 it was 73.7.

\* The population used in these calculations is deduced from the ascertained rate of increase observed in the 20 years 1841-61. As the ages of the population enumerated in April 1871 are not yet available, there are no means of determining, with any degree of accuracy, the numbers living at the different ages in recent years. The rate of mortality at each group of ages has not therefore been calculated for insertion in this and the two following Tables since the year 1867.

Taurs 23.—Wumber, and Annual Rate per 1000 Persons living, of Deaths in England during each Quarter of the Thirty-three Years 1838-70.

Table 22.—ENGLAND.—Annual Rates of Mortality per 1000 of Females at different Ages in each of the Thirty Years 1838-67.\*

20°9 21°6 22°6	6.8 7.0		23.1 23.8 23.1		DE.	ATH	s TO	1000 L	IVIN	7.8 00	98,180 80,740	1	PORT I
YEARS.	8.8		21.2 21.8 21.6		25:4 24:4 25:7	AGI	E S.—F 1	EMAL	ES.			7	nat Sar Sar
25°5 25°5 25°5	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 –	85-	95 and upwds.
0.553	777723				100			The state of					TE I
1838	21.2	60.1	9.0	5.4	8.2	10.4	13.5	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	12.2	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
1841	20.8	58.6	9.6	5.2	8.4	10.1	12.3	15.4	27.4	58.4	133.8	282.6	427
1842	21.0	60.3	9.2	5.1	8.3	10.1	12.2	15.2	27.3	60.2	130.3	284.1	402:
1843	20.5	59.1	8.5	4.9	7.9	9.8	12.3	14.8	26.7	58.9	129.4	276.0	442.2
1844	20.8	59.1	9.0	5.0	8.1	10.1	12.0	15.2	27.4	60.8	133.7	283.6	426
1845	20.1	56.8	8.0	4.8	8.2	9.8	11.9	14.6	26.4	58.8	129.0	274.8	404.
1846	22.2	67:0	8.1	5.4	8.7	10.2	12.4	15.2	27.5	61.9	136.4	302.5	506:
1847	23.8	65.8	9.5	2.8	9.2	11.8	14.2	17.8	31.9	70.0	157.7	320.0	520
1848	22.2	64.2	10.0	5.7	8.8	10.9	13.0	15.8	28.3	61.0	134.8	275.5	460
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
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
Mean of 30 Years (1838-67).	}21.5	62.5	8.7	5.1	8.2	10.5	12.3	15.7	28.6	57.5	135.4	283.1	432.1
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
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
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
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
1855	21.7	61.6	8.0	5.0	8.3	10.0	12.4	15.4	29.3	61.5	147.6	315.2	443
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
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
1858	22.3	67.5	10.4	5.4	8.3	9.8	11.9	14.8	27.6	57.3	137.8	297.0	458
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
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.
	120	1				MI		Total or					000
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
1862	20.2	60.2	7.5	4.6	7.5	9.3	11.4	14.9	28.5	52.3	129*8	271.7	397
1863	21.9	67.2	10.0	5.2	7.7	9.6	11.6	15.1	29.0	50.9	131.4	289*2	435
1864	22.6	65.4	9.5	5.1	8.0	10.1	12.2	16.8	32.4	56.2	145*4	305.8	448
1865	22.0	64.4	7.9	4.7	7.9	10.0	12.2	16.9	31.7	53.2	143.8	300.4	486
1866	22.3	64.6	7.4	4.6	8.0	10.3	12.7	17.3	32.7	53.4	146.9	306.1	420
1867	20.6	58.4	6.3	3.9	7.3	9.3	11.2	16.1	31.1	51.2	148*4	299.3	442
1	686	1 21		100		1000		WANT.	1 6	No.	1	100	

\* See Notes to Table 21.

\* A correction has been made in the extendations for the inequality in the number of days in the different

TABLE 23.—Number, and Annual Rate per 1000 Persons living, of Deaths in England during each Quarter of the Thirty-three Years 1838-70.

		DEA	THS.			ANNUAL DE	ATH RATE.	¥
YEARS.	In the	Quarters en	ling the last	day of	In the	Quarters end	ing the last	day of
. 在 ( A REE )	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838 -	98,152	90,877	72,877	80,854	26·2	23·9	18.9	20·9
1839 -	89,740	87,969	76,280	84,995	23·6	22·8	19.5	21·6
1840 -	98,896	90,339	80,822	89,630	25·4	23·1	20.4	22·5
1841 -	99,069	86,134	75,440	83,204	25·4	21.7	18.8	20.6
1842 -	96,314	86,538	82,339	84,328	24·4	21.6	20.3	20.7
1843 -	94,926	87,234	76,792	87,493	23·7	21.5	18.7	21.2
1844 -	101,024	85,337	79,708	90,864	24·7	20.8	19.1	21.8
1845 -	104,664	89,149	74,872	80,681	25·5	21.4	17.8	19.1
1846 -	89,484	90,230	101,664	108,937	21.6	21.4	23·8	25.5
1847 -	119,672	106,718	93,435	103,479	28.5	25.1	21·6	23.9
1848 -	120,032	99,727	87,638	92,436	27.9	23.1	20·1	21.1
1849 -	105,870	102,153	135,227	97,589	24.6	23.4	30·6	22.0
1850 -	98,430	92,871	85,849	91,845	22.6	21.1	19·2	20.5
1851 -	105,359	99,458	91,499	99,080	23.9	22·2	20·2	21.8
1852 -	106,358	100,625	100,382	99,770	23.6	22·2	21·9	21.7
1853 -	118,119	107,647	92,201	103,130	26.1	23·5	19·9	22.1
1854 -	111,843	102,586	113,843	109,633	24.5	22·1	24·2	23.3
1855 -	134,542	106,493	87,646	97,022	29.1	22·7	18·4	20.4
1856 -	103,014	100,099	91,155	96,238	21·8	21·1	19.0	20.0
1857 -	108,665	100,046	100,528	110,576	23·0	20·9	20.7	22.7
1858 -	125,819	107,142	98,142	118,553	26·3	22·1	20.0	24.1
1859 -	121,580	105,631	104,216	109,354	25·2	21·6	21.0	22.0
1860 -	122,617	110,869	86,312	102,923	24·8	22·4	17.2	20.4
1861 -	121,215	107,558	101,232	105,109	24·5	21·5	19·9	20.6
1862 -	122,019	107,392	92,381	114,774	24·3	21·2	18·0	22.4
1863 -	128,096	118,121	112,504	115,116	25·2	23·0	21·7	22.2
1864 -	142,977	116,880	112,223	123,451	27·5	22·5	21·4	23.5
1865 -	140,410	115,892	113,362	121,245	27·0	22·0	21·3	22.8
1866 -	138,136	128,551	116,650	117,352	26·2	24·2	21.7	21.8
1867 -	134,008	112,355	108,513	116,197	25·2	20·9	19.9	21.8
1868 -	119,676	110,010	130,482	120,454	21·9	20·2	23.7	21.8
1869 -	133,096	118,947	114,644	128,141	24·4	21·5	21.5	22.9
1870 -	143,773	121,128	124,297	126,131	26·0	21·6	22.0	22.3
Mean	Annual Rate	per 1000 in	each Quart	er -	25.0	22.1	20.7	21.9

<sup>\*</sup>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 there were 262 deaths 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 6.

Table 24.—Proportional Number of Deaths in each Quarter to 1000 Deaths in the Average Quarter\* of each of the Thirty-three Years 1838-70.

	NUMBER	Pi	ROPORTIONA	L NUMBER O	F DEATHS	0.28
YEARS.	of Deaths 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.	FOURTE QUARTE 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
1842	87,380	1000	1103	990	942	965
1843	86,611	1000	1096	1007	887	1010
1844	89,233	1000	1133	956	893	1018
1845	87,342	1000	1198	1021	857	924
1846	97,579	1000	917	925	1042	1116
1847	105,826	1000	1131	1008	883	978
1848	99,958	1000	1200	998	877	925
1849	110,210	1000	961	927	1227	885
1850	92,249	1000	1066	1007	931	996
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	993
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	1090	964	919	1027
1870	128,832	1000	1130	943	957	970

<sup>\*</sup>A correction has been made in the calculations for the inequality in the number of days in the different quarters, see note to Table 6.

TABLE 25.—Area, estimated Population, and Marriages, Births, and Deaths in the United Kingdom, in the Year 1870.

MENTAL SERVICE	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	AREA IN HECTARES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1870.	MARRIAGES,	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM	77,286,901	31,275,782	31,205,444	249,225	498,450	1,099,287	713,600
Great Britain England and Wales - Scotland Ireland	56,964,260 37,324,883 19,639,377 20,322,641	23,051,796 15,104,307 7,947,489 8,223,986	25,792,784 22,457,366 3,335,418 5,412,660	205,443 181,655 23,788 43,782	410,886 363,810 47,576 87,564	908,210 792,787 115,423 191,077	589,396 515,329 74,067 124,204

Note.—The registered Marriages, Births, and Deaths for Ireland were 28,835, 150,052, and 90,685 respectively. By the authority of the Registrar General of Ireland these numbers have been corrected in the above table for defective registration. It has been assumed that the marriages, births, and deaths in Ireland in the year 1870 were in the same proportion to population as the marriages, births, and deaths in England and Wales.

Table 26.—Proportion per 1000 of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of the United Kingdom, in the Year 1870.

			Acres	HECTARES	T	o 1000 PERS	ONS LIVING	
EV TO THE REAL PROPERTY.			TO A PERSON.	TO A PERSON.	MARRIAGES,	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
United Kingdom	-	-	2.48	1.002	7.99	15.98	35.23	22.87
Great Britain –	-	_	2.21	894	7.97	15.94	35.21	22.85
England and Wales	-	-	1.66	•673	8.09	16:18	35.30	22.95
Scotland	2	-	5.89	2.383	7.13	14.26	34.61	22.21
Ireland	_		3.75	1.519	8.09	16.18	35.30	22.95

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.

TABLE 27.—Population, Area, Births, and Deaths in the Islands in the British Seas in the Twenty Years 1851-1870.

YEARS		CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF T	S IN THE H SEAS.	Isle o	F MAN.	Island o	f Jersey.	S RESIDENCE STREET	SEY AND
		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	T I	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
THE PERSON	.0/	TYM PARKET	ore to	Po	PULATION.			THE PERSON NAMED IN	-
Enumerate	d				AST	A ORIGINAL	ar to mark		
1851	-	143,1		52,3	Control of the Contro	57,02	SOUTH PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY AND AD	33,7	719
1861	-	143,4		52,40		55,61		35,8	
1871	-	144,3	26	53,70	63	56,62	27	33,9	936
08/20		12-60	10/41	AREA IN	STATUTE A	CRES.	+ 1982	- " estadi	Great De
10-00	1	226,	684	180,0	000	28,7	17		967

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, &c., and by Mr. S. Harris, Registrar General of the Isle of Man.

TABLE 28.—Estimated Population of England, France, and of Austria, T in the middle of each of the Eighteen Years 1853 to 1870.

tinose relating	chargementall		1 2 2 2 20 20	n - 1 10 11 1	to Ansly
to time.)	in, from time	partment of Austr	the statisment be	a by the Chief of	Benz of
Control of the Contro	YEARS.	ENGLAND and	FRANCE.*	AUSTRIA.†	COLUMN TRANSPORTATION DE LA COLUMN DE LA COL
	I LANS.	WALES.	AND THE RESERVE AND ASSESSMENT OF THE PARTY	TOUR LOCAL STREET	6 13 5302 6
ID 600	tog samile bet		one sprens canti	THE RESIDENCE	
BRIANU NO	to the Popping		00.004.000	97 999 974	YEARS.
	1853	18,404,368	36,225,000	31,328,874	- Carre
	1854	18,616,310	35,910,496	31,493,583	
Austria.†	1855	18,829,000	35,974,930	31,200,576	
	1856	19,042,412	36,039,364	31,425,385	
	1857	19,256,516	36,154,398	32,053,235	
	1007	10,200,010			
	1858	19,471,291	36,236,322	32,361,905	
15-8	1859	19,686,701	36,331,642	32,750,697	1853
		19,902,713	36,522,404	33,108,529	1854
7.08	1860	400 1000 1000 1000 1000	135 200	33,399,945	1865
	1861	20,119,314	37,386,313	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	1856
8778	1862	20,352,140	37,521,486	33,719,823	
29.8	1863	20,590,356	37,657,134	23,078,057	1858
	STATE OF THE PARTY	20,834,496	37,793,278	23,317,544	1860
	1864	41.8	NO CAR DE LA PRINCIPAL DE LA PRINCIPA DE LA PRINCIPA DE LA PRI	20,876,643	1861
50.6	1865	21,085,139	37,929,918	day some and	1869
+50-8	1866	21,342,864	38,067,064	20,835,008	1893
	1867	21,608,286	38,204,696	20,986,536	1861
8.00	86.3	08.8	100 010 010 000 000 000 000 0000 0000	21,185,021	1866
10.8	1868	21,882,059	38,342,818	COS KELDTI	1867
	1869	22,164,847	38,481,444	20,217,531	1808
9.26	-1870	22,457,366	38,365,965	20,385,498	1869
	0.18	60.8	TOTAL STATE	720 1PT	1870

<sup>\*</sup> M. LEGOYT, late director of the Statistical Department of France, favoured the Registrar General with the returns for France for the years 1853-61 and for the year 1866. The population in the four years 1862-65, and in the years 1867-69 was estimated by means of the average annual rate observed between the two enumerations of 1861 and 1866. The estimate for 1870 has been supplied by the French Government. The population of the three last annexed departments, viz., Savoie, Savoie-Haute, and Alpes-Maritimes, is included subsequently to the year 1870.

Table 29.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Great Britain, England, France, Austria, and in Italy, including the Deaths of Soldiers at Home and Abroad, 1857 to 1870.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.	Austria.	ITALY.
19-68	62,85- 0	118,31	8 657,568	410,815	1857
1857	21.69	21.84	23.75	29.49	1859
1858	22.97	23.23	24.12	31:94	1991
1859	22.18	22.44	26.96	30.68	1861
1860	21.42	21.27	21.40	29.82	1868
225 1861	21.47	21.64	23.18	31.21	1965
1862	21.50	21.46	21.67	30.78	1807
1863	23.03	23.03	22.49	31.01	30.78
1864	23.83	23.84	22.76	31.66	29.62
adasah 1865 satus	23.27	23.38 to obt	loni 00024:31 odr	29.98	29.75
oil and 1866 of the	23.45	23.58 od b	not 23:26 all	32:07	28.93
1867	21.95	21.98	22.68	27.53	34.12
; sylecting 2081 of 5	o estat 22:13	22.18	23.96	28.72	30.45
1869	22.76	22.63	led. ce in 1865 and 1866.	28.12	27.70
1870		7.2 8.28.22	dy ni 19128*83 n evi	230Z9 9 28.89 molin	· S D. Ficker a

<sup>†</sup> The Registrar General has, from time to time, been indebted to the Chief of the Statistical Department of Austria for the figures relating to that empire. The population returned above includes Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania from 1853 to 1862 inclusive; after 1862 the population of those parts of the empire is excluded. From 1853 to 1864 the States of Italy were included; since 1864 they are excluded. The apparent decrease in the population between 1868 and 1869, is due to a change in the boundaries of the Empire of Austria and the kingdom of Hungary.

Table 30.—Number and Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in England, France, and in Austria, per 1000 of the Population, 1853-70.

(The returns relating to France have been supplied by the French Government; those relating to Austria by the Chief of the Statistical Department of Austria, from time to time.)

YEARS.	NUMBER O	f Marriages, B Deaths.	SIRTHS, and	MARRIAG	PORTIONS per 10 EES, BIRTHS, and the POPULATIO	l DEATHS
	England.	France.*	Austria.†	England.	France.*	Austria.†
			MARR	LIAGES.		
1853	164,520	280,609	263,627	8.94	7:75	8:41
1854	159,727	270,896	241,799	8.58	7:54	7:68
1855	152,113	283,335	228,515	8.08	7:88	7:32
1856	159,337	284,401	295,970	8.37	7:89	9:42
1857	159,097	295,510	281,643	8.26	8:17	8:79
1858	156,070	307,056	280,558	8:02	8:47	8·67
1859	167,723	298,417	242,371	8:52	8:21	7·40
1860	170,156	288,936	289,119	8:55	7:91	8·73
1861	163,706	305,203	286,244	8:14	8:16	8·57
1862	164,030	303,514	304,188	8:06	8:09	9·02
1863	173,510	301,376	199,833†	8*43	8:00	8:67†
1864	180,387	299,579	194,837	8*66	7:93	8:36
1865	185,474	298,538	167,004	8*80	7:88	8:00
1866	187,776	301,390	141,072	8*80	7:92	6:77
1867	179,154	299,521	187,079	8*29	7:84	8:91
1868 1869 1870	176,962 176,970 181,655	301,197 237,444	196,274 208,787 197,497	8·09 7·98 8·09	7·86 6·19	9.26 10.33 9.69
today and a			THS.			
1853	612,391	936,967	1,279,226	33·27	25.87	40.75
1854	634,405	923,461	1,208,853	34·08	25.72	38.38
1855	635,043	902,336	1,151,039	33·73	25.08	36.89
1856	657,453	952,116	1,245,330	34·53	26.42	39.63
1857	663,071	940,709	1,373,988	34·43	26.02	42.87
1858	655,481	969,343	1,364,905	33.66	26:75	42°18
1859	689,881	1,017,896	1,413,983	35.04	28:02	43°17
1860	684,048	956,875	1,342,992	34.37	26:20	40°56
1861	696,406	1,005,078	1,334,727	34.61	26:88	39°96
1862	712,684	995,167	1,358,116	35.02	26:52	40°28
1863	727,417	1,012,794	920,439†	35.33	26.90	39.88†
1864	740,275	1,005,880	942,826	35.53	26.62	40.43
1865	748,069	1,006,753	816,753	35.48	26.54	39.12
1866	753,870	994,288	817,346	35.32	26.12	44.18
1867	768,349	1,002,621	729,037	35.36	26.24	34.74
1868 1869 1870	786,858 773,381 792,787	984,020 1,000,319	832,684 812,474 825,017	35.96 34.89 35.30	25.66 ———————————————————————————————————	39°30 40°19 40°47
			DEA	THS.		
1853	421,097	795,607	1,096,119	22·88	21:96	34·99
1854	437,905	992,779	1,177,888	23·52	27:65	37·40
1855	425,703	987,942	1,435,949	22·61	26:07	46·02
1856	390,506	837,082	1,002,068	20·51	23:23	31·89
1857	419,815	858,785	947,817	21·80	23:75	29·57
1858	449,656	874,186	1,036,148	23.09	24·12	32·02
1859	440,781	979,333	1,004,295	22.39	26·96	30·66
1860	422,721	781,635	986,928	21.24	21·40	29·81
1861	485,114	866,597	1,048,016	21.63	23·18	31·38
1862	436,566	812,978	1,043,403	21.45	21·67	30·94
1863	473,837	846,917	693,016† 703,339 646,980 846,991\$ 590,352	23.01	22.49	31·10†
1864	495,531	860,330		23.78	22.76	30·16
1865	490,909	921,887‡		23.28	24.31‡	30·99
1866	500,689	885,559‡		23.46	23.26‡	33·32§
1867	471,073	866,366		21.80	22.68	28·13
1868 1869 1870	480,622 494,828 515,329	918,517	621,588 583,995 595,146	21*96 22*32 22*95	28.83	29:34 28:89 29:19

<sup>\*</sup> The returns for France 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 was their last domicile. M. Legoyt revised the population and the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths for the years 1853-65. The returns for 1869 have not been received in consequence of the disorganization during 1870 produced by the war.

TABLE 31.—Italy (inclusive of VENETIA). Population, Numbers, and Proportions per 1000 of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Seven Years 1863 to 1869.

	The Partie of the Assessment o	]	NUMBERS.	1		Proportions per 1000 to Population.				
YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MAR- RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive o	DEATHS. f Still-born.	MAR- RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS	
1863	24,680,974	201,225	402,450	964,137	760,164	8.17	16:34	39.06	30.78	
1864	24,882,633	189,759	379,518	938,795	737,136	8*02	16.04	87.78	29.62	
1865	25,097,182	226,458	452,916	961,234	746,685	9.23	18:46	38.30	29.75	
1866	25,344,192	142,024*	284,048	980,200	733,190	5.37	10.74	38.67	28.93	
1867	25,404,723	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	6.72	13.44	36.21	34.12	
1868	25,527,915	182,743	365,486	900,416	777,223	7.16	14*32	35.27	30.45	
1869	25,766,217	205,287	410,574	952,134	713,832	7.97	15.94	36.95	27.70	
1870 †	-	_40,0	- 7%	m _ 1	40000		-	-	-	

<sup>\*</sup>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.

† No return has been received for 1870.

TABLE 32 .- Spain. Population, Numbers and Proportions per 1000, of Marriages, Births and Deaths in each of the Ten Years 1861 to 1870.

	100 NO.	1	NUMBERS.			Proportions per 1000 to Population.				
YEARS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	MAR- RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MAR- RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	39·30 38·33 37·43	DEATHS	
1861	15,879,868	130,731	261,462	624,096	417,764	8.53	16*46	39.30	26:31	
1862	16,065,124	128,696	257,392	615,919	430,663	8.01	16.02	38.33	26.81	
1863	16,210,263	124,176	248,352	606,800	461,661	7.66	15.32	37.43	28.48	
1864	16,340,323	126,303	252,606	629,546	499,486	7.78	15.46	38.23	30.57	
1865	16,423,793	128,917	257,834	622,050	538,580	7.85	15.70	87.87	32.79	
1866	16,579,090	131,981	263,962	618,981	463,684	7.96	15.92	37.34	27.97	
1867	16,716,151	118,409	236,818	624,212	487,151	7.08	14.16	87.34	29.14	
1868	16,853,212	111,684	223,368	579,464	548,690	6.63	13.26	34.38	32.56	
1869	16,883,986	137,120	274,240	602,287	550,660	8.12	16.24	35.67	32.61	
1870	16,935,613	105,543	211,086	599,786	509,669	6.53	12*46	35.42	80.09	

Note.—The Population enumerated at the Census of 1860 was 15,673,536. The estimated Population for the Years 1861-7 has been deduced from the Excess of Births over Deaths in each Year. This method of estimating the population is sanctioned by the Junta General de Estadistica at Madrid. The decline of registered marriages in 1870 is believed to be due to the introduction of civil registration, which occurred during that year.

<sup>†</sup> 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. From 1853 to 1864 the States of Italy are included; since 1864, however, they are excluded.

<sup>†</sup> Cholera was prevalent in France in 1865 and 1866.—(M. Legoyt.)

§ Dr. Ficker attributed the excessive mortality in the year 1866 to cholera and the war.

TABLE 33.—Average Strength of the Army at Home, in the Year 1870.

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

-		UNITED	Kingdom.	1	D, WALES, AND L ISLANDS.	Scor	TLAND.	IRELAND.			
SHIP	PFLAT <del>ON.</del>	Officers.	Non-com- missioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-com- missioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-com- missioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-com- missioned Officers and Men.		
97:00 69:68 69:75	Cavalry Infantry Royal Artillery - Royal Engineers -	711 £,043 665 403	11,088 57,198 13,458 3,104	456 1,961 573 362	6,919 37,362 11,091 2,652	34 140 10 8	571 2,253 359 95	221 942 82 83	3,598 17,583 2,008 357		
81.18	Total	4,822	84,848	3,352	58,024	192	3,278	1,278	23,546		
68 - 63 67/ 18			h Army at 1	Home -	186 - 86,2 - 100,3	78 –	Men. 1870. 89,670 90,774	380,750,3 719,887,5			

Table 34.—Average Strength, Deaths, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of the Army in the United Kingdom in 1870.

		AVERAGE	STRENGTH.	DE	ATHS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000.		
293	ons per 1000, of Marris	Omcers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.	
	UNITED KINGDOM	4,822	84,848	66	963	13.69	11:35	
SHIM	Great Britain Ireland	3,544	61,302	59 7 MO	749 214	16·65 5·48	12.22	

TABLE 35.—Average Strength of the British Army Abroad in each of the Years 1867-1870. (Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY OF			080,957	4 979 909	Efficient.	THOSOT	ons on ex		
torus torus	2213.1	867 20-1	180,631	868 <sub>88,813</sub>	229,000 1	869	00,075,81 1870 mar		
85°50 - 60°80° 50°50 - 60°80°	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	400	5,653	365	5,171	363	5,144	289	4,286	
Infantry	4,112	82,976	3,820	77,925	3,573	71,813	3,082	64,988	
Royal Artillery	1,177	16,444	1,169	16,949	1,165	16,459	1,093	15,278	
Royal Engineers	389	1,577	384	1,484	372	1,501	7 1110 341 99 H	55 201,417 d	
Total -	6,078	106,650	5,738	101,529	5,473	94,917	4,805	85,969	

TABLE 36.—Number of Deaths in the British Army during each of the Four Years 1867-1870.

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

			1	867		-	-	1868							1869					1870				
		REAT	IRE	LAND.	Ав	ROAD.		REAT ITAIN.	IRE	LAND.	AB	ROAD.		REAT ITAIN.	IRE	LAND.	AB	ROAD.		REAT	IRE	LAND.	Аві	ROAD.
CORPS.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.																						
Cavalry and Infantry -	27	598	8	149	69	1,828	25	686	3	156	53	1275	15	551	5	138	52	1,808	40	580	5	187	47	1,217
Royal Artillery -	} 10	120	-	18	10	353	12	159	-	30	16	344	5	140	1	25	13	456	14	147	-	24	13	315
Royal Engineers	} 4	13	-	3	2	22	4	12	-	1	6	22	1	20	1	1	-	18	5	22	2	3	4	13
Total -	41	731	8	170	81	2,203	41	857	3	187	75	1,641	21	711	7	164	65	2,282	59	749	7	214	64	1,545

Table 37.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 amongst the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Men in the Army Abroad, in each of the Thirteen Years 1858-70. (Deduced from the Strength and Deaths as given in the two preceding Tables.)

YEARS.	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.
1858	35.13	67.01
1859	21.11	33.96
1860	16.39	26.03
1861	15.74	25.67
1862	13.46	19.81
1863	15.86	16.82
1864	17.35	18.93
1865	15.76	21.02
1866	12.64	15.49
1867	13:33	20.66
1868	13.07	16.16
1869	11.88	24.04
1870	13.32	17.97

TABLE 38.—Army serving at Home and Abroad.

				1861
Officers and M	en born i	n England	-	130,469
,,	,,	SCOTLAND	20	20,901
"	,,	IRELAND	W. 17-W.	71,556
"	,,	FOREIGN PARTS	-	6,635
	TOTAL		-	229,561

Table 39.—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 Thirteen Years 1858-1870.

	DEATHS OF	Estimated propor in Col. 2. be	tion of Numbers longing to		
YEARS.	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		

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 38.

Table 40.—Austria. Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000 in the Army in each of the Fourteen Years 1857-70.

YEARS.	ESTIMATED STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per 1,000.
1857	879,374	8,646	22:79
1858	347,696	8,577	24.67
1859	527,772	16,638	31.52
1860	384,302	11,903	30.97
1861	459,300	8,763	19.08
1862	400,895	6,800	16.96
1863	467,154	5,811	12.44
1864	559,599	6,928	12.38
1865	552,148	5,261	9.53
1866	646,636	11,942	18.46
1867	615,409	4,432	7:22
1868	614,826	3,422	5.57
1869	609,072	3,533	5.80
1870	610,662	3,918	6.42

TABLE 41.—Number of Births and Deaths of British\* Subjects at Sea, exclusive of Soldiers, Marines, invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, and Seamen on Ships' Articles, in each of the Fifteeen Years 1856–1870, reported by the Captains or Commanding Officers of Vessels to the Registrar General of Seamen at the Termination of their respective Voyages in Ports of the United Kingdom.— (Furnished to the Registrar General by the Registrar General of Seamen.)

Total Print	AVSTAR S			MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
1000	(1856 (imp	orfoat)		71	00	107
-	1857 -	Jerrect)		168	142	137 310
	1858 -	100.0	Ī	132	117	
	1859 -			135	132	249 267
	1860 -	d20 _		136	114	250
	1861 -		-	110	108	218
	1862 -		_	146	148	294
BIRTHS at Sea	-{1863 -			159	185	344
The state of	1864 -		_	203	177	380
The state of the s	1865 -		_	210	202	412
100	1866 -	20 _		213	202	415
7 4 3 Back	1867 -	- 22		162	177	889
	1868 -	-01 -	-	147	125	272
	1869 -			134	124	258
	1870 -	-	-	169	146	315
1000	Total		-	2,295	2,165	4,460
				dichet	Elect Elect	
	1856 (impe	erfect)	-	121	78	199
1000	1857 -		-	238	140	378
Land Park	1858 -		-	253	182	435
- 1 100	1859 -		-	524	303	827
	1860 -		-	241	156	397
	1861 -	-	-	213	121	334
	1862 -		-	221	148	369
†DEATHS at Sea	- { 1863 -		-	347	231	578
	1864 -	The second second	-	379	210	589
	1865 -		-	483	315	798
	1866 -	>	-	690	363	1,053
	1867 -		-	441	214	655
	1868 -	this retire	-	389	196	585
	1869 -		-	318	184	502
	l <sub>1870</sub> -	To 10 To 10	-	509	264	778
	Total	area address Torono Tea	-	5,367	3,105	8,472

<sup>\*</sup> British subjects are not particularly described in these returns, but foreign names have been excluded. A column headed Place of Birth was formerly contained in these returns, for the purpose of distinguishing passengers as British subjects or Foreigners, but in many cases it was not filled up by masters, in consequence of their inability to obtain the information after the death had taken place. British and Foreign seamen are distinguished.

<sup>†</sup> 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, and 27 in 1870. The number is 1,623 in fifteen years, which, if added to the 8,472 above, makes 10,095, the total number of deaths of British subjects at sea in 1856-70, exclusive of those of merchant seamen. The Entries in the "Marine Register" of Births in 1870 were but 89, and of Deaths 207.

Table 42.—Mortality of Merchant Seamen at Sea, in the Nineteen Years 1852-70.\*

YEARS.	STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY. To 1000 living.
J. ( 1888, 199	The state of		10:0
1852	159,563	2,205	13.8
1853	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	176,387	3,444	19.5
1858	177,832	3,486	19.6
1859	172,506	3,430	19.9
1860	171,592	3,760	21.9
1861	171,957	3,580	20.8
1862	173,863	3,620	20.8
1863	184,727	3,380	18.3
1864	195,756	3,893	19.9
1865	197,643	4,600	23.3
1866	196,371	4,866	25.8
1867	196,340	5,283	26.9
1868	197,502	5,237	26.6
1869	195,490	4,832	24.7
1870	195,962	4,523	23.1
In the 19 years 1852–70	3,440,887	.73,054	21.5

\* 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 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 Seamen.

Table 43.—Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers at the End of each of the Thirty-four Years 1837-70; also the Number of Searches in the Registers at the Central Office (exclusive of Searches in Non-parochial Registers), and Amount of Fees received.

			F. 928 - 198	AGGREGA	TE NUMBER	1500000 1000	NUMBER OF SEARCHES in the	ANNUAL AMOUNT of FEES
YE	ARS.		OF PERSONS MARRIED.	OF BIRTHS.	OF DEATHS.	OF NAMES REGISTERED.	REGISTERS at the CENTRAL OFFICE.	RECEIVED and PAIL into H.M EXCHEQUI
1837	-	-	116,958	164,116	148,701	429,775		£ s.
1838			353,092	627,903	491,461	1,472,456		6 10
1839	_	_	599,424	1,120,477	830,445	2,550,346	Not	18 16
1840				1,622,780	1,190,132	3,657,666	known.	33 5
1841			844,754	2,134,938	1,533,979	4,758,663		124 7
1842		-	1,089,746	2,652,677	1,883,498	5,863,571		290 15
1843		-	1,327,396		2,229,943	6,984,977	620	311 16
1844	-		1,575,032	3,180,002	2,586,876	8,147,171	705	342 16
1044			1,839,530	3,720,765	2,000,010			A NEW YORK
1845	-	-	2,127,016	4,264,286	2,936,242	9,327,544	744	329 11
1846	-	-	2,418,344	4,836,911	3,326,557	10,581,812	881	329 7
1847	-	-	2,690,034	5,376,876	3,749,861	11,816,771	941	339 13
1848	-	-	2,966,494	5,939,935	4,149,694	13,056,123	1,030	365 11
1849	-	-	3,250,260	6,518,094	4,590,533	14,358,887	1,162	357 1
1850	-	-	3,555,748	7,111,516	4,959,528	15,626,792	1,228	366 13
1851	-	-	3,864,160	7,727,381	5,354,924	16,946,465	1,442	419 10
1852	_	-	4,181,724	8,351,393	5,762,059	18,295,176	1,658	467 5
1853	-	-	4,510,764	8,963,784	6,183,156	19,657,704	1,676	505 4
1854	-	-	4,830,218	9,598,189	6,621,061	21,049,468	2,340	563 7
1855	-	-	5,134,444	10,233,232	7,046,764	22,414,440	2,492	592 9
1856		-	5,453,118	10,890,685	7,437,270	23,781,073	2,853	653 15
1857	-	-	5,771,312	11,553,756	7,857,085	25,182,153	2,965	630 1
1858	-	-1	6,083,452	12,209,237	8,306,741	26,599,430	4,063	815 1
1859	-	-	6,418,898	12,899,118	8,747,522	28,065,538	5,052	949 17
1860		-	6,759,210	13,583,166	9,170,243	29,512,619	5,636	1,031 18
1861	-	-	7,086,622	14,279,572	9,605,357	30,971,551	6,133	1,099 1
1862	-	-	7,414,682	14,992,256	10,041,923	32,448,861	7,297	1,250 12
1863	-	-	7,761,702	15,719,673	10,515,760	33,997,135	7,715	1,280 17
1864	-	-	8,122,476	16,459,948	11,011,291	35,593,715	8,346	1,371 18
1865	-		8,493,424	17,208,017	11,502,200	37,203,641	9,016	1,487 12
1866	-	-	8,868,976	17,961,887	12,002,889	38,833,71 2	10,970	1,860 15
1867	-	-	9,227,284	18,730,236	12,473,962	40,431,482	11,306	1,906 16
1868	-	-	9,581,208	19,517,094	12,954,584	42,052,886	11,926	2,031 11
1869	-	-	9,935,148	20,290,475	13,449,412	43,675,035	13,326	2,247 7
1870		-	10,298,458	21,083,262	13,964,741	45,346,461	15,303	2,456 19

Note.—The numbers for 1837 were registered in the half year ending 31st December.

Table 44.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Town and Country Districts of England in each Quarter of the Eleven Years 1860-1870.

TALL BY	AREA		ATION erated.	第1000		NNUA	L RAT	E of M	ORTAI	ITY pe	er 1000	in each	Quar	ter of t	he Year	rs
	Statute Acres.	1851.	1861.	Quarters ending	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	Mean 1860-69	1870.
In 181 Districts and 57 Sub- districts com- prising the CHIEF TOWNS	3,287,151	9,155,964	10,930,841	March June Sept. Dec.	26·2 23·2 18·4 22·9	26.6 22.7 21.9 22.9	26.6 22.7 19.8 25.3	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°3 23°5 23°0 24°6	27·7 22·7 23·9 24·3
Carlle Towns		201.30	y ly each	YEAR	22.7	23.2	23.6	25.1	26.1	25.5	26.4	23.9	24.4	24.6	24.6	24.7
In the remaining				YEAR	19.5	19.3	18.8	20.4	20*9	20*4	19.6	19.0	18.7	19:3	19.6	20.6
Districts and Sub-districts of England and	34,037,732	8,771,645	9,135,383	March June Sept. Dec.	23·3 21·5 15·7 17·6	22.0 19.9 17.4 17.8	21.7 19.3 15.6 18.5	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	22.6 20.0 17.3 18.5	24.0 20.1 19.1 19.1

Note.—A correction has been made for the inequality of days in the quarters, also for the extra day in leap years.

Following are the names of the 131 Districts and 57 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS:—All the 28 Districts of London; Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, Gravesend, Medway, Tunbridge; West and East Maidstone Sub-districts (Maidstone); Canterbury; Minster Sub-district (Sheppey); Thanet, Dover, Hastings, Brighton; Shoreham Sub-district (Steyning); Portsea Island, Alverstoke, Southampton; Winchester Sub-district (Winchester); Reading, Brentford, Edmonton; St. Clement Sub-district (Headington); Oxford, Northampton; Peterborough Sub-district (Peterborough); Bedford and Kempston, and Bedford and Cardington Sub-districts (Bedford); Luton Sub-district (Luton); Cambridge, West Ham, Colchester, Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Norwich, King's Lynn, Melksham; Salishury Sub-district (Alderbury); Weymouth Sub-district (Weymouth); Exeter; Torquay Sub-district (Newton Abbott); Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoke Damerel, Truro, Redruth; St. Mary Magdalen and St. James Sub-districts (Taunton); Bridgwater Sub-district (Bridgwater); Bath; Bedminster Sub-district (Bedminster); Bristol, Clifton; St. Nicholas and St. John Baptist Sub-district (Gloucester); Cheltenham; Hereford City Sub-district (Hereford); Madeley, Shrewsbury; Stafford Sub-district (Stafford); Newcastle-under-Lyme Sub-district (Newcastle-under-Lyme); Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent; Burton-on-Trent Sub-district (Burton-on-Trent); Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley, Stourbridge; Kidderminster and Lower Mitton Sub-districts (Kidderminster); Worcester, Birmingham, Aston, Coventry, Warwick; Loughborough Sub-district (Caistor); Radford, Nottingham; Newark Sub-district (Newark); Derby, Hayfield, Stockport; East and West Macclesfield and Sutton Sub-districts (Macclesfield); Runcorn Sub-district (Runcorn); Congleton Sub-district (Cincoln); Chester Castle and Chester Cathedral Sub-districts (Macclesfield); Runcorn Sub-district (Newsort); Derby, Prescot, Wigan, Warrington, Leigh, Bolton, Bury, Barton-upon-Irwell, Chorlton, Salford, Manchester, Ashton, Oldham, Rochd

TABLE 45.—Average Annual Rate of Mortality to 1000 of the Population in England and its 11 Registration Divisions in the Two Decades 1851-60 and 1861-70, and in the Year 1870.

a mass transmit day, and	ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY to 1000 LIVING.											
DIVISIONS.		Rate O Years.	84,60	In the Year 1870.								
a divida Caraci C. Aliana	1851-60.	1861-70.	Year.*	Winter Quarter.	Spring Quarter.	Summer Quarter.	Autumn Quarter.					
ENGLAND	22.2	22*4	22.9	26.2	21.8	22.0	22.3					
I. LONDON	23.6	24.3	24'1	27.0	22.1	23.2	23.9					
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES -	19.6	19.1	20.6	23.8	20.0	19.4	19.3					
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES -	20.4	20.2	20.7	24.0	19.7	21.7	21.2					
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES	20.6	20.1	20.7	23.2	20.1	18.9	20.2					
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES -	20.0	19.9	21.7	25.9	21.2	18.6	21.2					
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES -	22.4	21.8	22.4	26.7	21.2	21.0	20.8					
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES -	21.1	20.8	21.2	24.2	20.2	20.9	20.7					
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES -	25.5	26*3	26.1	29.0	23.6	25.7	26.1					
IX. YORKSHIRE	23.1	24.0	24.7	25.9	23.6	25.3	24.1					
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES	22.0	22.7	21.9	24.1	20.2	21.8	21.3					
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES	21.3	21.6	21.8	25.9	22.5	18.2	20.1					

<sup>\*</sup> The mortality for the year 1870 is the mean of the quarterly rates.

Table 46.—The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, of Meat, and of Potatoes, and also the Average Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each Week, in each of the Nineteen Years 1852-70, and in each Quarter of the Ten Years 1861-1870.

I			Average Price	PAUP	ERISM.		A	VERAGE P	RICES	OF	
		Average Price of Consols	of WHEAT per Quarter in	of PAUPER on the lo	Number s RELIEVED ast day of WEEK.		ets (by t	per lb. and Newga the Carcase	).	BEST POTATO per Ton Waterside M Southwa	at arket,
١		(for Money).	England and Wales.	In-door.	Out-door.	Range of Prices.	Mean.	Range of Prices.	Mean.	Range of Prices.	Mean.
	YEARS.  1852 - 1853 - 1854 - 1855 - 1856 - 1857 - 1858 - 1859 - 1860 - 1861 - 1862 - 1863 - 1864 - 1865 - 1865 - 1866 - 1867 - 1868 - 1869 - 1870 -	## 99   97   97   97   97   97   97   97	$\begin{array}{c} s. \ d. \\ 40\ 10 \\ 52\ 11 \\ 72\ 5 \\ 74\ 8 \\ 69\ 2 \\ 56\ 5 \\ 44\ 3 \\ 43\ 10 \\ 53\ 3 \\ 55\ 5 \\ 44\ 8 \\ 40\ 2 \\ 41\ 9 \\ 49\ 11 \\ 64\ 5 \\ 63\ 9 \\ 48\ 2 \\ 46\ 10 \\ \end{array}$	121,669 120,140 110,703 110,603 122,600 130,974 129,934 126,753 127,589 129,914 139,565 148,511 149,207 149,447	737,287 751,031 705,590 687,763 720,366 820,953 859,751 788,689 758,199 736,839 782,390 809,336 815,570 827,107	### ### ##############################		$\begin{array}{c} d. \\ 4 \\ -57 \\ 4 \\ -68 \\ -7 \\ -48 \\ -64 \\ -64 \\ -7 \\ -64 \\ -7 \\ -7 \\ -7 \\ -7 \\ -7 \\ -7 \\ -7 \\ -$	7. The rise rise description of the rise rise rise rise rise rise rise ris	\$. 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	s. d. 91 0 130 6 119 0 100 6 85 6 120 0 94 0 132 6 124 0 137 0 100 6 75 0 88 0 89 0 138 0 137 6 104 6
	QUARTERS ending 1861:— March - June - Sept Dec	91 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 91 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 91 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>8</sub> 93 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>	55 1 54 9 52 1 59 3	131,138 117,801 112,930 128,533	757,950 713,786 693,631 716,096	$\begin{array}{c} 4 - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4 - 6\frac{1}{4} \end{array}$	1 5 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6581478894 55854	140—155 120—140 85—110 110—130	147 6 130 0 97 6 120 0
100	1862:— March - June - Sept Dec	$\begin{array}{c} 93\frac{1}{8} \\ 93\frac{3}{4} \\ 93\frac{1}{4} \\ 93\frac{5}{8} \end{array}$	60 1 56 8 56 10 48 2	143,772 127,861 119,600 132,663	804,268 782,113 789,917 907,514	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5 1/8 5 1/8 5 1/8	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 - 7 \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7 \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{c}     5\frac{5}{8} \\     6 \\     6\frac{1}{8} \\     6   \end{array} $	130—155 180—200 100—130 90—110	142 6 190 0 115 0 100 0
	1863:—  March -  June -  Sept  Dec	$93\frac{1}{8}$ $93$	46 7 46 2 45 7 40 6	142,257 127,063 120,343 130,072	943,324 873,503 817,238 804,940	$\begin{array}{ c c c c }\hline 4 & -6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 & -6\frac{1}{4} \\\hline \end{array}$	551438 5518 5518	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> 6	120—130 110—130 70—105 60— 80	125 0 120 0 87 6 70 0
	March - June - Sept Dec	91½	40 4 39 7 42 3 38 5	139,606 122,883 116,198 128,326	855,776 786,863 740,210 771,908	$\begin{array}{c c} 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \end{array}$	51/2 51/4 51/2 53/4	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6\frac{1}{4} 6\frac{1}{8} 6\frac{1}{4} 6\frac{1}{4}	55— 70 40— 60 80—120 80— 95	$\begin{array}{c} 62 \ 6 \\ 50 \ 0 \\ 100 \ 0 \\ 87 \ 6 \end{array}$
	March - June - Sept Dec	$90\frac{6}{8}$	38 4 40 6 43 3 44 10	140,517 123,760 117,221 128,858	819,898 768,496 719,611 724,792	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	554545 558 558	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 7\frac{3}{8} \\ 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 6\frac{7}{8} \end{array}$	85— 97 90—115 65—100 60— 90	91 0 102 6 85 0 75 0
	1866:— March - June - Sept Dec	86 <del>4</del> 88 <del>3</del> 88 <del>3</del>	45 6 46 6 51 0 56 8	139,541 125,044 120,985 134,086	759,400 734,748 717,555 735,654	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	558781878 5678 5578	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\frac{5}{8} \\ 7 \\ 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 6\frac{3}{8} \end{array}$	55— 90 60— 95 75—120 85—130	72 6 77 6 97 6 107 6
	Dec.	$\begin{array}{c c} 90\frac{7}{8} \\ 92\frac{4}{8} \\ 94\frac{4}{8} \\ 94\frac{3}{8} \end{array}$	60 7 63 11 65 4 67 11		834,681 779,158 743,965 771,754	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c c} 6\frac{1}{8} \\ 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 6 \\ 5\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	115—160 135—175 100—155 110—155	137 6 155 0 127 6 132 6
	Dec.	$\begin{array}{c c}  & 93 \\  & 94\frac{3}{8} \\  & 94\frac{2}{8} \\  & 94\frac{3}{8} \end{array}$	72 2 71 10 59 1 51 11	142,782 138,794	861,044 801,500 779,039 795,761	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 7 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	$\begin{vmatrix} 125 - 170 \\ 130 - 170 \\ 120 - 175 \\ 70 - 140 \end{vmatrix}$	147 6 150 0 147 6 105 0
	Sept. Dec.	$\begin{array}{c c} 92\frac{7}{8} \\ 93\frac{1}{8} \\ 93 \\ 93\frac{4}{8} \end{array}$	50 2 45 7 50 11 46 0	145,094 137,406	850,883 816,260 781,382 813,753	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	618	$\begin{array}{c c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 \cdot - 7\frac{3}{4} \\ 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{2} \\ 5 - 7\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	6\frac{1}{8}\frac{3}{8}\frac{3}{8}\frac{6}{2}\frac{3}{8}\frac{6}{4}\frac{1}{4}	70—140 60—130 95—125 75—100	105 0 95 0 110 0 87 6
	June Sept.	$\begin{array}{c c}  & 9\frac{5}{8} \\  & 94 \\  & 91\frac{2}{8} \\  & 92\frac{5}{8} \end{array}$	42 3 44 8 50 4 50 1	144,385 138,283	893,895 826,396 789,409 804,219	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	6	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 6\frac{3}{8} \\ 6\frac{5}{8} \\ 6\frac{5}{8} \end{array}$	95—110 115—135 100—140 50— 90	120 0

Table 47.—LONDON.—Deaths and Meteorology in the Thirty-one Years 1840-70.

	Total	Mean	Dryness	Fall	Amount I Move- Air as binson's		ne ver o	WEEKLY	AVERAG	E OF 1870	0.	
YEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Tem- perature of Air.	of Atmo- sphere.	of Rain in Inches.	Dail orizor t of t of t vn by mome	1870	Number of Deaths	Mean Tem- pera-	Average daily Range of	Dryness of Atmo-	Fall of Rain in	Daily Hori- zontal Move- ment
1840 1841 1842	47156 46292 46242	47·7 48·7 49·6	5·0 4·6	in. 18.3 33.3 22.6	miles.	-	weekly.	of Air.	Tem- perature.	sphere.	Inches.	of the Air.†
1843 1844 1845	49477 51109 48318	49.4 48.6 47.6	3·7 4·9 4·4	24·6 24·9 22·4	=			0	. 0	0	in.	miles.
1846 1847 1848 1849	49450 59131 57771 68756	51·3 49·5 50·4 50·0	5·1 5·4 6·4 6·6	25·3 17·8 30·2 23·9	_ _ _ _ 258	Year -	1486	48.7	16.9	6.7	18:5	267
1850 1851 1852 1853 1854	48950 55488 54638 60069 73697	49.3 49.2 50.6 47.7 48.9	6·1 6·5 7·4 6·2 4·7	19.7 21.6 34.2 29.0 18.7	263 247 254 228 247	First Quarter	} 1647	38.0	10.4	5.5	4.1	317
1855 1856 1857 1858 1859	61942 57274 59103 64093 61860	47.1 49.0 51.0 49.2 50.7	4·5 5·6 5·2 6·5 6·0	21·1 22·2 21·4 17·8 25·9	237 254 223 232 228	Second Quarter	} 1363	54.4	24.5	9*4	1:2	250
1860 1861 1862 1863	62309 65251 67371 71060	47.0 49.4 49.5 50.3	4.6 5.0 4.7 6.0	32.0 20.8 26.2 20.0	239 238 240 246	Third Quarter	} 1447	60.7	20.7	8.5	5.6	230
1864 1865 1866 1867 1868	78238 73531 80453 70924 73798	48°5 50°3 49°8 48°6 51°6	7°0 6°2 5°6 5°6 6°8	16.7 29.0 30.7 28.6 25.3	228 222 274 283 293	Fourth Quarter	} 1488	41.6	12'3	3.7	7.6	270
1869 1870	78082 77634	49.5	5·7 6·7	24·0 18·5	293 266			*			100	

<sup>\*</sup> For the years 1849-59 the results are only approximative, having been reduced to Robinson's Anemometer from observations made with Whewell's.

TABLE 48 .- LONDON .- Births and Deaths in the Thirteen Years 1858 to 1870.

YEARS.	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
BIRTHS	89012	92909	93414	97064	97850	102119	102625	106803	108665	112691	113937	112332	113902
DEATHS	64093	61860	62309	65251	67371	71060	78238	73531	80453	70924	73798	78082	77634
Excess of BIRTHS aver DEATHS -	24919	31049	31105	31813	30479	31059	24387	33272	28212	41767	40139	34250	36268
BIRTHS - Males -	45347	47330	47645	49335	49382	52277	52383	54051	55249	57608	57810	57039	58117
(Females -	43665	45579	45769	47729	48468	49842	50242	52752	53416	55083	56127	55293	55785
DEATHS - Males -	32579	31577	31657	33105	34288	36354	39551	37578	41092	36378	37753	39862	39853
Females -	31514	30283	30652	32146	33083	34706	38687	35953	39361	34546	36045	38220	37781
ANNUAL MORTALITY per 1000 }	23.9	22.7	22.2	23.2	23.6	24.2	26.2	24.6	26.2	23.0	23.6	24.6	24.1

Table 49.—LONDON.—Deaths in Public Institutions in the 52 or 53 Weeks of the Thirteen Years 1858-70.\*

	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITU-	10004	9633	9550	10276	11313	(53 weeks) 11112	12731	12116	13054	12002	(53 weeks) 12326	12298	12300
In Workhouses	5535	5228	5161	5757	6401	6187	7055	6715	7088	6829	6789	7068	6833
PRISONS	57	40	41	46	53	64	125	99	95	90	75	83	78
MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS -	317	307	272	251	307	289	315	278	195	147	176	165	86
GENERAL HOSPITALS	3094	2927	3039	3234	3167	3169	3558	3354	3813	3291	3714	3480	3614
Hospitals for Special Diseases -	272	431	413	335	690	827	982	1002	1167	929	933	849	981
(Women -	11	35	34	38	35	11	24	26	22	31	. 15	13	31
LYING-IN HOSPITALS - Children -	32	51	57	58	40	37	48	42	50	51	46	41	40
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS -	211	187	173	223	236	203	215	176	146	177	163	170	200
Hospitals and Asylums for Foreigners	53	46	47	58	74	61	82	71	96	100	79	93	102
LUNATIC ASYLUMS	422	381	313	276	310	264	327	353	382	357	336	336	335

<sup>\*</sup> 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 1870 will not agree with those given on page 196, which relate to the correct year instead of the 52 weeks; moreover, the same Institutions are not in all cases included in each list.

Table 50.—Population; Births and Deaths; Annual Birth and Death Rates; Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in the Year 1870, in London and Nineteen other Large Towns of the United Kingdom.

CITIES	AREA in Acres.	ESTIMATED POPU- LATION in the middle of the Year	PER- sons to an Acre.	BIRTHS in 52 Weeks ending 31st Dec.	DEATHS in 52 Weeks ending 31st Dec.	the 52 We	L RATE ing during eks ending mber 1870.	MEAN TEMPERA- TURE in 52 Weeks ending 31st Dec.	RAINFALL in inches in 52 Weeks ending 31st Dec.
BOROUGHS.	Acres.	1870.*	(1870)	1870.	1870.	Births.	Deaths.	1870.	1870.
TOTAL of 20 Towns in the UNITED KINGDOM -	213,364	7,090,847	33	259,910	182,819	36.7	25.8	47.7	in. 23°77
LONDON	78,080	3,214,707	41	113,499	77,278	35.3	24.1	48.8	18.42
PORTSMOUTH	9,513	111,479	12	3,829	2,461	34'3	22.1	48.5	19.50
Norwich	7,472	79,964	11	2,669	2,217	33.4	27.7	47.6	22.24
BRISTOL	4,688	180,221	38	6,247	5,123	34.7	28.4		_
WOLVERHAMPTON -	3,387	67,693	20	2,710	1,589	38.0	23'5	47.4	20.53
BIRMINGHAM	7,831	339,873	43	12,922	7,805	38.0	23.0	48.0	23.53
LEICESTER	3,200	92,729	29	3,791	2,591	40.9	27.9	_	
NOTTINGHAM	1,996	85,652	43	2,789	2,137	32:6	24.9	47.8	17.82
LIVERPOOL	5,108	489,457	96	19,146	16,094	39.1	32.9	48.0	24.30
MANCHESTER	4,486	350,222	78	13,714	10,428	39.2	29.8		10-1
SALFORD	5,172	122,971	24	4,870	3,167	39.6	25.8	47.3	30.23
BRADFORD	6,590	142,402	22	5,605	3,914	39.4	27.5	47.9	24.35
LEEDS	21,572	254,881	12	10,443	7,320	41.0	28.7	48.2	22.42
SHEFFIELD	22,830	235,329	10	9,782	6,245	41.6	26.5	47.6	25.96
HULL	3,562	119,615	34	4,406	2,851	36.8	23'8	45.3	24.26
SUNDERLAND	3,306	96,963	29	3,774	2,026	38.9	20.9	_	304
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	5,336	126,622	24	5,093	3,210	40.2	25.4		_
EDINBURGH	4,427	198,498	45	6,720	4,706	33.9	23.7		_
GLASGOW	5,063	471,004	93	19,355	13,929	41.1	29.6	46.6	35'42
DUBLIN	9,745	310,565	32	8,546	7,728	27.5	24.9	49.0	_

<sup>\*</sup> These populations are estimated from the (unrevised) numbers enumerated at the 1871 Census, by the deduction of three quarters of a year's increase, at the rate which prevailed during the ten years 1861-71.

<sup>†</sup> By Robinson's Anemometer.

Table 51.—LONDON.—Annual Rate of Mortality in each of the 31 Years 1840-1870, in Five Groups of Metropolitan Districts.

		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 pulation per Cent., 1861	Po- } L-71 }	16.1	22.5	21.6 {	-12·8 (decrease).	} 11.9	25.5					
Enumerated Populati 1871 (revised number	ion, }	3,254,260	561,359	751,729	334,369	639,111	967,692					
			ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000.									
YEARS.				MEAN OF	31 YEARS.		THE RESERVE AND THE PARTY AND					
1840-1870		24.3	22.8	22.9	25*3	26.1	24.7					
				MEANS OF	10 YEARS.		***********					
1840-9		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	26.6 24.4 23.2					
				MEANS OF	5 YEARS.	THE STATE OF STATE	and the second second					
1840-4		24·4 25·9 24·2 23·1 24·1	23·3 23·7 22·8 21·9 22·8	23·1 23·1 22·0 22·1 22·9 23·9	24·6 25·6 24·3 24·1 26·4 26·5	25·5 27·7 25·2 24·6 25·9 27·6	24·9 28·2 25·8 22·9 23·3 23·2					
1865-9	\$2.40 1272	24.2	22:3		ARS.	21 0	20 2					
1840		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°9 24°4 23°9 24°8 25°6					
1845	:	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					
1850		21.0 23.4 22.6 24.4 29.4	19.6 22.0 21.5 22.3 28.5	19.8 22.2 21.2 22.4 24.4	21·1 24·1 23·9 25·1 27·4	21·7 24·3 23·3 26·5 30·0	21 · 9 24 · 0 23 · 0 25 · 3 34 · 8					
1855		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	25·5 23·3 24·6 25·8 24·0	24.6 21.8 21.5 24.0 22.6					
1860		22.5 23.2 23.6 24.5 26.6	22·2 22·1 22·0 23·0 24·6	21·2 22·3 22·0 23·8 25·4	23·3 25·4 26·3 27·1 30·0	24·1 24·0 26·0 26·5 29·0	22·1 22·8 22·7 23·3 25·4					
1865	•	24.6 26.5 23.0 23.6 24.6	22·7 22·6 21·8 22·3 22·2	24.5 25.3 23.1 22.9 23.5	27·5 27·5 25·1 25·6 26·8	26·4 34·0 24·2 25·6 28·0	23·2 24·1 22·0 22·9 23·9					
1870		24.1	23.8	23.6	26.1	25*1	23.5					
Average Number livito One Death annua (1840-70)	ing ally	41	44	. 44	40	38	40					

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.

## EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

TABLE 52.—Emigration in each of the Fifty-six Years from 1815 to 1870

	YEARS.		NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
					ZEALAND.		
1815		-	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816			3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817	-		9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818			15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819	-	•	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820			17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821		-	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822			16,013	4,137		279	20,429
1823 1824			11,355	5,032	* '	163	16,550
1825			8,774 8,741	5,152 5,551	485	99	14,025 14,891
1826			12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827			12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828		The same of	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829			13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	1-027 -0	165 - 14	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831			58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832			66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833			28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834		-	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835		10-11	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836			34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837		•	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838			4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839		-	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840		-	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	100		38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842 1843	0		54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1844			23,518 22,924	28,335 43,660	3,478 2,229	1,881 1,873	57,212
1845			31,803	58,538	830	2,330	70,686 93,501
1846			43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847		198	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	7.	-	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849		-	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	-	-	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851		-	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852		-	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853		-	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854		4 -	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855		-	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	-	-	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857		-	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858			9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859		1	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860			9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861 1862			12,707 15,522	49,764	23,738 41,843	5,561 5,143	91,770
1863		3000	18,083	58,706 146,813	53,054	5,808	121,214
1864	10000	7	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	223,758
1865	1		17,211	147,258	37,283	8,049	208,900 209,801
1866		-	13,255	161,000	24,097	6,530	209,801
1867	- 61		15,503	159,275	14,466	6,709	195,953
1868		-	21,062	155,532	12,809	6,922	196,325
1869		-	33,891	203,001	14,901	6,234	258,027
1870		-	35,295	196,075	17,065	8,505	256,940
	TOTAL	10 900 9	1,391,771	4,472,672	988,423	160,771	7,013,637

Average annual emigration from the From 1815 to 1870 - 125,243 United Kingdom - - For the 10 years ending 1870 - 196,757

<sup>\*</sup> The Customs returns do not distinguish the emigration to Australia during these 10 years, 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 53 .- Emigration in 1870.

		A	GE, SE	x, &c. (	of Emi	GRANTS	ЕМВА	RKED.				NATIV	E Coun	TRY OF	Emigr	ANTS.
DESTINATION.	Ma	Adu	ults.	ngle.	fro 1 to	Children, from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		Not distin-guished as to Age.		lish.	ch.		oreigners.	Not distinguished.
A CONTRACTOR OF THE PARTY OF TH	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	м.	F.	м.	F.		English.	Scotch	Irish.	Fore	Not
					1				1							
To the United States -	19,935	24,183	73,112	34,144	16,735	14,762	4,797	4,07.9	2,742	1,586	196,075	68,935	16,640	67,891	38,281	4,328
To British North America	4,155	4,938	12,246	4,109	3,987	3,697	1,157	951	43	12	35,295	20,824	3,467	2,877	8,072	55
To Australasia	1,933	2,074	6,030	3,798	1,366	1,359	242	218	33	12	17,065	11,165	2,192	3,169	491	48
To all other places	2,294	962	2,055	741	857	335	97	62	1,149	453	8,505	4,369	636	346	1,552	1,602
To all places from ports at which there are Go- vernment Emigration Officers To all places from other) ports	26,173	31,392	92,252	42,183	22,036	19,978	6,022	5,242 68	3,967	2,063	251,308 5,632	101,840 3,453	22,697 238	73,593 690	47,145 1,251	6,033
TOTAL	28,317	32,157	93,443	42,792	22,445	20,153	6,293	5,310	3,967	2,063	256,940	105,293	22,935	74,283	48,396	6,033

Table 54.—Occupations, Sex, and general Destination of the Emigrants in 1870, 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.		Manager 14			
		2000	1000000		
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c	380	181	1,161	28	1,750
Bakers, Confectioners, &c	185	38	35	3	261
Blacksmiths and Farriers	107	52	67	8	234
Bookbinders and Stationers	13	5	4	-	22
Boot and Shoe Makers	427	74	51	3	555
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	73	19	24	<u>-</u>	116
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	123	27	10	1 2 <u>2</u>	160
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c	704	267	90	7	1,068
Builders	35	7	12	1	55
Butchers, Poulterers, &c	105	23	32	5	165
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	105	22	15	2	144
Carpenters and Joiners	2,022	514	190	15	2,741
Carvers and Gilders	24	2			26
Clerks	543	141	264	133	1,081
Clock and Watch Makers	15	7	11	3	36
Coach Makers and Trimmers -	19	3	14	3	39
Coal Miners	533	3	19	-	555
Coopers	504	14	20	1	539
Cutlers	36	1	1	-	38
Domestic Servants	342	53	64	12	471
Dyers	39	7	7		53
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c	17	10	8	2	37
Engineers	203	64	80	47	394
Engravers	22	5	1	-	28
Farmers	5,665	1,477	414	37	7,593
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c	6,598	1,246	1,077	1,024	9,945
Jewellers and Silversmiths	45	5	9	6	65
Labourers, General	50,572	9,841	1,603	186	62,202

Table 54 continued.—Occupations, Sex, and general Destination of the Emigrants in 1870.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL- ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES—continued.		- 2 Nove	D NE		
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c	16	11	2		29
Millers, Maltsters, &c	50	23	10	2	85
Millwrights	206	4	16	100 miles	226
Miners and Quarrymen	4,144	144	425	56	4,769
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers,	<b>克尔尼·尔斯</b>	TEANS SAL	15.0 4		
and Glaziers	193	84	36	4	317
Pensioners	3	14	2	1	20
Printers	65	23	16	1	105
Rope Makers	3	3	3	100 TO 15	9
Saddlers and Harness Makers -	30	14	14	3_1	61
Sail Makers	6-	-	Total Transport		6
Sawyers	24	30	9	1	64
Seamen	166	32	48	16	262
Shipwrights	23	35	27	THE PERSON NAMED IN	85
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c.	221	46	123	45	435
Smiths, General	868	54	16	-	938
Spinners and Weavers	407	24	- 3	-	434
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c	27	- 8	1	8	31
Surveyors	11	7	4	- Total	22
Tailors	624	33	30	7	694
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	2	-		-	2
Tanners and Curriers	14	4	7	2	27
Turners	16	5	4	TANA	25
Wheelwrights	17	6	21	2	46
Wool Combers and Sorters	. 1	· · · ·	5	-	6
Trades and Professions not before	F 054	400	-	248	8,673
specified	7,374	499	552	2,432	14,016
Not distinguished	9,080	1,198	1,306	2,402	.14,010
ADULT FEMALES.				ORDER 2.	San Salas
Domestic and Farm Servants,	9 644	760	9 103	116	11,656
Nurses, &c	8,677 600	143	2,103	93	1,008
Gentlewomen and Governesses -	000	140	1/2	1.00	1,000
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen	232	7	172	1	412
Married Women	24,183	4,938	2,074	962	32,157
Shopwomen	-	8	- 7	- Kranti is	15
Trades and Professions not before	74	8	62	3	147
specified	24,561	3,183	1,282	528	29,554
Not distinguished	24,001		1,202	020	20,001
CHILDREN.		002	1		- 21811214
Male Children, 1 to 12 years	16,735	3,987	1,366	357	22,445
Female do. do	14,762	3,697	1,359	335	20,153
Infants, Males	4,797	1,157	242	97	6,293
Do. Females	4,079	951	218	62	5,310
Not distinguished as to age, Males -	2,742	43	33	1,149	3,967
Do. Do. Females	1,586	12	12	453	2,063
	iver promisely	05.005	15.005	9 808	250 040
TOTAL	196,075	35,295	17,065	8,505	256,940

Table 55.—Return of the Ages, Rating, and Causes of Deaths of 4523

Seamen reported to the Board of Trade as having died in the British Merchant Service in the Year 1870. (Parliamentary Return, No. 168, Session of 1871.)

The second secon	Dimerca	70. (14.	Salaran mass same	
The state of the second	ITATING O	F THE	SEAMEN WHO DIED.	
Mates Midshipmen Quartermasters Boatswains Able seamen Ordinary seamen - Apprentices and boys	2 Ste 16 Co 140 Ca 1,766 Sai 417 Mi	rgeofis ewards oks rpenters ilmakers nor capa gineers	16   Firemen - Stowaways - Unknown 130   Total	- 116 - 4 - 733 - 4,523
THE PLANT	Ages	OF SEAM	IEN AT DEATH.	2 0 10 1 Ur.
Under 21 yea 21 – 30 years 31 – 40 years 41 – 50 years 51 – 60 years	5 1	901 1,821 724 328 91	Over 60 years 6 Unknown 652 TOTAL 4,523	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	CAUSES	OF DEA	ATH OF SEAMEN.	Programme.
Class I. Order 1.		Deaths.	Order 3.	Deaths.
Small-pox Measles Quinsy (included with a Respiratory Organs, O Order 3.) Fever	Class III.,	19 — 254	Laryngitis	59
Erysipelas (included wite of Integumentary Systems)  III., Order 8.)  Dysentery - Diarrhœa - Cholera - Ague - Yellow fever -		137 72 90 7 210	Order 5.  Nephritis	30
Rheumatism - ORDER 2.  Syphilis - (includ diseases of Organs, Corder)  Urethra - Order	f Urinary	national states	ORDER 8.  Phlegmon	15
ORDER 3. Purpura and Scurvy - Class II.	2	6	Order 1. (Accident or Negligence.)	0.00
ORDER 2. Phthisis	220.C	200	Drowning - { by accident by wreck Cother accidental deaths	989 1,655 302
Class III. ORDER 1. Cephalitis Apoplexy	100.5 100.5 100.5	YSA,S THE I	Order 3. (Homicide.)  Murder and Manslaughter	13
Paralysis Insanity Epilepsy Convulsions		96	ORDER 4. (SUICIDE.) Means not stated	21
Brain disease, &c	5 A 6 - J	TOTAL !	TOTAL specified Causes -	4,285
ORDER 2. Pericarditis	]	- Amelian Maria	Causes not specified	238
Aneurism Heart disease, &c	: -}	103	Total -	4,523

TABLE 56.

#### POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

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

(See note at foot of pp. lxxx-lxxxi.)

Middle the Cen Years	sus	Persons.	Males.	FEMALES.
1801	-	16,302,410	8,096,082	8,206,328
1811	9970	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		31,865,070	15,565,923	16,299,147

\*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 raising the enumerated population of the United Kingdom, including the islands in the British Seas, and the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad (see Table 9. p. 84. of Vol. III. Census of England and Wales, 1861, and Preliminary Census Report 1871, page xxiii), up to the middle of the respective Census years, by the addition of one quarter of a year's increase at the rate which prevailed during the previous decade. The numbers used for 1871 are unrevised, as published in the Preliminary Report.]

Table 57.—Logarithms of the above Population of the United Kingdom.

Middle of the Censu Years.	ıs	Persons.	Males.	FEMALES.
1801 -	10,61 10,61	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 -	-	7.5033149	7.1921748	7.2121649
Laring Cl. 2001		The state of the s		7 2121049

TABLE 58.—Population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle of each British Seas, and of the portions of the Army,

	U	NITED KINGDO	M.	Enc	LAND AND WAI	LES.
YEARS.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1801	15,902,322	7,748,246	8,154,076	9,060,993	4,404,490	4,656,503
1802	16,059,507	7,826,658	8,232,849	9,129,636	4,441,131	4,688,505
1803	16,254,224	7,921,956	8,332,268	9,234,649	4,494,127	4,740,522
1804	16,477,279	8,029,902	8,447,377	9,366,826	4,559,230	4,807,596
1805	16,715,637	8,145,199	8,570,438	9,513,111	4,631,137	4,881,974
1806	16,951,925	8,258,482	8,693,443	$\begin{array}{c} 9,656,119 \\ 9,794,594 \\ 9,924,001 \\ 10,056,421 \\ 10,185,578 \end{array}$	4,700,476	4,955,643
1807	17,184,902	8,370,728	8,814,174		4,768,221	5,026,373
1808	17,410,054	8,479,565	8,930,489		4,831,985	5,092,016
1809	17,639,472	8,588,409	9,051,063		4,895,182	5,161,239
1810	17,866,908	8,697,020	9,169,888		4,957,559	5,228,019
1811	18.103,492	8,811,499	9,291,993	10,322,592	5,025,212	5,297,380
1812	18,366,908	8,941,561	9,425,347	10,479,871	5,103,251	5,376,620
1813	18,644,377	9,082,277	9,562,100	10,649,743	5,191,211	5,458,532
1814	18,923,845	9,224,893	9,698,952	10,820,112	5,280,331	5,539,781
1815	19,218,341	9,374,727	9,843,614	11,004,012	5,375,916	5,628,096
1816	19.520,488	9,526,546	9,993,942	11,196,156	5,474,848	5,721,308
1817	19.814,027	9,673,857	10,140,170	11,377,841	5,568,195	5,809,646
1818	20.104,922	9,819,981	10,284,941	11,555,054	5,659,313	5,895,741
1819	20.388,744	9,964,535	10,424,209	11,723,379	5,747,842	5,975,537
1820	20,686,389	10,117,002	-10,569,387	11,903,722	5,843,289	6,060,433
1821	21,007,386	10,278,540	10,728,846	$12,105,614 \\ 12,320,360 \\ 12,529,518 \\ 12,720,736 \\ 12,903,059$	5,946,821	6,158,793
1822	21,338,890	10,437,930	10,900,960		6,050,929	6,269,431
1823	21,666,344	10,596,147	11,070,197		6,153,157	6,376,361
1824	21,977,412	10,745,695	11,231,717		6,246,003	6,474,733
1825	22,281,164	10,891,074	11,390,090		6,333,955	6,569,104
1826	22,575,495	11,032,473	11,543,022	13,074,286	6,417,196	6,657,090
1827	22,872,049	11,173,727	11,698,322	13,247,277	6,500,546	6,746,731
1828	23,190,529	11,325,793	11,864,736	13,438,474	6,591,959	6,846,515
1829	23,504,943	11,475,573	12,029,370	13,625,045	6,681,424	6,943,621
1830	23,814,667	11,622,656	12,192,011	13,805,041	6,767,221	7,037,820
1831	24,135,422	11,776,491	12,358,931	13,994,460	6,859,085	7,135,375
1832	24,372,051	11,896,932	12,475,119	14,164,696	6,943,932	7,220,764
1833	24,602,698	12,012,203	12,590,495	14,328,471	7,023,322	7,305,149
1834	24,861,899	12,141,056	12,720,843	14,520,297	7,116,031	7,404,266
1835	25,133,468	12,275,028	12,858,440	14,724,063	7,213,625	7,510,438
1836	25,406,281	12,408,238	12,998,043	14,928,477	7,310,074	7,618,403
1837	25,650,426	12,527,350	13,123,076	15,103,778	7,392,191	7,711,587
1838	25,903,697	12,651,465	13,252,232	15,287,699	7,479,021	7,808,678
1839	26,200,106	12,796,609	13,403,497	15,514,255	7,586,593	7,927,662
1840	26,487,026	12,937,181	13,549,845	15,730,813	7,689,301	8,041,512
1841	26,751,199	13,065,536	13,685,663	15,929,492	7,784,883	8,144,609
1842	27,004,417	13,194,189	13,810,228	16,130,326	7,887,620	8,242,706
1843	27,255,699	13,321,297	13,934,402	16,332,228	7,990,370	8,341,858
1844	27,525,119	13,456,832	14,068,287	16,535,174	8,093,100	8,442,074
1845	27,776,364	13,582,614	14,193,750	16,739,136	8,195,776	8,543,360
1846	28,002,094	13,694,941	14,307,153	16,944,092	8,298,360	8,645,732
1847	27,972,537	13,675,994	14,296,543	17,150,018	8,400,820	8,749,198
1848	27,820,088	13,593,648	14,226,440	17,356,882	8,503,116	8,853,766
1849	27,669,579	13,512,837	14,156,742	17,564,656	8,605,212	8,959,444
1850	27,523,694	13,436,128	14,087,566	17,773,324	8,707,074	9,066,250
1851	27,393,337	13,369,095	14,024,242	17,982,849	8,808,662	9,174,187
1852	27,448,257	13,394,542	14,053,715	18,193,206	8,909,938	9,283,268
1853	27,542,588	13,441,288	14,101,300	18,404,368	9,010,866	9,393,502
1854	27,658,704	13,496,584	14,162,120	18,616,310	9,111,410	9,504,900
1855	27,821,730	13,574,202	14,247,528	18,829,000	9,211,528	9,617,472
1856	28,011,034	13,661,616	14,349,418	19,042,412	9,311,182	9,731,230
1857	28,188,280	13,739,458	14,448,822	19,256,516	9,410,334	9,846,182
1858	28,389,770	13,828,357	14,561,413	19,471,291	9,508,949	9,962,342
1859	28,590,224	13,915,802	14,674,422	19,686,701	9,606,982	10,079,719
1860	28,778,411	13,997,137	14,781,274	19,902,713	9,704,394	10,198,319
1861	28,977,103	14,086,397	14,890,706	20,119,314	9,801,152	10,318,162
1862	29,225,015	14,204,064	15,020,951	20,352,140	9,909,082	10,443,058
1863	29,433,918	14,301,558	15,132,360	20,590,356	10,019,949	10,570,407
1864	29,628,578	14,392,312	15,236,266	20,834,496	10,134,137	10,700,359
1865	29,861,908	14,503,754	15,358,154	21,085,139	10,252,057	10,833,082
1866	30,076,812	14,600,300	15,476,512	21,342,864	10,374,129	10,968,735
1867	30,334,999	14,722,309	15,612,690	21,608,286	10,500,789	11,107,497
1868	30,617,718	14,857,219	15,760,499	21,882,059	10,632,512	11,249,547
1869	30,913,513	15,000,304	15,913,209	22,164,847	10,769,774	11,395,073
1870	31,205,444	15,141,091	16,064,353	22,457,366	10,913,091	11,544,275
1871	31,513,442	15,292,811	16,220,631	22,760,359	11,063,003	11,697,356

Note.—The above Table has been constructed by the Registrar General of England in conenumerated at the Census taken 3rd April 1871 are available, new estimates for the decenniads 1841-71, will be of the Seventy-one Years 1801-71, exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.

	SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.		
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	YEARS.
1,625,000	751,998	873,002	5,216,329	2,591,758	2,624,571	1801
1,643,877	760,616	883,261	5,285,994	2,624,911	2,661,083	1802
1,662,981	769,341	893,640	5,356,594	2,658,488	2,698,106	1803
1,682,318	778,178	904,140	5,428,135	2,692,494	2,735,641	1804
1,701,890	787,126	914,764	5,500,636	2,726,936	2,773,700	1805
1,721,701	796,188	925,513	5,574,105	2,761,818	2,812,287	1806
1,741,750	805,361	936,389	5,648,558	2,797,146	2,851,412	1807
1,762,045	814,653	947,392	5,724,008	2,832,927	2,891,081	1808
1,782,587	824,063	958,524	5,800,464	2,869,164	2,931,300	1809
1,803,384	833,596	969,788	5,877,946	2,905,865	2,972,081	1810
1,824,434	843,250	981,184	5,956,466	2,943,037	3,013,429	1811
1,851,003	857,627	993,376	6,036,034	2,980,683	3,055,851	1812
1,877,966	872,255	1,005,711	6,116,668	3,018,811	3,097,857	1813
1,905,352	887,136	1,018,216	6,198,381	3,057,426	3,140,955	1814
1,933,141	902,275	1,030,866	6,281,188	3,096,536	3,184,652	1815
1,959,229	915,552	1,043,677	6,365,103	3,136,146	3,228,957	1816
1,986,045	929,399	1,056,646	6,450,141	3,176,263	3,273,878	1817
2,013,552	943,776	1,069,776	6,536,316	3,216,892	3,319,424	1818
2,041,720	958,652	1,083,068	6,623,645	3,258,041	3,365,604	1819
2,070,523	973,996	1,096,527	6,712,144	3,299,717	3,412,427	1820
2,099,945	989,793	1,110,152	6,801,827	3,341,926	3,459,901	1821
2,125,822	1,002,327	1,123,495	6,892,708	3,384,674	3,508,034	1822
2,152,017	1,015,019	1,136,998	6,984,809	3,427,971	3,556,838	1823
2,178,536	1,027,872	1,150,664	7,078,140	3,471,820	3,606,320	1824
2,205,383	1,040,889	1,164,494	7,172,722	3,516,230	3,656,492	1825
2,232,639	1,054,068	1,178,571	7,268,570	3,561,209	3,707,361	1826
2,259,072	1,066,418	1,192,654	7,365,700	3,606,763	3,758,937	1827
2,287,924	1,080,935	1,206,989	7,464,131	3,652,899	3,811,232	1828
2,316,020	1,094,524	1,221,496	7,563,878	3,699,625	3,864,253	1829
2,344,662	1,108,485	1,236,177	7,664,964	3,746,950	3,918,014	1830
2,373,561	1,122,526	1,251,035	7,767,401	3,794,880	3,972,521	1831
2,397,777	1,134,485	1,263,292	7,809,578	3,818,515	3,991,063	1832
2,422,239	1,146,585	1,275,654	7,851,988	3,842,296	4,009,692	1833
2,446,968	1,158,798	1,288,170	7,894,634	3,866,227	4,028,407	1834
2,471,889	1,171,097	1,300,792	7,937,516	3,890,306	4,047,210	1835
2,497,167	1,183,629	1,313,538	7,980,637	3,914,535	4,066,102	1836
2,522,653	1,196,245	1,326,408	8,023,995	3,938,914	4,085,081	1837
2,548,402	1,208,997	1,339,405	8,067,596	3,963,447	4,104,149	1838
2,574,413	1,221,884	1,352,529	8,111,438	3,988,132	4,123,306	1839
2,600,692	1,234,910	1,365,782	8,155,521	4,012,970	4,142,551	1840
2,621,854	1,242,689	1,379,165	8,199,853	4,037,964	4,161,889	1841
2,653,165	1,258,690	1,394,475	8,220,926	4,047,879	4,173,047	1842
2,683,639	1,274,223	1,409,416	8,239,832	4,056,704	4,183,128	1843
2,713,318	1,289,265	1,424,053	8,276,627	4,074,467	4,202,160	1844
2,742,167	1,303,795	1,438,372	8,295,061	4,083,043	4,212,018	1845
2,770,154	1,317,792	1,452,362	8,287,848	4,078,789	4,209,059	1846
2,797,245	- 1,331,236	1,466,009	8,025,274	3,943,938	4,081,336	1847
2,823,406	1,344,105	1,479,301	7,639,800	3,746,427	3,893,373	1848
2,848,609	1,356,381	1,492,228	7,256,314	3,551,244	3,705,070	1849
2,872,821	1,368,045	1,504,776	6,877,549	3,361,009	3,516,540	1850
2,896,015	1,379,080	1,516,935	6,514,473	3,181,353	3,333,120	1851
2,918,162	1,389,469	1,528,693	6,336,889	3,095,135	3,241,754	1852
2,939,236	1,399,196	1,540,040	6,198,984	3,031,226	3,167,758	1853
2,959,211	1,408,246	1,550,965	6,083,183	2,976,928	3,106,255	1854
2,978,065	1,416,606	1,561,459	6,014,665	2,946,068	3,068,597	1855
2,995,771	1,424,261	1,571,510	5,972,851	2,926,173	3,046,678	1856
3,012,310	1,431,200	1,581,110	5,919,454	2,897,924	3,021,530	1857
3,027,665	1,437,414	1,590,251	5,890,814	2,881,994	3,008,820	1858
3,041,812	1,442,890	1,598,922	5,861,711	2,865,930	2,995,781	1859
3,054,738	1,447,622	1,607,116	5,820,960	2,845,121	2,975,839	1860
3,069,374	1,453,462	1,615,912	5,788,415	2,831,783	2,956,632	1861
3,097,847	1,468,005	1,629,842	5,775,028	2,826,977	2,948,051	1862
3,126,587	1,482,694	1,643,893	5,716,975	2,798,915	2,918,060	1863
3,155,595	1,497,530	1,658,065	5,638,487	2,760,645	2,877,842	1864
3,184,873	1,512,514	1,672,359	5,591,896	2,739,183	2,852,713	1865
3,214,426	1,527,649	1,686,777	5,519,522	2,698,522	2,821,000	1866
3,244,254	1,542,935	1,701,319	5,482,459	2,678,585	2,803,874	1867
3,274,360	1,558,373	1,715,987	5,461,299	2,666,334	2,794,965	1868
3,304,747	1,573,967	1,730,780	5,443,919	2,656,563	2,787,356	1869
3,335,418	1,589,716	1,745,702	5,412,660	2,638,284	2,774,376	1870
3,366,375	1,605,623	1,760,752	5,386,708	2,624,185	2,762,523	

junction with the Registrars General of Scotland and Ireland. So soon as the revised numbers years 1861-70, based upon the varying rates of increase and decrease observed in the three substituted for those given above.

Table 59.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

STATIONS.		Mean Temperature		
Guernsey   204   49   28 N.   20:692   0:983   66:7    Truro   43   50   17   29:734   1:079   73:0    Eastbourne   11   50   44   29:681   1:046   71:9    Osborne   172   50   45   29:674   1:059   77:1    Bournemouth   128     29:824   1:072   70:8    Taunton   80   51   3     1:221   79:0    Wilton House   150   51   4   29:059   1:100   78:8    Barnstaple   43   51   5     1:127   75:6    Aldershot Camp -   325   51   15     1:045   78:5    West Harptre Vicarage -   273   51   18   29:669   1:119   76:4    Strathfield Turgiss -   197   51   24   29:733   1:082   77:5    Weybridge Heath -   150   51   21   29:726   1:080   77:6    Bath   86   51   23   29:681   1:142   77:5    Barlosophy College -   456   51   25   29:741   1:135   74:3    Royal Observatory -   160   51   29   29:701   1:122   77:4    London (Camden Town) -   123   51   32   29:690   1:117   78:0    Oxford   269   52   2   29:666   1:161   77:1    Cardington   269   52   2   29:666   1:161   77:1    Lampeter   420   52   7   29:712   1:173   76:7    Lampeter   420   52   7   29:712   1:173   76:7    Lampeter   420   52   7   29:701   1:122   75:6    Somerleyton Rectory - 50     29:685   1:190   72:7    Wisbeeh   174   52   55   29:686   1:29   75:0    Derby   174   52   55   29:685   1:29   75:2    Hawarden   270   53   11   29:675   1:186   74:6    Liandudo   100     29:675   1:186   74:6    Liverpool   174   52   55   29:685   1:294   75:5    Hawarden   175   53   45   29:709   1:348   75:7    Eccles   145   53   59   29:681   1:295   70:4    Leeds   53   48     29:675   1:319   70:1    Bradford   566     29:698   1:225   70:4    Leeds   53   48     29:698   1:255   70:4    Leeds   55   348         75:2	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.	Of the Air.		
Guernsey   204   49   28 N.   29:692   0.983   66.7    Truro   43   50   17   29:734   1.079   73:0    Sidmouth   30   50   41   29:709   1.201   70:3    Eastbourne   11   50   44   29:681   1.046   71:9    Osborne   172   50   45   29:674   1.059   77:1    Bournemouth   128     29:824   1.072   70:8    Taunton   80   51   3     1.221   79:0    Wilton House   150   51   4   29:659   1:100   78:8    Barnstaple   43   51   5     1:127   75:6    Aldershot Camp -   325   51   15     1:045   78:5    West Harptre Vicarage - 273   51   18   29:669   1:119   76:4    Strathfield Turgiss -   197   51   24   29:753   1:080   77:6    Bath   86   51   23   29:681   1:142   77:5    Marlborough College -   456   51   25   29:741   1:135   74:3    Royal Observatory -   160   51   29   29:701   1:122   77:4    London (Camden Town) - 123   51   32   29:690   1:117   78:0    Oxford   269   52   2   29:666   1:161   77:1    Cardington   269   52   2   29:666   1:161   77:1    Lampeter   420   52   7   29:771   1:173   76:7    Somerleyton Rectory - 50     29:665   1:284   75:7    Somerleyton Rectory - 50     29:675   1:186   74:6    Llandudno   100     29:675   1:186   74:6    Llandudno   174   52   55   29:668   1:234   75:7    Nottingham   270   53   11   29:675   1:186   74:6    Liverpool   197   53   24   29:706   1:234   70:5    Eccles   145   53   29:675   1:38   75:7    Eccles   145   53   29:675   1:319   70:1    Bradford   366     29:698   1:225   70:4    Leeds   53   48            Leeds   53   48	0 0 0 0 0	0 0		
Sidmouth	33.4 33.3 55.2 46.3 8.9	49.7 44.6		
Sidmouth         -         -         30         50         41         29·709         1·201         70·3           Eastbourne         -         -         11         50         44         29·681         1·046         71·9           Osborne         -         -         172         50         45         29·674         1·059         77·1           Bournemouth         -         -         128          29·824         1·069         77·1           Bournemouth         -         -         128          29·824         1·072         70·8           Taunton         -         -         80         51         3          1·221         79·0           Wilton House         -         -         150         51         4         29·659         1·100         78·8           Barnstaple         -         -         43         51         5          1·045         78·5           Aldershot Camp         -         325         51         15          1·045         78·5           Aldershot Camp         -         325         51         15          1·127         75·6<	24.7 48.3 57.9 44.0 13.9	50.4 43.0		
Eastbourne	27.6 42.7 56.5 42.7 13.8	48.7 43.4		
Osborne	26.2 45.7 56.7 42.5 14.2	49.3 43.9		
Bournemouth   128     29·824   1·072   70·8    Taunton 80   51   3     1·221   79·0    Wilton House 150   51   4   29·659   1·100   78·8    Barnstaple 43   51   5     1·045   78·5    Aldershot Camp 325   51   15     1·045   78·5    West Harptre Vicarage - 273   51   18   29·669   1·119   76·4    Strathfield Turgiss 197   51   24   29·753   1·082   77·5    Weybridge Heath 150   51   21   29·726   1·080   77·6    Bath 86   51   23   29·681   1·142   77·5    Marlborough College - 456   51   25   29·741   1·135   74·3    Royal Observatory 160   51   29   29·701   1·122   77·4    London (Camden Town) - 123   51   32   29·690   1·117   78·0    Oxford 260   52   2   29·666   1·161   77·1    Royston 269   52   2   29·666   1·161   77·1    Cardington 100   52   7   29·712   1·173   76·7    Lampeter 420   52   7   29·707   1·179   75·6    Leamington Rectory - 50     29·670   1·191   70·7    Norwich 42   52   30   29·688   1·294   75·7    Wisbech 144   52   41   29·675   1·185   74·6    Llandudno 100     29·675   1·185   74·6    Nottingham 241   52   57   29·665   1·234   75·2    Hawarden 107   58   24   29·706   1·234   70·5    Eccles 144   52   57   29·669   1·348   70·5    Park Road, Halifax - 618     29·713   1·287   68·8    Hull 12   53   45   29·665   1·319   70·1    Bradford 366     29·675   1·319   70·1    Bradford 366     29·685   1·225   70·4    Leeds 536     53   48     70·5	26.8 50.3 58.2 42.2 16.3	49.5 45.6		
Taunton	25.9 44.9 55.6 42.4 13.5	48.4 42.2		
Wilton House   150   51   4   29.659   1.100   78.8   Barnstaple   43   51   5     1.127   75.6   Aldershot Camp   325   51   15     1.045   78.5   West Harptre Vicarage -   273   51   18   29.669   1.119   76.4   Strathfield Turgiss   197   51   24   29.753   1.082   77.5   Weybridge Heath   150   51   21   29.726   1.089   77.6   Bath   86   51   23   29.681   1.142   77.5   Marlborough College -   456   51   25   29.741   1.135   74.3   Royal Observatory   160   51   29   29.701   1.122   77.4   London (Camden Town) -   123   51   32   29.680   1.117   78.0   Oxford   269   52   2   29.666   1.161   77.1   Royston   269   52   2   29.666   1.161   77.1   Cardington   420   52   7   29.707   1.173   76.7   Lampeter   420   52   7   29.707   1.179   75.6   Leamington   195     29.666   1.190   72.7   Norwich   42   52   30   29.686   1.190   72.7   Wisbech   14   52   41   29.675   1.185   74.6   Llandudno   100     29.657   1.185   74.6   Llandudno   174   52   55   29.665   1.238   75.2    Hawarden   270   53   11   29.667   1.234   70.5   Eccles   145   53   29   29.683   1.289   73.7   Eccles   12   53   45   29.669   1.348   70.5   Enafford   366     29.675   1.319   70.1   Eradford   366     29.698   1.225   70.4   Leeds   53   48     70.5   Each   1.225   70.4   Eccles   12   53   45   29.669   1.348   70.5   Each   1.226   70.4   Each   1.226   7	20.4 58.6 59.4 40.9 18.5	49.6 43.4		
Barnstaple	20 2 00 0	48.3 44.0		
Aldershot Camp 325 51 15 1 045 78 5  West Harptre Vicarage - 273 51 18 29 669 1 119 76 4  Strathfield Turgiss 197 51 24 29 753 1 082 77 5  Weybridge Heath 150 51 21 29 726 1 080 77 6  Bath 86 51 23 29 681 1 142 77 5  Bath 86 51 23 29 681 1 142 77 5  Marlborough College - 456 51 25 29 741 1 135 74 3  Royal Observatory 160 51 29 29 701 1 122 77 4  London (Camden Town) - 123 51 32 29 690 1 117 78 0  Oxford 210 51 45 29 709 1 155 74 7  Royston 269 52 2 29 666 1 161 77 1  Cardington 100 52 7 29 712 1 173 76 7  Lampeter 420 52 7 29 707 1 179 75 6  Leamington 195 29 713 1 182 75 7  Somerleyton Rectory - 50 29 670 1 191 70 7  Norwich 42 52 30 29 686 1 119 72 7  Wisbech 14 52 41 29 675 1 185 74 6  Llandudno 100 52 57 29 665 1 238 75 2  Derby 174 52 55 29 668 1 254 73 0  Nottingham - 241 52 57 29 665 1 238 75 2  Hawarden 270 53 11 29 667 1 284 71 5  Liverpool 197 53 24 29 706 1 234 70 5  Eccles 145 53 29 29 683 1 289 73 7  Park Road, Halifax - 618 29 713 1 29 70 7  Stonyhurst 366 29 698 1 225 70 7  Leeds 56	100 000	50.8		
West Harptre Vicarage         -         273         51         18         29·669         1·119         76·4           Strathfield Turgiss         -         197         51         24         29·753         1·082         77·5           Weybridge Heath         -         150         51         21         29·726         1·089         77·6           Bath         -         -         -         86         51         23         29·681         1·142         77·5           Marlborough College         -         456         51         23         29·681         1·142         77·5           Marlborough College         -         456         51         25         29·741         1·135         74·3           Royal Observatory         -         160         51         29         29·701         1·122         77·4           London (Camden Town)         -         123         51         32         29·690         1·117         78·0           Oxford         -         -         260         52         2         29·666         1·161         77·1           Royston         -         -         269         52         2         29·666         1·161 </td <td></td> <td>48.7 42.1</td>		48.7 42.1		
Strathfield Turgiss       -       197       51       24       29·753       1·082       77·5         Weybridge Heath       -       150       51       21       29·726       1·089       77·6         Bath       -       -       -       86       51       23       29·681       1·142       77·5         Marlborough College       -       456       51       25       29·741       1·135       74·3         Royal Observatory       -       160       51       29       29·701       1·122       77·4         London (Camden Town)       -       123       51       32       29·690       1·117       78·0         Oxford       -       -       210       51       45       29·709       1·155       74·7         Royston       -       -       269       52       2       29·666       1·161       77·1         Cardington       -       -       100       52       7       29·712       1·173       76·7         Lampeter       -       -       420       52       7       29·707       1·179       75·6         Leamington       -       -       195	220 000 0	48.4 42.6		
Weybridge Heath         -         150         51         21         29·726         1·080         77·6           Bath         -         -         -         86         51         23         29·681         1·142         77·5           Marlborough College         -         456         51         25         29·741         1·135         74·3           Royal Observatory         -         160         51         29         29·701         1·122         77·4           London (Camden Town)         -         123         51         32         29·690         1·117         78·0           Oxford         -         -         210         51         45         29·709         1·155         74·7           Royston         -         -         269         52         2         29·666         1·161         77·1           Cardington         -         -         100         52         7         29·712         1·173         76·7           Lampeter         -         -         420         52         7         29·707         1·179         75·6           Leamington         -         -         195          29·670         1		47.8 40.6		
Bath 86       51 23       29 681       1 142       77 5         Marlborough College 456       51 25       29 741       1 135       74 3         Royal Observatory 160       51 29       29 701       1 122       77 4         London (Camden Town) - 123       51 32       29 690       1 117       78 0         Oxford 210       51 45       29 709       1 155       74 7         Royston 269       52 2       29 666       1 161       77 1         Cardington 100       52 7       29 712       1 173       76 7         Lampeter 420       52 7       29 707       1 179       75 6         Leamington - 195       29 670       1 191       70 7         Norwich 42       52 30       29 686       1 199       72 7         Wisbech 44       52 41       29 675       1 186       74 6         Llandudno 100       29 675       1 185       74 6         Liverpool 174       52 55       29 668       1 234       73 0         Nottingham - 241       52 57       29 665       1 284       71 5         Liverpool 197       53 24       29 706       1 24       73 7         Par	2, 0 00 0	48.0 42.2		
Marlborough College -       456       51       25       29·741       1·135       74·3         Royal Observatory -       -       160       51       29       29·701       1·122       77·4         London (Camden Town) -       123       51       32       29·690       1·117       78·0         Oxford -       -       -       269       52       2       29·666       1·161       77·1         Royston -       -       -       269       52       2       29·666       1·161       77·1         Cardington -       -       -       100       52       7       29·712       1·173       76·7         Lampeter -       -       -       420       52       7       29·707       1·179       75·6         Leamington -       -       195       .       29·713       1·182       75·7         Somerleyton Rectory -       50       .       29·670       1·191       70·7         Norwich -       -       -       42       52       30       29·686       1·199       72·7         Wisbeeh -       -       -       14       52       41       29·675       1·186       74·6 <t< td=""><td>20.5 57.1 58.2 40.0 18.2 24.5 51.0 57.6 42.2 15.4</td><td>49.1 43.7</td></t<>	20.5 57.1 58.2 40.0 18.2 24.5 51.0 57.6 42.2 15.4	49.1 43.7		
Royal Observatory   160   51   29   29 \cdot 701   1 \cdot 122   77 \cdot 4   London (Camden Town) -   123   51   32   29 \cdot 690   1 \cdot 117   78 \cdot 0 \)  Oxford   269   52   2   29 \cdot 666   1 \cdot 161   77 \cdot 1 \)  Royston   269   52   2   29 \cdot 706   1 \cdot 173   76 \cdot 7 \)  Lampeter   420   52   7   29 \cdot 712   1 \cdot 173   76 \cdot 7 \)  Leamington   195     29 \cdot 713   1 \cdot 182   75 \cdot 7 \)  Somerleyton Rectory -   50     29 \cdot 68   1 \cdot 191   70 \cdot 7 \)  Norwich   42   52 \cdot 30   29 \cdot 686   1 \cdot 199   72 \cdot 7 \)  Wisbech   14   52 \cdot 41   29 \cdot 675   1 \cdot 185   74 \cdot 6 \)  Llandudno   100     29 \cdot 687   1 \cdot 185   75 \cdot 2 \)  Derby   174   52 \cdot 55   29 \cdot 688   1 \cdot 254   78 \cdot 0 \)  Nottingham   241   52 \cdot 57   29 \cdot 667   1 \cdot 284   71 \cdot 5 \)  Eccles   145   53 \cdot 29 \cdot 688   1 \cdot 284   70 \cdot 5 \)  Eccles   145   53 \cdot 29 \cdot 688   1 \cdot 284   70 \cdot 5 \)  Park Road, Halifax -   618     29 \cdot 713   1 \cdot 287   68 \cdot 8 \cdot 1 \cdot 184   70 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 5 \cdot 184   70 \cdot 5 \	210 010 200	46.4 40.8		
London (Camden Town) - 123 51 32 29 690 1 117 78 0 Oxford 210 51 45 29 709 1 155 74 7 7    Royston 269 52 2 29 666 1 161 77 1   Cardington 100 52 7 29 712 1 173 76 7    Lampeter 420 52 7 29 712 1 173 76 7    Leamington 195 29 713 1 182 75 7    Somerleyton Rectory - 50 29 670 1 191 70 7    Norwich 42 52 30 29 686 1 199 72 7    Wisbech 14 52 41 29 675 1 186 74 6    Llandudno 100 29 657 1 1812 75 2    Derby 174 52 55 29 668 1 254 73 0    Nottingham 241 52 57 29 665 1 238 75 2    Hawarden 270 53 11 29 667 1 284 71 5    Liverpool 197 53 24 29 706 1 234 70 5    Eccles 145 53 29 29 683 1 289 73 7    Park Road, Halifax - 618	23.2 54.2 58.0 41.1 16.9	48.4 45.0		
Condon (Camden 10wh)         125         31         32         29 '709         1 '155         74 '7           Royston         -         -         269         52         2         29 '666         1 '161         77 '1           Cardington         -         -         100         52         7         29 '712         1 '173         76 '7           Lampeter         -         -         420         52         7         29 '707         1 '179         75 '6           Leamington         -         -         195          29 '670         1 '179         75 '6           Leamington         -         -         195          29 '670         1 '191         70 '7           Somerleyton Rectory         -         50          29 '670         1 '191         70 '7           Norwich         -         -         42         52         30         29 '686         1 '199         72 '7           Wisbech         -         -         14         52         41         29 '675         1 '186         74 '6           Llandudno         -         -         174         52         55         29 '668         1 '254 <t< td=""><td>24.6 23.4 28.6 41.8 16.8</td><td>49.3 42.7</td></t<>	24.6 23.4 28.6 41.8 16.8	49.3 42.7		
Royston       -       -       -       269       52       2       29'666       1'161       77'1         Cardington       -       -       100       52       7       29'712       1'173       76'7         Lampeter       -       -       420       52       7       29'707       1'179       75'6         Leamington       -       -       195        29'670       1'191       70'7         Somerleyton Rectory       -       50        29'670       1'191       70'7         Norwich       -       -       -       42       52       30       29'686       1'199       72'7         Wisbech       -       -       14       52       41       29'675       1'186       74'6         Llandudno       -       -       100        29'657       1'312       75'2         Derby       -       -       174       52       55       29'668       1'254       73'0         Nottingham       -       -       270       53       11       29'667       1'284       71'5         Liverpool       -       -       197       53       <	20.2 24.5 24.5 26.4 41.2 12.5	48.9 41.5		
Cardington   100   52   7   29 \cdot 712   1 \cdot 173   76 \cdot 7   Lampeter   420   52   7   29 \cdot 707   1 \cdot 179   75 \cdot 6   Leamington   195     29 \cdot 670   1 \cdot 191   70 \cdot 7   Somerleyton Rectory -   50     29 \cdot 670   1 \cdot 191   70 \cdot 7   Norwich   42   52   30   29 \cdot 686   1 \cdot 199   72 \cdot 7   Wisbech   14   52   41   29 \cdot 675   1 \cdot 185   74 \cdot 6   Llandudno   100     29 \cdot 687   1 \cdot 185   74 \cdot 6   Llandudno   174   52   55   29 \cdot 688   1 \cdot 254   73 \cdot 0   Nottingham   241   52   57   29 \cdot 665   1 \cdot 238   75 \cdot 2    Hawarden   270   53   11   29 \cdot 667   1 \cdot 284   71 \cdot 5   Liverpool   197   53   24   29 \cdot 706   1 \cdot 234   70 \cdot 5   Eccles   145   53   29   29 \cdot 683   1 \cdot 289   73 \cdot 7   Park Road, Halifax -   618     29 \cdot 713   1 \cdot 287   68 \cdot 8   Hull   381   53   51   29 \cdot 675   1 \cdot 1319   70 \cdot 1   Bradford   366     29 \cdot 698   1 \cdot 225   70 \cdot 4   Leeds   -   53   48       75 \cdot 2	20 0 1 2 00 1 11 0 10 2	THE REAL PROPERTY.		
Cardington   100   52   7   29 \cdot 712   1 \cdot 173   76 \cdot 7   Lampeter   420   52   7   29 \cdot 707   1 \cdot 179   75 \cdot 6   Leamington   195     29 \cdot 670   1 \cdot 191   70 \cdot 7   Somerleyton Rectory -   50     29 \cdot 670   1 \cdot 191   70 \cdot 7   Norwich   42   52   30   29 \cdot 686   1 \cdot 199   72 \cdot 7   Wisbech   14   52   41   29 \cdot 675   1 \cdot 185   74 \cdot 6   Llandudno   100     29 \cdot 687   1 \cdot 185   74 \cdot 6   Llandudno   174   52   55   29 \cdot 688   1 \cdot 254   73 \cdot 0   Nottingham   241   52   57   29 \cdot 665   1 \cdot 238   75 \cdot 2    Hawarden   270   53   11   29 \cdot 667   1 \cdot 284   71 \cdot 5   Liverpool   197   53   24   29 \cdot 706   1 \cdot 234   70 \cdot 5   Eccles   145   53   29   29 \cdot 683   1 \cdot 289   73 \cdot 7   Park Road, Halifax -   618     29 \cdot 713   1 \cdot 287   68 \cdot 8   Hull   381   53   51   29 \cdot 675   1 \cdot 1319   70 \cdot 1   Bradford   366     29 \cdot 698   1 \cdot 225   70 \cdot 4   Leeds   -   53   48       75 \cdot 2	22.2 54.9 58.3 40.3 18.0	48.1		
Lampeter 420 52 7 29 707 1 179 75 6  Leamington 195 29 713 1 182 75 7  Somerleyton Rectory - 50 29 670 1 191 70 7  Norwich 42 52 30 29 686 1 199 72 7  Wisbech 14 52 41 29 675 1 186 74 6  Llandudno 100 29 657 1 312 75 2  Derby 174 52 55 29 668 1 254 73 0  Nottingham 241 52 57 29 665 1 238 75 2  Hawarden 270 53 11 29 667 1 284 71 5  Liverpool 197 53 24 29 706 1 234 70 5  Eccles 145 53 29 29 683 1 289 73 7  Park Road, Halifax - 618 29 713 1 287 68 8  Hull 381 53 51 29 669 1 348 70 5  Stonyhurst 381 53 51 29 698 1 225 70 4  Leeds 366 29 698 1 225 70 4  Leeds 53 48 75 2	21.1 55.6 57.7 40.1 17.6	48.7 41.8		
Leamington   195     29.713   1.182   75.7   Somerleyton Rectory -   50     29.670   1.191   70.7   Norwich   42   52   30   29.686   1.199   72.7   Wisbech   14   52   41   29.675   1.186   74.6   Llandudno   100     29.657   1.312   75.2   Derby   174   52   55   29.668   1.254   73.0   Nottingham   241   52   57   29.665   1.238   75.2    Hawarden   270   53   11   29.667   1.284   71.5   Liverpool   197   53   24   29.706   1.234   70.5   Eccles   145   53   29   29.683   1.289   73.7   Park Road, Halifax -   618     29.713   1.287   68.8   Hull   -   381   53   51   29.675   1.319   70.1   Bradford   366     29.698   1.225   70.4   Leeds     53   48       75.2	21.2 24.1 28.0 39.7 18.3	48.2 41.9		
Somerleyton Rectory         -         50          29 670         1 191         70 7           Norwich         -         -         -         42         52 30         29 686         1 199         72 7           Wisbech         -         -         -         14         52 41         29 675         1 186         74 6           Llandudno         -         -         100          29 657         1 312         75 2           Derby         -         -         174         52 55         29 668         1 254         73 0           Nottingham         -         -         241         52 57         29 665         1 238         75 2           Hawarden         -         -         270         53 11         29 667         1 284         71 5           Liverpool         -         -         197         53 24         29 706         1 234         70 5           Eccles         -         -         145         53 29         29 683         1 289         73 7           Park Road, Halifax         -         618          29 713         1 287         68 8           Hull         -         -	23.8 51.9 57.1 41.7 15.4	48.4 41.6		
Norwich 42 52 30 29 686 1 199 72 7  Wisbech 14 52 41 29 675 1 186 74 6  Llandudno 100 29 657 1 312 75 2  Derby 174 52 55 29 668 1 254 73 0  Nottingham 241 52 57 29 665 1 288 75 2  Hawarden 270 53 11 29 667 1 284 71 5  Liverpool 197 53 24 29 706 1 234 70 5  Eccles 145 53 29 29 683 1 289 73 7  Park Road, Halifax - 618 29 713 1 287 68 8  Hull 12 53 45 29 669 1 348 70 5  Stonyhurst 381 53 51 29 675 1 319 70 1  Bradford 366 29 698 1 225 70 4  Leeds 53 48 75 2	22.6 48.1 55.3 41.1 14.2	47.5 43.7		
Wisbech       -       -       -       14       52       41       29.675       1.185       74.6         Llandudno       -       -       -       100        29.657       1.312       75.2         Derby       -       -       -       174       52       55       29.668       1.254       73.0         Nottingham       -       -       241       52       57       29.665       1.238       75.2         Hawarden       -       -       270       53       11       29.667       1.284       71.5         Liverpool       -       -       197       53       24       29.706       1.234       70.5         Eccles       -       -       145       53       29       29.683       1.289       73.7         Park Road, Halifax       -       618        29.713       1.287       68.8         Hull       -       -       -       34       29.669       1.348       70.5         Stonyhurst       -       -       366        29.698       1.225       70.4         Leeds       -       -       -       53       48	23.9 48.8 55.3 41.5 13.8	47.9 42.2		
Llandudno 100 29 ·657 1 ·312 75 ·2  Derby 174 52 55 29 ·668 1 ·254 73 ·0  Nottingham 241 52 57 29 ·665 1 ·238 75 ·2  Hawarden 270 53 11 29 ·667 1 ·284 71 ·5  Liverpool 197 53 24 29 ·706 1 ·234 70 ·5  Eccles 145 53 29 29 ·683 1 ·289 73 ·7  Park Road, Halifax - 618 29 ·713 1 ·287 68 ·8  Hull 12 53 45 29 ·669 1 ·348 70 ·5  Stonyhurst 381 53 51 29 ·675 1 ·319 70 ·1  Bradford 366 29 ·698 1 ·225 70 ·4  Leeds 53 48 75 ·2	23.1 51.5 57.2 41.0 16.2	48.6 42.5		
Derby -       -       -       -       174       52       55       29.668       1.254       73.0         Nottingham       -       -       241       52       57       29.665       1.238       75.2         Hawarden       -       -       -       270       53       11       29.667       1.284       71.5         Liverpool       -       -       197       53       24       29.706       1.234       70.5         Eccles       -       -       145       53       29       29.683       1.289       73.7         Park Road, Halifax       -       618       .       29.713       1.287       68.8         Hull       -       -       -       12       53       45       29.669       1.348       70.5         Stonyhurst       -       -       366       .       29.698       1.225       70.4         Leeds       -       -       -       53       48       .       .       75.2	30.9 44.3 57.1 43.9 13.2	49.7 43.4		
Nottingham       -       -       241       52       57       29.665       1.238       75.2         Hawarden       -       -       -       270       53       11       29.667       1.284       71.5         Liverpool       -       -       197       53       24       29.706       1.234       70.5         Eccles       -       -       145       53       29       29.683       1.289       73.7         Park Road, Halifax       -       618       .       29.713       1.287       68.8         Hull       -       -       -       12       53       45       29.669       1.348       70.5         Stonyhurst       -       -       381       53       51       29.675       1.319       70.1         Bradford       -       -       366       .       29.698       1.225       70.4         Leeds       -       -       -       53       48       .       .       75.2	23.7   49.3   56.2   41.3   14.9	48.6 40.6		
Hawarden 270 53 11 29.667 1.284 71.5 Liverpool 197 53 24 29.706 1.234 70.5 Eccles 145 53 29 29.683 1.289 73.7 Park Road, Halifax - 618 29.713 1.287 68.8 Hull 12 53 45 29.669 1.348 70.5 Stonyhurst 381 53 51 29.675 1.319 70.1 Bradford 366 29.698 1.225 70.4 Leeds 53 48 75.2	22.9   52.3   57.2   40.4   16.8	47.9 42.7		
Hawarden 197	30.4 41.1 55.4 44.6 10.8	48.3 43.0		
Liverpool 197 53 24 29 706 1 234 70 5  Eccles 145 53 29 29 683 1 289 73 7  Park Road, Halifax 618 29 713 1 287 68 8  Hull 12 53 45 29 669 1 348 70 5  Stonyhurst 381 53 51 29 675 1 319 70 1  Bradford 366 29 698 1 225 70 4  Leeds 53 48 75 2	00 1 11 1	48.1 41.8		
Eccles       -       -       -       145       50       22       29.713       1.287       68.8         Park Road, Halifax       -       -       618        29.669       1.348       70.5         Hull       -       -       -       381       53       51       29.669       1.348       70.5         Stonyhurst       -       -       -       366        29.698       1.225       70.4         Bradford       -       -       -       -       53       48         75.2         Leeds       -       -       -       -       53       48         75.2	200	47.6 41.6		
Park Road, Halifax       -       618        29.713       1.287       68.8         Hull       -       -       -       12       53       45       29.669       1.348       70.5         Stonyhurst       -       -       381       53       51       29.675       1.319       70.1         Bradford       -       -       366        29.698       1.225       70.4         Leeds       -       -       -       53       48         75.2	210 200 000	45.2 39.4		
Hull 12     53 45     29 669     1 348     70 5       Stonyhurst 381     53 51     29 675     1 319     70 1       Bradford 366      29 698     1 225     70 4       Leeds 53 48       75 2	19.2 51.3 54.8 37.8 17.0	46.3 41.5		
Bradford 366 29 698 1 225 70 4 Leeds 53 48	102	46.7 41.7		
Leeds 53 48 75.2	25·2   44·9   54·9   40·6   14·3   28·1   42·3   55·7   42·0   13·7	48.0 40.2		
Leeds 00 40 11010 00:0	28.1 42.3 55.7 42.0 13.7	48.6 38.3		
202 20 24 20.640 1.810 60.5		47.3 41.1		
Otley 205 00 02	1 10.0			
York 50 53 58 . 1.335 70.7	25.6   48.1   22.0   45.1   15.9	47.5		
2.5 A 22 00.000 1.020 09.0	21.7 46.9 53.1 39.9 13.2	45.9 40.9		
Hawsker 011 01 21 20 000 11400 73:6	22.6 21.0 22.4 39.6 16.1	46.8 43.0		
Carlisle   114   54 53   29.628   1.408   73.6	220 020 030	- Sale		
North Shields 124 55 0 29.714 1.497 67.5	26.6   40.9   23.9   41.5   15.7	46.1 41.4		
North Shields	24.3 45.5 54.6 40.8 13.8	47.1 41.6		
Miltown (Ireland) 200 54 23 29.650 1.277 69.8	24.3   45.5   54.6   40.8   13.8	11 11 11 11 11		

in the Year 1870. By James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S.

1		ï	of -ma	y of 0).	Cubic			Wind.				Rai	n.	
	Force of	Vapour Lir.	Weight for Sa	umidit.	я		Relat	tive Pr	oportio	on of	Cloud	fell.		NAMES OF THE PARTY
	Mean Elastic Fo Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour 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.	E.	s.	w.	Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	NAMES  OF  STATIONS,
	in. •306	grs. 3.5	gr. 0.7	83	grs. 541	1.2	9	7	7	8	4.7	days. 129	in. 25.1	Guernsey.
	•284	2.9	1.1	76	544	2.4	10	7	5	9	6.5			Truro.
	•292	3.3	0.8	82	546	1.2	8	6	6	10	3.8	127	19.8	Sidmouth.
	.301	3.4	0.8	82	545	0.2	8	6	8	9		132	27.3	Eastbourne.
	*325	3.7	0.6	87	542	0.2	8	7	8	8	5.6	118	22.0	Osborne. Bournemouth.
	279	3.5	0.9	80	544		••		••		4.0	124	23.8	Bournemouth.
	•292	3.3	1.0	80	543	0.4	- 9	6	5	11	5.5	123	19.1	Taunton.
	•302	3'4	0.6	86	544	1.4	9	6	7	8	4.1	128	25.4	Wilton House.
							6	7	8	10	3.8	146	28.9	Barnstaple.
	•281	3.1	1.0	79	538	1.3	8	6	6	10	6.9	140	23.4	Aldershot Camp.
	•291	3.2	0.8	82	542	0.2	7	6	7	10	6.1	134	36°8	West Harptre Vicarage. Strathfield Turgiss.
	*262	3.0	0.8	78	544 545	0.8	7 8	7	8	11 8	5.7	129	19.6	Weybridge Heath.
	·283 ·299	3.4	0.8	82	544	1.4	7	6	6	11	6.5	133	21.4	Bath.
	*263	3.0	0.8	82	540		8	8	6	9	6.7	133	23.4	Marlborough College.
	•280	3.2	1.0	79	542	0.4	7	7	7	9	6.2	128	18.5	Royal Observatory.
	•284	3.2	1.0	78	543		11	6	5	8	5.8	138	21.3	London (Camden Town).
	.272	3.1	1.1	77	542	1.2	8	5	7	10	6.7	143	17.5	Oxford.
							9	4	8	10	5.8	153	17.2	Royston.
	276	3.1	1.1	78	544	1.0	8	6	6	10	6.2	116	15.9	Cardington.
	•277	3.2	0.9	80	539	1.1					6.3			Lampeter.
	•273	3.1	1.0	78	548	1.2	8	7	4	11	7.0	129	17.7	Leamington.
	•299	3.4	0.2	88	546	0.9	7	9	7	8	5.5	162	19.5	Somerleyton Rectory.
	*280	3.2	0.8	82	546		7	6	7	10		131	23.7	Norwich.
	•286	2.8	0.9	81	546	0.5	8	6	7	9	5.9	134	20.2	Wisbech.
	•291	3.3	0.9	79	543	0.7	6	6	3	15	6.0	140	27.3	Llandudno.
	*264	3.0	1.1	75	542		7	7	5	12		147	19.0	Derby.
	*286	3.5	0.8	83	542	0.4	7	5	7	11	6.1	152	18.1	Nottingham.
	•289	3.3	0.8	83	541	2.2					6.0			Hawarden.
	•273	3.1	0.9	79	543	1.3	5	7	7	12	6.0	160	24.4	Liverpool.
	•271	3.1	0.8	80	544	0.2	7	6	7	11	5.5	178	30.4	Eccles.
	•253	2.9	0.8	81	539	0.5	5	8	4	13	6.6	181	40.7	Park Road, Halifax.
	*275	3.1	0.6	83	548							161	25.7	Hull.
	*275	3.5	0.6	83	540		6	6	5	13	6.5	211	45.6	Stonyhurst.
	*257	2.9	1.1	78	540	1.3					6.5	126 133	24·2 19·5	Bradford. Leeds.
	*262 *262	3.0	0.9	75 80	543	1.6	9 2	6 9	6	9 18	6.6	108	27.3	Otley.
	262	3.0		80	542	12	7	7	5	12		164	24.4	York.
														THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE
1000	•259	2.9	0.7	81	542		8	6	8	9	6'1	151	29.9	Hawsker.
	•290	3.3	0.7	87	545	0.5	4	5	8	13	5.8	145	23'3	Carlisle.
	*268	2.9	0.7	84	546	1.7	9	5	6	* 10	6.4	202	25.1	North Shields.
	*271	3.1	0.8	82	543	1.9	7	5	11	8	4.8	172	26.5	Miltown (Ireland).

Table 60.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

tarang kepananan an anarang dipung salah dan 1900	in Feet Level.	Baro	meter.	42 .		Mean Temperature					
PARALLELS of LATITUDE, &c.	Mean Elevation in above the Sea L	Mean.	Mean 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.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew-
	feet.	in.	in.	0	0		10	0	0	0	0
Guernsey	204	29.692	0.983	66.7	33.4	33.3	55.2	46'3	8.9	49.7	44'6
Between the latitudes,-											
50° and 51°	77	29.724	1.091	72.6	26.5	46.4	57.0	42.7	14.3	49.3	43.6
51° and 52°	188	29.703	1.120	77.1	22.0	55.1	58.1	40.9	17.2	48.7	42.3
52° and 53°	160	29.682	1.208	74.7	23.6	51.1	56.9	41.1	15.8	48.4	42.3
53° and 54°	249	29.683	1.293	71.1	25.4	45.7	55'3	41'4	13'9	47.4	41.0
54° and 55°	278	29.648	1.332	71.1	22.1	49.0	54.4	39'7	14.7	46.4	42.0
North Shields	124	29.714	1.497	67.5	26.6	40.9	53.9	41'2	12.7	46*1	41.4
Miltown (Ireland) -	200	29.650	1.277	69.8	24.3	45.5	54.6	40.8	13'8	47.1	41.6
Between the latitudes,-	OF SERVICE SERVICE						140			48	
50° and 55°	190	29.688	1.209	73'3	23.9	49.4	56:3	41.2	15.1	48.0	42.2

# Table 61.—Meteorology of Greenwich

YEARS.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*  Departu from Averag of 22 Yea	Rain	Departure from Average of 22 Years.	Mean Dryness of Atmo- sphere.	Departure from Average of 22 Years.	Mean TEMPERA- TURE of the AIR.	Departure from Average of 22 Years.
	Miles. Miles.	Inches.	Inches.	0	1 0	0	0
1849	1808 + 58	23.9	- 0·1	6.6	+ 0.7	50.0	+ 0.6
1850	1841 + 91	19.7	- 4.3	6.1	+ 0.5	49.3	- 0.1
1851	1730 - 20	21.6	- 2.4	6.2	+ 0.6	49.2	- 0.2
1852	1781 + 31	34.5	+10.2	7.4	+1.2	50.6	+1.2
1853	1597 -153	29.0	+ 5.0	6.2	+ 0.3	47.7	- 1.7
1854	1731 - 19	18.7	- 5'3	4.7	- 1.2	48.9	- 0.5
1855	1659 - 91	21.1	- 2.9	4.2	-1.4	47.1	- 2.3
1856	1775 + 25	22.2	- 1.8	5.6	- 0.3	49.0	- 0.4
1857	1562 - 88	21.4	- 2.6	5.2	- 0.7	51.0	+1.6
1858	1626 -124	17.8	- 6.2	6.5	+ 0.6	49.2	- 0.2
1859	1598 -152	25.9	+ 1.9	6.0	+ 0.1	50.7	+1.3
1860	1676 - 74	32.0	+ 8.0	4.6	- 1.3	47.0	- 2.4
1861	1666 - 84	20.8	- 3.2	5.0	- 0.9	49.4	0.0
1862	1680 - 70	26.2	+ 2.2	4.7	- 1.2	49.5	+ 0.1
1863	1775 + 25	20.0	- 4.0	6.0	+ 0.1	50.3	+ 0.9
1864	1597 -153	16.7	- 7'8	7.0	+ 1.1	48.5	- 0.9
1865	1553 -197	29.0	+ 5.0	6.2	+ 0.3	50.3	+ 0.9
1866	1917 +167	30.7	+ 6.7	5.6	- 0.3	49.8	+ 0.4
1867	1981 +231	28.4	+ 4'4	5.6	- 0.3	48.6	- 0.8
1868	2029 +279	25.2	+ 0.8	6.8	+ 0.9	51.5	+ 2.1
1869	2043 +293	24.0	0.0	5.7	- 0.2	49.5	+ 0.1
1870	1872 +122	18.2	- 5.5	6.7	+ 0.8	48'7	- 0.7
Average -	1750 —	24.0	11 10	. 5.9	[NE] <u>1</u> 255 .	49•4	

<sup>\*</sup> Approximated to the results of Robinson's Anemometer by reductions from Whewell's up to 1859.

in the Year 1870 for different Parallels of Latitude.

ce of	apour f Air.	eight	of Air.	Cubic		,	Wind			Cloud	R	ain.		
Elastic Force	Weight of Vapour Cubic Foot of Air.	nadditional Weight Vapour required Saturation.	can Degree of Humidity of the Air. Saturation = 100.	ght of a (Air.	estimated ngth.	P		tive tion	of		of Days	llected.	PARALLELS of	
Mean Elas Vapour.	Mean Wei in a Cub	Mean addi of Vap for Satu	Mean D Humidir Satura	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean estime Strength.	N.	E.	s.	w.	Mean Amount of (0-10).	Number of it fell.	Amount collected	LATITUDE, &c.	
in.	grs.	gr.		grs.							days.	in.		
.306	3.2	0.7	83	541	1.2	9	7	7	8	4.7	129	25.1	Guernsey.	
•296	3.3	0.8	07	***	7.0								Between the latitudes,	
	The Part of the Pa		81	544	1.5	9	6	7	9	4.9	125	23.5	50° and 51°	
*283	3.5	0.9	80	542	0.9	8	6	6	10	5.8	134	22.8	51° and 52°	
281	3.1	0.9	80	543	0.8	7	6	6	11	6.1	140	19.9	52° and 53°	
*269	3.1	0.8	80	542	1.5	6	7	5	12	6.3	158	29.1	53° and 54°	
*274	3.1	0.7	84	544		6	6	8	11	6.0	148	26.6	54° and 55°	
*268	2.9	0.7	84	546	1.7	9	5	6	10	6.4	202	25.1	North Shields.	
.271	3.1	0.8	82	543	1.9	7	5	11	8	4.8	172	26.2	Miltown (Ireland).	
*281	3.5	0*8	81	543	1.0	7	6	6	11	5.8	141	24.3	Between the latitudes,— 50° and 55°	

# in the Twenty-two Years 1849-1870.

March.	Departure from Average of 22 Years.	June.	Departure from Average of 22 Years.	Sept.	Departure from Average of 22 Years.	Dec.	Departure from Average of 22 Years.	YEARS.
0	0	0	0 -	0	0	0	0	
41.9	+ 2.1	51.7	- 1.1	61.0	+ 0.6	44.8	+ 0.4	1849
39.4	- 0.4	53.2	+ 0.7	59.6	- 0.8	44.7	+ 0.3	1850
41.9	+ 2.1	51.2	- 1.3	59.8	- 0.6	43.7	- 0.7	1851
41.4	+1.4	51.2	- 1.6	61.8	+1.4	48.1	+ 3.7	1852
38.1	- 1.7	51.8	- 1.0	58.5	- 1.9	42.3	- 2.1	1853
40.8	+ 1.0	51.7	- 1.1	59.8	- 0.6	43.7	- 0.7	1854
34.1	- 5.7	50.2	- 2.3	60.4	0.0	42.7	- 1.7	1855
40.0	+ 0.5	52.3	- 0.5	59.9	- 0.5	44.2	- 0.2	1856
39.2	- 0.6	53.8	+ 1.0	63.3	+ 2.9	47.9	+ 3.2	1857
87.8	- 2.0	54.3	+ 1.5	61.0	+ 0.6	43.8	- 0.6	1858
43.3	+ 3.2	53.7	+ 0.9	62.8	+ 2.4	43.3	1.1	1859
38.8	- 1.0	50.5	- 2.3	56.2	- 4.2	42.6	- 1.8	1860
39.9	+ 0.1	51.8	-1.0	60.4	0.0	45.5	+1.1	1861
41.0	+ 1.2	53.3	+ 0.5	58.8	- 1.6	45.0	+ 0.6	1862
42.6	+ 2.8	53.1	+ 0.3	58.8	- 1.6	46'8	+ 2.4	1863
37.9	- 1.9	53'1	+ 0.3	59°4	- 1.0	43'7	- 0.7	1864
36.2	- 3.3	56°2	+ 3.4	62.5	+ 2'1	46'0	+1.6	1865
41.2	+1.4	53.0	+ 0.2	58.9	- 1.5	46.2	+ 1'8	1866
38.9	0.9	53.5	+ 0.7	59.7	- 0.7	42.5	- 1.9	1867
41.4	+1.6	55.8	+ 3.0	63.9	+ 3.2	45.1	+ 0.7	1868
41'3	+ 1.5	52.0	- 0.8	61.4	+ 1.0	43*3	- 1.1	1869
38.0	- 1'8	54.4	+ 1.6	60.7	+ 0.3	41.6	- 2.8	1870