

ONLY

42 [HA 161].

STATISTICS
BACK-UP

BRITISH LIBRARY
OF POLITICAL AND
ECONOMIC SCIENCE



LONDON SCHOOL OF
ECONOMICS AND
POLITICAL SCIENCE

Burlingh
3

FIFTY-THIRD
ANNUAL REPORT

42
R7

OF THE
REGISTRAR-GENERAL
OF
BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES
IN ENGLAND.

(1890.)

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



LONDON:
PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

And to be purchased, either directly or through any Bookseller, from
EYRE AND SPOTTISWOODE, EAST HARDING STREET, FLEET STREET, E.C., and
32, ABINGDON STREET, WESTMINSTER, S.W.; or
JOHN MENZIES & Co., 12, HANOVER STREET, EDINBURGH, and
90, WEST NILE STREET, GLASGOW; or
HODGES, FIGGIS, & Co., 104, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

1891.

[C.—6478.]

Price 1s. 3d.

CONTENTS

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1890.

REPORT:—

POPULATION. Estimated and actual-increase	PAGE v-vi
MARRIAGES. Marriage-rate; Relation between Marriage Rate and commercial activity; Forms of Marriage; Increase of Church and Roman Catholic Marriages; Preference for Marriage by Banns; Previous Civil Condition of Persons married; Ages at Marriage; Signature in Marriage Register; Buildings registered for the Solemnisation of Marriages; Certified Places of Worship	vi-viii
BIRTHS. Numbers and Rates; Sex; Illegitimate Births	ix
DEATHS. General death-rate; County death-rates; Sex; Ages; Excessive Mortality after middle Age; Infant Mortality, comparison between Sexes; Urban and Rural Mortality; Registered Causes of Death; Zymotic or Specific Febrile Diseases; Epidemic Influenza; Hydrophobia; Puerperal Fever; Dietetic, Constitutional, Developmental, and Local Diseases; Deaths from Violence; Deaths of Infants from Suffocation in Bed; Ill-defined and Un-specified Causes; Certification of Causes of Death	ix-xvii
OFFENCES AGAINST THE REGISTRATION ACT	xviii
PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION. Aggregate Number of NAMES on the REGISTERS; NUMBER OF SEARCHES in the Registers and of CERTIFICATES granted at the CENTRAL OFFICE; FEES received	xviii
THE ARMY AND NAVY. STRENGTH and MORTALITY of the ARMY at HOME and ABROAD; STRENGTH and MORTALITY of the NAVY	xviii
BIRTHS and DEATHS of BRITISH SUBJECTS at SEA. MARINE REGISTER BOOK; MORTALITY of MERCANTILE MARINE; MORTALITY among PASSENGERS	xix
INTERNATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS. Rise in Death Rates	xix
METEOROLOGY; Remarks by James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S.	xx-xxii
PRELIMINARY TABLES	xxiii-lxxv

ABSTRACTS:—

BIRTHS (distinguishing Legitimate and Illegitimate), DEATHS and MARRIAGES Registered in England, and in its Registration Divisions, Counties, and Districts; and BIRTHS and DEATHS in sub-districts	1-63
MARRIAGES, Analysis of, in Registration Divisions and Counties; distinguishing the mode of Solemnisation, the number in each quarter of the year, the Previous Civil Condition of Persons married, those not of Full Age, and the Signatures in the Marriage Register	64-67
AGES of Persons married, distinguishing those of Bachelors, Spinsters, Widowers, Widows	68-70
DEATHS of Males and Females in Public Institutions.	71-94
DEATHS of Males and Females at different Age-periods, in REGISTRATION DIVISIONS and COUNTIES	95-105

ABSTRACTS— <i>continued.</i>	PAGE
CAUSES of DEATH of Males and Females at different Periods of Life in ENGLAND and WALES	107-121
CAUSES of DEATH of Males and Females at different Periods of Life in LONDON	122-135
CAUSES of DEATH of Males and Females in each REGISTRATION COUNTY	136-159
DEATHS from CERTAIN SELECTED CAUSES, and INQUEST CASES, in REGISTRATION DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, and DISTRICTS	160-192
DEATHS from ACCIDENT and NEGLIGENCE, distinguishing SEX, AGE, and CAUSE or CHARACTER of ACCIDENT	193-199
DEATHS from SUICIDE, distinguishing SEX, AGE, and METHOD	200-201
DEATHS from MURDER, distinguishing SEX, AGE, and METHOD	202-203
DEATHS from MANSLAUGHTER, distinguishing SEX, AGE, and METHOD	204-205
<hr/>	
INDEXES of REGISTRATION DISTRICTS, SUB-DISTRICTS, and of certain TOWNS, referring to Numbers used in the several TABLES of ABSTRACTS	206-221
GENERAL INDEX to REPORT and TABLES	222-229

REPORT

TO

The Right Honourable CHARLES T. RITCHIE, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board, &c. &c.

(1890.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following report on the marriages, births, and deaths registered in England and Wales in the year 1890.

POPULATION.

Since my last annual report was presented to you a census has been taken; and the result, subject to final revision, was that in April last the population of England and Wales consisted of 29,001,018 persons.

Assuming that the growth was equable throughout the past intercensal period, the population in the middle of the year 1890 amounted to 28,762,287 persons, of whom 13,939,577 were males and 14,822,710 were females; and it is on this basis that the rates for the year given in the following report have been calculated.

As the rate of growth in the past decennium was considerably less than it had been in the next preceding intercensal period, the estimates of population, based upon the hypothesis that this latter had been maintained, which have been used in the successive annual reports since 1881, have necessarily been in excess of the reality.

Had the rate of growth in 1871-81 been maintained, the population in the middle of 1890 would have amounted to 29,407,649, whereas the results of the recent census reduce the estimate to 28,762,287, showing an excess of the earlier over the later estimate of no less than 645,362. This excess, however, large as it is, is not large enough to cause any very material difference in the death-rates, as the following table shows, in which the death-rate for each year as calculated on the former estimate is put side by side with the death-rate as calculated on the new basis.

TABLE A.—DEATH-RATES as calculated on the EARLIER and LATER ESTIMATES of POPULATION, 1881-90.

Year.	Death-rate per 1000.		Difference.
	By former Estimates.	By new Estimates.	
1881	18.88	18.89	0.01
1882	19.56	19.62	0.06
1883	19.54	19.64	0.10
1884	19.51	19.66	0.15
1885	19.01	19.21	0.20
1886	19.28	19.52	0.24
1887	18.79	19.07	0.28
1888	17.80	18.11	0.31
1889	17.87	18.22	0.35
1890	19.12	19.55	0.43
Decennial Mean	18.94	19.15	0.21

It appears, then, that the death-rates for England and Wales, as published in the successive annual reports since 1880, have never differed from the rates as calculated on the new basis of population by more than 0.35 per 1000, or by about one death in 3000 persons; a difference so insignificant, that for all practical purposes it may be disregarded.

The same is, however, by no means the case with areas of smaller extent, in which the growth is much less equable than in the aggregate country. Here, for instance, are the death-rates for several counties in 1889 as published in the last annual report, and as now recalculated from the new population figures.

TABLE B.—DEATH-RATES per 1000 in 1889.

County.	As published.	As recalculated.
Essex	16.2	14.8
Cornwall	18.4	17.3
Lancashire	21.0	22.3
East Riding	18.9	19.9
North Riding	16.6	18.0
Monmouthshire	20.3	18.6

When enumerations are only made at decennial intervals, such differences are unavoidable.

In this report all rates given, whether for the aggregate country or for the individual counties, have been recalculated on the new population figures; it being assumed that the growth has been equable throughout the decennium.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered in the year was 223,028, and corresponded to a rate of 15.5 persons married per 1000 living. In 1886 the rate was only 14.2, and the lowest since civil registration was instituted, but from that year it rose continuously, year by year, until in 1890 it reached the same point as in 1882 and 1883, that point being higher than in any other year since 1877 (Table 2). If, therefore, the

marriage-rate be an index of prosperity, the condition of the country has been improving for four successive years.

Simultaneously with the rise in 1890 in the marriage-rate, there was a rise in the value of British exports, a rise in the average price of wheat, and a rise in the amount cleared at the Bankers' Clearing House, as the following table shows:

TABLE C.—MARRIAGE-RATE, BRITISH EXPORTS and IMPORTS, PRICE of WHEAT, and amount cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House, 1860-90.*

YEARS.	Marriage-rate.	Value per Head of Population of United Kingdom.			Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.	Amount cleared at the Bankers' Clearing House per Head of Population.
		Exports of British Produce.	Imports.	Total Exports and Imports.		
Cols.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1860	17.1	£ s. d. 4 14 5	£ s. d. 7 6 4	£ s. d. 13 0 8	s. d. 53 3	—
1861	16.3	4 6 4	7 10 1	13 0 3	55 4	—
1862	16.1	4 4 10	7 14 4	13 8 0	55 5	—
1863	16.8	4 19 6	8 8 11	15 2 7	44 9	—
1864	17.2	5 8 1	9 5 3	16 8 7	40 2	—
1865	17.5	5 10 10	9 1 2	16 7 5	41 10	—
1866	17.5	6 5 4	9 15 11	17 14 5	49 11	—
1867	16.5	5 19 0	9 1 0	16 9 6	64 5	—
1868	16.1	5 17 1	9 12 1	17 0 6	63 9	158
1869	15.9	6 2 8	9 10 9	17 3 9	48 2	162
1870	16.1	6 7 8	9 14 1	17 10 3	46 10	174
1871	16.7	7 1 5	10 9 10	19 9 6	56 8	210
1872	17.4	8 0 10	11 2 7	21 0 0	57 0	255
1873	17.6	7 18 7	11 10 10	21 4 2	58 8	264
1874	17.0	7 7 5	11 7 9	20 11 0	55 8	249
1875	16.7	6 16 2	11 7 10	19 19 4	45 2	235
1876	16.5	6 0 11	11 6 1	19 0 10	46 2	203
1877	15.7	5 18 6	11 15 0	19 5 5	56 9	203
1878	15.2	5 13 8	10 17 5	18 2 1	46 5	200
1879	14.4	5 11 9	10 11 9	17 16 10	43 10	195
1880	14.9	6 8 11	11 17 8	20 3 3	44 4	222
1881	15.1	6 14 0	11 7 4	19 17 5	45 4	244
1882	15.5	6 17 2	11 14 7	20 8 10	45 1	236
1883	15.5	6 15 4	12 0 10	20 13 2	41 7	223
1884	15.1	6 10 6	10 18 4	19 4 1	35 8	215
1885	14.5	5 18 4	10 6 0	17 16 9	32 10	202
1886	14.2	5 17 2	9 12 8	17 0 10	31 0	214
1887	14.4	6 1 3	9 17 11	17 11 7	32 6	218
1888	14.4	6 7 2	10 10 2	18 12 1	31 10	247
1889	15.0	6 13 11	11 10 0	19 19 9	29 9	268
1890	15.5	7 0 7	11 4 5	19 19 7	31 11	271

* The figures in the marriage-rate column are not strictly comparable with those in the value columns, inasmuch as the former relate only to England and Wales, while the latter relate to the whole of the United Kingdom. The figures relating to exports and imports and to the price of wheat are derived from the Board of Trade Statistical Abstracts; and those showing the amount cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House are calculated upon the population of England and Wales, and are derived from the same source.

Forms of Marriage.—Of the 223,028 marriages contracted in the year, 156,371, or 701 per 1000, were celebrated according to the rites of the Established Church, and 66,657, or 299 per 1000, otherwise. In the immediately preceding year, 1889, the proportions had been respectively 698 and 302; and though the differences between the two years' figures are but small, they are worthy of notice, because only on three previous occasions (1854, 1871, and 1885) had the continuous decline in the proportion of church marriages been broken by an alteration in the opposite direction (Table 5). The proportion of Roman Catholic marriages also slightly rose, namely from 42 per 1000 in both 1888 and 1889 to 43 per 1000 in 1890; while the marriages of the other Christian denominations, the marriages of Jews, and the civil marriages in Superintendent Registrars' offices showed slight fallings off in their proportions.

Among the Church marriages there is a manifest tendency to increase in the proportion of those that are celebrated after publication of banns.

For while the proportion in 1880 was only 870 per 1000, it has risen gradually year by year until in 1889 it was 906, and 909 in 1890.

First marriages; Re-marriages.—It will be seen in Table 7 that of 1000 men married in 1890, 885 were bachelors, and 115 were widowers; while of 1000 women who married, 919 were spinsters and 81 were widows. The number of persons married in 1890 who were described in the register as having been previously divorced, and who are included in the above proportions among the bachelors and the spinsters, was 181, including 87 men and 94 women. This total exceeded that recorded in any of the five preceding years, in which the numbers had been respectively 170, 163, 173, 178, and 150. Of the 87 divorced men, 76 married spinsters, 8 married widows, and 3 married divorced women. Of the 94 divorced women, 64 married bachelors, 27 married widowers, and 3 married divorced men.

Ages at Marriage.—In 7,455, or 3·3 per cent., of the marriages, the ages of both contracting parties were not inserted in the register. The mean ages of the remaining 215,573 couples, whose ages were stated, were 28·32 years for the men and 26·03 years for the women. The mean age of the bachelors was 26·38, of the widowers 44·23, of the spinsters 24·81, and of the widows 40·52 years, the age being in each class the highest as yet recorded, showing that there is an increasing tendency to defer marriage. Evidence of the same fact is given by the decline in the proportion of marriages of boys and girls under 21 years of age, the proportion of the former having fallen from a decennial average (1880-89) of 70 per 1000 to 60 per 1000, and of the latter from 210 to 195 per 1000. The counties in which the proportions of bridegrooms under 21 years of age were the highest in 1890 were Northamptonshire, Bedfordshire, Leicestershire, and Nottinghamshire, and these same four counties also head the list when the average proportions in the preceding ten years are examined. (Table 8).

Signature in Marriage Register.—The men who in 1890 signed the marriage register with marks instead of writing their names were 72 in 1000, while the women were 83 in 1000. In 24 out of 1000 marriages both bridegroom and bride used that form of signature. With the progress of elementary education there has been a continuous diminution in the proportions of both men and women signing with marks; and in 1890 the proportions, as compared with those for 1889, showed a reduction of 7·7 per cent. for men and of 7·8 per cent. for women.

Buildings registered for the Solemnisation of Marriages.—At the end of 1890 there were 15,004 churches or chapels belonging to the Established Church in which marriages could be solemnised, showing an increase of 38 upon the number at the end of the preceding year. There were also 10,553 buildings registered for marriage by other rites than those of the Established Church, showing an increase of 218, or 2·1 per cent., upon the number on the register at the end of 1889. (Table 9).

Certified Places of Worship.—During the year 1890, 568 new buildings were certified for religious worship under the provisions of the Acts 15 & 16 Vict. c. 36, and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 81, while 116 buildings already certified were removed from the register by cancellation; the number of buildings so certified on the register at the end of the year was 26,885. It is probable, however, that some of these are no longer used, though no steps have been taken to remove them from the register by cancellation.

BIRTHS.

The births registered in the year numbered 869,937, and were in the proportion of 30·2 to 1000 persons living. This is the lowest birth-rate recorded in any of the last 50 years, and a further step in the decline which has gone on continuously since 1876, when the rate was 36·3, and at its maximum. (Table 2.)

In registration counties the rate varied from 23·4 in Rutlandshire, 24·5 in Sussex, 25·4 in Dorsetshire, and 25·7 in North Wales, to 33·0 in Northumberland, 34·0 in Monmouthshire, 34·6 in Staffordshire, and 36·5 in Durham, being as usual highest in the mining counties and lowest in the agricultural counties. (Table 10.)

Sex.—The male births numbered 442,070, and the female births 427,867, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 1033 to 1000, the proportion in the preceding decennium having been 1038 to 1000.

Illegitimate Births.—The infants registered as born out of wedlock numbered 38,412, and were in the proportion of 46 to 1000 births, and 1·3 to 1000 persons living, this latter being the lowest proportion as yet recorded (Table 2). The registration counties in which the proportions of illegitimate to total births were highest were, as usually, Norfolk, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Cumberland, Westmorland, and North Wales. (Table 10.)

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in 1890 numbered 562,248, and were in the proportion of 19·5 to 1000 of the population. This was considerably higher than the rate in any of the three preceding years 1887-8-9, in which it had been successively 19·1, 18·1, and 18·2. It was, however, still a low rate, as compared with most earlier years; and it is to be noted that in no one of the ten consecutive years 1881-90, did the rate rise to 20·0 per 1000, whereas in no year previous to those ten had it ever fallen so low (Table 2). The average rate in these ten years was only 19·14 per 1000.

Among the registration counties the lowest rates, in no case as high as 16·0 per 1000, were in Surrey (extra-met.), Sussex, Berkshire, Dorsetshire, and Westmorland, while the highest, in no case under 20·0 per 1000, were in Monmouthshire 20·0, Warwickshire 20·1, Staffordshire 20·3, Northumberland 20·5, Durham 20·5, London 21·0, West Riding 21·1, and Lancashire 23·4. This geographical distribution of low and high rates is much the same as in previous years; the higher rates being in the industrial, and the lower rates in the rural, counties. (Table 10.)

Sex.—The 562,248 deaths included 290,448 of males and 271,800 of females. The death-rate of males was 20·8, and that of females 18·3 per 1000 living of the corresponding sex.

Out of equal numbers living there were 1136 deaths of males to 1000 deaths of females, the difference being greater than in any year since 1877. The conditions of life in recent years appear to have become increasingly unfavourable to males as compared with females, for while, out of equal numbers living, the male deaths in no year before 1863 reached 1100 to 1000 female deaths, since that year they have never once failed to exceed that proportion. (Table 2.)

Ages at Death.—The year 1890 was remarkable for the excessive mortality among persons in the advanced stage of life. The death-rates both of men and of women from 45 to 55, from 55 to 65, and from 65 to 75 years of age were each either the highest on record (Tables 11 and 12), or the highest with some insignificant exceptions. The death-rates also in the decennial periods on either side of the above-mentioned thirty years, namely, among those who were from 35 to 45, and from 75 to 85, years of age were considerably above the average, while this was not the case in either sex with those who were under 35 years of age. The year, like the year 1875, was clearly a bad one for those who had passed the middle point of life, and especially for those among them who were of the male sex.

The proportion of deaths of infants in the first year of life to registered births, or the infantile mortality, was 151 per 1000, the proportion in the preceding ten years having been 142. The proportions varied in registration counties from 87 in Rutlandshire, 95 in Dorsetshire, and 98 in Wiltshire, to 162 in Leicestershire and in West Riding, 163 in London, 164 in Warwickshire, 166 in Staffordshire, and 174 in Lancashire.

Of the 130,955 infants who died in the first year of life, 62,356 were under three months of age, 26,800 between three and six months, and 41,799 over six months. The mortality, as is invariably the case, was much higher among the male than among the female infants; and the differences between the two sexes in this respect were the greater the younger the infants. This is shown in the following table, in which the annual death-rates of infants under three months, between three and six months, and from six to twelve months, are shown for each sex.

TABLE D.—ANNUAL DEATHS PER 1000 LIVING AT EACH AGE, 1890.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Male Infant Mortality to Female, taken as 1000.
0—3 months -	333	261	1,276
3—6 months -	147	122	1,205
6—12 months -	120	100	1,200
0—1 year - -	204	164	1,244

It will be noted that in both sexes the mortality is higher as the infants are younger; that at each age the male mortality is much higher than the female mortality; and lastly, that while in the first three months the male rate exceeds the female by 28 per cent., in the remaining nine months the excess is scarcely more than 20 per cent.

Urban and Rural mortality.—The increased mortality in 1890 was shared by both the urban and the rural populations, but affected the former in larger proportion than the latter. For while the death-rate in the Urban Districts rose to 20.9, from 19.0 and 19.3 in the two next preceding years, the rate in the Rural Districts rose only from 16.6 and 16.4 to 17.4. Thus out of equal numbers living, there died in 1890 in the Urban Districts 120 persons to 100 in the Rural Districts, while the proportions had been 114 and 118 in the preceding two years. (Table 24.)

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH.

The deaths, when distributed to the several classes by their assigned causes, gave the rates shown in the following table:—

TABLE E.—MORTALITY FROM THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF DISEASES.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths 1890.	Rate per Million living.										
		1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	Mean 1881-90.
Zymotic diseases -	73,094	2,541	2,456	2,133	2,702	2,679	2,531	3,116	2,651	3,096	2,659	2,656
Parasitic diseases -	702	24	24	25	30	36	30	39	39	36	39	32
Dietetic diseases -	2,342	81	67	63	64	61	60	58	66	68	65	65
Constitutional dis. -	97,030	3,374	3,223	3,166	3,213	3,370	3,310	3,431	3,425	3,406	3,328	3,325
Developmental dis. -	46,320	1,611	1,556	1,569	1,578	1,638	1,614	1,586	1,641	1,562	1,584	1,593
Local diseases -	298,107	10,364	9,394	9,643	9,367	10,040	10,007	9,618	9,943	9,617	9,351	9,785
Violence - - -	18,770	653	614	622	652	634	634	656	679	672	697	651
Ill-defined and not specified causes -}	25,883	900	893	891	968	1,064	1,019	1,160	1,198	1,162	1,164	1,042
All causes -	562,248	19,548	18,221	18,112	19,074	19,522	19,205	19,664	19,642	19,619	18,887	19,149

Zymotic or Specific Febrile Diseases.—The deaths ascribed to these diseases numbered 73,094, and were in the proportion of 2,541 to a million persons living; this rate being somewhat higher than those recorded in either of the two next preceding years, but nevertheless considerably below the decennial average.

The excess in 1890, as compared with the preceding year, was due to the prevalence of two diseases, whooping-cough and influenza. Under all the other headings in the class there was either a decrease or a practically stationary condition.

The deaths from *small-pox* were only 16, having been 23 in 1889; and each of these numbers was less than one tenth of the smallest number registered in any preceding year. There were also 83 and 95 deaths in the two years attributed to chicken-pox, and it is possible that some of these may have been mistaken cases of small-pox. This, however, will not in any degree account for the great falling off in the deaths ascribed to small-pox; for in each previous year since 1874 there had been practically as many, and in most years even more, deaths ascribed to chicken-pox.

The deaths from *measles* numbered 12,614, and were in the proportion of 439 per million living. This proportion was somewhat lower than that recorded in the immediately preceding year, but practically tallied with the average rate in the current decennium. Measles is a disease on which sanitary measures have apparently had little, if any, effect; for the average annual mortality from it in the past quinquennium was as high almost as in 1858-60, and somewhat higher than in any of the intervening quinquennia (Table 17). In 1890 this disease, though not more than usually destructive in the aggregate country, was excessively prevalent in some parts, and the figures for counties in Table 23 (page 1) together with those for districts (pages 170-192), show that among the areas thus seriously affected were London, with West Ham, Middlesex, and Hertfordshire; South Lancashire, Cheshire, and the contiguous part of North Staffordshire; the districts in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire that lie in the angle between the Trent and the Derwent, with the contiguous districts in the West Riding; and in the south-west of England, the part

of Cornwall comprised in the districts of Truro, Redruth, Falmouth, and Helston.

The deaths from *scarlet fever* numbered 6,974, and were in the proportion of 242 per million persons living, a proportion practically identical with the average in the preceding quinquennium (Table 16). It is a notable fact that the mortality from this disease, which prior to 1885 had scarcely ever been less than 500 per million, and only once (1838) less than 400, fell suddenly to 233 per million, and has never again risen to as high a point as 300 per million. In 1890 the highest mortalities per million from this disease were in Lancashire 558, South Wales 501, West Riding 349, Durham 339, Cumberland 324, and Warwickshire 319; such mining and industrial counties, as were pointed out in a previous report (47th Annual Report, pages xiii-xiv), being specially afflicted by this disease.

The deaths from *enteric fever* numbered 5,146, and were in the proportion of 179 to a million persons living; a rate practically the same as those recorded in each of the two next preceding years. For six consecutive years, 1885-90, the rate of mortality from this disease has not exceeded 185 per million, whereas in no previous year was it once lower than 212.

Enteric fever was first distinguished from other continued fevers in the Annual Reports in 1869; and if we divide the years since that date into three periods, in the first period, from 1869 to 1876, the rate fluctuated from 390 to 309; in the second period, 1877 to 1884, from 306 to 212; and in the third period, from 1885 to 1890, from 185 to 172. Nor can this marked decline be ascribed to confusion between enteric fever and typhus or simple and ill-defined fevers, for the deaths classed under each of these headings have also rapidly declined, and in 1890 were at the minimum as yet reached.

But though there has been this great decrease in enteric fever in the aggregate country, there are parts of it in which the disease appears to be still unduly prevalent. Such, for instance, is the tract of ground that runs along the east side of Northumberland and Durham, from Morpeth on the north to Middlesbrough and Guisbrough on the south. In this space, which comprises eighteen Registration Districts, and had in the middle of 1890 a population estimated as 1,524,549, there were in that year no fewer than 601 deaths from enteric fever, giving a rate of 394 per million living, which was not only much more than twice the rate for all England and Wales, but was almost twice as high as the rate in the twenty-eight great towns included in the Weekly Return, and indeed higher than the rate in any one of these twenty-eight towns, with the single exception of Salford. Moreover, examination of the Annual Reports for the three previous years, 1887-8-9, shows that in a large proportion of these eighteen districts there had been in those years also excessive enteric fever mortality.

The deaths ascribed to *diphtheria* numbered 5150, and were in the proportion of 179 to a million persons living, a proportion somewhat lower than that recorded in 1880, but nevertheless above the average of recent years. (Tables 16 and 17.) There was excess of mortality from this disease in Salford and in parts of Monmouthshire and of Wiltshire, but the places in which it was most fatal were, as usual, chiefly in the South East; and, among the areas thus affected, the most important was London, with the adjoining parts of Middlesex, Essex, Surrey, and Kent. There were also outbreaks in Eastbourne and in Hastings, among the Sussex districts, in Tendring in Essex, in Ipswich in Suffolk, in Bishop Stortford in Hertfordshire, in Bedford and Biggleswade in Bedfordshire, in Wokingham and Cookham in Berkshire, and in Farnham in Surrey, all being situated in what was termed in a previous report (47th Annual Report, page xiii) the South-Eastern Diphtheritic Region.

The deaths from *whooping-cough*, 13,756 in number, were in the proportion of 478 to a million persons living, a higher proportion than in any other year of the decennium with the exceptions of 1882 and 1885, when the proportions were respectively 579 and 481 per million. (Table 16). Among the areas in which this disease appears to have been most destructive were Cornwall with Devonshire; Monmouthshire with Glamorganshire, and the adjoining parts of Brecknockshire and Gloucestershire; and London with Middlesex, Essex, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire.

Influenza.—The year 1890 was marked by a visitation of this country by epidemic influenza. Every year there are some few deaths ascribed to influenza; but the vagueness with which the term is often employed, and the absence of any very constant pathological feature even in the undoubted cases of this disease, give fair grounds for doubting whether the influenza deaths of ordinary years are of the same nature and due to the same cause as are the deaths in the epidemic periods, and whether they should not have been classed either under Pneumonia or Bronchitis, rather than under the more specific designation.

If, however, there be in ordinary years a transference of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs to influenza, there is most assuredly in epidemic years a very much greater transference in the contrary direction, a large proportion of the deaths due to the epidemic influence being registered, not under Influenza, but under such headings as Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and the like. For an indisputable epidemic of influenza is almost invariably accompanied, not only by a notable increase of mortality under that heading itself, but also by notable increases under these other headings.

Under these circumstances, it is plain that too much reliance must not be placed upon the official returns of influenza mortality. In the years of epidemics such mortality will be much understated, while the contrary will probably be the case in non-epidemic periods. A careful examination of the figures leaves, however, no reasonable doubt that epidemic influenza was really prevalent in this country in 1841, 1847-8-9, 1851, 1853, and 1858; while the mortality figures for the series of years since this last date give no certain evidence of the existence of an epidemic of this disease, until we reach 1890, that is for more than thirty years.

The outbreak of 1890 began in reality near the close of the preceding year, the disease having apparently made its way into our ports from the Continent, and diffused itself rapidly over the country. It was, however, not until January that the epidemic was thoroughly established. In London it began to subside before the close of that month, and though both its maximum and its subsidence were somewhat later in most other parts of the country, it may be said—disregarding some few exceptional districts—to have come to an end before the close of the quarter.

The total number of deaths directly ascribed to influenza in the year was only 4523, or 157 per million living; but there can be no doubt that the deaths really caused by this disease were far more numerous, for concomitantly with the epidemic there was an enormous rise in the mortality under other headings, and especially under pneumonia and bronchitis; rises which could not be explained by the usual cause of increase under these headings, viz., cold weather, inasmuch as the temperature in the month of January, when the epidemic in London was at its worst, was 6°·8 Fahr., and that of the whole quarter 2°·5 Fahr., above the average.

If we assume—as we may, though not with certainty, yet with much probability—that the increased mortality from pneumonia, bronchitis, and diseases of the organs of circulation, as compared with the average of the nine preceding years of the decennium, was due to the same cause as were the deaths directly ascribed to influenza, the total number of deaths due

directly or indirectly to the epidemic influenza was not merely 4,523 but 27,074, or 941 per million living.

The deaths from *diarrhaeal affections* numbered 17,837, or 620 per million living. This rate was somewhat below the average, doubtlessly in consequence of the cold weather in July and August, in which months the temperature was 2°·2 F. and 1°·6 F., respectively, below the average.

Hydrophobia.—The deaths from this disease, which had been 30 in the preceding year, 1889, and had averaged 24 annually in the three years 1887–8–9, were only eight in 1890, and fewer than in any year since 1868. This notable decrease was coincident with, and doubtlessly due to, a similar decline in canine rabies; the number of dogs returned to the Board of Agriculture as afflicted by this disease having fallen from 312 in 1889, and an average of 230 in the three years 1887–8–9, to 129 in 1890; and it seems impossible not to associate this remarkable decline with the application of the Muzzling Order by the Board of Agriculture, from 1st January 1890, to those counties in which rabies was known to have been prevalent. These were the counties in which, as was shown in a previous report (51st Annual Report, pages xiii–xv), hydrophobia has been most common, namely, the groups of counties of which London and Lancashire are respectively the centres.

Of the 8 deaths from hydrophobia in 1890, 3 occurred in the West Riding, 2 in Lancashire, 2 in London, and 1 in Dorsetshire.

Puerperal Fever.—The deaths ascribed to this cause were 1956, and, adding to these 2299 deaths from the accidents of childbirth, we have a total of 4255 deaths directly ascribed to parturition. This was in the proportion of 4·89 to 1000 registered births, a rate somewhat above the average in the preceding decennium, which had been 4·64. Concomitantly with the increase under puerperal fever, there was, as almost invariably is the case, an increase under erysipelas.

Dietetic Diseases.—The chief heading in this class is intemperance. The deaths attributed to this cause have increased year by year since 1884, and in 1890 were both absolutely and relatively to the population more numerous than in any previous year. They numbered 2037, and were in the proportion of 70 to a million living, the highest previous rate having been 55, and this in the next preceding year, 1889. In addition to the 2037 deaths directly ascribed to intemperance, there were 218 others among the deaths from accident in which it was stated that the deceased was drunk or suffering from delirium tremens when the accident occurred. Of these 218 deaths, 136 were of men and 82 of women (pages 196 and 199).

Constitutional Diseases.—The deaths in this class numbered 97,030, being in the proportion of 3374 to a million persons living; a rate which, though lower than the decennial average, was considerably higher than the rate recorded in any of the three next preceding years, 1887–8–9.

The increase was partly due to further advances in the mortality from cancer and from diabetes; the rate from each of these steadily increasing diseases in 1890 having been the highest on record; but the main part of the increase in the class was under the headings Phthisis and Other Tubercular Diseases, the mortality under these two headings together having risen from 2283, 2221, and 2258 per million in 1887, 1888, and 1889, to 2376 in 1890. This sudden interruption in the almost unbroken decrease which had been shown by these diseases for a long series of years requires some explanation; and the most probable interpretation is that a number of weakly persons of phthisical constitution, who might otherwise have continued to live for some years, were carried off prematurely by the influenza epidemic

of the first quarter of the year. This explanation is supported by the fact that in London, as is shown by the Weekly Returns, the deaths from phthisis were in great excess during the whole prevalence of the epidemic, and fell to their usual level when the epidemic subsided.

Developmental Diseases.—The mortality under the heading Old Age, which had been declining pretty steadily for some years, again rose in 1890; not improbably from the same cause as was suggested above in the case of phthisis. The deaths also ascribed to *premature birth*, which, as has been pointed out in previous reports, have been for a long series of years becoming more and more numerous in proportion to the registered births, showed a further increase in 1890, having risen progressively from 11·19 per 1000 births in 1861–5 to 16·29 in 1889, and 17·48 in 1890.

Local Diseases.—The deaths in this very large and very heterogeneous class numbered 298,107, and were in the proportion of 10,364 per million living. This rate was not only considerably above the decennial average, but higher than in any other year of the decennium.

The increase was almost entirely under two headings, Diseases of the Organs of Circulation, and Diseases of the Respiratory System. The deaths under the former of these two headings were 1757 per million living, the average rate in the preceding five years having been only 1,657, and the highest rate in any year 1695 per million.

The deaths from diseases of the organs of respiration were 4120 per million living, against an average of 3563 per million in the preceding quinquennium, and more numerous in proportion to the population than in any year in the table (Table 16), with the exceptions of 1875 and 1879.

The great rise in the mortality under these two headings in London during the period when influenza was epidemic makes it highly probable that at any rate a very large share in the increased mortality under them in the whole country was in reality determined by that epidemic; persons who were weakened by an attack of influenza falling easy victims to other incidental maladies.

Violence.—The deaths ascribed to some or other form of violence numbered 18,770, or 653 per million living, a ratio somewhat in excess of the average in the previous five years, which was 631.

This slight excess was due to an increase under *accident and negligence*, the mortality both from *homicide* and from *suicide* being below the average. The deaths from accident and negligence numbered 16,263, and of these 11,600 were of males, and only 4663 of females.

Among the headings under which these deaths are grouped is one in which negligence has more than an average share, namely, suffocation in bed. In the course of the year no fewer than 1544 children, almost all infants in the first year of life, were certified as having died from this cause. This was a larger number than in any preceding year; and, indeed, it appears that the mortality under this heading has been slowly increasing for the past five years, as the following table shows.

TABLE F.—DEATHS OF INFANTS FROM SUFFOCATION IN BED TO 100,000 BIRTHS.

Year.	Deaths per 100,000 Births.	Year.	Deaths per 100,000 Births.
1881	130	1886	136
1882	130	1887	141
1883	129	1888	155
1884	125	1889	157
1885	124	1890	174

It will be well therefore to subject these deaths to more minute examination.

The first thing to be noted is that the younger the infant the greater the chance of its suffocation; probably because the very young infant succumbs more easily, and because there is more uninterrupted contact with its mother's body. Thus of the 1517 infants under one year of age who thus died in 1890, 354 were in the first month of life, the average for the remaining eleven months being only 106 per month of life.

Secondly, the accident is more frequent in winter than in summer, doubtlessly owing to the heaping up of bed clothes in the colder weather. Comparing the six winter months with the six warmer months of the year, 60 per cent. of the deaths are registered in the former, and only 40 per cent. in the latter period.

But the point of most interest as regards these deaths from overlying of infants is their distribution over the days, or rather the nights, of the week. An examination of a large number of deaths of infants, concerning which inquests had been held, and the cause and day of death stated in the coroner's certificate, has yielded the results given in the following table, in which the first column of figures relates to the deaths from suffocation in bed.

TABLE G.—DISTRIBUTION over the WEEK, of DEATHS of INFANTS on which INQUESTS have been held.

Day of Week.	Proportions per 1000.	
	Suffocation in Bed.	Other Causes.
Sunday	283	180
Monday	124	132
Tuesday	137	145
Wednesday	116	139
Thursday	115	136
Friday	107	128
Saturday	118	140
	1,000	1,000

Note.—This Table is based on 2020 inquest cases in various parts of the country; in 767 of which cases the cause of death was returned as suffocation in bed.

In interpreting this table, it must be held in mind that the deaths from overlying on any given night will be referred to the day succeeding that night. Thus a woman going to bed with her infant on, say, Saturday night, if she finds on waking the next morning that the infant is dead, will describe the death, of which the precise hour is unknown, as having happened on Sunday morning; and so with the other days.

Remembering this, it will be noted that the proportion of deaths of infants from overlying is more than twice as high on Saturday night as on any other night in the week. The next highest proportion is on Monday night, and after this on Sunday. Through Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday nights there is a gradual decline, followed by a slight but distinct rise in the proportion on Friday night.

Now there is one explanation, and as far as can be seen only one, of this curious distribution, and that explanation is that it is determined by differences in the amount of intoxication on different days of the week. Saturday afternoon is the most general holiday and pay day, and is also a day on which public-houses are in full activity. Monday is also in some

places a workman's holiday and a day when public-houses are fully open, and on Monday the wages of Saturday are as yet probably not exhausted. This last condition will also apply to Sunday, which also is a non-working day; but on Sunday the public-houses are partially closed, and the facilities of obtaining drink diminished; so that the smaller proportion of deaths on the night of that day, as compared with Monday night, finds a probable explanation. Monday night passed, begins the real working part of the week, and the infantile deaths fall off in number, the proportion getting less and less as the week's money is gradually exhausted, until on Friday night there is again a slight rise, probably determined by that day being also, in some industries and places, a pay-day. Such seems the only explanation that can be suggested for the distribution of the deaths from overlying; but if this explanation be the true one, it can scarcely be doubted that a similar interpretation must be put upon the very similar distribution of infantile deaths from other causes than overlying, as shown in the second column of figures in Table G, which gives the daily distribution of deaths of infants concerning which inquests have been held but other verdicts found than "suffocation in bed"; these other verdicts being to a very large extent such unsatisfactory findings as "natural causes," "convulsions," and the like. It is impossible to believe that an infant is more likely to die, *ceteris paribus*, on one day of the week than another from "natural causes" or from "convulsions," and the suggestion now offered is that these findings by juries are to a large extent mere aliases for the overlying of an infant, or neglect of its requirements, by a drunken parent.

Ill-defined and Unspecified Causes.—In 25,883 cases, or 4.6 per cent. of the total deaths, the cause of death was so inadequately stated that the death had to be referred to this class; the proportion was slightly less than in the immediately preceding years 1888 and 1889, in each of which it had been 4.9. The decline was doubtlessly in part due to the 3768 letters of inquiry concerning doubtful cases (against 3175 such letters in the previous year) which were sent to medical men. The result of this process was to transfer a large number of cases from ill-defined to definite headings. Thus, for instance, 522 deaths were removed from more or less vague headings, mainly "Tumour," to Cancer or Malignant Disease, and 48 to Syphilis.

Certification of Causes of Death.—Of the 562,248 deaths registered during the year 1890, the causes of 514,720, or of 91.6 per cent., were certified by registered medical practitioners; and the causes of 31,581, or of 5.6 per cent., were certified by coroners after inquest, while the causes of the remaining 15,947 deaths, or of 2.8 per cent., were not certified. The per-centage of inquest cases was the same as it had been in 1889, while that of uncertified deaths showed a further step in the progressive decline which has been noted in previous reports. The 15,947 uncertified cases in 1890 included deaths of infants who had been attended only by midwives, and of persons attended by unregistered practitioners, as well as of persons who had no medical attendance of any kind in their last illness. The lowest proportions per cent. of uncertified deaths in registration counties were 0.6 in extra-metropolitan Middlesex, 0.9 in London and in Wiltshire, and 1.0 in extra-Metropolitan Surrey; while the highest were 4.1 in Derbyshire and in Monmouthshire, 4.7 in Durham, 5.0 in Herefordshire, 5.5 in South Wales, 6.0 in Huntingdonshire, and 6.4 in North Wales. The unusually high proportion in Monmouthshire was due to a colliery explosion which caused a large number of deaths, inquests having been held only on a few of the bodies, while the remainder were registered uncertified. In other counties the proportions did not materially differ from those recorded in 1889.

Offences against the Registration Act of 1874.—In the course of the year 19 prosecutions for offences against this Act were instituted by me, and in each case the prosecution was successful. In 10 of these cases the offence consisted in false statements as to the legitimacy of a child; in 3 others, in false statements as to a woman being married who was really unmarried; in one, in neglect to register a birth after notice to do so; in 2 cases, in the giving of false certificates of death by unregistered medical men; in one, in giving a false certificate of stillbirth by a registered medical man; in one, in using a forged certificate of cause of death; and in one, in permitting a child to be buried as stillborn without a certificate that such was the case. In addition to these 19 cases, a man was prosecuted by the Treasury at my instance, under the Act 19 & 20 Vict. c. 119, s. 18, and convicted of making a false declaration on giving notice of marriage.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION.

The names in the alphabetical indexes of births, deaths, and marriages recorded in the national register of England and Wales were increased in the year 1890 by 1,878,241, this addition raising the aggregate number of names in the indexes, which at the end of 1890 embraced a period of 53½ years, to 81,264,504. The number of searches in 1890 in the various registers was 43,874, exceeding the number in the previous year by 2872. The number of certificates issued was 31,686, showing an increase of 1195 on the number in 1889. The fees received for searches and certificates in 1890 and paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer amounted to 6,178*l.* 4*s.* 0*d.*, exceeding the amount received in the previous year by 294*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.* (Table 26.)

A list of the various public registers and records lodged in the General Register Office, Somerset House, was published in the 34th Annual Report, pages xxi–xxii.

MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.*

The average strength of the Army, at home and abroad, was 209,221, and the deaths were 1813, the rate of mortality thus being 8·7 per 1000, against 9·7 and 9·3 respectively in the preceding two years. The mortality in the army abroad was 11·4 per 1000, the mean rate in the preceding five years having been 15·8; while the rate in the Army at home was 6·0, a rate 1·0 per 1000 higher than that in 1889, but 0·5 below the mean rate in the five years 1885–89, such mean rate itself having shown a considerable decline from the mean rates in previous quinquennia. (Table 29.)

MORTALITY IN THE NAVY.†

The average force afloat in 1890 was 53,350. The deaths were 456, being in the ratio of 8·54 per 1000 of the strength. Of the 456 deaths, 220 were due to disease, and 236 to violence; so that the death-rate from disease was 4·12, and that from violence 4·42 per 1000.

Of the 236 deaths from violence, 208 resulted from accidental drowning (including 173 in consequence of the wreck of the "Serpent"), 24 from other accidental causes, and 4 from suicide.

* Based upon returns furnished by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

† Based upon returns furnished by the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

Marine Register Book.—In accordance with the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874, commanding officers of British ships, whether in Her Majesty's service or not, are required, under a penalty, to transmit returns of all births and deaths occurring on board their ships to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, who furnishes certified copies of such returns to the Registrars-General of England, Scotland, and Ireland. These certified copies of entries of births and deaths at sea constitute the "Marine Register Book." To this Register were added 186 entries of births and 3573 of deaths during the year 1890. Of these 3573 deaths, so far as could be judged from the entries, which are not always very precise, 1684 were of persons of English origin, while 452 others were of persons of British origin.

Mercantile Marine.—The Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen reports that the number of masters and seamen afloat in registered vessels belonging to the mercantile marine of the United Kingdom, including the islands in the British Seas, during the year 1890 was 236,108, showing an increase of 5845 upon the number in the preceding year. The reported deaths among masters and seamen during 1890 numbered 3305, corresponding to an annual rate of 14·0 per 1000 of the strength; this was 0·9 per 1000 higher than the rate in the previous year, but was 1·2 per 1000 below the mean rate in the five years 1885–89. (Table 31.)

Among *passengers* on board merchant vessels at sea (Table 32), 108 births and 515 deaths were reported in 1890, the births being below and the deaths slightly above those recorded in the preceding year.

INTERNATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS.

In Tables 39–56 will be found international vital statistics relating to most of the principal European States. As the sex and age distribution of the population differs greatly in different countries, and as the rates largely depend upon such distribution, as has been repeatedly pointed out in previous reports, the rates in one country cannot be safely compared with the rates in another, without correction.

In order to allow fair comparison, it is most desirable that the various countries should agree upon some standard population, that is a population with fixed sex and age distribution, for international use; and should calculate their birth, marriage, and death rates by such standard.

The most noticeable point in these international tables is the universal rise in the death rate. In every country from which returns were received, the mortality in 1890 was higher, and in most cases very considerably higher, than it had been in the preceding year. The explanation of this universal increase is doubtlessly to be found in the very general prevalence throughout Europe of epidemic influenza.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

BRYDGES P. HENNIKER,

General Register Office, Somerset House,

Registrar-General.

26th November 1891.

REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1890.*

BY JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S., &c.

The following remarks, both with regard to atmospheric pressure and temperature, are based on observations made near London, but they may be taken as having a general application.

Atmospheric Pressure.—The reading of the barometer was generally above the average till the 17th of January, the mean daily excess for these 17 days being 0·16 in.; from January 18th to the 28th it was below, being particularly so on the 22nd and 23rd, when it was as much as 0·77 in. and 1·18 in. respectively below its average, the mean daily deficiency for these 11 days being 0·38 in.; from January 29th to February 11th it was above, the mean daily excess being 0·32 in.; from February 12th to the 17th it was below, particularly so on the 15th, when it was 0·54 in. below its average; the mean daily deficiency for the 6 days ending February 17th being 0·23 in.; from February 18th to March 4th it was generally above, being particularly so on the 23rd and 24th of February when it was as much as 0·67 in. and 0·57 in. respectively above its average; the mean daily excess for the 15 days ending March 4th being 0·30 in.; from March 5th to the 26th it was below, being particularly so on the 8th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 24th, and 25th days, the mean daily deficiency for these 8 days being 0·61 in., and the mean daily deficiency for the 22 days ending March 26th was 0·33 in.; from March 27th to April 5th it was above, the mean daily excess being 0·17 in.; from April 6th to May 20th it was generally below, being particularly so on the 15th, 16th, and 25th days of April, when it was as much as 0·53 in., 0·52 in., and 0·60 in. respectively below its average, the mean daily deficiency for the 45 days ending May 20th being 0·18 in.; from May 21 to June 25th it was generally above, the mean daily excess being 0·10 in.; from June 26th to July 19th it was generally below, being particularly so on the last day of June and first day of July, when it was as much as 0·69 in. and 0·68 in. respectively below its average; the mean daily deficiency for the 24 days ending July 19th being 0·19 in.; from July 20th to August 9th it was generally above, the mean daily excess being 0·12 in.; from August 10th to the 29th it was generally below, being particularly so on the 26th and 27th days when it was as much as 0·51 in. and 0·62 in. respectively below its average; the mean daily deficiency for the 20 days ending August 29th being 0·21 in.; from August 30th to September 15th it was above, the mean daily excess being 0·19 in.; from September 16th to the 22nd it was below, the mean daily deficiency being 0·15 in.; from September 23rd to October 30th it was generally above, being particularly so on the 26th and 27th of September, and the 9th, 10th, 12th, 22nd, and 23rd of October, the mean daily excess for these 7 days being 0·54 in.; and the mean daily excess for the 38 days ending October 30th, was 0·24 in.; from October 31st to November 13th it was below, being particularly so on the 2nd, 4th, and 7th of November, when it was as much as 0·70 in., 0·72 in., and 0·75 in. respectively below its average; the mean daily deficiency for the 14 days ending November 13th being 0·37 in.; from November 14th to December 14th it was generally above, being particularly so on the 17th, 19th, and 20th of November, when it was as much as 0·50 in., 0·60 in., and 0·59 in. respectively above its average; the mean daily excess for the 31 days being 0·14 in.; from December 15th to 20th it was below, being as much as 0·73 in. below on the 19th; the mean daily deficiency for these 6 days being 0·29 in.; and from December 21st to the 31st it was above, the mean daily excess being 0·18 in.

* For Meteorological Tables, see pp. lvi-lxi.

The highest reading of the barometer at the height of 150 feet above the sea was 30·484 ins. on February 23rd, and the lowest was 28·522 ins. on January 23rd; the yearly range was 1·962 ins.

Temperature.—The temperature of the air was below its average till the 3rd of January, being particularly so on the 1st, when it was as much as 9°·7 below, the mean daily deficiency for these three days being 7°·0; from January 4th to February 2nd it was generally above, being particularly so on the 6th, 7th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, and 25th of January, when it was as much as 13°·4, 12°·3, 10°·6, 10°·0, 10°·4, 10°·3, and 10°·7 respectively above its average, and on several other days it varied from 5° to 8½° above; the mean daily excess for the 30 days ending February 2nd, being 5°·8; from February 3rd to March 5th it was below, being particularly so from the 1st to the 4th of March, when it was 11°·9, 15°·1, 16°·7, and 20°·0 respectively below its average, and on several other days the deficiency varied from 5° to 9¼°; the mean daily deficiency for the 31 days ending March 5th being 5°·2; from March 6th to the 17th it was above, the mean daily excess being 3°·0; from March 18th to the 21st it was below, the mean daily deficiency being 2°·4; from March 22nd to the 31st it was above, being particularly so on the 28th, when it was as much as 11°·7 above its average, the mean daily excess being 4°·4; from April 1st to the 28th it was below, the mean daily deficiency being 3°·3; from April 29th to May 25th it was generally above, the mean daily excess being 1°·7; from May 26th to September 14th it was generally below, being particularly so on the 5th, 6th, 11th, and 12th of July, and the 30th and 31st of August, the mean daily deficiency for these 6 days being 11°·3; and on several other days in June, July, and August it was as much as 8° and 9° below, the mean daily deficiency for the 116 days ending September 14th being 2°·8; from September 15th to October 7th it was generally above, the mean daily excess being 2°·8; from October 8th to the 29th it was below, being particularly so on the 27th and 28th, when it was as much as 10°·4 and 16°·1 respectively below its average; the mean daily deficiency for the 22 days ending October 29th being 3°·6; from October 30th to November 24th it was generally above, being particularly so on the 18th, 19th, and 23rd days, when it was as much as 10°·8, 11°, and 10°·9 respectively above its average, the mean daily excess for the 28 days being 2°·6; and from November 25th to December 31st it was below, being as much as 21°·4 below on November 28th, and 21°·0 below on December 22nd; and on other days it varied from 1°·9 below on the 4th of December, to 17°·7 below on the 14th of December, the mean daily deficiency for the 37 days ending December 31st being 11°·5.

The highest temperatures of the air were at Royston 83°·7, at the Royal Observatory 82°·8, and at Barnet 82°; and the lowest were 4°·3 at Royston, 6°·0 at Salisbury, and 8°·0 at Barnet and Oxford.

Rainfall.—The fall of rain was above its average in January; below in February; and above its average again in March. The total fall in the three months at Greenwich was 5·10 ins., or 0·13 in. above the average. The fall of rain was above its average in April, below in May, and above its average again in June. The total fall in the three months at Greenwich was 5·65 ins., or 0·14 in. below the average. The fall of rain was above its average in both July and August, and below in September. The total fall for the three months at Greenwich was 7·69 ins., or 0·39 in. above the average. The fall of rain in each of the months of October, November, and December was below its average. The total fall for the three months at Greenwich was 3·44 ins., or 3·65 ins., below the average.

The heaviest falls of rain in the year at our stations were 50·43 ins. at Stonyhurst, 45·10 ins. at Truro, and 36·19 ins. at Plymouth.

The least falls were at Nottingham 17·76 ins., at Oxford 18·41 ins., and at Royston 18·68 ins.

The greatest numbers of days of rain were at Truro 226, at Stonyhurst 223, and at Guernsey 221; and the smallest numbers of rainy days were at Oxford 135, at Barnet 143, and at Wolverhampton 148.

Thunderstorms occurred on 51 days at the different stations during the year; of these, 15 were in August, 9 in May, 8 in June, 4 in September, 3 in each of the months of January, April, July, and October, 2 in March, and one in November.

Thunder was heard but lightning was not seen on 53 days during the year; of these, 10 were in August, 10 in May, 7 in June, 5 in both April and July, 4 in March, 2 in both September and October, and 1 in January.

Lightning was seen but thunder was not heard on 34 days during the year; of these, 10 were in August, 6 in May, 5 in January, 2 in each of the months of April, June, July, September, October, and November, and 1 in February.

Solar halos were seen on 105 days during the year; of these, 16 were in May, 14 in July, 13 in April, 12 in November, 10 in June, 9 in February, 8 in March, 7 in September, 6 in January, 5 in August, 4 in October, and one in December.

Lunar halos were seen on 38 days during the year; of these, 5 were in each of the months of May, October, and November, 4 in each of the months of January, September, and December, 3 in both February and March, 2 in both April and June, and one in August.

Snow fell on 67 days during the year; of these, 22 were in December, 10 in February, 9 in both January and March, 7 in November, 5 in April, 4 in October, and one in May; the last fall in the spring was on May 15th at Halifax; none fell in June, July, August, or September; and the first fall in the autumn was on the 18th at the Royal Observatory and Blackheath.

Hail fell on 74 days during the year; of these, 12 were in November, 11 in January, 10 in April, 8 in each of the months of March, August, and December, 5 in both February and October, 3 in both May and June, and one in July.

Fog prevailed on 172 days during the year; of these 22 were in both January and December; 20 in both February and September, 15 in both October and November, 14 in March, 12 in April, 11 in June, 9 in July, and 6 in both May and August.

PRELIMINARY TABLES.

TABLE 9.—ENGLAND.—Churches and Chapels of the Established Church, and other Registered Buildings for Solemnisation of Marriage, 31st December, 1890.

Table with columns: REGISTRATION DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES, ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, ESTABLISHED CHURCH, and Other Religious Denominations (including Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, etc.). Rows list divisions from ENGLAND down to WELSH.

TABLE 10.—ENGLAND.—Birth- and Death-rates in Counties, 1880-89, and 1890.

Table with columns: REGISTRATION COUNTY, Births to 1000 Living (Ten Years 1880-89, 1890), Illegitimate Births to 1000 Births (Ten Years 1880-89, 1890), Males Born to 1000 Females Born (Ten Years 1880-89, 1890), Deaths to 1000 Living (Persons, Males, Females, Ten Years 1880-89, 1890), and Deaths of Children under one year to 1000 Births (Ten Years 1880-89, 1890). Rows list counties from ENGLAND down to WELSH.

TABLE 11.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates at Twelve Groups of Ages, 1841-90.*—Males.

Table with columns for Year, All Ages, and age groups (0- to 85+), showing death rates per 1000 living males from 1841 to 1890.

* The populations used (see Table 1.) are deduced from the rates of increase observed, and are distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportions found to prevail at the Censuses of 1841, 1851, 1861, 1871, 1881, 1891.

TABLE 12.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates at Twelve Groups of Ages, 1841-90.*—Females.

Table with columns for Year, All Ages, and age groups (0- to 85+), showing death rates per 1000 living females from 1841 to 1890.

* See Note to Table 11.

TABLE 17.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates, from various Causes, to a Million Persons living, in Groups of Years, 1858-90.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	3 Years 1858-60.	5 Years 1861-65.	5 Years 1866-70.	5 Years 1871-75.	5 Years 1876-80.	5 Years 1881-85.	5 Years 1886-90.
ALL CAUSES - - - -	22221.3	22582.0	22424.6	21962.4	20791.0	19403.4	18895.4
Small-pox - - - - -	219.3	218.6	104.8	410.8	78.4	78.4	13.2
Measles - - - - -	480.0	456.6	428.4	373.2	384.8	413.0	468.4
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	891.0	982.4	959.8	758.6	679.6	435.8	240.6
Typhus - - - - -				81.4	34.2	22.8	6.6
Enteric Fever - - - - -	792.0	921.8	849.8	373.8	277.2	216.0	179.2
Simple and Ill-defined Fever - - - - -				140.2	69.2	34.2	16.6
Whooping-cough - - - - -	494.3	515.8	545.0	498.6	527.0	458.6	443.6
Diphtheria - - - - -	372.3	247.6	126.8	120.8	121.8	156.2	169.6
Other Miasmatic Diseases* - - - - -	75.7	46.0	39.6	25.4	18.2	17.0	45.6
Cholera - - - - -	32.0	42.4	172.4	30.6	20.4	16.2	14.0
Diarrhoea, Dysentery - - - - -	777.3	874.0	1062.8	1000.4	832.4	655.8	667.0
Malarial Diseases* - - - - -	32.7	16.2	10.0	8.4	7.4	11.2	6.4
Hydrophobia - - - - -	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.0	1.8	1.2	0.6
Other Zoogenous Diseases - - - - -	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.6	2.2
Venereal Diseases - - - - -	62.3	77.6	90.8	92.6	95.6	93.2	83.6
Erysipelas - - - - -	95.0	87.4	82.4	105.6	80.8	82.8	54.2
Puerperal Fever - - - - -	55.7	56.0	55.6	86.6	61.6	92.6	76.4
Other Septic Diseases - - - - -	?	8.3	14.6	20.8	23.8	23.0	14.4
Thrush - - - - -	57.0	50.0	49.8	49.8	48.0	29.4	22.0
Other Parasitic Diseases - - - - -	8.0	8.6	7.6	7.0	9.2	7.2	5.8
Intemperance - - - - -	40.3	41.6	35.4	37.6	42.2	48.0	55.8
Other Dietetic Diseases - - - - -	32.0	30.4	26.6	21.2	25.0	15.4	11.4
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism } of Heart - - - - -	102.7	108.2	115.0	127.2	139.2	97.6	89.2
Rheumatism - - - - -						34.3	33.0
Cancer - - - - -	335.3	367.8	403.8	445.6	495.0	547.6	631.6
Phthisis - - - - -	2565.0	2526.6	2447.8	2218.0	2039.8	1830.4	1635.4
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous } Diseases - - - - -	739.0	784.4	752.4	722.6	777.0	710.4	686.8
Diabetes Mellitus - - - - -	25.7	29.2	31.8	35.8	40.4	51.4	62.4
Other Constitutional Diseases - - - - -	46.0	51.2	63.8	59.6	86.8	107.8	130.8

* See notes to Table 15.

TABLE 17 (continued).—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates, from various Causes to a Million Persons living, in Groups of Years, 1858-90.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	3 Years 1858-60.	5 Years 1861-65.	5 Years 1866-70.	5 Years 1871-75.	5 Years 1876-80.	5 Years 1881-85.	5 Years 1886-90.
Premature Birth - - - - -	378.7	392.4	406.0	446.8	472.6	475.2	507.2
Ateleotasis* - - - - -	?	?	?	?	?	23.6	26.0
Congenital Malformations - - - - -	57.7	61.6	64.8	65.6	84.4	84.6	80.2
Old Age - - - - -	1422.0	1352.8	1275.8	1206.8	1072.2	1014.0	975.8
Convulsions - - - - -	1296.7	1258.0	1204.0	1111.2	971.4	848.0	770.0
Diseases of Nervous System - - - - -	1484.0	1546.0	1605.2	1715.8	1803.2	1807.6	1779.2
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense - - - - -	7.0	8.0	8.6	7.6	13.4	19.8	22.8
Diseases of Circulatory System - - - - -	900.3	996.6	1095.8	1256.8	1415.2	1467.4	1685.8
Croup - - - - -	274.7	287.6	208.0	184.2	154.2	163.4	125.8
Diseases of Respiratory System - - - - -	3265.0	3320.6	3394.2	3685.4	3795.8	3549.4	3639.6
Dentition - - - - -	197.0	201.0	191.4	187.8	179.0	177.0	158.2
Diseases of Liver, Ascites - - - - -	304.0	416.0	417.6	427.8	423.6	372.0	324.8
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - - - -	628.0	603.0	566.0	558.6	571.6	568.6	616.2
Diseases of Lymphatic System* - - - - -	?	?	?	?	?	7.0	7.8
Diseases of Spleen - - - - -	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.6	4.2
Diseases of other Ductless Glands*- - - - -	1.0	1.8	3.8	4.4	7.6	8.8	10.8
Diseases of Urinary System - - - - -	217.7	246.2	286.8	326.4	374.8	422.2	446.6
Diseases of Organs of Generation - - - - -	60.7	62.0	62.8	59.6	58.6	60.2	55.0
Diseases of Parturition - - - - -	110.3	113.4	106.0	107.6	79.6	72.8	66.0
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion - - - - -	89.3	106.4	93.2	101.6	107.8	94.2	86.2
Diseases of Integumentary System - - - - -	78.3	72.5	65.8	66.0	74.8	64.2	62.6
Accident and Negligence - - - - -	653.0	689.6	677.8	670.6	630.4	579.8	543.8
Homicide - - - - -	18.0	19.4	19.0	16.6	14.0	12.6	11.0
Suicide - - - - -	65.3	65.2	66.4	66.0	73.6	74.8	79.4
Execution - - - - -	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.8
Ill-defined and not specified Causes - - - - -	2288.4	2207.6	2117.6	1829.6	1888.6	1140.6	943.2

* See notes to Table 15.

TABLE 21.—ENGLAND.—Death-rates of Persons, Males, and Females, from various Causes, 1890.

Table with 4 main columns: CAUSE OF DEATH., Deaths to 1,000,000 living (Persons, Males, Females), and other columns for various causes including Inflammation of Brain, Acute Nephritis, Cholera, etc.

NOTE.—A cipher indicates that the number of deaths was too small to show a rate of one per million. When no deaths occurred, — is inserted.

TABLE 22.—ENGLAND.—Deaths from various Causes, to a Million Deaths from All Causes, 1890.

Table with 5 main columns: CAUSE OF DEATH., Proportional Number, and other columns for various causes including ALL CAUSES, Inflammation of Brain, Acute Nephritis, etc.

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND.—Death-rates from Measles, Scarlet Fever, Fever, Whooping-cough, and Puerperal Fever and Childbirth, in Registration Counties, in 1880-89, and 1890.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.	TO A MILLION PERSONS LIVING.						TO 1000 BIRTHS			
	Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Fever (Typhus, Enteric, Simple and Ill-defined).		Whooping-cough.		Puerperal Fever, and Accidents of Childbirth.	
	Ten Years 1880-89.	1890.	Ten Years 1880-89.	1890.	Ten Years 1880-89.	1890.	Ten Years 1880-89.	1890.	Ten Years 1880-89.	1890.
ENGLAND - - -	445	489	382	242	252	197	456	478	4.64	4.89
I.—LONDON - - -	599	773	395	196	224	154	709	767	3.90	3.76
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.										
Surrey (<i>extra-metrop.</i>) -	257	432	148	57	135	91	363	414	4.40	3.51
Kent (<i>extra-metrop.</i>) -	256	348	167	68	203	134	357	446	4.02	3.85
Sussex - - - - -	231	256	142	53	167	109	346	427	4.20	3.84
Hampshire - - - -	334	89	108	53	261	161	309	404	4.20	3.56
Berkshire - - - -	267	307	196	7	138	123	324	169	4.33	2.93
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.										
Middlesex (<i>extra-metrop.</i>)	334	830	229	170	203	163	489	551	3.99	3.88
Hertfordshire - - -	258	612	177	75	136	94	399	308	4.20	4.02
Buckinghamshire - -	307	244	207	37	196	128	338	385	4.39	4.20
Oxfordshire - - - -	291	122	202	64	151	58	261	309	4.35	5.02
Northamptonshire - -	412	307	283	88	217	161	381	455	4.66	3.25
Huntingdonshire - - -	155	415	232	79	229	119	238	534	3.56	2.29
Bedfordshire - - - -	272	273	303	73	136	79	411	345	3.88	4.13
Cambridgeshire - - -	195	495	225	148	173	204	380	684	4.25	4.52
IV.—EASTERN.										
Essex - - - - -	352	480	293	109	210	205	521	739	3.68	3.91
Suffolk - - - - -	178	447	113	47	150	132	401	461	3.68	3.25
Norfolk - - - - -	200	201	254	65	225	255	321	473	4.52	4.22
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.										
Wiltshire - - - - -	278	43	160	51	129	35	228	259	4.67	3.00
Dorsetshire - - - - -	267	—	117	64	127	80	219	366	4.26	3.97
Devonshire - - - - -	473	284	188	188	215	189	370	643	4.27	3.67
Cornwall - - - - -	280	485	179	141	244	169	360	1077	4.48	5.51
Somersetshire - - - -	315	250	200	218	148	71	276	454	4.21	3.83
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.										
Gloucestershire - - -	370	263	338	99	166	124	336	543	4.44	5.75
Herefordshire - - - -	248	88	228	18	94	79	190	527	4.58	3.67
Shropshire - - - - -	189	188	232	90	187	117	271	274	5.49	4.81
Staffordshire - - - -	498	371	417	239	252	161	429	388	4.52	4.99
Worcestershire - - - -	336	427	281	134	255	141	305	215	4.58	4.53
Warwickshire - - - -	408	533	302	319	174	114	487	411	4.30	3.55
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.										
Leicestershire - - - -	401	227	436	171	234	200	365	192	4.28	3.67
Rutlandshire - - - - -	233	135	202	90	101	45	251	405	3.09	7.71
Lincolnshire - - - - -	179	259	312	203	221	216	324	323	4.24	4.48
Nottinghamshire - - -	433	530	492	240	308	260	449	262	4.81	5.33
Derbyshire - - - - -	327	606	414	175	221	171	366	322	4.96	5.60
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.										
Cheshire - - - - -	408	478	366	140	261	255	395	345	5.17	6.19
Lancashire - - - - -	708	573	523	558	377	275	552	450	5.32	6.08
IX.—YORK.										
West Riding - - - - -	424	398	574	349	290	237	440	340	5.15	5.92
East Riding (with York)	338	164	554	103	321	224	415	307	4.00	4.38
North Riding - - - - -	307	111	406	167	292	551	400	510	4.86	5.21
X.—NORTHERN.										
Durham - - - - -	519	325	659	339	378	408	436	368	4.90	6.12
Northumberland - - -	437	120	446	130	316	252	428	372	5.18	6.29
Cumberland - - - - -	512	109	294	324	185	152	401	399	4.96	3.79
Westmorland - - - - -	175	30	252	15	192	106	197	121	4.40	5.24
XI.—WELSH.										
Monmouthshire - - - -	569	276	535	169	259	136	418	1008	5.17	6.17
South Wales - - - - -	476	425	629	501	326	213	392	496	5.99	6.29
North Wales - - - - -	277	95	298	144	197	172	315	316	6.41	8.93

TABLE 24.—ENGLAND. Death-rates in Town* and Country Districts 1851-90.

YEAR.	Persons to a Square Mile in England and Wales.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1000 Persons living in			Deaths in Town Districts to 100 Deaths in Country Districts, in equal Numbers living.
		England and Wales.	Town* Districts.	Country Districts.	
1851-60 - - - -	325	22.2	24.7	19.9	124
1861-70 - - - -	365	22.5	24.8	19.7	126
1871-80 - - - -	415	21.4	23.1	19.0	122
1881-90 - - - -	471	19.1	20.3	17.3	117
1881 - - - - -	448	18.9	20.1	16.9	119
1882 - - - - -	453	19.6	21.0	17.3	121
1883 - - - - -	458	19.6	20.7	17.9	116
1884 - - - - -	463	19.7	20.9	17.6	119
1885 - - - - -	468	19.2	20.1	17.8	113
1886 - - - - -	473	19.5	20.4	18.0	113
1887 - - - - -	478	19.1	20.2	17.2	117
1888 - - - - -	484	18.1	19.0	16.6	114
1889 - - - - -	489	18.2	19.3	16.4	118
1890 - - - - -	494	19.5	20.9	17.4	120

* For names of the Districts and Sub-districts taken to represent the Town Districts of England and Wales from 1851 to 1880, see Registrar-General's Forty-third Annual Report, page cv. For description of the Districts taken for 1881-90, see Table 25 below.

TABLE 25.—ENGLAND. Town and Country Districts.—Annual Death-rates in each Quarter of the Ten Years, 1881-90.

Area in Acres.	ESTI-MATED POPU-LATION in the middle of 1890.	Quarter ending	ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per 1000 in each Quarter of the Years										
			1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	
ENGLAND AND WALES - 37,239,351	23,762,287	YEAR -	18.9	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.2	19.5	19.1	18.1	18.2	19.5	
		March	21.5	21.6	22.4	19.7	22.0	23.1	20.9	21.4	19.9	23.3	
		June	18.6	19.1	20.2	19.1	19.5	18.3	18.5	17.8	17.5	17.9	
		Sept.	16.8	17.8	16.9	19.9	16.7	16.1	17.9	15.2	17.1	16.9	
		Dec.	18.7	20.1	19.3	20.0	18.7	18.7	19.1	18.1	18.4	20.1	
TOWN DISTRICTS.	3,678,263	18,348,203	YEAR -	20.1	21.0	20.7	20.9	20.1	20.4	20.2	19.0	19.3	20.9
			March	22.6	23.0	23.2	20.5	22.5	23.8	21.5	21.9	20.6	24.4
			June	19.3	20.1	20.7	19.9	20.3	18.6	19.3	18.2	18.3	18.7
			Sept.	18.3	19.4	18.2	21.8	17.8	19.5	19.5	16.2	18.5	18.5
			Dec.	20.3	21.5	20.7	21.3	19.7	19.9	20.4	19.5	19.7	22.0
COUNTRY DISTRICTS.	33,561,088	10,419,084	YEAR -	16.9	17.3	17.9	17.6	17.8	18.0	17.2	16.6	16.4	17.4
			March	19.7	19.2	21.0	18.3	21.3	22.0	19.7	20.5	18.5	21.7
			June	17.5	17.4	19.2	17.6	18.2	17.7	17.2	17.1	16.2	16.5
			Sept.	14.2	15.2	14.6	16.7	14.7	15.5	15.1	13.5	14.6	14.1
			Dec.	16.1	17.6	16.9	18.0	17.0	16.7	16.9	15.6	16.3	17.4

TABLE 29.—ARMY. Strength and Mortality, 1864-90.

(Regiments on passage out and home are included with the Number Abroad.)

YEAR.	STRENGTH.			DEATHS.			DEATH-RATE PER 1000.		
	TOTAL ARMY.	IN UNITED KINGDOM.	ABROAD.	TOTAL ARMY.	IN UNITED KINGDOM.	ABROAD.	TOTAL ARMY.	IN UNITED KINGDOM.	ABROAD.
1864	214,858	82,721	132,137	3,510	1,017	2,493	16.3	12.3	18.9
1865	208,877	84,502	124,375	3,537	959	2,578	16.9	11.3	20.7
1866	201,641	84,124	117,517	2,858	1,056	1,802	14.2	12.6	15.3
1867	200,335	87,607	112,728	3,234	950	2,284	16.1	10.8	20.3
1868	196,900	89,633	107,267	2,804	1,088	1,716	14.2	12.1	16.0
1869	186,668	86,278	100,390	3,250	903	2,347	17.4	10.5	23.4
1870	180,444	89,670	90,774	2,638	1,029	1,609	14.6	11.5	17.7
1871	192,665	105,757	86,908	2,327	1,005	1,322	12.1	9.5	15.2
1872	192,007	104,154	87,853	2,649	940	1,709	13.8	9.0	19.5
1873	188,379	100,533	87,846	2,139	931	1,208	11.4	9.3	13.8
1874	186,389	97,635	88,754	2,136	1,007	1,129	11.5	10.3	12.7
1875	184,669	97,193	87,476	2,269	1,061	1,208	12.3	10.9	13.8
1876	184,433	97,146	87,287	2,102	930	1,172	11.4	9.6	13.4
1877	190,502	101,904	88,598	1,801	856	945	9.5	8.4	10.7
1878	200,758	109,201	91,557	2,249	778	1,471	11.2	7.1	16.1
1879	191,290	88,215	103,075	4,239	796	3,443	22.2	9.0	33.4
1880	188,986	91,887	97,099	3,333	756	2,577	17.6	8.2	26.5
1881	188,798	91,946	96,852	2,650	844	1,806	14.0	9.2	18.6
1882	189,229	94,295	94,934	2,224	806	1,418	11.8	8.5	14.9
1883	181,971	90,071	91,900	1,783	672	1,111	9.8	7.5	12.1
1884	183,004	89,994	93,010	1,611	523	1,088	8.8	5.8	11.7
1885	198,064	91,579	106,485	2,730	735	1,995	13.8	8.0	18.7
1886	203,805	98,057	105,748	2,313	703	2,110	13.8	7.2	20.0
1887	209,574	106,767	102,807	2,006	568	1,438	9.6	5.3	14.0
1888	211,105	106,913	104,192	2,041	731	1,310	9.7	6.8	12.6
1889	210,298	105,956	104,342	1,961	525	1,436	9.3	5.0	13.8
1890	209,221	105,668	103,553	1,813	631	1,182	8.7	6.0	11.4

TABLE 30.—ROYAL NAVY. Mortality in the Service Afloat, 1856-90.

(From Statistical Reports of the Health of the Navy.)

YEAR.	DEATH-RATE PER 1000.			YEAR.	DEATH-RATE PER 1000.		
	From All Causes.	From Disease.	From Violence.		From All Causes.	From Disease.	From Violence.
1856	15.5	12.1	3.4	1874	9.4	6.7	2.7
1857	19.4	14.7	4.7	1875	8.8	6.9	1.9
1858	25.8	22.0	3.8	1876	9.2	6.0	3.2
1859	16.7	11.8	4.9	1877	7.1	5.0	2.1
1860	14.7	11.1	3.6	1878	14.4	5.3	9.1
1861	15.0	11.5	3.5	1879	8.6	6.2	2.4
1862	15.3	9.6	5.7	1880	12.6	4.6	8.0
1863	11.3	7.6	3.7	1881	10.9	5.3	5.6
1864	14.0	9.0	5.0	1882	9.5	6.9	2.6
1865	11.3	8.1	3.2	1883	5.9	4.1	1.8
1866	10.2	7.9	2.3	1884	9.0	5.8	3.2
1867	11.5	8.4	3.1	1885	7.0	4.7	2.3
1868	8.9	6.5	2.4	1886	6.9	5.1	1.8
1869	9.9	7.3	2.6	1887	8.3	4.9	3.4
1870	19.6	6.7	12.9	1888	5.7	3.9	1.8
1871	8.5	6.3	2.2	1889	5.3	3.8	1.5
1872	8.2	5.6	2.6	1890	8.5	4.1	4.4
1873	8.3	6.0	2.3				

TABLE 31.—MERCHANT SERVICE. Number and Mortality of Seamen employed in Vessels registered in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and Channel Islands, 1852-90.

(Furnished to the Registrar-General by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen.)

YEAR.	No. of PERSONS EMPLOYED.	No. of DEATHS REPORTED.	DEATH-RATE per 1000.	YEAR.	No. of PERSONS EMPLOYED.	No. of DEATHS REPORTED.	DEATH-RATE per 1000.
1852	159,563	2,205	13.8	1872	203,720	4,123	20.2
1853	172,525	3,276	19.0	1873	202,239	5,393	26.6
1854	162,416	2,772	17.1	1874	203,606	4,602	22.6
1855	168,537	3,318	19.7	1875	199,667	4,076	20.4
1856	173,918	3,549	20.4	1876	198,633	4,151	20.9
1857	176,387	3,444	19.5	1877	196,562	4,181	21.3
1858	177,832	3,486	19.6	1878	195,585	3,870	19.8
1859	172,506	3,430	19.9	1879	193,543	3,692	19.0
1860	171,592	3,760	21.9	1880	192,972	4,100	21.2
1861	171,957	3,580	20.8	1881	192,903	4,464	23.1
1862	173,863	3,620	20.8	1882	195,937	4,659	23.8
1863	184,727	3,380	18.3	1883	200,727	4,451	22.2
1864	195,756	3,393	19.9	1884	199,654	3,757	18.8
1865	197,643	4,600	23.3	1885	198,781	3,286	16.5
1866	196,371	4,866	25.8	1886	204,470	3,546	17.3
1867	196,940	5,283	26.9	1887	220,266	3,384	15.4
1868	197,502	5,237	26.6	1888	223,673	3,114	13.9
1869	195,490	4,832	24.7	1889	230,263	3,018	13.1
1870	195,962	4,523	23.1	1890	236,108	3,305	14.0
1871	199,738	4,338	21.7				

NOTE.—Up to and including 1886 masters were excluded from the above employment and mortality figures; the latter of which contained some cases of men who died in colonial vessels and fishing vessels not registered under the Merchant Shipping Acts, whose crews are not included in the employment column. Since 1886 masters are included in both columns, and the employment and mortality figures relate only to persons employed in registered vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and Channel Islands.

TABLE 32.—MERCHANT SERVICE. Births and Deaths at Sea among Passengers* (British Subjects), 1857-90.

(Furnished to the Registrar General by the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen.)

YEAR.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1857	310	168	142	437	297	140
1858	249	132	117	591	409	182
1859	267	135	132	1,023	720	303
1860	250	136	114	593	437	156
1861	218	110	108	403	282	121
1862	294	146	148	491	343	148
1863	344	159	185	694	463	231
1864	380	203	177	685	475	210
1865	412	210	202	938	623	315
1866	415	213	202	1,237	874	363
1867	339	162	177	752	538	214
1868	272	147	125	666	470	196
1869	258	134	124	553	369	184
1870	315	169	146	800	536	264
1871	208	106	102	445	299	146
1872	289	142	147	548	372	176
1873	309	145	164	1,207	765	442
1874	510	244	266	1,744	1,015	729
1875	357	184	173	786	510	276
1876	364	181	183	738	464	274
1877	287	148	139	646	428	218
1878	291	150	141	613	408	205
1879	344	184	160	776	526	250
1880	208	104	104	421	267	154
1881	169	84	85	612	415	197
1882	266	131	135	678	492	186
1883	430	228	202	941	607	334
1884	264	132	132	799	528	271
1885	141	62	79	598	439	159
1886	172	88	84	515	351	164
1887	144	73	71	370	244	126
1888	129	64	65	447	300	147
1889	128	70	58	484	353	131
1890	108	65	43	515	362	153

* Including soldiers, marines, and invalid seamen from the Royal Navy, but excluding Hindoo coolies, pilgrims, &c.

TABLE 35.—Quarterly Meteorological

Compiled by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., from Tables

	Temperature of										Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	
	Air.		Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air—Daily Range.							
	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 49 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 49 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 49 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 49 Years.						
1890.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	in.	in.	grs.	grs.
YEAR	- 48.6	0.0	-0.7	45.8	-0.6	42.9	-0.7	15.8	0.0	0.0	.288	-.006	3.3	-0.2
Winter Quarter	- 41.4	+2.5	+1.6	39.7	+1.8	37.1	+1.8	12.0	+0.3	0.0	.221	+.015	2.6	+0.1
Spring do.	- 52.8	+0.5	0.0	48.8	-0.3	44.8	-0.6	19.6	-0.3	0.0	.303	-.004	3.4	-0.1
Summer do.	- 59.4	-0.3	-0.8	55.8	-0.6	53.0	0.0	19.7	0.0	0.0	.403	-.001	4.5	-0.1
Autumn do.	- 40.8	-2.9	-3.6	39.0	-3.5	36.6	-4.0	11.8	+0.2	0.0	.224	-.034	2.6	-0.6

In this table + and - respectively signify that the number in the preceding column is

TABLE 36.—Monthly Meteorological

By JAMES

1890. MONTH.	Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Temperature of the Air.							Departure from Average of 119 years (1771-1890).	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.
		Highest by Day.	Lowest by Night.	Range in Month.	Mean of all Highest.	Mean of all Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean for the Month.		
January	29.760	55.0	26.5	28.5	48.5	38.2	10.3	43.4	+6.8	39.9
February	30.016	50.5	26.6	23.9	43.0	32.9	10.1	37.5	-1.3	34.2
March	29.665	68.8	13.1	55.7	51.5	35.8	15.7	43.2	+2.1	37.1
April	29.644	63.4	31.1	32.3	55.0	37.8	17.2	45.6	-0.5	38.1
May	29.666	77.1	38.5	38.6	66.3	44.4	21.9	54.8	+2.3	44.7
June	29.824	80.2	36.6	43.6	69.2	49.6	19.6	58.1	-0.2	51.5
July	29.735	78.1	41.9	36.2	70.4	51.6	18.8	59.5	-2.2	53.1
August	29.715	82.8	39.1	43.7	70.7	51.2	19.5	59.3	-1.6	52.8
September	29.979	77.7	37.1	40.6	71.2	50.4	20.8	59.5	+3.0	53.2
October	29.921	68.6	24.7	43.9	57.5	41.8	15.7	49.3	-0.2	43.9
November	29.701	58.2	18.3	39.9	49.3	37.2	12.1	43.2	+0.8	38.9
December	29.851	43.1	13.4	29.7	33.3	25.2	8.1	29.8	-9.3	27.0
Means	29.790	67.0	28.9	38.1	57.2	41.3	15.8	48.6	0.0	42.9

Elements, Greenwich, 1890.

furnished to the Registrar General by the Astronomer Royal.

Degree of Humidity.	Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Reading of Thermometer on Grass.			1890. YEAR.			
	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 49 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 49 Years.	Amount.	Diff. from Average of 49 Years.	Number of Nights it was						
							At or below 30°.	Between 30° and 40°.	Above 40°.				
81	-1	29.790	+0.017	543	+1	21.88	-2.99	95	137	133	8.6	55.5	1890.
85	+1	29.814	+0.045	551	-1	5.10	+0.13	36	47	7	8.6	44.8	Winter Quarter.
75	-3	29.711	-0.069	537	-2	5.65	+0.14	19	39	33	22.6	50.8	Spring do.
80	+2	29.810	+0.016	531	+1	7.69	+0.39	0	11	81	31.5	55.5	Summer do.
85	-4	29.824	+0.076	552	+5	3.44	-3.65	40	40	12	13.4	49.8	Autumn do.

above or below the average to the amount of the quantities to which these signs are affixed.

Elements, Greenwich, 1890.

GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required for Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Relative Proportion of Wind.				Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain.		1890. MONTH.
					N.	E.	S.	W.		Number of Days on which measured.	Amount collected.	
.246	2.8	0.4	88	548	5	3	13	10	7.2	19	2.09	January.
.197	2.3	0.3	88	559	11	11	4	2	6.7	9	1.04	February.
.221	2.6	0.6	79	546	6	4	10	11	7.2	14	1.97	March.
.230	2.7	0.8	76	543	11	8	5	6	6.5	14	1.77	April.
.296	3.3	1.5	69	534	9	10	8	4	5.5	14	1.34	May.
.381	4.3	1.1	79	533	5	3	11	11	7.4	16	2.54	June.
.404	4.5	1.2	80	529	6	2	9	14	7.5	18	4.50	July.
.400	4.5	1.2	79	529	7	5	8	11	6.0	15	2.54	August.
.406	4.6	1.1	80	534	7	7	9	7	5.3	6	0.65	September.
.287	3.3	0.7	82	544	8	3	9	11	5.5	9	1.19	October.
.236	2.8	0.4	85	547	7	5	10	8	7.1	19	1.48	November.
.147	1.7	0.2	89	565	10	11	7	3	8.4	9	0.77	December.
.288	3.3	0.8	81	543	92	72	103	98	6.7	162	21.88	Means.

TABLE 37.—Mean Annual Values of Meteorological Elements from Observations

NAME OF STATION.	Elevation in feet above the Sea Level.	Latitude.	Barometer.		Thermometer.						Mean Temperature	
			Mean.	Mean Monthly Range.	Highest Reading in the Year.	Lowest Reading in the Year.	Difference or Extreme Range.	Mean of all highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew-point.
Guernsey	275	49 27 N.	in. 29.673	in. 1.078	73.3	23.0	50.3	55.2	46.0	9.2	50.0	46.3
Truro	43	50 17	29.693	1.107	77.0	19.0	58.0	59.1	44.1	15.0	51.9	42.3
Plymouth	69	50 23	29.665	1.118	76.2	22.0	54.2	57.2	44.7	12.5	50.2	40.3
Torquay	305	50 29	29.686	1.123	75.7	22.3	53.4	55.9	44.1	11.8	49.4	44.4
Eastbourne	65	50 44	29.665	..	74.4	14.9	59.5	54.8	43.6	11.1	48.7	43.4
Ventnor	80	50 36	29.579	1.113	73.5	20.5	53.0	55.1	45.0	10.1	49.5	45.4
Osborne	172	50 45	29.663	1.114	79.1	18.7	60.4	56.4	43.8	12.6	49.0	45.5
Salisbury	186	51 4	29.665	1.151	81.0	6.0	75.0	58.4	37.3	20.6	47.7	43.3
Barnstaple	43	51 5	..	1.079	79.0	18.0	61.0	56.0	44.0	11.6	49.8	45.3
Bath	596	51 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whitechurch	150	51 29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royal Observatory	159	51 29	29.674	1.163	82.8	13.1	69.7	57.2	41.3	15.8	48.6	42.9
Blackheath	150	51 29	29.662	1.132	80.0	11.0	69.0	56.0	40.5	15.5	47.5	42.7
Camden Square	123	51 32	29.688	1.162	79.7	14.9	64.8	56.9	42.1	14.8	48.7	42.5
Tottenham	47	51 36	29.662	1.109	75.8	10.6	65.2	55.4	41.9	13.5	47.8	43.0
Barnet	212	51 38	29.703	1.155	82.0	8.0	74.0	56.9	38.5	18.4	47.3	42.6
Oxford	212	51 46	29.678	1.167	76.7	8.0	68.7	55.3	41.3	14.0	48.2	42.8
Royston	269	52 2	29.710	1.160	83.7	4.3	79.4	56.7	40.6	16.1	47.5	42.5
Lowestoft	89	52 29	29.637	1.154	77.9	20.7	57.2	54.8	42.0	12.8	48.0	43.2
Somerleyton	50	52 31	29.658	1.149	77.0	15.0	62.0	54.8	41.1	13.8	47.1	42.8
Wolverhampton	500	52 37	29.722	1.112	74.6	10.8	63.8	53.9	39.2	14.7	46.0	40.9
Nottingham	122	52 57	29.619	1.172	77.8	11.7	66.1	54.9	41.0	13.9	47.4	40.6
Llandudno	100	53 20	29.636	1.194	75.1	20.0	55.1	54.5	44.5	10.0	49.0	42.2
Liverpool	197	53 24	29.649	1.171	76.6	16.9	59.7	53.9	43.7	10.3	47.8	42.1
Halifax	590	53 42	..	..	77.0	15.0	62.0	53.2	40.0	13.2	45.8	40.3
Hull	6	53 45	29.652	1.168	79.0	12.0	67.0	54.5	39.7	14.8	47.5	..
Bradford	364	53 48	29.660	1.160	76.4	18.4	58.0	53.8	43.1	10.7	47.7	41.2
Leeds	137	53 48	29.625	1.151	79.0	18.0	61.0	54.4	43.3	11.1	48.0	43.1
Stonyhurst	363	53 51	29.651	1.226	76.0	15.1	60.9	54.4	40.2	14.2	46.8	40.2
Carlisle	114	53 53	29.570	1.179	77.2	17.8	59.4	55.9	43.6	12.3	49.4	45.4

at several Stations in the Year 1890. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Mean Monthly Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity (Saturation=100).	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean estimated Strength.	Wind.				Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Number of Days on which measured.	Rain. Amount collected.	NAME OF STATION.
						Relative Proportion of							
						N.	E.	S.	W.				
in. 323	grs. 3.7	gr. 0.5	88	grs. 539	1.1	7	6	7	9	6.2	days. 221	in. 34.33	Guernsey.
278	3.2	1.3	70	542	1.7	9	6	7	9	5.4	226	45.10	Truro.
310	3.5	0.8	84	544	1.5	8	6	7	10	6.8	181	36.19	Plymouth.
301	3.4	0.8	83	539	1.4	7	7	7	10	6.7	194	30.57	Torquay.
291	3.3	0.8	81	545	0.4	8	6	7	10	6.2	170	28.79	Eastbourne.
315	3.6	0.6	86	544	0.9	7	6	7	10	5.2	156	25.50	Ventnor.
317	3.6	0.5	91	542	0.3	8	6	7	10	6.3	149	24.61	Osborne.
343	3.1	0.7	85	545	1.2	9	5	8	9	6.8	192	28.91	Salisbury.
312	3.5	0.7	85	548	1.1	5	7	8	11	4.0	161	28.47	Barnstaple.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	32.92	Bath.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	169	20.60	Whitechurch.
288	3.3	0.8	81	543	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	162	21.88	Royal Observatory.
285	3.2	0.7	84	544	1.5	8	6	9	8	6.3	158	21.59	Blackheath.
282	3.2	0.9	81	544	..	7	8	8	8	6.0	161	21.26	Camden Square.
289	3.3	0.7	84	546	1.0	7	6	8	10	7.0	163	23.13	Tottenham.
285	3.2	0.7	85	544	0.5	7	6	7	11	6.3	143	23.40	Barnet.
286	3.3	0.8	82	556	2.3	6	6	9	10	6.7	135	18.41	Oxford.
282	3.2	0.8	83	543	..	7	6	7	11	6.3	151	18.08	Royston.
289	3.3	0.7	84	544	2.2	7	6	7	11	6.0	174	23.73	Lowestoft.
285	3.2	0.6	85	547	1.1	6	6	9	10	6.4	179	24.20	Somerleyton.
266	3.0	0.7	83	540	..	7	6	8	9	7.8	148	21.18	Wolverhampton.
261	3.0	0.9	78	543	0.5	6	6	6	12	6.8	187	17.76	Nottingham.
278	3.2	1.0	77	543	0.8	6	5	8	11	6.2	182	28.20	Llandudno.
276	3.2	0.8	82	542	..	7	6	7	11	6.8	200	27.05	Liverpool.
262	3.0	0.7	82	..	0.7	5	7	8	11	7.3	197	30.78	Halifax.
..	..	..	..	..	1.3	6	6	9	10	6.3	178	23.73	Hull.
265	3.0	0.9	79	539	0.3	7	5	7	12	7.1	194	25.74	Bradford.
283	3.3	0.7	84	543	1.5	6	6	7	11	6.8	171	23.02	Leeds.
266	3.0	0.7	82	544	0.5	7	6	6	12	7.5	223	50.43	Stonyhurst.
313	3.5	0.7	87	541	1.0	6	7	6	12	6.7	168	31.94	Carlisle.

TABLE 38.—ENGLAND. Prices and Pauperism, 1841-90.

Table with columns for Year, Consols*, Wheat per Quarter, Meat prices (Beef, Mutton), Best Seaborne Coal, and Pauperism (Average Number, In-door, Out-door, In-door Paupers to 1000 in Receipt of Out-door Relief).

* The prices of Consols for the years 1840-52 relate to the 12 months beginning 1st April; from 1853 onwards the prices relate to calendar years.

† From the Board of Trade Statistical Abstract.

‡ The prices of coal are derived from Parliamentary Returns furnished by the Registrar of the London Coal Market, by order of the House of Commons.

§ Derived from Returns, published by the Local Government Board, of the number of persons in receipt of Relief on the last day of each week.

INTERNATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 39.—Persons Married, Births, and Deaths per 1000 of the Population, in the UNITED KINGDOM and in OTHER EUROPEAN STATES.

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

Large table with columns for Year and various countries (United Kingdom, England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, German Empire, Prussia, The Netherlands, Belgium, France, Italy). Rows show data for Persons Married to 1000 Living, Births to 1000 Living, and Deaths to 1000 Living.

NOTE.—Explanations of the causes of excessive rates of mortality in different years will be found in the following Tables relating to the several European States.

TABLE 40.—UNITED KINGDOM. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1864-90.

Table with 10 columns: Year, Estimated Population, Marriages, Persons Married, Births, Deaths, Proportion per 1000 (Persons Married, Births, Deaths) for years 1864-1890.

TABLE 41.—ENGLAND AND WALES. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1853-90.

Table with 10 columns: Year, Estimated Population, Marriages, Persons Married, Births, Deaths, Proportion per 1000 (Persons Married, Births, Deaths) for years 1853-1890.

* Census year.

TABLE 42.—SCOTLAND. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1855-90.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Registrar-General for Scotland.)

Table with 10 columns: Year, Estimated Population, Marriages, Persons Married, Births, Deaths, Proportion per 1000 (Persons Married, Births, Deaths) for years 1855-1890.

* Census year.

TABLE 43.—IRELAND. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1864-90.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Registrar-General for Ireland.)

Table with 10 columns: Year, Estimated Population, Marriages, Persons Married, Births, Deaths, Proportion per 1000 (Persons Married, Births, Deaths) for years 1864-1890.

* Census year.

TABLE 47.—AUSTRIA. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1853-90.

(Furnished by the President of the Statistical Central Commission of Austria.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, at the end of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	17,816,877	137,621	275,242	665,994	570,885	15.4	37.4	32.0
1854	17,911,986	124,258	248,516	654,267	622,695	13.9	36.5	34.8
1855	17,733,086	115,223	230,446	577,177	787,649	13.2	32.5	44.4
1856	17,843,463	147,474	294,948	653,172	541,387	16.5	36.6	30.4
1857*	18,224,500	147,657	295,314	725,334	503,915	16.2	39.8	27.7
1858	18,458,396	155,073	310,146	729,666	532,920	16.8	39.5	28.8
1859	18,671,801	130,656	261,312	753,880	540,475	14.0	40.4	29.0
1860	18,884,598	158,340	316,680	715,606	502,309	16.8	37.9	26.6
1861	19,029,405	151,440	302,880	708,209	563,402	15.9	37.2	29.6
1862	19,193,087	168,684	337,368	726,474	562,792	17.6	37.9	29.3
1863	19,398,051	162,958	325,916	781,445	576,481	16.8	40.3	30.0
1864	19,602,736	160,740	321,480	789,827	585,142	16.4	40.3	30.0
1865	19,750,318	153,492	306,984	746,445	598,863	15.5	37.8	30.3
1866	19,692,487	128,051	256,102	746,507	804,338†	13.0	37.9	40.9†
1867	19,838,970	191,661	383,322	726,538	580,055	19.3	36.6	29.2
1868	20,026,554	182,940	365,880	758,591	571,558	18.3	37.9	28.5
1869*	20,217,531	208,787	417,574	795,360	583,995	20.7	39.3	28.9
1870	20,421,737	199,083	398,166	808,231	598,581	19.5	39.6	29.3
1871	20,601,118	194,501	389,182	801,515	616,729	18.9	38.9	29.9
1872	20,728,929	192,406	384,812	810,147	677,022	18.6	39.1	32.7
1873	20,740,588	194,815	389,630	828,030	811,150‡	18.8	39.9	39.1‡
1874	20,902,239	189,017	378,034	829,709	662,929	18.1	39.7	31.7
1875	21,105,317	180,349	360,698	842,303	634,088	17.1	39.9	30.0
1876	21,319,544	176,148	352,296	853,436	634,363	16.5	40.0	29.8
1877	21,467,718	161,337	322,674	830,776	677,743	15.0	38.7	31.6
1878	21,614,206	164,233	323,466	833,251	683,661	15.2	38.6	31.6
1879	21,812,654	169,088	338,176	855,593	652,491	15.5	39.2	29.9
1880*	21,981,821	167,200	334,400	827,980	654,258	15.3	38.0	29.8
1881	22,136,223	176,983	353,966	833,476	676,515	16.0	37.7	30.6
1882	22,320,116	183,373	366,756	873,522	686,951	16.4	39.1	30.8
1883	22,498,862	176,016	352,032	858,832	677,337	15.7	38.2	30.1
1884	22,707,845	179,171	353,342	878,321	666,523	15.7	38.4	29.4
1885	22,876,095	175,233	350,466	860,663	689,493	15.2	37.4	30.1
1886	23,070,688	180,191	360,382	876,033	678,453	15.6	38.0	29.4
1887	23,284,769	182,085	364,176	889,478	672,302	15.6	38.2	28.8
1888	23,484,995	185,991	371,982	889,901	686,573	15.8	37.9	29.2
1889	23,733,410	177,771	355,542	898,350	646,737	16.0	37.9	27.3
1890	23,707,376	178,906	357,812	868,935	696,342	15.1	36.7	29.4

NOTE.—The figures in this table refer exclusively to the civil population.
* Census year.
† The excessive mortality in 1866 was due to cholera and the war.
‡ Cholera caused the deaths of 107,007 persons in 1873.

TABLE 48.—HUNGARY. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1876-88.

(Furnished by the Director of the Statistical Department of Hungary.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1876	15,510,696	154,305	308,610	704,856	545,570	19.9	45.4	35.2
1877	15,618,027	143,380	286,760	669,816	562,485	18.4	42.9	36.0
1878	15,706,315	147,014	294,028	665,392	577,104	18.7	42.4	36.7
1879	15,863,294	162,188	324,376	713,584	556,605	20.5	45.0	35.1
1880*	15,642,102	144,126	288,252	672,352	583,788	18.4	43.0	37.3
1881	15,776,157	157,733	315,466	676,891	542,836	20.0	42.9	34.4
1882	15,911,191	163,839	327,678	696,682	561,643	20.6	43.8	35.3
1883	16,114,047	167,609	335,218	718,684	515,823	20.8	44.6	32.0
1884	16,351,290	167,404	334,808	740,963	503,720	20.5	45.3	30.8
1885	16,564,571	165,169	330,338	737,110	523,829	19.9	44.5	31.6
1886	16,797,081	160,674	321,348	759,617	527,107	19.1	45.2	31.4
1887	16,973,023	151,511	303,022	744,480	568,533	17.9	43.9	33.5
1888	17,180,971	153,881	317,762	745,636	544,478	18.5	43.4	31.7
1889	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1890	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Census year.

TABLE 49.—SWITZERLAND. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1868-90.

(Compiled from the Reports issued by the Federal Statistical Bureau.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1868	2,629,886	17,643	35,296	?	?	13.4	?	?
1869	2,646,115	19,091	38,182	?	?	14.4	?	?
1870*	2,662,344	18,610	37,220	79,208	68,746	14.0	29.8	25.8
1871	2,679,469	19,514	39,028	77,633	74,002	14.6	29.0	27.6
1872	2,697,165	21,212	42,424	80,329	59,758	15.7	29.8	22.2
1873	2,714,360	20,649	41,298	80,569	61,676	15.2	29.7	22.7
1874	2,732,556	22,655	45,310	83,051	60,845	16.6	30.4	22.3
1875	2,750,251	24,629	49,258	87,579	66,113	17.9	31.8	24.0
1876	2,767,947	22,376	44,752	90,786	66,819	16.2	32.8	24.1
1877	2,785,642	21,871	43,742	89,244	65,353	15.7	32.0	23.5
1878	2,803,338	20,590	41,180	87,833	65,311	14.7	31.3	23.3
1879	2,821,033	19,450	38,900	86,180	63,651	13.8	30.5	22.6
1880*	2,838,729	19,413	38,826	84,165	62,223	13.7	29.6	21.9
1881	2,852,462	19,425	38,850	85,142	63,979	13.6	29.8	22.4
1882	2,863,366	19,414	38,828	82,689	62,849	13.6	28.9	21.9
1883	2,874,270	19,696	39,392	81,974	58,733	13.7	28.5	20.4
1884	2,885,174	19,898	39,796	81,571	58,301	13.8	28.3	20.2
1885	2,896,078	20,105	40,210	80,349	61,543	13.9	27.7	21.3
1886	2,906,982	20,080	40,160	80,763	60,061	13.8	27.8	20.7
1887	2,917,886	20,646	41,292	81,287	58,939	14.2	27.9	20.2
1888*	2,932,334	20,706	41,412	81,098	58,229	14.1	27.7	19.9
1889	2,940,553	20,591	41,382	81,176	59,715	14.1	27.6	20.3
1890	2,952,923	20,336	41,672	78,543	61,805	14.1	26.6	20.9

* Census year.

TABLE 53.—BELGIUM. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1853-90.

(Furnished by the Director of the Statistical Department of Belgium.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, at the end of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclu-ive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	4,548,507	30,636	61,272	127,728	100,333	13·5	28·1	22·1
1854	4,585,096	29,490	58,980	131,897	103,266	12·9	28·8	22·5
1855	4,607,066	29,818	59,636	128,955	112,716	12·9	27·3	24·5
1856*	4,529,461	32,926	65,852	134,187	97,395	14·5	29·6	21·5
1857	4,577,236	37,292	74,584	143,291	103,458	16·3	31·8	22·6
1858	4,623,197	38,237	76,474	145,074	107,910	16·5	31·4	23·3
1859	4,671,187	36,941	73,882	149,812	111,650	15·8	32·1	23·9
1860	4,731,957	35,112	70,224	144,668	92,871	14·8	30·6	19·6
1861	4,782,255	33,802	67,604	147,253	106,381	14·1	30·8	22·2
1862	4,836,566	34,146	68,292	145,568	100,124	14·1	30·1	20·7
1863	4,893,021	35,813	71,626	155,564	107,959	14·6	31·8	22·1
1864	4,940,570	36,959	73,918	155,872	115,948	15·0	31·5	23·5
1865	4,984,351	37,671	75,342	156,323	122,341	15·1	31·4	24·5
1866*	4,827,833	37,783	75,566	158,010	151,116†	15·7	32·7	31·3†
1867	4,897,794	38,244	76,488	157,149	105,576	15·6	32·1	21·6
1868	4,961,644	36,271	72,542	156,134	107,556	14·6	31·5	21·7
1869	5,021,336	37,134	74,268	158,687	109,607	14·8	31·6	21·8
1870	5,087,826	35,283	70,526	164,572	118,359	13·9	32·3	23·3
1871	5,113,680	37,538	75,076	158,760	145,746†	14·7	31·0	28·5†
1872	5,175,037	40,084	80,168	167,377	120,129	15·5	32·3	23·2
1873	5,253,794	40,598	81,196	170,708	112,873	15·5	32·5	21·5
1874	5,336,634	40,328	80,656	173,978	109,595	15·1	32·6	20·5
1875	5,402,938	39,050	78,100	175,552	122,480	14·5	32·5	22·7
1876*	5,336,185	38,228	76,456	176,915	116,787	14·3	33·2	21·9
1877	5,412,731	36,964	73,928	175,077	114,269	13·7	32·3	21·1
1878	5,476,989	36,669	73,338	172,730	117,721	13·4	31·5	21·5
1879	5,536,654	37,421	74,842	174,641	121,060	13·5	31·5	21·9
1880*	5,520,009	38,926	77,852	171,864	123,323	14·1	31·1	22·3
1881	5,585,846	39,487	78,974	175,411	117,007	14·1	31·4	20·9
1882	5,655,197	39,214	78,428	176,345	114,298	13·9	31·2	20·2
1883	5,720,807	38,666	77,332	174,484	119,196	13·5	30·5	20·8
1884	5,784,958	39,205	78,410	176,721	121,070	13·5	30·5	20·9
1885	5,853,278	39,910	79,820	175,043	117,775	13·6	29·9	20·1
1886	5,909,975	39,642	79,284	175,091	124,904	13·4	29·6	21·1
1887	5,974,743	42,491	84,982	175,466	115,296	14·2	29·4	19·3
1888	6,030,043	42,427	84,854	175,586	121,097	14·2	29·1	20·1
1889	6,093,798	43,759	87,518	177,542	119,726	14·5	29·5	19·1
1890	6,147,041	44,596	89,192	176,595	126,545	14·5	28·7	20·6

* Census year.

† Cholera prevailed in 1866, and small-pox in 1871.

TABLE 54.—FRANCE. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1853-90.

(Supplied by the Director of the Statistical Bureau of France.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	36,108,206	280,609	561,218	936,967	795,607	15·5	25·9	22·0
1854	36,249,566	270,696	541,392	923,461	992,779	14·9	25·5	27·4
1855	36,180,248	283,335	566,670	902,336	937,942	15·7	24·9	25·9
1856*	36,139,364	284,401	568,802	952,116	837,032	15·7	26·3	23·2
1857	36,268,793	295,510	591,020	940,709	858,735	16·3	25·9	23·7
1858	36,350,717	307,056	614,112	969,343	874,186	16·9	26·7	24·0
1859	36,445,874	298,417	596,834	1,017,896	979,333	16·4	27·9	26·9
1860	36,484,487	288,936	577,872	956,875	781,635	15·8	26·2	21·4
1861*	37,386,313	305,203	610,406	1,005,078	866,597	16·3	26·9	23·2
1862	37,517,752	303,514	607,028	995,167	812,978	16·2	26·5	21·7
1863	37,699,941	301,376	602,752	1,012,794	846,917	16·0	26·9	22·5
1864	37,865,818	299,579	599,158	1,005,880	830,330	15·8	26·6	22·7
1865	38,011,368	299,242	598,484	1,005,753	921,887†	15·7	26·5	24·8†
1866*	38,067,064	303,634	607,268	1,006,258	884,573†	16·0	26·4	23·2†
1867	38,188,749	300,333	600,666	1,007,755	866,887	15·7	26·4	22·7
1868	38,329,617	301,225	602,450	984,140	922,038	15·7	25·7	24·1
1869	38,555,178	303,482	606,964	948,526	864,320	16·5	25·7	23·5
1870	38,985,212	223,705	447,410	943,515	1,046,909†	12·1	25·5	28·3†
1871	38,544,067	262,476	524,952	826,121	1,271,010†	14·4	22·6	34·8†
1872*	38,102,921	352,754	705,508	966,000	793,064	19·5	26·8	22·0
1873	38,281,335	321,238	642,476	946,354	844,588	17·7	26·1	23·3
1874	38,459,749	303,113	606,226	954,652	781,709	16·6	26·2	21·4
1875	38,638,163	300,427	600,854	950,975	845,062	16·4	26·0	23·1
1876*	38,905,788	291,366	582,732	966,632	834,074	15·8	26·2	22·6
1877	37,048,410	279,094	558,188	944,576	801,954	15·1	25·5	21·6
1878	37,146,585	279,892	559,784	937,211	839,036	15·1	25·2	22·6
1879	37,365,544	282,776	565,552	936,529	839,882	15·1	25·0	22·5
1880	37,518,796	279,046	558,092	920,177	858,237	14·9	24·5	22·8
1881*	37,672,048	282,079	564,158	937,057	828,328	15·0	24·9	22·0
1882	37,769,000	281,060	562,120	935,566	838,539	14·8	24·8	22·2
1883	37,866,000	284,519	569,038	937,944	841,141	15·0	24·8	22·2
1884	37,949,000	289,555	579,110	937,758	858,784	15·3	24·8	22·2
1885	38,128,000	283,170	566,340	924,558	836,397	14·9	24·2	21·9
1886*	38,218,903	283,208	566,416	912,838	860,222	14·8	23·9	22·5
1887	38,320,000	277,060	554,120	899,333	842,797	14·5	23·5	22·0
1888	38,390,000	276,848	553,696	882,639	837,867	14·4	23·1	21·8
1889	38,460,000	272,934	545,968	880,579	794,933	14·2	23·0	20·5
1890	38,430,000	269,332	533,664	888,059	876,505	14·0	21·8	22·8

NOTE.—The population in the four years 1862-65 and in the years 1867-69 is estimated by means of the average annual rate of increase observed between the two enumerations of 1861 and 1866. The deaths of Frenchmen abroad, civil or military, are registered in the books of the Commune in which they were last domiciled.

* Census year.

† Cholera prevailed in 1865-66, and war raged in 1870 and 1871.

TABLE 55.—SPAIN. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1861-84.

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, beginning of each year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1861*	15,673,481	130,731	261,462	624,096	417,764	16.7	39.8	26.7
1862	15,867,326	128,696	257,392	615,919	430,663	16.2	38.8	27.1
1863	16,043,725	124,176	248,352	606,800	461,661	15.5	37.8	28.8
1864	16,180,205	126,303	252,606	629,546	499,486	15.6	38.9	30.9
1865	16,302,170	128,917	257,834	622,050	538,580	15.8	38.2	33.0
1866	16,378,503	131,981	263,962	618,981	463,684	16.1	37.8	28.3
1867*	16,526,516	118,409	236,818	624,212	487,151	14.3	37.8	29.5
1868	16,656,901	111,687	223,374	579,563	548,690	13.4	34.8	32.9
1869	16,682,453	137,120	274,240	602,287	550,660	16.4	36.1	33.0
1870	16,728,589	108,807	207,614	598,347	512,249	12.4	35.8	30.6
1871-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878*	16,634,345	117,693	235,386	608,682	509,598	14.2	36.6	30.6
1879	16,733,429	110,724	221,448	609,222	512,093	13.2	35.4	30.6
1880	16,880,558	104,214	208,428	606,436	508,243	12.4	36.0	30.2
1881	16,928,751	107,841	215,682	638,238	512,701	12.7	37.7	30.3
1882	17,054,289	102,727	205,454	625,601	535,570	12.0	36.7	31.4
1883	17,144,219	107,983	215,965	617,023	567,653	12.6	36.0	33.1
1884	17,193,689	115,470	230,940	637,052	535,256	13.4	37.1	31.1

NOTE.—Statistics for the 7 years 1871-77 were not issued owing to the disturbed state of the country. The decline in registered marriages in 1870 is believed to be due to the introduction of civil registration, which occurred in that year.
* Censuses were taken on 31st December 1860, 1866, and 1877.

TABLE 56.—ITALY. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1864-90.

(Furnished by the Director of the Statistical Department of Italy.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION in each Year. (See Note.)	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1864	24,780,977	198,759	397,518	938,795	737,136	16.0	37.9	29.8
1865	24,950,044	226,458	452,916	961,234	746,685	18.2	38.5	29.9
1866	25,119,111	142,024	284,048	980,200	733,190	11.3	39.0	29.2
1867	25,288,178	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	13.5	36.7	34.3
1868	25,457,246	182,743	365,486	900,416	777,224	14.4	35.4	30.5
1869	25,626,314	205,287	410,574	952,134	713,832	16.0	37.2	27.9
1870	25,795,382	188,986	377,972	951,495	773,169	14.7	36.9	30.0
1871*	25,964,450	192,839	385,678	960,020	778,798	14.9	37.0	30.0
1872	26,967,001	202,361	404,722	1,020,682	827,498	15.0	37.9	30.7
1873	27,132,848	214,906	429,812	985,188	813,973	15.8	36.3	30.0
1874	27,298,695	207,997	415,994	951,658	827,253	15.2	34.9	30.3
1875	27,464,542	230,486	460,972	1,035,377	843,161	16.8	37.7	30.7
1876	27,630,389	225,453	450,906	1,083,721	796,420	16.4	39.2	28.8
1877	27,796,236	214,972	429,944	1,029,037	757,817	15.5	37.0	28.3
1878	27,962,084	199,885	399,770	1,012,475	813,550	14.3	36.2	29.1
1879	28,127,932	213,096	426,192	1,064,153	836,682	15.2	37.8	29.8
1880	28,293,780	196,738	393,476	957,900	869,993	13.9	33.9	30.8
1881*	28,459,628	230,143	460,286	1,081,125	784,181	16.2	38.0	27.6
1882	28,648,381	224,041	448,082	1,061,094	787,326	15.6	37.0	27.5
1883	28,837,134	231,945	463,890	1,071,452	794,196	16.1	37.2	27.5
1884	29,025,897	239,513	479,026	1,130,741	780,361	16.5	39.0	26.9
1885	29,214,640	233,931	467,862	1,125,970	787,217	16.0	38.5	27.0
1886	29,403,393	233,310	466,620	1,086,960	844,603	15.9	37.0	28.7
1887	29,592,146	235,629	471,258	1,152,906	828,992	15.9	39.0	28.0
1888	29,780,900	236,888	473,776	1,119,563	820,431	15.9	37.6	27.6
1889	29,969,654	230,451	460,902	1,149,197	768,068	15.4	38.4	25.6
1890	30,158,408	221,972	443,944	1,083,103	795,911	14.7	35.9	26.4

NOTE.—The numbers for Rome were first included with those for the Kingdom of Italy in 1872. The population figures given for census years show the numbers enumerated on 31st December in each of those years; whereas for the end of each of the other years the population is estimated on the assumption that the rate of increase which prevailed in the last inter-censal period has since been maintained.
* Census year.

TABLE 57.—ENGLAND. Changes in the Constitution of Registration Districts and Sub-districts during the Year 1890.

N.B.—(1.) The Name of the District is in SMALL CAPITALS, that of the Sub-district in *Italics*.
(2.) The Populations quoted are the unrevised Numbers enumerated at the Census of 1891.

No. of District.	NAME OF REGISTRATION DISTRICT.	Date of Change.	Nature of Change.
3	CHELSEA	1890. 1 October	The sub-district of <i>Chelsea North-East</i> was dissolved. The portion of the sub-district which forms the detached part of the parish of Chelsea was constituted a separate sub-district, named <i>Chelsea Kensal Town</i> (population 21,787). The remainder of the sub-district was added to <i>Chelsea North-West</i> sub-district, which was re-named <i>Chelsea North</i> (population 41,657), and the sub-districts in the district were re-numbered thus:—1. <i>Chelsea Kensal Town</i> , 2. <i>Chelsea North</i> , and 3. <i>Chelsea South</i> .
15	SHOREDITCH	1 April	The sub-districts of <i>Holywell</i> and <i>St. Leonard</i> were united under the name of <i>Shoreditch South</i> (aggregate population 20,098).
50	MAIDSTONE	1 October	The three sub-districts of <i>Marden</i> , <i>Loose</i> , and <i>Yalding</i> were dissolved, and the parishes of which they consisted re-arranged into two sub-districts as follows:—The new sub-district of <i>Yalding</i> comprises the parishes of Yalding, Nettlestead, Marden, and Staplehurst (population 7,277); and the new sub-district of <i>Loose</i> comprises the parishes of Teston, West Farleigh, Hunton, Linton (including part of Maidstone added to Linton), Boughton Monchelsea, Otham, Bearsted, Loose, East Farleigh, Barming, and West Barming (population 8,630).
91	ISLE OF WIGHT	1 January	The old sub-district of <i>Ryde</i> was divided into two sub-districts as follows:—The new sub-district of <i>Ryde</i> comprises the parishes of Binstead, Ryde, and St. Helen's (population 17,846); and the new sub-district of <i>Brading</i> comprises part of the parish of Newchurch formerly in the old sub-district of Ryde, and the parishes of Brading, Yaverland, and Shanklin (population 11,979). The sub-districts of <i>Godshill</i> and <i>Calbourne</i> were re-numbered 5 and 6.
181	NEWMARKET	1 October	The sub-districts of <i>Gazeley</i> and <i>Cheveley</i> were united under the name of <i>Cheveley</i> , and the parish of <i>Newmarket All Saints</i> transferred from the <i>Cheveley</i> sub-district to that of <i>Newmarket</i> . The sub-districts were re-numbered as follows:—1. <i>Cheveley</i> (population 8,845), 2. <i>Newmarket</i> (population 13,139), and 3. <i>Soham</i> (population 8,448).
186	WEST HAM	1 January	The old sub-district of <i>West Ham</i> was divided into two parts as follows:—The <i>West Ham</i> sub-district comprises the part of the parish of <i>West Ham</i> formerly in <i>West Ham</i> sub-district (population 161,920); and <i>East Ham</i> sub-district comprises the parishes of <i>East Ham</i> and <i>Little Ilford</i> (population 32,710). The sub-districts of <i>Leyton</i> and <i>Walthamstow</i> were re-numbered 4 and 5.
194	MALDON	1 August	The sub-district of <i>St. Peter</i> was dissolved and the parishes which it formerly comprised were distributed as follows:—The parishes of <i>St. Peter</i> and <i>St. Mary</i> , <i>Langford</i> , and <i>Ulting</i> were added to the sub-district of <i>All Saints</i> (re-named <i>Maldon</i>); and the parishes of <i>Wickham Bishops</i> , <i>Great Braxted</i> , <i>Little Braxted</i> , <i>Great Totham</i> , <i>Little Totham</i> , and <i>Heybridge</i> were added to the sub-district of <i>Tollesbury</i> . The sub-districts were re-numbered thus:—1. <i>Southminster</i> (population 4,766), 2. <i>Bradwell</i> (population 2,516), 3. <i>Maldon</i> (population 8,732), and 4. <i>Tollesbury</i> (population 7,465).

Table 57.—ENGLAND. Changes in the Constitution of Registration Districts and Sub-districts during the Year 1890—*continued*.

No. of District.	NAME OF REGISTRATION DISTRICT.	Date of Change.	Nature of Change.
213	IPSWICH - - -	1890. 1 January -	The sub-district of <i>St. Margaret</i> was dissolved and its parts distributed between the two other sub-districts in the Ipswich district as follows:—The parishes of <i>St. Mary-at-the-Tower</i> , <i>St. Stephen</i> , and <i>Westerfield</i> were added to the sub-district of <i>St. Matthew</i> , which was re-named <i>Ipswich Western</i> ; and the parishes of <i>St. Helen</i> and <i>St. Margaret</i> were added to the sub-district of <i>St. Clement</i> , which was re-named <i>Ipswich Eastern</i> . The sub-districts were re-numbered thus:—1. <i>Ipswich Western</i> (population 27,427), and 2. <i>Ipswich Eastern</i> (population 29,654).
369	LICHFIELD - - -	1 August -	The sub-districts of <i>Yoxall</i> and <i>Rugeley</i> were united under the name of <i>Rugeley</i> (aggregate population 14,458).
396	STRATFORD-ON-AVON -	1 November	The <i>Stratford-on-Avon</i> sub-district was dissolved, and of its constituent parishes that of <i>Snitterfield</i> was added to the <i>Wootton Wawen</i> sub-district; and all the remaining parishes, viz., <i>Stratford-on-Avon</i> , <i>Atherstone-on-Stour</i> , <i>Whitchurch</i> , <i>Alderminster</i> , <i>Clifford Chambers</i> , and <i>Preston-on-Stour</i> were added to the <i>Old Stratford</i> sub-district, which was re-named <i>Stratford-on-Avon</i> . The sub-districts in the STRATFORD-ON-AVON district were re-numbered thus:—1. <i>Wellesbourne</i> (population 5,752), 2. <i>Stratford-on-Avon</i> (population, 11,788), and 3. <i>Wootton Wawen</i> (population 4,353).
431	NOTTINGHAM - - -	1 April -	The sub-district of <i>Byron</i> was united to that of <i>St. Ann</i> , and this amalgamation having completed the original scheme, the names of the different sub-districts were altered and re-numbered as follows:—1. <i>Lenton</i> re-named <i>Nottingham South-West</i> (population 28,558), 2. <i>Radford</i> re-named <i>Nottingham North-West</i> (population 54,885), 3. <i>St. Ann</i> re-named <i>Nottingham North-East</i> (population 52,597), and 4. <i>Exchange</i> re-named <i>Nottingham South-East</i> (population 40,880).
477	FYLDE - - -	1 January -	The old sub-district of <i>Poulton-le-Fylde</i> was divided into two sub-districts, viz.:—The parishes of <i>Bispham-with-Norbreck</i> , <i>Layton-with-Warbreck</i> , the part of <i>Marton</i> previously situated in <i>Poulton-le-Fylde</i> sub-district, and <i>Hardhorn-with-Newton</i> were constituted a new sub-district named <i>Blackpool</i> (population 25,556); and the remaining parishes, viz., <i>Carleton</i> , <i>Poulton-le-Fylde</i> , <i>Thornton</i> , and <i>Great and Little Singleton</i> , together with the two parishes of <i>Little Eccleston-with-Larbreck</i> and <i>Elswick</i> (transferred from the sub-district of <i>Kirkham</i>), were constituted a new sub-district named <i>Fleetwood</i> (population 12,888).
587	PONTYPRIDD - - -	1 October -	The sub-district of <i>Pontypridd</i> was divided into two sub-districts, viz.:—The two parishes of <i>Llanfabon</i> and <i>Eglwysilan</i> forming one sub-district, named <i>Eglwysilan</i> (population 18,832), and the parish of <i>Llanwonno</i> forming the other sub-district, named <i>Llanwonno</i> (population 30,712).

NOTE.—No change affecting the population of any registration District or Sub-district was made during 1890 under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Acts, 1876 and 1879.