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

(1891.)

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



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1892.

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REPORT

TO

The Right Honourable HENRY FOWLER, M.P., President
of the Local Government Board, &c. &c.

(1891.)

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 1891.

POPULATION.

The population of England and Wales, as enumerated on 6th April 1891, consisted of 29,001,018 persons: this number, however, is still subject to revision. The natural increase, or the excess of births over deaths, from the beginning of April to the middle of the year amounted to 67,638; so that the population at the later date, were its growth determined simply by the balance between births and deaths, would have been 29,068,656. Emigration and immigration cannot, however, be disregarded in an estimate of the population: and, in the absence of sufficiently full information on these points, the estimated populations published in the Annual Reports are based on the assumption that the rate of increase which prevailed in the last intercensal period has since been maintained, a method which, it has been shown (*see pp. v-vi of 50th Annual Report*), is not likely to lead to serious error when so large an area as the entire country is dealt with.

The population, thus estimated, in the middle of the year 1891 was 29,081,047, and consisted of 14,089,393 males and 14,991,654 females (Table 1). It is on this estimated population that the rates in this report have been calculated.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered in the year was 226,526, and corresponded to a rate of 7.8 marriages, or 15.6 persons married, per 1000 living. The rate in 1886 was only 14.2, but from that date it has risen continuously, first to 14.4 in the years 1887 and 1888, then to 15.0 in 1889, then to 15.5 in 1890, until in 1891, as above stated, it reached 15.6, being higher than in any year since 1877. If, therefore, the marriage-rate be an index of prosperity, the condition of the country has, on the whole, been improving for five successive years.

It is, however, to be noted that the slight rise in the rate in 1891 coincided, contrary to the almost universal rule, with a considerable decline in the value of British exports, and in the amount cleared at the Bankers'

Clearing House, per head of population, as is shown in the following table:

TABLE A.—MARRIAGE-RATE, BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, PRICE OF WHEAT, and amount cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House, 1860-91.*

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.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£
1860	17.1	4 14 5	7 6 4	13 0 8	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 1 1	31 10	247
1889	15.0	6 13 11	11 10	19 19 9	29 9	268
1890	15.5	7 0 7	11 4 5	19 19 7	31 11	271
1891	15.6	6 10 10	11 10 5	19 14 0	37 0	235

* 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 (calculated upon the population of England and Wales) are derived from the same source.

Forms of Marriage.—Of the 226,526 marriages contracted in the year, 158,439, or 699 per 1000, were celebrated according to the rites of the Established Church, and 68,087, or 301 per 1000, otherwise. In the next preceding year, 1890, the proportions had been 701 and 299, or practically the same as in 1891 (Table 5). The proportion of Roman Catholic marriages fell from 43 to 42 in the thousand, while that of the various dissenting denominations rose from 115 to 118; but the most noticeable change was in the Jewish marriages, of which the proportion, which had been gradually rising for a long series of years, reached 4.6 per 1,000. A comparison between this figure and the proportion in 1870, when the rise first became noticeable, would lead to the inference that the proportion of Jews in the population of this country has more than doubled in the last 20 years.

First marriages; Re-marriages.—Of 1000 men married in 1891, 886 were bachelors, and 114 were widowers; while of 1000 women who married, 919 were spinsters and 81 were widows; and it will be seen on looking at Table 7, where the proportions for former years are given, that the proportions of bachelors and spinsters are the highest recorded, and that the proportions of widowers and widows have been declining for many years; showing that second marriages have been becoming more and more rare as compared with first marriages. The number of persons married in 1891 who were described in the register as having been previously divorced, and who, in the above proportions, are included among the bachelors and spinsters, was 184, including 100 men and 84 women. This total exceeded that recorded in any of the six preceding years, in which the numbers had been respectively 170, 163, 173, 178, 150, and 181. Of the 100 divorced men, 82 married spinsters, 12 married widows, and 6 married divorced women. Of the 84 divorced women, 66 married bachelors, 12 married widowers, and 6 married divorced men.

Ages at Marriage.—In 6414, or 2.8 per cent., of the marriages, the ages of both contracting parties were not inserted in the register. The mean ages of the remaining 220,112 couples, whose ages were stated, were 28.37 for the men and 26.08 for the women. The mean age of the bachelors was 26.44, of the widowers 44.30, of the spinsters 24.87, and of the widows 40.43. In each of these groups, with the exception of the widows, the mean age was the highest recorded, and that of the widows was almost the highest. This shows, as also have the returns for other recent years, that there is an increasing tendency to defer marriage. Evidence to the same effect is afforded by the decline in the proportion of under-age marriages. In the earlier years of civil registration (Table 7) the proportions of those who married under 21 years of age were less than 50 in the thousand for men, and less than 150 in the thousand for women; but these proportions went on increasing steadily until in 1874 they stood at 84 in the thousand for the men, and 227 in the thousand for the women; these being respectively the maximum record for each sex. Then set in a change, and the under-age marriages began steadily to decline, and they have continued to do so almost uninterruptedly to the last year, when the figures stood at 59 for the men and at 190 for women, or almost at the level of 1858.

The counties in which the proportions of under-age marriages among men in 1891 were highest were Bedfordshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Northamptonshire; and that this is not the casual occurrence of a single year is shown by the fact that these five counties were also those with the highest average proportions in the whole decennium 1881-90. The counties with the highest proportions for women were Durham, Monmouthshire, Nottinghamshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and Yorkshire, and these seven counties also stood

highest in the list in the previous decennium. Almost similar agreement between the figures for 1891 and for the previous decennium exists for the counties with the lowest proportions, there being for men, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Rutlandshire, and North Wales, in both cases; and for women, Devonshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Rutlandshire, Westmorland, and North Wales, with the casual interposition only in 1891 of Hertfordshire and Oxfordshire.

It is plain, therefore, that the comparative prevalence in different counties of early marriages is not merely a temporary phenomenon, but one depending on persistent causes.

Signature in Marriage Register.—The men who signed the marriage register with marks instead of writing their names were in the proportion of 64 in 1000, while the similarly illiterate women were 73 in 1000. In 21 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 1891 the proportions, as compared with those in 1890, showed a reduction of 11 per cent. for men and of 12 per cent. for women.

Buildings registered for the Solemnisation of Marriages.—At the end of 1891 there were 15,044 churches or chapels belonging to the Established Church in which marriages could be solemnised, showing an increase of 40 upon the number at the end of the preceding year. There were also 10,781 buildings registered for marriage by other rites than those of the Established Church, showing an increase of 228, or 2·2 per cent., upon the number on the register at the end of 1890. (Table 9.)

Certified Places of Worship.—During the year 1891, 545 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 107 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 27,323. 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 914,157, and were in the proportion of 31·4 to 1000 persons living, this rate being higher than that of any one of the three next preceding years, 1888–90, but still considerably below the average. The birth-rate in 1876 was 36·3 per 1000, and, with one insignificant exception, fell year by year continuously until it reached in 1890 the lowest figure as yet recorded, 30·2. The considerable rise, therefore, in 1891 is noteworthy. It reflects doubtlessly the upward change in the marriage-rate which set in a year or two previously. For the main factor in determining the birth-rate is of course the marriage-rate; not however the marriage-rate of the same or even of the next preceding year, but the combined rates of several preceding years. Were this the sole factor, it might be prophesied with much certainty that the birth-rate in 1892 will be again higher than that of 1891. But a careful comparison of the marriage and birth rates for a long succession of years (Table 2) shows that there must be some other factor or factors at work in the matter, for in no way apparently can the two series of rates be brought into harmonious correspondence. It may possibly be that as there are doubtlessly months in the year in which fertility is above the average of the other months, so also there are years in which it is

above the average of other years; and it must also certainly be the case that one disturbing factor will be the presence or absence of those epidemic diseases that seriously affect the health and vigour of persons of reproductive ages. Such an epidemic is influenza, which falls, as will be seen later on, with great severity upon persons in the middle period of life, and whether the birth-rate in 1892 will show a further advance upon that of 1891 will depend at any rate in some measure upon which of these two factors—the increased marriage-rate of recent years or the enfeebled health of persons of reproductive ages—has been the more potent. Judging from the provisional birth returns of the first two quarters of the current year, the effect of the influenza outbreak of 1891 upon the birth-rate must have been considerable.

Although the birth-rate in 1891 was higher than in any one of the three preceding years, it was still considerably below the average, and even considerably below the average of the low rates in the preceding decennium, 1881–90, which had been 32·5.

The registration counties in which the birth-rates were highest were as usual the mining and industrial counties; one reason for this being that the proportion of young married persons of reproductive ages is higher in such counties than in the country at large; thus the highest rates were 33·0 in Derbyshire, 33·3 in Lancashire, 34·1 in Northumberland, 35·1 in South Wales, 36·3 in Staffordshire, 36·4 in Monmouthshire, and 38·2 in Durham. On the other hand the lowest rates, in no case exceeding 27·5, were in Surrey, Sussex, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Rutlandshire, Westmorland, and North Wales. (Table 10.)

Sex.—The male births numbered 465,660, and the female births 448,497, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 1038 to 1000, the average proportion in the preceding decennium having been 1037 to 1000.

It will be seen in Table 10 that there are considerable differences in this respect between different registration counties; nor is this only the case when a single year or even a single decennium is taken, but when the calculation is based on a much larger period, which it might be anticipated would equalise matters. Even when the births for thirty years are taken as the basis, the proportion of male infants to 1000 female infants varies from 1032 and 1033 in some counties to 1055, 1056, and 1058 in others; and it may be noticed that the registration counties with the highest proportions are Cumberland, Cornwall, and North Wales, while South Wales, though it has not the next highest proportion, comes only a little way down in the list, its proportion being 1046, and considerably above the average for the whole country. No explanation of this can be given, the mysterious laws that determine sex being unknown; but the Celtic character of the areas mentioned above as having the highest proportions of male infants suggests the idea that not impossibly race has some influence in the matter; a surmise which is not inconsistent with the fact that the proportions are invariably much higher both in Ireland and in Scotland than in England. In Ireland it was 1058 in the last decennium, in Scotland 1054, while in England and Wales it was only 1037.

Illegitimate Births.—The infants registered as born out of wedlock numbered 38,781, and were in the proportion of 42 to 1000 births, and 1·3 to 1000 persons living, these proportions being the lowest 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 1891 numbered 587,925, and were in the proportion of 20.2 to 1000 persons living. This was a higher rate than that of any one of the ten preceding years, 1881-90, in none of which had the rate reached 20.0 per 1000, the highest among them having been 19.7, which was the rate recorded in 1884, and the average for the whole ten years having been 19.1. With the exception, however, of these ten consecutive years the rate of 1891 was the lowest recorded in the last half century, the eleven last annual rates being therefore the eleven lowest in the fifty years table. (Table 2.)

The rise in the death-rate above the previous decennial average was shared by pretty nearly all parts of the country, the only registration counties that did not show an increase being Kent, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Essex, Dorsetshire, and Nottinghamshire.

The lowest rates, in no case exceeding 16.5 per 1000, were in Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Middlesex, and Dorsetshire, while the highest were 22.5 in South Wales, 23.4 in Monmouthshire, and 23.8 in Lancashire. (Table 10.)

Sex.—The 587,925 deaths included 302,494 of males and 285,431 of females. The death-rate of males was 21.5, and that of females 19.0 per 1000 living of the corresponding sex; and what was said of the general death-rate in the last paragraph was true also for each sex separately; that is to say, the mortality both of males and of females in 1891 was higher than in any one of the ten next preceding years, but otherwise the lowest on record. (Tables 11 and 12.)

Out of equal numbers living there were 1128 deaths of males to 1000 deaths of females, the difference being not so great as it had been in the next preceding year 1890, but nevertheless considerably above the average. As has been noted in previous reports the conditions of life have become in recent years increasingly unfavourable to the male as compared with the female sex. (Tables 2 and 3.)

Ages.—The mortality in 1891 showed the same feature as did that of the preceding year, and in a much more marked degree, namely, extraordinarily high death-rates at the later age-periods, with rates considerably below the average at the younger periods. In the 35-45 year period the rate for each sex was the highest there had been for more than ten years; and at each age-period after this was either absolutely the highest on record or the highest with some trifling exceptions. At each of the earlier periods the rates were considerably below the average, and in most cases the lowest or almost the lowest on record, the only notable exception being the earliest age-period, 0-5, when the rates, though much below the average, were higher than in any one of the four next preceding years. This remarkable increase of mortality at the advanced ages was due, as will be seen later on, both in 1891 and in 1890 to the prevalence of epidemic influenza.

The infantile death-rate, or proportion of deaths of infants under one year to 1000 registered births, was 149 per 1000; a proportion which was equalled in 1886 and slightly exceeded in 1890, but otherwise was higher than in any year of the preceding decennium (Table 18.) The rates differed widely in different counties; and that these differences are not merely casual is shown by their being repeated with great persistence year after year, the general rule being that the rate is lowest in the purely agricultural and

highest in the mining counties and those with textile industries (Table 10.) It is in the towns of these latter counties that the infantile mortality assumes the highest proportions, the three towns which invariably, or almost invariably, are the worst in this respect being Preston, Leicester, and Blackburn. Both in 1891, and in the whole decennium, 1881-90, these three towns had the highest infantile death-rates of all the towns included in the Weekly Returns. They have, therefore, been selected for use in the following Table, which gives the numbers of survivors after a lapse of 3 months, 6 months, and an entire year, out of 100,000 births respectively in three agricultural counties, namely, Hertfordshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire; in five mining or industrial counties, namely, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, Lancashire, West Riding, and Durham; and lastly in these selected towns themselves.

TABLE B.—INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1889-91.

Age.	Of 100,000 born, the Numbers surviving at each Age.			Annual Death-rates per 1000 living in each successive interval of Age.		
	Three Rural Counties.	Five Mining and Manufacturing Counties.	Three Selected Towns.	Three Rural Counties.	Five Mining and Manufacturing Counties.	Three Selected Towns.
At Birth	100,000	100,000	100,000	213	331	382
3 Months	94,820	92,051	90,874	75	154	240
6 „	93,068	88,574	85,574	61	128	180
12 „	90,283	83,081	78,197	—	—	—

It will be seen that, of 100,000 infants born in the agricultural counties, 94,820 would be living after a lapse of three months, whereas, in the three towns, the survivors out of a similar number of births would be only 90,874; after six months, the numbers stood at 93,068 for the rural counties, and at 85,574 for the towns; while, at the end of a year, the figures are respectively 90,283 and 78,197, or, in round numbers, for 10,000 deaths in the rural counties, there would be 22,000 deaths in the towns in each case out of 100,000 live-born children. The figures for the five manufacturing or mining counties lie between the other two, as might be anticipated, seeing that such counties are not purely industrial, but contain a considerable intermixture of rural elements.

The whole subject of infantile mortality is of such importance and interest that it has been thought worth while to subject these figures for the three rural counties and the three towns, between which the contrast is greatest, to a further and more minute examination. For this purpose the entire death-registers for these counties and towns have been gone through for three years, 1889-90-91, and the deaths of infants under one abstracted, with the exact ages and causes of death as stated. From these data the following life tables for the first year of life have been constructed, giving the survivors of 100,000 born in each area, at the end of each of the first seven days of life, at the end of each of the first four weeks of life, and at the end of each month of life.

TABLE C.—LIFE TABLES FOR THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE.

Age.	Of 100,000 born, the Numbers surviving at each Age.		Deaths in each successive Interval of Age.		Annual Death-rates per 1,000 living in each successive Interval of Age.		Death-rates in Towns to Death-rates in Counties, taken as 100.
	Three Rural Counties.	Three Selected Towns.	Three Rural Counties.	Three Selected Towns.	Three Rural Counties.	Three Selected Towns.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Days.							
0	100,000	100,000	1,002	1,198	3,674	4,399	120
1	98,998	98,802	296	485	1,994	1,797	164
2	98,702	98,317	281	344	1,042	1,279	123
3	98,421	97,973	232	236	859	879	102
4	98,189	97,737	152	144	565	539	95
5	98,037	97,593	120	130	448	488	109
6	97,917	97,463	80	109	297	405	136
7	97,837	97,354	—	—	—	—	—
Weeks.							
0	100,000	100,000	2,163	2,646	1,145	1,406	123
1	97,837	97,354	473	773	253	416	164
2	97,364	96,581	462	832	247	451	183
3	96,902	95,749	331	646	179	353	197
4	96,571	95,103	—	—	—	—	—
Months.							
0	100,000	100,000	3,488	4,947	804	1,021	127
1	96,512	95,053	985	2,130	123	272	221
2	95,527	92,923	707	2,049	89	268	301
3	94,820	90,874	673	1,967	85	262	308
4	94,147	88,907	618	1,749	79	239	303
5	93,529	87,158	461	1,584	59	220	373
6	93,068	85,574	483	1,475	62	209	337
7	92,585	84,099	483	1,226	63	176	279
8	92,102	82,873	454	1,317	59	192	325
9	91,648	81,556	476	1,220	62	181	292
10	91,172	80,336	455	1,110	60	167	278
11	90,717	79,226	434	1,029	57	157	275
12	90,283	78,197	—	—	—	—	—

In considering these life tables, it will be well to begin by noticing the points in which the tables for counties and towns agree, and to defer till afterwards the discussion of their points of difference; and further, in so doing, it will be well to disregard trivial irregularities in the figures, which might very possibly disappear were the tables built on a wider basis than three years' experience. In both tables, then, the mortality is highest in the first day of life, and then falls rapidly, still, however, remaining very high, through the remaining days of the first week in succession. This is fully intelligible; the infants that are scarcely viable at birth die almost at once, or linger but a day or two.

Coming to weeks instead of days, the mortality is at its maximum in the first week, falls enormously in the second week, remains at much the same level through the third week, and then shows a fresh very considerable

decline in the fourth. Even in the fourth week, however, the mortality is very high. That there should be no fall in the third as compared with the second week is curious; indeed, in the towns the mortality rises in the third week. But the fact that the same phenomenon is presented both by the counties and the towns seems to show that this absence of a fall must have some other explanation than an insufficient basis of data.

Passing from weeks to months, the mortality falls in the second month to a small fraction of its previous height, then much more gradually but continuously to the end of the seventh or eighth month, after which no notable change takes place through the remainder of the period, though there is some apparent tendency to further decline.

Such are the general points in which the tables for counties and for towns agree. Both show an excessively high mortality in the earliest days of life, which becomes less and less as days, weeks, and months pass by, until the seventh or eighth month has elapsed, when the decline either is arrested or becomes very much smaller. In both the mortality is so high in the first three days, or even in the entire first week that, were it maintained without diminution, every infant would die without nearly completing one year of existence.

These features, inasmuch as they are presented alike by the comparatively low infantile mortality of rural counties and by the excessive infantile mortality of certain selected towns, must be regarded as distinguishing infantile mortality generally.

Thus much then as to the points of agreement in the two life tables. It remains to consider the points of contrast.

In the first place the aggregate infantile mortality is more than twice as high in the three towns as it is in the three rural counties, the exact figures being 21,803 deaths in the former to 9,717 in the latter, in each case out of 100,000 births.

Secondly, the town rate is higher than the rural rate, not only in the aggregate for the year but for each fraction of the year, with the exception—possibly but not certainly due to the insufficiently large basis of calculation—of the fourth, fifth, and sixth days of the first week, when the rates are practically equal.

Thirdly, the periods when the town rates are most in excess of the rural rates are not the earliest weeks or months of infancy but the later months. In the first week of life the town rate exceeds the rural rate by 23 per cent., in the second week by 64 per cent., in the third week by 83 per cent., and in the fourth week by 97 per cent., showing a progressive or accumulative increase in the deleterious effects of town conditions as compared with rural conditions upon infantile life. The same result comes out when the rates for successive months in the counties and towns are examined. In the first month the town mortality is 27 per cent. above the rural rate, in the second month 121 per cent. above it; and the excess then goes on increasing until in the sixth month it amounts to no less than 273 per cent. This is the month in which the difference is greatest, though it remains throughout the rest of the year at a not very much lower point.

The conditions of life, then, in such towns as Preston, Leicester, and Blackburn, extremely destructive as they are throughout to infants in the first year of life, are much less so in the earliest periods of that year than later on, and are especially destructive after the second month is over.

The diseases to which infants succumb are often obscure, and the causes of their deaths are consequently to a great extent returned under somewhat indefinite terms, and especially is this the case with those who live but a few days or weeks. Nevertheless, the two following tables, which are the first of their kind that have been constructed, will be found of interest. They give the alleged causes of death and precise age of those infants who die in the first year of life out of 100,000 live-born children; the first table (Table D) relating to the three agricultural counties, and the second (Table E) to the three selected towns.

TABLE D.—ANNUAL DEATHS, with AGES and CAUSES, among 100,000 INFANTS BORN ALIVE in HERTFORDSHIRE, WILTSHIRE, and DORSETSHIRE, 1889-91.

XIV

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES BY WEEKS.				AGES BY MONTHS.												TOTAL.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	
Premature Birth	1,020	100	85	54	1,267	54	19	17	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1,381
Atelectasis	39	4	2	—	45	4	—	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	—	—	55
Congenital Malformations	107	27	17	6	157	24	13	6	6	—	4	4	6	4	—	4	228
Whooping Cough	—	—	6	11	17	39	44	52	24	28	33	30	37	30	43	39	416
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	2	7	7	22	39	28	24	43	176
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	2	6
Diarrhoeal Diseases	4	4	19	9	39	63	53	59	67	41	35	24	26	20	26	28	481
Enteritis	6	2	11	2	21	11	11	7	14	11	6	9	13	6	6	7	122
Erysipelas	—	—	7	2	9	6	6	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	31
Syphilis	2	4	—	4	10	9	7	15	2	2	—	2	2	—	—	4	53
Liver Disease	17	24	15	7	63	6	—	4	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	79
Dentition	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	9	31	28	17	30	37	20	187
Other Diseases of Digestive Organs	13	9	19	6	48	26	19	22	17	17	9	7	4	9	4	7	189
Convulsions and Dis. of Nervous System.	233	106	48	48	444	182	122	111	107	70	56	78	50	65	44	52	1,381
Tubercular Meningitis	—	—	2	2	4	2	6	9	9	9	19	2	19	28	11	20	138
Tabes Mesenterica	—	2	2	—	4	19	22	28	22	20	20	13	15	17	19	17	216
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	—	4	4	8	6	2	9	9	6	20	9	20	9	7	13	118
Atrophy	579	101	160	108	968	220	141	89	96	50	46	41	24	26	22	15	1,738
Diseases of Respiratory Organs	22	46	39	44	168	247	170	188	185	145	163	184	154	181	182	138	2,105
Injury at Birth	7	2	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Navel Hæmorrhage	—	9	2	2	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
Suffocation	14	8	2	10	34	15	24	10	12	6	4	2	4	—	2	—	113
Other Violence	33	3	2	—	38	—	—	3	—	2	5	—	—	2	2	2	54
All other Causes	67	22	20	13	122	52	46	31	26	28	17	24	20	19	24	19	428
ALL CAUSES	2,163	473	462	332	3,488	985	707	673	618	461	483	483	454	476	455	434	9,717

Deaths.

TABLE E.—ANNUAL DEATHS, with AGES and CAUSES, among 100,000 INFANTS BORN ALIVE in PRESTON, LEICESTER, and BLACKBURN, 1889-91.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	AGES BY WEEKS.				AGES BY MONTHS.												TOTAL.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	
Premature Birth	1,508	247	161	130	2,054	158	25	19	8	6	6	—	—	—	—	3	2,279
Atelectasis	105	19	6	11	141	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	149
Congenital Malformations	78	48	36	11	175	20	14	8	8	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	234
Whooping-cough	—	—	6	6	12	49	33	61	39	69	86	53	88	61	69	74	694
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	14	6	11	19	19	33	50	111	133	130	100	626
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3	8	—	8	6	3	31
Diarrhoeal Diseases	3	33	94	53	189	392	610	530	477	408	352	274	258	180	161	130	3,961
Enteritis	—	3	6	8	22	58	72	61	47	36	58	30	44	25	11	33	497
Erysipelas	—	6	17	—	23	3	—	8	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	43
Syphilis	3	3	14	3	23	39	44	25	19	11	6	6	8	6	3	—	190
Liver Disease	11	19	19	3	52	16	6	6	6	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	89
Dentition	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	25	53	39	53	50	80	80	36	424
Other Diseases of Digestive Organs	17	11	14	14	56	25	30	28	44	28	11	22	14	14	6	6	284
Convulsions and Dis. of Nervous System.	435	156	165	136	901	380	391	391	302	308	289	186	200	176	130	122	3,776
Tubercular Meningitis	3	—	—	3	6	6	28	39	28	44	33	42	42	39	47	25	379
Tabes Mesenterica	3	—	3	—	6	33	55	73	64	50	53	58	33	55	44	53	577
Other Tubercular Diseases	—	3	—	—	3	17	33	25	25	39	22	11	25	19	25	17	261
Atrophy	360	139	174	182	862	415	330	319	225	125	105	89	91	67	64	42	2,734
Diseases of Respiratory Organs	25	42	72	50	189	362	288	277	333	305	323	319	327	318	314	346	3,701
Injury at Birth	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Navel Hæmorrhage	—	5	3	3	11	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Suffocation	17	3	14	3	42	53	39	33	25	25	6	3	—	6	—	—	232
Other Violence	8	2	—	—	11	5	3	3	2	2	3	5	—	—	6	11	51
All other Causes	67	34	28	30	166	74	42	42	50	50	44	14	17	33	14	28	574
ALL CAUSES	2,646	773	832	646	4,947	2,130	2,049	1,967	1,749	1,584	1,475	1,226	1,317	1,220	1,110	1,029	21,803

Deaths.

XV

The full examination of these tables cannot here be undertaken. It must suffice to notice briefly some of the chief points in which the two tables agree, and which may therefore be taken as general facts applying to all infantile mortality; and then, also briefly, to note the main points of difference between the rural and the town tables.

The excessively high mortality of the first week, and indeed of the first month, is almost entirely due to the rapid decease of the greater part of those who perish from Premature Birth, or from Congenital Malformations, or with such feeble vitality as to be scarcely viable; the assigned cause of death in these latter cases being as a rule Atelectasis, Atrophy, or Convulsions. More than four-fifths of the deaths in the first month are returned under these five headings. Definite diseases scarcely begin till later on. To this, however, there are some exceptions, such as diseases of the liver and digestive organs, and erysipelas (the Icterus and Erysipelas Neonatorum), which are vastly more destructive in the first than in the later months. The first month past, the deaths from the above mentioned causes become much less numerous, while other causes, hitherto comparatively or even entirely inoperative, assume prominence. Diarrhoeal complaints reach their maximum destructiveness from about the third to the sixth months, carrying off, however, many victims in each of the twelve. Inherited syphilis covers mainly the first four months, and then decreases very rapidly. Deaths from the irritation of teething begin about the fourth month, but are most numerous in the last three months of the year. Very notable is the comparative immunity of infants in the earlier months from the several zymotic diseases. The earliest to declare itself is Whooping-cough, which is the assigned cause of some deaths even in the first month, but becomes much more frequent later on; next comes Measles, but with no great number of deaths until the eighth or ninth month is reached, after which it takes many victims; while Scarlet-fever is still later in its appearance, and scarcely carries off any infants at all in their first year.

Such are the main facts that manifest themselves in both the rural and the town tables. It remains to point out the most noticeable disagreements. The total mortality, as already stated, is more than twice as great in the towns as in the rural counties. But this excess, though shared by all the causes, is by no means shared by them in equal proportions. The most notable difference is under the heading Diarrhoea. The deaths under this and under Enteritis, taken together, are in the towns 4,458, while in the rural counties they are only 603; that is to say, the mortality from these diseases is more than seven times as great in the towns as in the country. The mortality also from measles and scarlet-fever, the spread of which diseases is greatly favoured by close aggregation, is considerably more than three times as high in the towns as in the counties. Still greater is the excess under Syphilis, an urban disease. Not so great, but still very large, is the urban excess from suffocation, mostly due to overlying in bed. It was shown in the last Annual Report that two or three times as many infants are thus killed on Saturday night as on any other night in the week, the inevitable inference being that the real cause of this accident is the drunkenness of parents; and as such drunkenness is much more common in towns than in country, the difference under this heading in the two tables has a ready explanation. The mortality from Premature Birth is nearly twice as high in the towns as in the rural counties, part of which excess may be ascribed with much probability to the employment of young married women in the textile factories. On the other hand the mortality of infants from Congenital Malformations is, as might be expected, much the same in the counties as in the towns. The differences under the other headings scarcely call for special observation.

Urban and Rural mortality.—The increased mortality in 1891 was shared by both the urban and the rural populations, but affected the latter in larger proportion than the former. For while the death-rate in the Urban Districts rose from 20.3 in the ten years 1881-90, to 21.1 in 1891, the rate in the Rural Districts rose from 17.3 in 1881-90 to 18.5 in 1891. Thus, out of equal numbers living, there died in 1891 in the Urban Districts only 114 persons to 100 in the Rural Districts, while the proportion had been 117 to 100 in 1881-90. (Tables 24, 25.)

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 F.—MORTALITY FROM THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF DISEASES.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths 1891.	Rate per Million living.											
		1891.	1890.	1889.	1888.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	Mean 1881-90.
Zymotic diseases -	78,704	2,706	2,541	2,456	2,133	2,702	2,679	2,531	3,116	2,651	3,096	2,659	2,656
Parasitic diseases -	658	23	24	24	25	30	36	30	39	39	36	39	32
Dietetic diseases -	2,406	83	81	67	63	64	61	60	58	66	68	65	65
Constitutional dis. -	97,108	3,339	3,374	3,223	3,166	3,213	3,370	3,310	3,431	3,425	3,406	3,328	3,325
Developmental dis. -	49,156	1,690	1,611	1,556	1,669	1,578	1,638	1,614	1,586	1,641	1,562	1,584	1,593
Local diseases -	314,253	10,807	10,364	9,394	9,643	9,867	10,040	10,007	9,618	9,943	9,617	9,351	9,785
Violence -	19,500	670	653	614	622	652	634	634	656	679	672	697	651
Ill-defined and not specified causes -	26,140	899	900	893	891	968	1,064	1,019	1,160	1,198	1,162	1,164	1,042
All causes -	587,925	20,217	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 this class of disease numbered 78,704, and were in the proportion of 2706 to a million persons living, a proportion which was not only higher than that recorded in any one of the six immediately preceding years, 1885-90, but higher than the mean for the whole decennium 1881-90. The excess, as will be seen further on, was due to the great mortality caused by the serious prevalence of influenza, a disease which had also contributed to raise the zymotic mortality, though to a less extent, in the preceding year 1890.

The deaths from *small-pox* were 49, having been 23 and 16 respectively in the two next preceding years. This succession of three years with practically no deaths from small-pox is very remarkable, whatever may be held to be its cause, for only on one previous occasion (1886), since civil registration began, had the deaths from this disease fallen below 500, and only on six occasions below 1000. There were also 91 deaths ascribed to chicken-pox, and it is not impossible that some of them may have been mistaken cases of small-pox. There were, moreover, 43 deaths that were registered as due to the effects of vaccination. The total, however, of all these deaths, namely, those certainly and those possibly caused by small-pox, and those alleged to have been caused by the means taken to diminish the chances of its occurrence, was only 183.

Of the 49 persons whose deaths were registered as due to small-pox, 3 were certified to have been vaccinated, 17 were certified as unvaccinated, while as regards the remaining 29 there was no information on this point in the medical certificate. It is much to be regretted that medical men neglect in so large a proportion of cases to give this very desirable piece of information.

The deaths from *measles* numbered 12,673, and were in the proportion of 436 to a million living, a rate which scarcely differed from the average in the preceding decennium. It will be seen from Table 20 that the distribution of the mortality from measles over the surface of the country was excessively uneven, and the same is the case when the similar tables for former years are examined. These inequalities are to a great degree determined by the varying periods of time that have elapsed since the occurrence of former outbreaks in the respective districts; for when a county or other area has been visited by a severe epidemic there is for several succeeding years scarcely sufficient material, in the shape of unprotected children, for another considerable outbreak, unless it be in very populous areas, such as London or Liverpool; and in such places the disease is endemic.

A comparison of the distribution by counties and districts for a succession of years gives an interesting view of the manner in which this infection spreads over the country. When there has been a severe outbreak in any year in a given area, it will be found that the returns of the next year show, as a rule, a subsidence in the area itself but an extension to the adjoining districts; another year, and these districts also are comparatively free, while a wider circle of surrounding districts has become infected. Thus, in 1890, as shown in the last Annual Report, measles was epidemic in Cheshire and the adjoining parts of South Lancashire and North Staffordshire, but in 1891 the disease had begun to decline in Cheshire, while it had spread to North Lancashire, South Staffordshire, and the West Riding.

In 1889 there was very great prevalence of measles in Devonshire; in 1890 this had subsided, but the contagion had spread to the neighbouring parts of Cornwall on the west, and of Somersetshire on the east, Dorsetshire escaping, notwithstanding its proximity, owing to its having suffered severely in 1888; indeed it may have been from this county that Devonshire received the infection in 1889. In 1891 the disease had practically died out in those parts of Cornwall and Somersetshire that had been affected in 1890, but had spread to the extreme west of Cornwall on the one side and to the remaining parts of Somersetshire, with the contiguous counties of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire.

The deaths from *scarlet fever* numbered 4,959, and were considerably fewer, not only in proportion to population, but absolutely, than in any previous year since civil registration began. For seven successive years, 1885-91, the deaths from this disease have been under 8,000, and have averaged only 6,458, while in no previous year had they even fallen below 11,000, excepting on one occasion, namely, in 1884, that is in the year immediately preceding the seven before mentioned. This large and long-sustained diminution in the mortality from scarlet fever is one of the most curious facts in our death-statistics, and is yet without adequate explanation.

Three possible causes of the change may be suggested. Firstly, there is the low birth-rate of recent years, by which the proportion of children in the population, that is the proportion of those who are most liable to scarlet fever, has been greatly reduced. In 1881 the children under five years of age and between five and ten formed respectively 136 and 121 per 1000 of the population; in 1891 the proportions had fallen to 123 and 117 in the thousand. If, then, we put out of account those few deaths from the disease in question that occur among persons over ten years of age, this cause by itself would account for a reduction of 7 per cent. in the scarlet fever death-rate.

Secondly, improved sanitary conditions must have had some effect, and especially the great increase in the use of isolation by means of hospitals for this disease. Such increase has been especially noticeable in London,

where at the present time 62 per cent. of the scarlet fever deaths occur in the Metropolitan Asylum and London Fever Hospitals, whereas in 1878 the proportion was not more than 7 per cent.

Thirdly, there appears to be reason for believing that the scarlet fever of recent years has been of a comparatively mild type. That the virulence of this disease is very different in different outbreaks is well known. There are times when it is scarcely more than a trifling disorder; there are other times when it becomes a deadly pestilence. So far as can be judged from the case mortality, that is, the proportion of deaths to attacks, in the Asylum hospitals of London, the visitations of recent years have approximated rather to the former than to the latter type. In the years from 1874 to 1878 the average case mortality was 12.88 per 100 attacks, whereas in the years from 1887 to 1891 it fell to 8.56 per 100.

Whether these combined causes are sufficient to have produced the total decline in scarlet fever mortality is at any rate very doubtful, but that they must have contributed not inconsiderably to that result is beyond question.

The deaths from *enteric fever* numbered 4,875, and were in the proportion of 168 per million living, this being the lowest mortality as yet recorded; nor can this be attributed to any confusion between enteric and other forms of continued fever, for the mortality under the two headings Typhus and Simple or Ill-defined fever was in each case also the lowest on record, being respectively 5 and 11 to a million living.

The mortality from enteric fever varied greatly in different counties (Table 20); and while it was below the average for the whole country in London and in the South-Eastern, South Midland, Eastern, South-Western, and most of the West Midland counties, it was above that average in almost all the counties of the North Midland, North-Western, York, and Northern Divisions. In South Wales it was also somewhat above the average, but not so either in North Wales or in Monmouthshire.

It was pointed out in the last Annual Report that there was an area comprising 18 registration districts running along the east side of Northumberland and Durham in which the mortality from enteric fever was not only in great excess in the year 1890, but had been so for several preceding years. The mortality continued to be excessive in this area in 1891, the deaths from enteric fever having been 465 in the year in an estimated population of 1,551,706, or in the proportion of 300 per million living, while the entire rate in all England and Wales as before stated was only 168 per million. In 1890 the enteric death-rate had been above the average for the whole country in 16 out of these 18 districts; in 1891 it was so in 14 of them; and 13 of these 14 districts were also among the 16 with excessive rates in the preceding year.

The deaths ascribed to *diphtheria* numbered 5036, and were in the proportion of 173 to a million persons living. There were, however, also 2638 deaths ascribed to croup, many of which were probably of diphtheritic nature. Of the sixteen counties in which the death-rates from diphtheria were highest, nine, namely, Sussex, Surrey, London, Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, form a continuous area, corresponding very nearly with what was described in the 47th Annual Report, 1884, as the south-eastern diphtheritic region; while five others, viz., Shropshire, Herefordshire, Monmouthshire, Gloucestershire, and Wiltshire form a second continuous area representing what in that same report was styled the western or Welsh diphtheritic region. By far the highest rate was in London, where it reached 339 per million, while the rate in the remainder of the country was only 145 per million.

The deaths from *whooping-cough*, numbered 13,612, and were in the proportion of 468 to a million living, a rate not materially different from the average of recent years.

Influenza.—This disease, as was set forth in the last Annual Report, was epidemic in this country in the first quarter of 1890, after which scattered cases continued to occur throughout the remainder of the year, and also through the first quarter of 1891. The epidemic then declared itself again with even greater severity than in 1890, and raised the annual death-rate in the second quarter to 23.7 per 1000, which rate was 27 per cent. above the average rate in the second quarters of the ten next preceding years, and had only been equalled on two previous occasions in the last fifty years, namely, in 1847 and 1866.

The deaths ascribed directly to influenza in 1891, numbered 16,686, having been 4,523 in 1890.

The disease fell with most weight upon persons of middle and advanced life, and contributed to raise the death-rate at each age-period after 35, both for males and for females, to the highest point it had reached in any one of the preceding ten years, and with few exceptions to a higher point than any previously recorded since civil registration began. (Tables 11, 12).

The epidemic of 1890-91 was distinguished from the equally fatal epidemic of 1847-48 by the greater comparative severity with which it attacked persons of middle age as the following table shows, in which are given for the two epidemics the deaths ascribed directly to influenza per million living at successive age-periods.

TABLE G.—DEATHS REGISTERED AS DUE TO INFLUENZA, per Million living at each Age.

Age Periods.	1847-48.	1890-91.
Under 5.	713	306
5—	80	55
10—	49	46
15—	51	115
25—	79	197
35—	139	347
45—	284	595
55—	809	1,060
65—	2,372	1,985
75—	5,510	3,355
85—	11,243	4,821

But it must not be supposed that the deaths directly attributed to influenza represent in any but the most inadequate degree the mortality really due to the epidemic. As was explained in the last Annual Report very many more deaths, that are really caused by influenza, are ascribed to pneumonia, bronchitis, heart disease, and other secondary effects than to influenza itself; and seeing how varied are these effects, we shall probably not risk any very serious error if we assume that all the extra mortality after the age of 35 in 1890-91, that is to say, all the deaths above those which would have occurred in those two years had the death-rates remained at the averages of the preceding decennium, resulted from influenza either directly or indirectly; and on this assumption we should have to ascribe the loss of no less than 57,980 lives to the epidemics of 1890 and 1891.

The deaths attributed to *diarrhœal complaints* numbered 13,962, and were in the proportion of 480 per million persons living. In 1879 and 1888 the rate had been much the same; but with these exceptions the rate in 1891 was lower than any recorded in the last 45 years. The main cause of this was the low temperature that prevailed in the months of July and August.

Only 7 deaths were caused by *hydrophobia*, the number in the next preceding year having been only 8. With the single exception of 1868, when the number was also 7, these were far the lowest figures yet recorded, the yearly average in the 20 years, 1870-89, having been 40.

The deaths attributed to *puerperal fever* were 1973, and, if to these be added 2814 other deaths from the various accidents of childbirth, we have a total of 4787 deaths, giving a mortality of 5.24 to 1000 registered births, which was a higher rate than in any year since 1875.

Parasitic Diseases.—The deaths classed in this division numbered 658; and of these, 534 were ascribed to thrush and 124 to other parasitic diseases, the figure in each case being the lowest as yet recorded.

The deaths in this class represent, however, only a very minute fraction of the mortality that is really caused by parasitic organisms, and even that fraction is very inaccurately represented. For while the 534 deaths attributed to thrush are scarcely to be ascribed to the parasitic oidium which characterises that ailment, but are rather deaths of ill-nourished and cachectic children in whose mouths the comparatively harmless oidium has found suitable conditions for development, the 124 other deaths are only those which are caused by worms and other parasites of comparatively gross size.

But the researches of modern pathologists have shown that many other diseases, grouped in other classes, are certainly determined by microscopic organisms that find access to the body either by inhaled air, or by food, solid or liquid, or by simple deposition on a wounded, or even in some cases, on an unbroken surface; and further that there are many other very destructive diseases in which a similar condition, though it cannot be directly demonstrated, yet may by analogy be inferred with the highest degree of probability. If the term "parasitic" be extended to all these diseases, the class will include not only those now placed under it but all the "Specific febrile or zymotic diseases," with the exception perhaps of diarrhœal diseases, and not only these but all the deaths ascribed to the various forms of tuberculosis, many of those ascribed to pneumonia, and all those which are brought about by tetanus. The total deaths from parasites, exclusive of those from pneumonia and perhaps some other diseases, would then for the year 1891 amount to no less than 132,489, or not far from one fourth of the mortality from all causes.

Dietetic Diseases.—The deaths directly ascribed to intemperance were 2055, and in the proportion of 71 to a million living; a higher rate than in any other year in the table. (Table 16.)

Constitutional Diseases.—Of the important diseases in this class, cancer and diabetes showed, as usual, an increase of mortality; the deaths from the former being 20,117, and the rate per million 692; while for the latter the deaths were 1930, and the rate 66 per million; in each case the rate being the highest on record.

On the other hand, the deaths from phthisis, numbering 46,515, were in the proportion of 1599 per million, which was a lower rate than in any previous year, with the exceptions of 1888 and 1889. The apparent arrest, in 1890 and 1891, of the almost continuous decline in phthisis mortality is probably attributable to the epidemic of influenza, which carried off many phthisical persons at an earlier stage than would otherwise have been the case.

Developmental Diseases.—The deaths ascribed to Old Age without further specification of cause were 29,417, or 1011 per million persons living of all ages. This was a considerably higher rate than that of recent years, and is probably attributable to the influenza epidemic.

Attention has again to be called to the constantly increasing frequency of deaths from premature birth, and also, in a less degree, from congenital defects, under both of which headings the mortality in 1891 as compared with the registered births was at its maximum, as will be seen in the following table.

TABLE H.—PREMATURE BIRTHS AND CONGENITAL DEFECTS.—Deaths to 1000 Births, 1861-1891.

Year.	Premature Births.	Congenital Defects.
1861-65	11·19	1·76
1866-70	11·50	1·84
1871-75	12·60	1·85
1876-80	13·38	2·39
1881	13·63	3·20
1882	13·99	3·31
1883	14·45	3·08
1884	14·42	3·15
1885	14·43	3·41
1886	15·09	3·33
1887	15·89	3·29
1888	15·98	3·45
1889	16·30	3·41
1890	17·48	3·46
1891	18·00	3·60

Local Diseases.—The most noticeable feature presented by the diseases included in this class was the great increase of mortality from Diseases of the Circulatory and of the Respiratory Systems. The deaths from the former were 53,085, and from the latter, exclusive of croup, 130,128; the rates respectively being 1826 and 4474 per million living, and in each case the highest on record. The explanation again is doubtlessly to be found in the prevalence of epidemic influenza. The deaths from Diseases of the Nervous System, however, showed no such increase. They numbered 50,795, exclusive of convulsions, and were in the proportion of 1748 to a million living; and this rate differed but little from those of the three next preceding years. The mortality from Diseases of the Urinary System was 467 per million living, this being the highest rate yet recorded, and marking a further step in the almost continuous increase shown for a long series of years under this heading.

Violence.—Advantage has been taken of the opportunity afforded by the commencement of a new decennium to revise the classification of violent deaths, and to make it as ætiological as the imperfect information would allow (pp. 193-205). A completely ætiological classification is not, however, possible, for even the primary division into accident, suicide, homicide, execution, cannot in all cases be maintained with certainty. Thus, in 1891 no fewer than 1,034 persons were stated by coroners' juries to have been "found drowned"; and what proportions of these deaths were due severally to accident, to suicide, or to murder, is unknown. The rule followed, however, is, and has always been, to consider all such uncertain deaths as accidental.

The deaths tabulated in the year under Accident numbered 16,688, or 574 per million persons living, this rate being somewhat, but not much, in excess of the previous decennial average, which had been 562. The deaths ascribed to suicide were 2483, the rate per million living being 85, and the highest on record. To homicide 315 deaths were ascribed by juries, the verdict in 185 of these being "murder," in 128 "manslaughter,

and in 2 "justifiable homicide." For the 185 murders there were 14 executions.

Ill-defined and Unspecified Causes.—In 26,140 cases, or 4·4 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 1890, in which it had been 4·6 per cent. The decline was doubtlessly in part due to the 3460 letters of inquiry concerning doubtful cases which were sent to medical men: the result of this process being to transfer a large number of cases from ill-defined to definite headings. Thus, for instance, 505 deaths were removed from more or less vague headings to Cancer or Malignant Disease, 91 to Syphilis, and 198 to Puerperal Fever and Accidents of Childbirth.

Certification of Causes of Death.—Of the 587,925 deaths registered during the year 1891, the causes of 539,341, or of 91·8 per cent., were certified by registered medical practitioners; and the causes of 32,432, or of 5·5 per cent., by coroners after inquest, while the causes of the remaining 16,152 deaths, or of 2·7 per cent., were not certified, this last percentage showing a further step in the progressive decline which has been noted in previous reports. The 16,152 uncertified cases in 1891 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 had no medical attendance of any kind in their last illness. In registration counties the proportions per cent. of uncertified deaths ranged from 0·7 in Middlesex, and 1·1 in London, in Wiltshire, and in Monmouthshire, to 4·4 in South Wales, 4·5 in Durham, 5·1 in Herefordshire, 5·8 in North Wales, and 6·2 in Huntingdonshire. Among counties in which the proportion of uncertified deaths was greater in 1891 than in 1890 were Surrey, Hertfordshire, Northamptonshire, Suffolk, Worcestershire, the East Riding of Yorkshire, and Westmorland; while considerable decrease was shown in Shropshire, Rutlandshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, Monmouthshire, and North and South Wales.

Offences against the Registration Act of 1874.—In 1891, 27 persons, on prosecution by order of the Registrar-General, were convicted of different offences against the Registration Acts, as under:—

For failing to give information for registration, and to comply with registrars' requisitions	3
For giving false information for registration	11
For giving false declarations of still-birth	3
For making and giving false certificates of cause of death	6
For burying and permitting to be buried as still-born, children born alive	3
For refusing to give particulars for registration	1
	<hr/>
	27

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 1891 by 1,955,134, this addition raising the aggregate number of names in the indexes, which at the end of 1891 embraced a period of 54½ years, to 83,219,638. The number of searches in 1891 in the various registers was 46,500, exceeding the number in the previous year by 2626. The number of certificates issued was 32,711, showing an increase of 1025 on the number in 1890. The fees received for searches and certificates in 1891 and paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer amounted to 6,458*l.* 10*s.* 6*d.*

exceeding the amount received in the previous year by 280*l.* 6*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 209,699, and the deaths were 1869, the rate of mortality thus being 8·9 per 1000, against 9·3 and 8·7 respectively in the preceding two years. The mortality in the Army abroad was 12·5 per 1000, a rate practically equal to the mean rate in the three years 1888–90; while the rate in the Army at home was 5·4 per 1000, against 5·0 and 6·0 in the preceding two years. (Table 29.)

MORTALITY IN THE NAVY.†

The average force afloat in 1891 was 55,670. The deaths were 344, being in the proportion of 6·18 per 1000 of the strength. Of the 344 deaths, 261 were due to disease, and 83 to violence; the death-rate from disease was therefore 4·69 per 1000, and that from violence 1·49 per 1000.

Of the 83 deaths from violence, 45 resulted from accidental drowning, 7 from heatstroke, 27 from other accidental causes, and 4 from suicide.

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 ships, trading to or from British ports, 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. Similar returns are furnished by persons having charge of Her Majesty's Ships directly to the Registrars-General of Births and Deaths. Such returns of births and deaths at sea constitute the "Marine Register Book." During the year 1891, 268 entries of birth and 4218 of death were added to this Register. Of the 4218 deaths, so far as could be judged from the entries, which are not always very precise, 1704 were of persons of English origin, while 164 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 1891 was 240,480, showing an increase of 4372 upon the number in the preceding year. The reported deaths among masters and seamen during 1891 numbered 3263, showing a rate of 13·6 per 1000 of the strength; this was, with one exception, the lowest rate on record, and was 1·1 per 1000 less than the mean rate in the five years 1886–90. (Table 31.)

Among *passengers* on board merchant vessels at sea 87 births and 386 deaths were reported in 1891, the births being 21 and the deaths 129 below the numbers recorded in the preceding year. (Table 32.)

* 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.

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.

A comparison of the death rate in 1891, in each country from which returns are received, with the death rates in preceding years, shows that the general rise in mortality, which had been noted in my Fifty-third Report, was maintained in Denmark, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France, and to a lesser degree in Switzerland and Italy, while the rates in Austria and the German Empire fell from the high levels they had reached in 1890 to nearly the same figures as in the preceding year.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

BRYDGES P. HENNIKER,

General Register Office, Somerset House,

Registrar-General.

30th November 1892.

REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1891.*

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 readings of the barometer were above their averages till the 19th of January, being particularly so on the 11th, 12th, and 13th, when it was as much as 0.78 in., 0.71 in., and 0.73 in. respectively above its average, the mean daily excess for the 19 days being 0.41 inch; from January 20th to the 24th it was below, the mean daily deficiency being 0.32 in.; from January 25th to March 5th it was above, being particularly so from February 2nd to the 6th and from the 14th to the 18th of February, when on all these days it was nearly as much as three quarters of an inch above its average, the mean daily excess for the 40 days ending March 5th being 0.36 in.; from March 6th to April 8th it was generally below, being as much as three quarters of an inch below on the 10th and 11th of March, the mean daily deficiency for the 34 days being 0.26 in.; from April 9th to May 14th it was generally above, the mean daily excess being 0.07 in.; from May 15th to June 10th it was below, the mean daily deficiency being 0.20 in.; from June 11th to the 22nd it was above, the mean daily excess being 0.25 in.; from June 23rd to July 8th it was generally below, the mean daily deficiency being 0.14 in.; from July 9th to the 26th it was generally above its average, the mean daily excess being 0.05 in.; from July 27th to September 7th it was generally below, the mean daily deficiency being 0.15 in.; from September 8th to October 5th it was generally above, the mean daily excess for these 28 days being 0.05 in.; from October 6th to the 26th it was generally below, being particularly so on the 21st and 22nd, when it was as much as 0.65 in. and 0.72 in. respectively below its average, the mean daily deficiency for the 21 days being 0.24 in.; from October 27th to November 8th it was above, being particularly so on 30th and 31st of October and the 1st and 5th of November, when it was as much as 0.65 in., 0.70 in., 0.60 in., and 0.64 in. respectively above its average, the mean daily excess for the 13 days ending November 8th, being 0.44 in.; from November 9th to December 16th it was generally below, being particularly so on the 11th, 13th, 14th, and 15th of November, and on the 10th and 13th of December, when it was as much as 1.30 in., 0.85 in., 0.67 in., 0.78 in., 0.77 in., and 0.80 in. respectively below its average, the mean daily deficiency for the 38 days ending December 16th being 0.24 in.; from December 17th to the 24th it was particularly above its average, the mean daily excess being 0.51 in.; and from December 25th to the 31st it was below, the mean daily deficiency being 0.27 in.

The highest reading of the barometer at the height of 150 feet above the sea was 30.538 ins. on February 5th, and the lowest was 28.269 ins. on November 11th; the yearly range was 2.269 ins.

Temperature.—The temperature of the air was below its average till the 22nd of January, being particularly so on the 10th and 11th, when it was as much as 18°.7 and 14°.8 respectively below, while on other days the temperature varied from 0°.9 below on the 14th to 13°.1 below on the 18th, the mean daily deficiency for the 22 days being 7°.9; from January 23rd to February 8th it was generally above, being particularly so on the 24th, 28th, 29th, and 31st of January, when it was as much as 9°.3, 7°.3, 7°.5, and 7°.0 respectively above its average, the mean daily

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

excess for the 16 days ending February 8th being 3°.9; from February 9th to the 26th it was generally below, the mean daily deficiency being 2°.8; from February 27th to March 7th it was above, being particularly so on the 1st, 2nd, and 5th of March, when it was as much as 7°.8, 11°.0, and 8°.5 respectively above its average, the mean daily excess for the 9 days being 4°.4; from March 8th to May 6th it was generally below, being particularly so on the 10th, 11th, 12th, 22nd, and 30th of March, and on the 1st, 8th, 13th, 14th, 25th, and 26th of April, the mean daily deficiency for these 11 days being 8°.1, and the mean daily deficiency for the 50 days ending May 6 being 4°.3; from May 7th to the 14th it was above, being as much as 7°.6 and 10°.9 above its average on the 12th and 13th respectively, the mean daily excess for the 8 days being 3°.5; from May 15th to the 30th it was below, being particularly so on the 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 21st, 24th, 25th, and 27th days, when it was as much as 12°.5, 14°.0, 13°.7, 7°.5, 9°.5, 9°.2, 12°.5, and 7°.4 respectively above its average, the mean daily deficiency for the 16 days ending May 30th being 8°.0; from May 31st to June 5th it was above, the mean daily excess being 2°.0; from June 6th to the 16th it was below, being as much as 8°.0 below on the 12th, the mean daily deficiency being 2°.9; from June 17th to the 30th it was above, being as much as 8°.1 above on the 18th, the mean daily excess being 3°.2; from July 1st to September 7th it was generally below, being particularly so on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of July, and on the 4th and 6th of August, when it was as much as 8°.7, 9°.3, 8°.4, 9°.0, and 9°.5 respectively below its average, the mean daily deficiency for the 69 days ending September 7th being 2°.5; from September 8th to the 30th it was generally above, the mean daily excess being 2°.2; from October 1st to November 10th it was generally below, being as much as 9°.6 below on the 31st of October, and 7°.5 on the 30th of October, the mean daily deficiency for the 41 days being 0°.6; from November 11th to the 20th it was above its average, being as much as 11°.2 above on the 19th, the mean daily excess being 3°.5; from November 21st to the 30th it was generally below, the mean daily deficiency being 4°.1; from December 1st to the 16th it was generally above, being particularly so on the 4th, 5th, and 10th days, when it was as much as 10°.8, 10°.0, and 8°.4 respectively above, the mean daily excess for the 16 days being 4°.1; from December 17th to the 25th it was below, being particularly so from the 19th to the 25th, the mean daily deficiency for these 7 days being 13°.5, and for the 9 days, viz., from December 17th to the 25th the mean daily deficiency was 11°.8; and from December 26th to the 31st it was above, being particularly so on the 29th, 30th, and 31st when it was as much as 9°.1, 10°.7, and 12°.5 respectively above its average, the mean daily excess for the 6 days ending December 31st being 6°.4.

The highest temperatures of the air were at the Royal Observatory 85°.1, at Camden Square 84°.3, and at Salisbury 84°.0; and the lowest were 4°.0 at both Cambridge and Somerleyton, and 7°.5 at Barnet.

Rainfall.—The fall of rain was below its average in both January and February, and above its average in March; the total fall in the three months at Greenwich was 3.75 ins. or 1.22 in. below the average. The fall of rain was below its average in April, above in May, and below its average again in June. The total fall in the three months at Greenwich was 4.37 ins., or 1.43 in. below the average. The fall of rain was above its average in both July and August, and below its average in September. The total fall for the three months at Greenwich was 7.93 ins., or 0.63 in. above the average. The fall of rain was above its average in October, below in November, and above its average again in December. The total fall for the three months at Greenwich was 9.00 ins., or 1.95 in. above the average.

The heaviest falls of rain in the year at our stations were at Bath 50.92 ins., at Stonyhurst 47.51 ins., and at Torquay 46.88 ins.

The least falls were at the Royal Observatory 25.05 ins., at Blackheath 25.10 ins., and at Leeds 25.12 ins.

The greatest number of days of rain were at Nottingham 219, at Truro 207, and at Hull 202; and the smallest number of rainy days were at Barnet 150, at Osborne 155, and at Barnstaple 156.

Thunderstorms occurred on 61 days at the different stations during the year; of these, 13 were in July, 11 in August, 9 in June, 7 in October, 6 in May, 5 in December, 3 in September, 2 in each of the months of January, April, and November, one in March, and none were reported in February.

Thunder was heard but lightning was not seen on 69 days during the year; of these, 15 were in July, 13 in June, 10 in both May and August, 7 in October, 5 in September, 3 in both March and April, and one in each of the months of January, February, and December.

Lightning was seen but thunder was not heard on 36 days during the year; of these, 7 were in June, 6 in December, 5 in October, 4 in both July and August, 3 in both May and September, 2 in November, and one in both January and April.

Solar halos were seen on 95 days during the year; of these, 15 were in June, 14 in May, 10 in September 9 in both April and December, 8 in March, 7 in November, 6 in both July and October, 5 in January, 4 in August, and 2 in February.

Lunar halos were seen on 41 days during the year; of these, 8 were in both January and November, 7 in December, 5 in October, 4 in April, 3 in March, 2 in May, and one in each of the months of February, June, August, and September.

Snow fell on 56 days during the year; of these, 22 were in March, 17 in January, 6 in both December and May, 3 in April, 2 in November, and one in February. The last fall in the spring was on May 18th at Royston, Hereford, and Cambridge; none fell in June, July, August, September, or October; and the first fall in the autumn was on the 25th of November at Liverpool and Leeds.

Hail fell on 87 days during the year; of these, 19 were in March, 13 in May, 10 in January, 9 in December, 8 in both April and November, 7 in October, 6 in August, 4 in July, 2 in September, and 1 in June.

Fog prevailed on 159 days during the year; of these 24 were in February, 20 in November, 17 in January, 16 in both April and June, 15 in December, 11 in both May and July, 9 in both September and October, 7 in March, and 4 in August.

PRELIMINARY TABLES.

Table with multiple columns and rows, containing numerical data, likely representing meteorological statistics for various locations.

TABLE 9.—ENGLAND.—Churches and Chapels of the Established Church, and other Registered Buildings for Solemnisation of Marriage, 31st December, 1891.

Table with columns: REGISTRATION DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES, ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS, ESTABLISHED CHURCH, and various religious denominations including Presbyterians, Independents, Baptists, etc.

TABLE 10.—ENGLAND.—Birth- and Death-rates in Counties, 1881-90, and 1891.

Table with columns: REGISTRATION COUNTY, Births to 1000 Living (Ten Years 1881-90, 1891), Illegitimate Births to 1000 Births, Males Born to 1000 Females Born, Deaths to 1000 Living (Ten Years 1881-90, 1891), and Deaths of Children under one year to 1000 Births.

TABLE 16.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates, from Various Causes, to a Million Persons living, 1867-91. (Decimals are omitted, the nearest whole number being taken. When the Deaths from any Cause were too few to give a rate of 0.5, a cipher is inserted.)

Table with 24 columns for years (1867-1891) and rows for various causes of death including ALL CAUSES, Small-pox, Measles, Cholera, Typhus, etc.

* See Notes to Table 15.

TABLE 16 (continued).—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates, from Various Causes, to a Million Persons living, 1867-91.

Continuation of Table 16 with 24 columns for years (1867-1891) and rows for causes of death including Premature Birth, Convulsions, Dis. of Organs of Special Sense, etc.

* See Notes to Table 15.

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	334.8	413.0	463.4
Scarlet Fever - - - -	891.0	982.4	959.8	758.6	679.6	435.8	240.6
Typhus - - - - -	792.0	921.8	849.8	81.4	34.2	22.8	6.6
Enteric Fever - - - -				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 - - - - -						34.8	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 - - - - -							
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
Atelectasis* - - - - -	?	?	?	?	?	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 - - -	391.0	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 Spleen - - - - -	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.6	4.2
Diseases of Lymphatic System* -	?	?	?	?	?	7.0	7.8
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	98.2	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	1383.6	1140.6	943.2

* See notes to Table 15.

TABLE 18.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates from the Principal Zymotic Diseases, and Infant Mortality, 1838-91.

Table with 12 columns: PERIOD, Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Typhus, Enteric Fever, Simple and Ill-defined Fever, Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Cholera, ANNUAL MORTALITY of Infants under one year of age to 1000 Births. Rows include 5-year periods (1838-42 to 1881-90) and individual years (1838-1891).

TABLE 19.—LONDON.—Annual Death-rates from the Principal Zymotic Diseases, and Infant Mortality, 1842-91.

Table with 12 columns: PERIOD, Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Typhus, Enteric Fever, Simple and Ill-defined Fever, Diarrhoea and Dysentery, Cholera, ANNUAL MORTALITY of Infants under one year of age to 1000 Births. Rows include 3-year periods (1838-40 to 1881-90) and individual years (1842-1891).

TABLE 21.—ENGLAND.—Death-rates of Persons, Males, and Females, from various Causes, 1891.

Table with columns for Cause of Death and Deaths to 1,000,000 living, subdivided by Persons, Males, and Females. Includes categories like ALL CAUSES, Small-pox, Cholera, and various internal diseases.

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, 1891.

Table with columns for Cause of Death and Proportional Number. Includes categories like ALL CAUSES, Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes, Cholera, and various respiratory and systemic diseases.

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND.—Death-rates from Measles, Scarlet Fever, Fever, Whooping-cough, and Puerperal Fever and Childbirth, in Registration Counties, 1881-90, and in 1891.

Table with 11 columns: REGISTRATION COUNTY, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Fever (Typhus, Enteric, Simple and Ill-defined), Whooping-cough, Puerperal Fever, and Accidents of Childbirth. Rows include ENGLAND, I.—LONDON, II.—SOUTH EASTERN, III.—SOUTH MIDLAND, IV.—EASTERN, V.—SOUTH WESTERN, VI.—WEST MIDLAND, VII.—NORTH MIDLAND, VIII.—NORTH WESTERN, IX.—YORK, X.—NORTHERN, XI.—WELSH.

TABLE 24.—ENGLAND. Death-rates in Town* and Country Districts 1851-91.

Table with 6 columns: YEAR, Persons to a Square Mile in England and Wales, ANNUAL DEATHS to 1000 Persons living in (England and Wales, Town* Districts, Country Districts), Deaths in Town Districts to 100 Deaths in Country Districts, in equal Numbers living.

* 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 Eleven Years, 1881-91.

Table with 13 columns: Area in Acres, ESTIMATED POPULATION in the middle of 1891, Quarter ending, ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per 1000 in each Quarter of the Years (1881-1890), Mean of Ten Years, 1881-1890, 1891. Rows include ENGLAND AND WALES, TOWN DISTRICTS, COUNTRY DISTRICTS.

TABLE 26.—ENGLAND. Names on the Registers, Searches, and Fees received, at the General Register Office, 1842–91.

Table with columns: YEAR, NAMES ON THE REGISTERS AT THE END OF EACH YEAR (PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, DEATHS, TOTAL), SEARCHES IN THE REGISTERS, INCLUDING NON-PAROCIAL (NUMBER, AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR SEARCHES AND FOR CERTIFICATES). Rows range from 1842 to 1891.

TABLE 27.—ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS. Area and Population; and Births and Deaths, 1872–91.

Table with columns: YEAR, ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS (Area in Acres), ISLE OF MAN, JERSEY, GUERNSEY AND ADJACENT ISLANDS (Population, Births, Deaths, Baptisms). Rows range from 1861 to 1891.

Note.—The above numbers have been compiled from returns furnished to the Registrar General by Claude Cannell, Esq., Registrar General of the Isle of Man, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Murray, Government Secretary of Jersey, and Colonel W. Bell, Government Secretary of Guernsey. * The figures in this column include the baptisms in Guernsey and adjacent Islands, the numbers of births not being available.

TABLE 28.—UNITED KINGDOM. Emigration, 1872–91. (From Returns issued by the Board of Trade.)

Table with columns: YEAR, NATIONALITY OF EMIGRANTS (ENGLISH, SCOTCH, IRISH, FOREIGNERS, NOT DISTINGUISHED), DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS OF ENGLISH ORIGIN (NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, UNITED STATES, AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND, ALL OTHER PLACES). Rows range from 1872 to 1891.

TABLE 29.--ARMY. Strength and Mortality, 1864-91.

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

Table with 10 columns: YEAR, STRENGTH (TOTAL ARMY, IN UNITED KINGDOM, ABROAD), DEATHS (TOTAL ARMY, IN UNITED KINGDOM, ABROAD), and DEATH-RATE PER 1000 (TOTAL ARMY, IN UNITED KINGDOM, ABROAD). Rows range from 1864 to 1891.

TABLE 30.--ROYAL NAVY. Mortality in the Service Afloat, 1856-91.

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

Table with 10 columns: YEAR, DEATH-RATE PER 1000 (From All Causes, From Disease, From Violence), and YEAR, DEATH-RATE PER 1000 (From All Causes, From Disease, From Violence). Rows range from 1856 to 1891.

TABLE 31.--MERCHANT SERVICE. Number and Mortality of Seamen employed in Vessels registered in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and Channel Islands, 1852-91.

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

Table with 8 columns: 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. Rows range from 1852 to 1891.

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), 1857-91.

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

Table with 7 columns: YEAR, BIRTHS (Total, Males, Females), DEATHS (Total, Males, Females). Rows range from 1857 to 1891.

TABLE 33.—Meteorological Elements, Greenwich,

Table with columns: YEAR, Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles, Departure from Average of 43 Years, Fall of Rain in Inches, Departure from Average of 43 Years, Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air (Saturation = 100), Departure from Average of 43 Years, Mean TEMPERATURE of the AIR, Departure from Average of 43 Years. Rows include years from 1849 to 1891 and an average for 43 years.

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

TABLE 34.—Meteorological Elements for different Parallels

Table with columns: PARALLEL of LATITUDE, &c., Mean Elevation in Feet above the Sea Level, Barometer (Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Sea Level, Mean Monthly Range), Thermometer (Mean of the highest Monthly Readings, Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings, Mean of the Yearly Range of Readings, Mean of all the highest Daily Readings, Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings, Mean Daily Range), Mean Temperature (Of the Air, Of the Dew-point).

1849-91. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Table with columns: MEAN TEMPERATURES of the AIR in the Quarters ending the last day of, March, Departure from Average of 43 Years, June, Departure from Average of 43 Years, Sept., Departure from Average of 43 Years, Dec., Departure from Average of 43 Years, YEAR. Rows include years from 1849 to 1891 and an average for 43 years.

of Latitude, 1891. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Table with columns: Mean 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 of the Air, Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air, Wind (Mean estimated Strength, Relative Proportion of N, E, S, W), Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10), Rain (Mean Number of Days it fell, Mean Amount collected), PARALLEL of LATITUDE, &c.

TABLE 35.—Quarterly Meteorological

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

Winter . . . Spring . . . Summer . . . Autumn . . .	Jan., Feb., March. April, May, June. July, Aug., Sept. Oct., Nov., Dec.	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 50 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 50 Years.	
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 120 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 50 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 50 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 50 Years.					
1891.		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	in.	in.	grs.	grs.	
YEAR		48.4	-0.2	-0.8	45.1	-0.8	42.9	-0.7	15.8	0.0	.288	-0.005	3.3	-0.1
Winter Quarter		37.6	-1.2	-2.1	35.8	-2.1	33.1	-2.2	12.5	+0.8	.190	-0.017	2.2	-0.2
Spring do.		51.6	-0.7	-1.2	45.4	-1.6	44.3	-1.1	19.3	-0.6	.299	-0.008	3.4	-0.1
Summer do.		59.3	-0.4	-0.8	56.0	-0.3	53.1	0.0	19.2	-0.5	.404	.000	4.5	-0.1
Autumn do.		45.0	+1.4	+0.8	43.2	+0.7	41.1	+0.6	12.1	+0.4	.260	+0.004	3.0	-0.1

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

TABLE 36.—Monthly Meteorological

By JAMES

1891. MONTH.	Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Temperature of the Air.							Departure from Average of 120 years (1771-1891).	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	29.961	52.9	12.0	40.9	38.7	29.1	9.6	34.1	-2.6	30.6
February	30.282	62.1	25.9	36.2	43.3	31.8	14.5	38.5	-0.3	35.2
March	29.642	59.6	23.1	36.5	47.7	34.3	13.4	40.3	-0.8	33.6
April	29.793	66.6	29.0	37.6	53.6	36.2	17.4	44.2	-1.9	26.9
May	29.607	80.5	30.9	49.6	61.4	41.7	19.7	50.3	-2.2	43.5
June	29.841	84.3	41.0	43.3	72.2	51.3	20.9	60.4	+2.1	52.4
July	29.759	85.1	45.4	39.7	71.7	51.6	20.1	60.3	-1.4	53.2
August	29.646	79.5	43.2	36.3	69.3	51.5	17.8	58.6	-2.3	53.3
September	29.834	82.1	44.3	37.8	69.8	50.2	19.6	59.1	+2.6	52.8
October	29.608	68.3	29.9	38.4	58.8	44.0	14.8	50.9	+1.4	46.2
November	29.670	57.4	29.8	27.6	48.2	37.7	10.5	43.1	+0.7	39.9
December	29.804	57.0	17.3	39.7	46.5	35.4	11.1	41.1	+2.1	37.1
Means	29.787	69.6	31.0	38.6	57.0	41.2	15.8	48.4	-0.2	42.9

Elements, Greenwich, 1891.

furnished to the Registrar-General by the Astronomer Royal.

Mean.	Degree of Humidity.	Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Reading of Thermometer on Grass.			Winter . . . Spring . . . Summer . . . Autumn . . .		
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 50 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 50 Years.	Amount.	Diff. from Average of 50 Years.	Number of Nights it was					
								At or below 30°.	Between 30° and 40°.	Above 40°.		Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.
		in.	in.	grs.	grs.	Sums.	Sums.	o	o	1891.			
						in.	in.			YEAR.			
82	-1	29.787	+0.14	543	+1	25.05	-0.07	88	135	142	12.0	57.0	Winter Quarter.
84	0	29.962	+1.192	558	+6	3.75	-1.22	48	40	2	12.0	44.1	Spring do.
76	-2	29.747	-0.032	538	0	4.37	-1.43	11	39	41	25.9	57.0	Summer do.
80	+3	29.746	-0.048	530	0	7.93	+0.63	0	10	82	36.4	57.0	Autumn do.
86	-4	29.694	-0.056	545	-2	9.00	+1.95	29	46	17	15.4	50.0	

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

Elements, Greenwich, 1891.

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.		1891. MONTH.
					N.	E.	S.	W.		Number of Days on which measured.	Amount collected.	
in.	grs.	grs.		grs.								
.171	2.1	0.2	87	562	9	6	9	7	6.1	17	1.56	January.
.205	2.3	0.4	88	563	8	7	5	8	5.3	4	0.05	February.
.193	2.2	0.7	77	549	10	5	7	9	7.4	17	2.14	March.
.219	2.5	0.8	76	548	11	8	5	6	7.1	8	0.72	April.
.288	3.2	0.9	78	537	10	6	8	7	7.2	18	2.69	May.
.394	4.4	1.5	75	530	10	7	6	7	6.1	11	0.96	June.
.406	4.5	1.3	78	529	5	6	10	10	7.1	17	3.39	July.
.407	4.5	1.0	83	529	6	3	9	13	7.5	22	3.72	August.
.400	4.5	1.1	80	530	5	7	10	8	5.6	12	0.82	September.
.313	3.5	0.6	84	537	6	7	12	6	6.1	20	4.32	October.
.246	2.8	0.4	88	546	8	8	9	5	7.4	15	2.01	November.
.221	2.6	0.4	86	551	4	7	11	9	6.2	17	2.67	December.
.288	3.3	0.8	82	543	92	77	101	95	6.6	178	25.05	Means.

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	16,656,961	111,687	223,374	579,563	548,690	13·4	34·8	32·9
1869	16,682,453	137,120	274,240	602,287	559,560	16·4	36·1	33·0
1870	16,728,589	103,807	207,614	598,347	512,249	12·4	35·8	30·6
1871-7*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	16,634,345	117,693	235,388	608,682	509,598	14·2	38·6	30·6
1879	16,739,429	110,724	221,448	609,222	512,093	13·2	38·4	30·6
1880	16,830,558	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	17,144,319	107,983	215,966	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.
* Census year.

TABLE 56.—ITALY. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1864-91.

(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	773,798	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	27,132,348	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	787,317	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	869,992	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	28,643,381	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	29,025,887	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	29,403,333	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	236,883	473,766	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
1891	30,347,291	227,646	455,292	1,132,162	795,320	15·0	37·3	26·2

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 1891.

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.
13	HOLBORN	1891. 1 July	The sub-districts of <i>Old Street</i> and <i>City Road</i> were united under the name of <i>City Road</i> (population 29,148).
27	GREENWICH	1 September	The two sub-districts of <i>St. Paul Deptford</i> and <i>St. Nicholas Deptford</i> were dissolved, and their constituent parts re-arranged into three sub-districts as follows:—1. <i>Deptford North</i> sub-district, embracing the area between the river Thames and the Greenwich Branch of the South Eastern Railway, and also including the old sub-district of <i>St. Nicholas Deptford</i> , (population 35,314); 2. <i>Deptford Central</i> sub-district consisting of the area between the Greenwich Branch of the South Eastern Railway and the line of thoroughfare represented by the Queen's Road, New Cross Road, and the Broadway, Deptford (population 42,007); and 3. <i>Deptford South</i> sub-district, consisting of the remaining part of the old sub-district of <i>St. Paul Deptford</i> (population 30,852). The sub-districts of <i>Greenwich West</i> and <i>Greenwich East</i> were re-numbered 4 and 5.
71	HAILSHAM	1 September	The parishes of Arlington and Hailsham (aggregate population 4,017) were transferred from the <i>Hailsham</i> sub-district to that of <i>Hellingly</i> , and the parishes of Warbleton and Heathfield (aggregate population 3,681) were transferred from the sub-district of <i>Hellingly</i> to that of <i>Hailsham</i> . The name of <i>Hailsham</i> sub-district was changed to <i>Hurstmonceaux</i> .
118	BRADFIELD	1 January	The sub-district of <i>Mortimer</i> was dissolved, and of its constituent parishes Beenham-Valence, Aldermaston, Padworth, and Upton Nervet (aggregate population 1,753) were added to <i>Bucklebury</i> sub-district, and the remaining parishes, viz.: Stratfield Mortimer, Wakefield, Beech Hill, Sulhampstead Banister Lower End, Sulhampstead Banister Upper End, Sulhampstead Abbots, Grazeley or Grasley, and Burghfield (aggregate population 3,615) were added to <i>Tilghurst</i> sub-district. The sub-districts of <i>Bucklebury</i> and <i>Tilghurst</i> were re-numbered 1 and 2.
164	KETTERING	1 January	The parishes of Broughton and Cransley (aggregate population 1,293) were transferred from the sub-district of <i>Rothwell</i> to that of <i>Kettering</i> .
174	WOBURN	1 January	The sub-districts of <i>Toddington</i> and <i>Woburn</i> were united under the name of <i>Woburn</i> (population 9,277).
186	WEST HAM	1 May	The sub-district of <i>West Ham</i> was divided into three sub-districts as follows:—2. <i>Plaistow</i> sub-district consisting of the Plaistow Municipal Ward (population 57,848); 3. <i>Canning Town</i> sub-district consisting of the Canning Town Municipal Ward (population 54,750); and 4. <i>Forest Gate</i> sub-district consisting of the remaining portion of the sub-district of <i>West Ham</i> (population 49,322). The sub-districts of <i>East Ham</i> , <i>Leyton</i> , and <i>Walthamstow</i> were re-numbered 5, 6, and 7.
218 & 219	MUTFORD and YARMOUTH.	1 July	The parish of Gorleston (population 11,736) was transferred from the MUTFORD Registration District to that of YARMOUTH and constituted a separate sub-district under the name of <i>Gorleston</i> ; and the parishes of Somerleyton, Herringfleet, Ashby, and Lound (population 1,247), which were formerly in the <i>Lowestoft</i> sub-district, together with the parishes of Belton, Bradwell, Burgh Castle, Fritton, and Hopton (population 2,364), which were formerly in the old sub-district of <i>Gorleston</i> , were constituted a separate sub-district, and called the <i>Belton</i> sub-district. The sub-districts of YARMOUTH were re-numbered thus:—1. <i>Yarmouth Southern</i> ; 2. <i>Yarmouth Northern</i> ; and 3. <i>Gorleston</i> .

Table 57.—ENGLAND. Changes in the Constitution of Registration Districts and Sub-districts during the Year 1891—*continued.*

No. of District.	NAME OF REGISTRATION DISTRICT.	Date of Change.	Nature of Change.
251	WARMINSTER - -	1891. 1 September	The parishes of Bishopstrow, Sutton Veney, and that part of the parish of Norton Bavant in the <i>Longbridge Deverill</i> sub-district (aggregate population 1,153) were transferred to the <i>Warminster</i> sub-district.
271	ST. THOMAS - -	1 September	The sub-districts of <i>St. Thomas</i> and <i>Alphington</i> were united under the name of <i>St. Thomas</i> (population 12,909). The sub-districts of <i>Christow</i> and <i>Kenton</i> were re-numbered 8 and 9.
284	SOUTH MOLTON - -	11 November	The parishes of North Molton and Twitchen (aggregate population 1,521) were transferred from the <i>South Molton</i> sub-district to that of <i>Witheridge</i> .
287	BIDEFORD - -	1 September	The parish of Littleham and the detached part of the parish of Northam called Northam Ridge (aggregate population 377) in the sub-district of <i>Northam</i> were transferred to the <i>Bideford</i> sub-district.
416	RUNCORN - - -	1 August -	The sub-districts of <i>Budworth</i> and <i>Daresbury</i> were united under the name of <i>Budworth</i> (population 8,332). The sub-districts of <i>Runcorn</i> and <i>Frodsham</i> were re-numbered 2 and 3.
579	KENDAL - - -	9 October -	The parish of Natland (population 464) was transferred from the sub-district of <i>Kendal</i> to that of <i>Grayrigg</i> .

NOTE.—No change affecting the population of any Registration District or Sub-district was made in 1891 by order of the Local Government Board under the provisions of the Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Acts, 1876 and 1879, or by order of any County Council under the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1888.