THIRTY-EIGHTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.

(ABSTRACTS OF 1875.)

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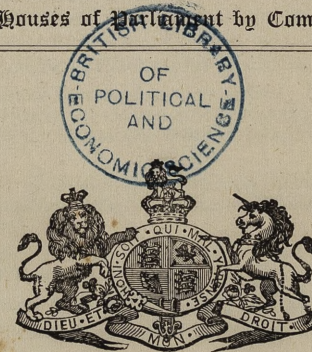
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OF THE

REGISTRAR GENERAL'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1875.

APPENDIX.

REPORT

TO

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

General Register Office, Somerset House,
18th June 1877.

(1875.)

SIR,

    BIRTHS, deaths, and marriages have been partially registered in the parishes of England since the days of Queen Elizabeth; and the names of the great mass of the people of all classes, ranks, and ages who have lived since that date have been inscribed in one or other of these national records. But many of the Church register books have perished. And through the development of religious varieties and other causes they every year grew more defective until the Legislature passed the Act which came into operation in 1837; and not only relieved many consciences, but provided a better machinery for the record, not indeed of important religious rites, but of the facts of birth, death, and marriage, with such particulars as might be of use not only in connexion with the history of families and with property, but with the social life and health of the nation. One notable column was added to the register, which has turned out to be of great importance. Inquests into violent and sudden deaths have been held for centuries in England; but now the opinions—the verdicts—of the medical men of England on the causes of all their patients' deaths are certified; and undoubtedly these recorded opinions have been already of great use, and will be of still further use to science in future times.* The Legislature of England has thus taken the lead in advancing the health of Europe.

    I have given in the following pages some account of the improvements which have, after thirty-seven years experience, been made by the new Act in the system of registration. Emigration and immigration affect the population of England more perhaps than that of any other State in Europe; and I have discussed the subject at some length, particularly noticing the influx of returning emigrants which was first noticed in the last Census report, and accounts for a certain proportion of the 24,093,767 of people in England at the end of 1875, during which year the popu-

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* The following passage occurs in the last work of Dr. E. A. Parkes, F.R.S., the author of the best work on Hygiene that has appeared in any country: "The attention now paid to " public health is in a large degree owing to the careful collection of the statistics of " births and deaths, and of the causes of death, which have been collected in England " for the last thirty-eight years. It may truly be said indeed, that not only all Europe, " but gradually the entire world, has been influenced by the work of the Registrar- " General of England. We are now able to determine the limits of mortality and its " causes with some precision, and are being led up to the consideration of the causes " which bring about a too high death-rate." *Public Health,* by the late E. A. Parkes, M.D., F.R.S., p. 61.

lation increased by 297,695. The English emigrants were much less numerous than in the previous six years. The seasons made their influence felt; the winter was excessively severe, and the rainfalls of the summer flooded the lands, and raised the rainfall of the year above the average. The prices of bread were low, of meat high. Indeed, in the last 20 years the price of beef rose 50, of mutton 29 per cent. How much the cattle diseases and quarantine, interrupting the freedom of trade, have contributed to this result I do not discuss; but the scarcity or abundance of food affects the registers sensibly, and so does the state of trade, which was still depressed throughout the year; yet fewer outdoor paupers were relieved than in previous years. I have noticed at some length the facilities for marriage, which is a civil contract and is always registered in England; as we may trust will also be soon as effectually done in the other divisions of the United Kingdom. Three in four marriages are celebrated according to the rites of the Established Church; and I show that there the fashion of marrying by banns rather than by license has sensibly increased during recent years. The most important change is in the greater frequency of early marriages since civil registration was established; and this is discussed at some length. The spinsters married were on an average 24 years of age; and instead of 13 in 100, as in 1841–5, no less than 22 were under age (of 21). The effect of this important fact requires investigation. One of the most gratifying circumstances I report on is the diminution of the numbers both of men and women who sign the marriage registers with marks, thereby professing inability to write their own names. The proportion signing with marks in 1841 was 33 men, 49 women, out of 100; in the year 1875 the proportions fell to 17 and to 23. Thus in 30 years the proportion of ignorant husbands fell from 33 to 17; of ignorant wives from 49 to 23. The ranks of writers increased every year; those of women more rapidly than those of men; so that if the same rate of increase be maintained in the next as in the last 34 years nearly all the men and women who marry will be educated at least to this extent— they will be able to write their names. This consummation might no doubt be accelerated by adult evening schools. It is gratifying to find that the disparity between men and women is diminishing; and that in 22 years at the same rate of approximation as has prevailed for ten years the numbers of husbands and wives who write will be nearly equal. The buildings registered for public worship and for the celebration of marriages still increase. While the births went on at the average rate it is satisfactory to find that the proportion of children born out of wedlock decisively decreased. In the 10 years preceding *six* children were born out of, to *a hundred* born in—wedlock; in the year 1875 only *five* were born out of to 100 born in—wedlock. For 30 years the proportion of children born out of wedlock has progressively declined; it fell 30 per cent. Eleven years ago, out of a much smaller number of children born, 47,448 were bastards; in the year 1875 the number fell to 40,813; thus 6635 children have now fathers and mothers who instead of repudiating recognize their duties to their offspring. It is premature to attempt to assign the cause of the change; but I supply data which will assist the investigation. At the rate of illegitimacy that prevailed 30 years ago *seven*, at the present rate *five*, in every 100 of the people we meet would be illegitimate, if the mortality of this unfortunate class did not exceed the average; but that, as is well known, is far from being the case. I show that to 1000 infants born in 1875 no less than 158 died in the first year of life; then I find that, in certain selected districts, of 1000 infants born out of wedlock nearly double that number died in the same time. In some country districts the difference in the mortality is much greater; in Stratford-on-Avon out of 1000 of each class born 69 legitimate, 293 illegitimate children perish; in Kendal the proportions of the two classes are 91 and 329. I have given the assigned causes of infant deaths in Driffield and Preston where the mortality of the

children born out of wedlock is among the highest. The deaths in excess are not due to violence, but to the want, so well shown by Dr. Russell, of the mother's milk and care. The general result is that as the unfortunate children are cut down prematurely by thousands, the proportion surviving and going about in the population bear no sort of relation to the numbers born. The multiplication of the breed of men and women who abandon their children is checked by an inexorable law.

The relative mortality of men and women in the married and single state has not yet been determined in England on account of a slight imperfection in the death schedule which can easily be remedied. But it is shown for Scotland in a subsequent paper by Mr. F. J. Williams of this office that the unmarried men—after every correction has been made—do not live so long as married men. The mortality of the unmarried men as well as the mortality of children born out of wedlock is above the average.

I have exhibited in a series the mortality year by year in the urban districts in juxtaposition with the mortality of the rural districts, which will enable the inquirer to trace the relative fatality of disease in the two classes of population; thus, for 29 years the deaths in the town districts were to the deaths in the country districts as 25 to 29; but while in the first four years 1847–50 the deaths in the towns were to those in the country as 27 to 21, they were in the last five (1871–5) as 24 to 19. Then it is shown that the excess of the aggregate mortality in 1875 was due to the excess of the mortality of both males and females at the ages after the age of 35; the excess due to the cold weather increased rapidly as age advanced after that term.

The death registers serve the purpose of self-registering Inspection. Sometimes great sums are expended on works without any apparent results; time has not ripened their fruits; or they are left imperfect; pure water is supplied without sewers, or main drainage is created without branches to connect the great trunks with every dwelling; the dwellings remain sordid and crowded; sanitary regulation is neglected. All this is revealed by the death-rate. Death cannot be deceived by sham defences. I have therefore in the last and in this present Report given the mortality of several districts, with a summary view of the sanitary work achieved by sanitary organization.

The registers at the end of 1875 contained 54,078,314 names; 25,241,938 of children born, 12,298,886 of men and women married, and 16,537,490 of persons deceased at all ages. The birth registers are not quite complete as a certain number of births were never registered; but on account of the excess of births over deaths in an increasing population and emigration they exceeded the deaths; which again exceed the number of persons of both sexes married. The certified copies are at Somerset House; the original registers are in the several registration districts in the custody of the registrars and superintendent registrars who are empowered to grant certificates on the same terms as the central office. In addition to the large number of searches and certificates so granted, 25,407 *searches* were made in the year 1875 at Somerset House and 19,639 certificates were granted, for which 3879l. 15s. 6d. were duly handed over to Her Majesty's Exchequer.

I have given the births, deaths, and marriages for the United Kingdom; and the several rates which differ somewhat from the rates of England, chiefly in consequence of the defects of the marriage registers of Ireland and Scotland, where the registration of marriage is not enforced as it is in England. Dr. Burke the Registrar-General of Ireland has shown that the births in Ireland are depressed by the emigration of women at the child-bearing age, so that the low birth-rate of 26·1 per 1000 in Ireland to 35·5 in England, and to 35·4 in Scotland is not entirely due to defaults of the Irish registration officers. Dr. Burke points out how by more judicious arrangements the registration of deaths might be rendered more complete in Ireland; and we shall, no doubt, under his energetic adminis-

tration soon see the registration of marriages and births as complete in Ireland as it is in England. The defect of the records of the most important events in the lives of the people is remedied in France, Belgium, and Italy by recording every marriage as a civil act without interfering at all with the solemnities of religious ceremonial. In the meantime the English rates may be accepted as representing pretty accurately the corrected returns for the United Kingdom ; with which the returns I have procured from the most advanced states of Europe may be compared.

The members of the International Statistical Congress have undertaken to draw up under different categories a series of reports based on official returns from the different States. The first on the population of Europe has been issued by Dr. Berg the delegate for Sweden, and is worthy of that eminent statist and of his country which enjoys the renown of having taken the first Census in modern times—1751. Dr. Berg returns the population up to 1870 or 1872 ; and a careful estimate has been framed of the area and population of the several States in 1875 and 1876 by Herr Behm and Dr. Wagner. By this estimate the population of Italy expressed in millions is $27\frac{1}{2}$, England (U.K.) $33\frac{1}{2}$, France (1872) 36, Austro-Hungaria $37\frac{3}{4}$, Germany $42\frac{1}{4}$, Russia in Europe $73\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The population of the great States with their colonies and dependencies is, by the latest estimates : British empire 236 millions, Russian empire 87 millions, Turkish empire 48 millions, German empire 43 millions, France 42 millions, Austro-Hungaria 38 millions, Italy 27 millions. The area of the British empire is 20 million square kilometers, of the Russian empire 22 million square kilometers.

The same writers estimate the area and population of the world at 135 million square kilometers, 1424 million souls (10·6 persons to a square kilometer) ; but I can only cite without venturing to sanction these two estimates.

The population of the British empire and of the European States has been enumerated and can therefore be accepted. So I have given a detailed summary of the general results ; for if knowledge is power, if wealth is power, so population is in a certain sense power. Still it will be admitted that great as are the productive varieties of the surface unit, the varieties of the potential energy of the human unit are still greater. A man is everywhere a man, but in no two nations is he the same. I now proceed to discuss the several subjects more fully in detail.

Amendment of the Registration Act.—Since 1st of January 1875, the Act has been in force which amends the previous Statutes regulating Registration of Births and Deaths ; it *compels*, under a penalty, parents to record births, and nearest relatives to record deaths, in the civil register books.

This amending Act was considered necessary with a view to making more complete than formerly the record of births, and in the hope of obtaining increased accuracy with respect to each particular registered as to deaths.

Formerly many births annually escaped being recorded in the civil registers, more particularly illegitimate births in large towns. I am in hopes that this *compulsory* clause may reduce the number omitted, although I cannot report that the birth register is as yet quite complete.

With respect to deaths, very few escaped civil registration, and the chief defect was the want of accuracy in the information supplied for record by persons " present at death," and " in attendance " during fatal illness.

Many mistakes were consequently made as to the exact number of Christian names, the precise spelling of surnames, the age, the occupation of the deceased, and the cause of death ; occasioning necessarily much trouble to the Bank of England, insurance offices, friendly societies, clubs, &c., and to everybody who had occasion to use certificates of death.

Now it has become the duty of the " nearest relatives," in addition to burying the deceased, to record in the civil register, within five days after

death, the various particulars rendered necessary by Statute ; and thus it is to be hoped that the original entries will be correct, requiring no or few corrections—a change which I shall be glad to see, as alterations in registers are not to be encouraged.

This *compulsory* system, under penalties, imposes new duties on the public, and you, Sir, were anxious that these new duties should not be felt to be more grievous than necessary.

Accordingly the Statute makes it imperative that the registrar shall be at home at certain fixed hours on particular days in each succeeding week, and thus be accessible to informants, who, on repairing to his office at these times, which are announced and published, will be certain not to have made a useless journey, as they will be enabled at once to make the entry.

Moreover registrars have, in order to meet the convenience of the public, to attend at " stations " on fixed days in distant parts of their sub-districts, where the inhabitants may avail themselves of the opportunity of meeting the registrar in their own immediate neighbourhood.

Prompt registration quickly effected after the occurrence of a birth or death is gratuitous ; unless a householder prefers requiring the registrar to attend at his residence rather than go himself to the office ; in such a case he can make that arrangement on paying the small fee of one shilling.

When a death occurs the nearest relative is permitted to send " notice " of the event, accompanied with a medical certificate as to the fatal disease, to the registrar, and if the death is recorded within 14 days no penalty is incurred.

Formerly births could not be registered when more than six months had elapsed ; now, under special authority, they may be recorded even within seven years.

An arrangement has been made for registering births when parents, having omitted to perform that duty, have gone into a distant part of the country ; which is very convenient for the migratory portion of the community.

No name of a putative father can now be registered without his consent, and unless he himself sign the entry in conjunction with the mother.

Greater facilities are afforded for recording any name which, having been given after registration to an infant in baptism or otherwise, it is desirable to add to or to substitute for the name recorded in the first instance.

Coroners are required to transmit to registrars verdicts of juries, to be recorded in register of deaths, more promptly than formerly.

An infant cannot legally be buried as still-born without the production of a certificate or declaration ; which may be considered a very great improvement on the former loose system. I trust that the clergy and the cemetery authorities will strictly carry out this salutary law.

Registered medical practitioners are now required, under a penalty, to certify the causes of their patients' deaths, which are registered together with the names of the certifying practitioners. The number of uncertified deaths has already been greatly diminished under the new statute, and the inquiries which the registrars now make when no medical certificate is produced cannot but tend to strengthen the protection to human life which registration supplies.

Greater facilities are given for changing boundaries of districts.

Deputies must be nominated by all registration officers.

Offences against the Registration Acts may now be summarily brought under the notice of magistrates in petty sessions, whereas formerly in most cases of prosecution it was necessary to proceed by the expensive process of indictment at assizes ; consequently many escaped unpunished. When the offence is held to be serious, the delinquent may still be prosecuted by indictment.

Returns are to be made at a very cheap rate to sanitary authorities and school boards ; and so are certificates to friendly societies, as well as to

With reference to the nationality of emigrants of British origin in 1875, 60 per cent. were English, 10 per cent. were Scotch, and 30 per cent. were Irish.

The proportions of English and Irish emigrants have considerably altered during the last 22 years, the number of English emigrants having nearly doubled, while the number of Irish emigrants has fallen to about one half, so that the proportions have been almost exactly reversed.

PERIOD.	Of 100 Emigrants of British origin, the Number of each Nationality.		
	English.	Scotch.	Irish.
Three years 1853-55	30	9	61
Five years 1856-60	39	10	51
„ 1861-65	33	9	58
„ 1866-70	43	10	47
„ 1871-75	56	10	34

The returns relating to destination of emigrants of British origin in 1875, without any correction for those whose nationality was not stated, show that the number who went to the United States and to the North American Colonies was 41,003 less than in the previous year; this is a large decrease, especially since the decrease in 1874 amounted to 61,273. There was also a large falling off in the emigration to Australasia from 52,581 to 34,750, or of 17,831. To all other places there has been an increase for some years.

The subjoined table shows the results, at different periods, for emigrants of British origin without any correction for those whose nationality was not distinguished :—

PERIOD.	TO UNITED STATES.		TO BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.		TO AUSTRALASIA.		TO ALL OTHER PLACES.		TOTAL.
	Number.	Percentage of Total.	Number.	Percentage of Total.	Number.	Percentage of Total.	Number.	Percentage of Total.	
Three years 1853-55	430,818	62	83,568	12	179,628	26	1,185	—	695,199
Five years 1856-60	374,778	61	39,840	6	185,679	30	17,187	3	617,484
„ 1861-65	466,042	65	47,741	7	186,388	26	17,675	2	717,796
„ 1866-70	666,584	78	82,569	9	81,020	9	23,860	4	854,033
„ 1871-75	674,267	69	111,415	12	139,411	14	44,444	5	969,537
1875	81,193	57	12,306	9	34,750	25	12,426	9	140,675

So the largest outflow of emigration was to the United States, while the immigration records prove that it was from that country that there was the largest influx into the United Kingdom.

—	From the United States.	From British North America.	From Australasia.	From all other Places.	TOTAL.
1873	68,536	5,862	2,574	9,444	86,416
1874	100,527	7,791	1,892	7,919	118,129
1875	80,045	6,577	2,108	5,498	94,228

By the preceding tables it will be observed that the influx of immigrants from the United States was nearly equal to the outflow of emigrants to that country.

Mr. Giffen points out that the proportion going to America is highest in years of large emigration, and "that the numbers of so-called emigrants "who have lately gone to America for permanent settlement have been "comparatively few, or their place here has been taken by emigrants "of an older date or native-born Americans coming to this country. The "high figures of emigration to the United States in certain years are "therefore less than ever a sure indication of an emigration for *per-* "*manent settlement.*"

The number of foreigners, after adding a due proportion of those whose nationality was not distinguished, passing through the United Kingdom to their destination in 1875 was 31,697, against 39,532 in 1874, and 74,630 in 1873.

Increase of Population.—The growth of the population in England and Wales during the year 1875, through the excess of births over deaths, was 304,154, and as the registration of births under the new Act is now compulsory, the result thus obtained may be taken to represent a close approximation to the correct natural increase.

The record of the number of immigrants kept by the Board of Trade for recent years, previously referred to, affords the means of making some estimate of the *net* loss to the population of the United Kingdom through the excess of emigration over immigration. This in 1875 was 46,447, and probably about three-fourths of this may be taken to represent the proportion for England and Wales = 34,835.

Deducting, therefore, this *net* loss from the natural increase of population the result is 269,319, but the estimated population of England and Wales on January 1st, 1876, based on the actual rate of increase during the 30 years 1841-71 was 24,093,767, showing an increase of 297,695 over the estimated population on 1st January 1875 (23,796,072); if, however, the records of emigration and immigration were complete* for England and Wales, these two results would approximate more closely.

I will proceed to notice a few of the factors which are found to have an influence on the Births, Deaths, and Marriages.

Meteorology.—The winter of 1875 was one of unusual severity. The most remarkable meteorological phenomena of the year were the floods in July and October, and the severe cold in February, in March, and in the four weeks from 20th November to 16th December. During this latter period the weather was bitterly cold, the average daily deficiency of temperature being $7\frac{1}{2}°$; from 30th November to 7th December it was $12°$, but on the 4th and 5th December the deficiency was as great as $14\frac{1}{2}°$.

The rainfall in July was excessive, 5·3 inches, being 2·7 inches above the average. Since the year 1815 there have been only four Julys with such large rainfalls. Between the 13th and 23rd of July the falls were so heavy as to cause floods of great violence. In the counties of Monmouth and Glamorgan the rainfall measured from 3 to 5 inches, and in the counties of Hereford and Gloucester it measured from 1 to 3 inches. The rainfall in the three months of July, August, and September was 10·3 inches, or 2·9 inches above the average. The total fall for the year was 28·2 inches, being 3 inches above the average of 61 years.

* The number of immigrants should include Germans and others coming into this country to settle for terms of years. In 1861, 28,644 Germans were enumerated in England, the number in 1871 was 32,823, showing an increase of 4,179. In 1861, 12,989 natives of France were enumerated, in 1871 the number was 17,906, or 4,917 more. In 1861, 3,616 Poles were enumerated, in 1871 the number was 7,056, or 3,440 more.

Although the above remarks refer to observations made "about London," Mr. Glaisher states that they apply generally to the whole country.

The meteorology of this year, 1875, is fully described by Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S., in his remarks on pp. lxv–vii, who also shows in his tables the meteorological variations at different places. See pp. cx–xiii.

Prices.—The year 1874 was one of commercial difficulties, failures, and fall of prices, but the depression which marked the year 1875 was still more severe, especially in the iron, coal, hardware, and ship-building trades, which were constantly agitated by strikes between employers and men. These, however, have resulted in better work being now obtainable at lower wages.

Foremost among the general causes of the commercial suffering of the last two years and a half may be mentioned the Franco-German war in 1870–1, the payment in 1871–3 by France to Germany of the indemnity of 220 millions; the American railway panic in 1873; and the repudiation by Turkey, in October 1875, of part of its obligations; so, as regards its commercial and financial history, 1875 has been a bad year for Europe and America. The year was also memorable for the fall in the price of silver.

The price of meat continued high, beef being slightly dearer than it was in 1874, while the price of mutton was much higher; and it is to be feared, unless foreign competition on a very large scale is brought to bear on the market, that the present high price of meat will continue.

The average wholesale price of beef at the Metropolitan meat market in each of the two years 1874 and 1875 was 6⅝d. and 6¼d. per lb. respectively; of mutton 6¾d. and 7⅜d. per lb.

During the last seven years, 1869–75, a large advance has been made in the price of animal food. The average price of beef was 18 per cent., and that of mutton 12 per cent., higher in the seven years 1869–75 than the respective average prices in the previous seven years (1862–68).

A table of average prices* affords the means of tracing the rise in the price of food for 24 years. Comparing the prices of beef and mutton in the two years 1852–53 with those in the two years 1874–75, there is an increase in the price of beef of 50 per cent., and in that of mutton of 29 per cent.

Increase per Cent. in the Price of Beef and Mutton, 1852–3 and 1874–5.

Periods.	Beef, per lb.	Mutton, per lb.
	Pence.	Pence.
1852–3 - -	4½	5⅜
1874–5 - -	6¾	6¹⁵⁄₁₆
Increase per cent. -	50	29

It is a question for the public to solve whether the present high prices of meat retailed at the butchers' shops is excessive, or whether they bear a just proportion to the wholesale prices at Smithfield.

Bread was cheap, for the price of wheat was low; it fell from 55s. 9d. per quarter in 1874 to 45s. 2d. per quarter in 1875, showing a decrease of 19 per cent. The quotation was lower than in any year since 1865.

* See Table 34, p. cii.

The prices of potatoes averaged 99s. 6d. per ton, which was 10 per cent. lower than in 1874, and considerably lower than in 1873, when the mean price was 159s. per ton.

Pauperism.—During the year 1875 pauperism continued to decrease. The average number of paupers relieved, on the last day of each week, in each of the years 1874 and 1875, was in-door, 137,197 and 135,041, out-door, 609,328 and 579,169, showing a decrease in the number of in-door paupers relieved of 1·57 per cent., and of out-door paupers relieved of 4·95 per cent. This decrease is believed to be chiefly due to improvements in the administration of relief.

The annexed statement shows the results of five Censuses of paupers on the 31st December 1871–5 exclusive of lunatics in asylums and vagrants:—

	Numbers.			Proportion to 10,000 of Population.		
	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1871 - -	150,093	780,809	930,902	66	343	409
1872 - -	147,657	690,979	838,636	64	300	364
1873 - -	144,201	637,269	781,470	62	273	335
1874 - -	146,947	603,468	750,415	62	255	317
1875 - -	144,313	557,604	701,917	60	233	293

The decrease from 1874 to 1875 was 48,498, or 6·5 per cent.

In 1871 there were 409 paupers in receipt of relief to every 10,000 of population, whereas in 1875 the proportional number was only 293. Nearly the whole of this reduction occurred under the head of out-door relief.

Marriages.

Marriage by civil contract has been in force in England and Wales during the last 40 years; and since 1841 nearly 800,000 persons have been married in register offices, out of which number more than 400,000 have been married during the last 11 years.

Attempts are sometimes made to persuade persons who have been duly married in accordance with all the legal forms at the register office, that such marriages are *improper*, and that the parties should not live together as man and wife until a religious ceremony according to the rites of the Established Church has been gone through.

I consider this to be most mischievous, tending as it does to disturb and unsettle the minds of hundreds of thousands of persons who, availing themselves of the privilege granted by the Legislature in 1837, have been validly married in the register offices.

It is to be regretted that any clergyman of the Established Church should be found to tell his parishioners, married according to the law of the land, that they are not properly married, as that implies that they are living in a state of fornication, and that their children are illegitimate. And as the civil is the only legal form of marriage in several great Christian states, the assertion that it is "only suited to infidels" is still more to be regretted.

In marriages by civil contract such precautions are taken against clandestine marriages, that it is much easier to obtain their celebration according to the rites and ceremonies of the Established Church in populous parishes in large towns, than it is in register offices.

For it is well known that the banns of 99 couples have been published in the church of St. Pancras, of 125 couples in St. Mary's, Lambeth, of 202 couples in the Cathedral Church of Manchester on one Sunday; in many

cases the names merely being mentioned, unaccompanied with any announcement of condition, whether bachelor, widow, &c.; and in many cases no searching inquiry having been made as to previous actual residence in the parish, or as to consent of parents in case of minors. Nor is the banns book accessible and open to the public. Thus facilities are given to clandestine marriages by banns in large towns.

But before marriages by civil contract can be celebrated, the following safeguards have been wisely established.

1st. A written notice must be given on a form prescribed by Statute, accompanied by a solemn declaration as to the several particulars enumerated in the schedule of the Act, the declaration being attested by a registration officer. If this is false in any particular, the party convicted suffers the pains and penalties of perjury, of which he has due notice in the words of the solemn declaration to which his attention is invariably called before he affixes his signature thereto.

2nd. The notice is entered by the Superintendent Registrar in the Marriage Notice Book, and is exhibited in the register office of the district, always accessible to the public, who have liberty to search and examine it, during three weeks after the entry is made; and the issue of the Superintendent Registrar's certificate authorizing the marriage in the register office may be *forbidden*, or a caveat may be entered, which in the interim stays all proceedings.

Every exertion is made, in the case of proposed marriages of minors, to ascertain, either personally or by evidence in writing, that the consent of parents or guardians is given.

After 21 days, the issue of the certificate not being *forbidden*, and no caveat having been entered, in ordinary circumstances the certificate authorizing the marriage is granted, and the marriage is celebrated between the hours of 8 and 12, with open doors, in the presence of the Superintendent Registrar and the Registrar of Marriages, and the register is signed by the persons married, by two witnesses, by the Superintendent Registrar, and by the Registrar of Marriages.

Persons giving notice to Superintendent Registrars of marriage without license, cannot be married earlier than on the 23rd day; whereas by banns they may be married a week sooner, or on the 16th day.

With respect to marriage by license in a register office, the same precautionary forms are gone through; previous usual residence of one party in the district being necessary, and an entire day intervening between entry of notice and issue of license, affording an opportunity to parents and guardians and relations to *forbid* the marriage, or to enter a caveat, which immediately stops all proceedings.

But with respect to marriages by license in the Established Church no interval, during which inquiry may be made by parents or guardians or relatives, is necessary between the application for the granting of a license and the solemnization of the marriage; a clergyman holding the office of surrogate, after administering to one of the parties to be married the oath that there is no legal impediment, may grant a license for a marriage in his own church, which he himself may in a few minutes be called upon to celebrate.

Some years ago two persons called at a church in London at 10·30 A.M., requiring to be married immediately, but producing no license; they were told at the church that by going to Doctor's Commons they might obtain a license and be married that morning. They went accordingly, returned with the license, and were married before 12 o'clock that same day.

Superintendent Registrars are well qualified for the execution of the duties entrusted to them by Parliament, usually being solicitors and clerks to Boards of Guardians. The qualifications of registrars of marriages are investigated previous to appointment; and registration officers can be dismissed for misconduct by order of the Registrar-General.

If the law respecting civil marriage is violated by registration officers, they are liable to severe penalties—such as are inflicted for felony. They are visited by inspectors of registration, who make weekly reports as to the mode in which their duties are performed; and when deficiencies are manifest, either from inattention, incapacity, or old age, efficient successors are nominated, regulations strictly defining their duties being printed for their use, as approved by superior authority.

Marriages in register offices are sometimes discouraged by Superintendent Registrars, as occasioning them considerable trouble and responsibility, for which they are not entitled to any fee.

It is stated by scripture readers and others that there is an advantage in persons having the opportunity of being married in register offices, as couples living in fornication, who would dislike the publicity of banns, and be ashamed to go before ministers of religion, are often persuaded by them to be married there privately.

Instances occur where clandestine marriages are apprehended as likely to take place; now if they are likely to be contracted by the civil act, notices must be given to Superintendent Registrars, and in London relatives need only go to 29 register offices for the purpose of searching the notice books and ascertaining what is intended; whereas to visit nearly 500 churches and chapels in London in which marriages may be solemnized by banns according to the rites of the Established Church, or to inspect the banns books, is impracticable.

Hitherto I have referred only to marriages in register offices; but the same Statute by which they were established, passed in 1836 during Lord Melbourne's Administration, brought long-desired relief to Nonconformists and Roman Catholics, who since that date have been permitted to marry in their own churches and chapels.

It will now be scarcely credited that from 1754 to 1837, during 83 years, persons of all creeds, if they wished to marry, were compelled to go through the ceremony according to the rites of the Established Church.

The complaints of a very considerable portion of the reflecting, intelligent, and influential population of the country, who were Protestant and Catholic Dissenters from that church, had for a long time been loud and general, and they earnestly contended that the remaining fragments of religious intolerance should be removed, deplored and condemned as they were by Parliament and the country.

How highly this privilege has been appreciated the following figures will show; in the chapels of Roman Catholics and of other Christian denominations since 1841, nearly 1,400,000 persons have been married, out of whom more than 600,000 have been married during the last 11 years.

With respect to these marriages the same regulations are adhered to as have been described under marriages in register offices; and I am not aware of any change that is required, except perhaps that arrangements should be made for giving greater publicity to notices of marriage intended to be celebrated after issue of certificate by Superintendent Registrar.

The civil form of marriage, by enabling persons to dispense with the intervention of ecclesiastical and religious authority, has also proved to be of great convenience in the case of "mixed marriages"—that is, where the parties to be married are of different religious creeds or professions. By resorting to a civil marriage, a valid celebration is accomplished without violence to the feelings or susceptibilities of the parties and their friends in the matter of religion. To foreigners it is also an advantage to be able to contract marriage in this country in the civil form, especially in the case of the subjects of foreign states whose laws require that marriages in order to be valid must be contracted before a civil authority.

Many marriages of the above description are celebrated in the district register offices.

I hope it may be considered that during the last 40 years the law of civil marriage has been fairly administered; every proper facility being given to those who seek to avail themselves of its advantages, and every safeguard being employed against any endeavours to make a wrong use of it, by either clandestine marriages or the abduction of minors without consent of parents or guardians.

In my last Report allusion was made to the commercial distress which prevailed in England in the year 1874, and attention was directed to the consequent diminution in the number of marriages.

The year 1875 witnessed an increase of the depression and difficulties of 1874, and this was also expressed in the marriage returns, for only 402,424 persons married, against 404,020 in the previous year.

Years.					Persons married to 1000 persons living.
1866	-	-	-	-	17·5
1867	-	-	-	-	16·5
1868	-	-	-	-	16·1
1869	-	-	-	-	15·9
1870	-	-	-	-	16·1
1871	-	-	-	-	16·7
1872	-	-	-	-	17·5
1873	-	-	-	-	17·6
1874	-	-	-	-	17·1
1875	-	-	-	-	16·8

The marriage-rate (persons married to 1000 population) in 1875 was 16·8, nearly the same as the mean (16·9) of the ten years 1865–74, but the rates fluctuated considerably, industrial success or adversity being the most appreciable cause; the high rate of 1866 was followed by five years of depression, which were again succeeded by a period of increased prosperity, the decade (1866–75) closing with two unsatisfactory years to the industrial classes, and a comparatively low marriage-rate, but still, higher than any of the rates in 1867–71.

In the counties of Northampton, Essex, Stafford, Warwick, Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Lancaster, Northumberland, Cumberland; in the East and North Ridings of York; and in Wales the marriages were above the average.

Taking the rate in all England and Wales as a standard, and measuring the rates in the different counties by that, it appears that the marriage-rate was highest, in 1875, in the counties containing the great manufacturing and commercial industries of the country, thus in Northumberland it was 20·3, in Lancashire 19·8, East Riding of York 19·6, Nottinghamshire 19·2, West Riding of York 18·4, Stafford 17·9, Leicester 17·9, Durham 17·9, Warwick 17·5, Gloucester 16·9, North Riding of York and South Wales 16·9; while in the remaining counties the marriage-rate was below the average for England and Wales (16·8), ranging from 16·7 in Derbyshire to 11·2 in Herefordshire, and 10·7 in the extrametropolitan part of Middlesex.

Forms of Marriage.—149,685 of the marriages were celebrated according to the rites of the Establishment, and 51,527 otherwise, so the proportion who married according to the rites of the Church was 74 per cent., or three in four.

Of the marriages according to the rites of the Established Church 28 were by special license, 17,416 by license, 127,762 after banns, and 3632

by Superintendent Registrar's certificate. In conformity with section 31 of 6 & 7 Will. IV., cap. 86., the clergy are required to register the several particulars of a marriage according to the form prescribed in Schedule C., stating whether the marriage was by license, after banns, or by Superintendent Registrar's certificate; but in the year 1875 a few of the clergy omitted, in 847 instances, to act in conformity with the example given in the schedule, so that in 6 in every 1000 marriages according to the rites of the Established Church, it was not stated under which of the foregoing heads the marriages should be recorded.

In the year 1875 the returns were most imperfect in the Eastern counties, where the proportional number was 16 per 1000; in the South-western counties it was 15 per 1000. In the South-eastern and South Midland counties the proportions were 11 and 10 per 1000. The proportional number of imperfect returns was lowest in London, and in the North-western counties, where it was about 1 per 1000.

It is, however, satisfactory to note a great improvement in these returns during the last 35 years. Thus the proportional number of imperfect returns was 171 per 1000 in 1841, 80 in 1851, 27 in 1861, 11 in 1871, and 6 in 1875.

To every 1000 marriages according to the rites of the Established Church the number of cases in which the words "by license," "by banns," or "by Superintendent Registrar's certificate" were omitted was:—

	Years.				Mean Annual Number.
In the five years	1841–45	-	-	-	159
" "	1846–50	-	-	-	122
" "	1851–55	-	-	-	41
" "	1856–60	-	-	-	29
" "	1861–65	-	-	-	25
" "	1866–70	-	-	-	20
" "	1871–75	-	-	-	7

The number of marriages in the registered places of Roman Catholics fluctuated from year to year; taking an average of ten years, 1856–65, the annual number celebrated was 7771; in the ten years, 1866–75, it was 7985. The number solemnized in 1875 was 8411, against 8179 in the previous year, but the highest number recorded was 8911 in 1866. In the registered places of other Christian denominations not of the Established Church, 21,562 marriages were celebrated in 1875, about the same number (21,002) as were contracted in the offices of Superintendent Registrars without the performance of any religious rite.

The number of Quakers married in 1875 was 60, which was near the average annual number in the ten years 1866–75.

The marriages of Jews are increasing; the numbers in the registers of 1861 and 1866 were 262 and 301, and the numbers in the three years, of which 1875 was the last, were 484, 456, and 492.

Of 100 couples who married in 1875 according to the rites of the Established Church ·02 married by special license, 11·63 by license, 85·35 after banns, and 2·43 by Superintendent Registrar's certificate, while in ·57 per cent. it was omitted to be stated under which heads the marriages should be classed. Of 100 weddings not according to the rites of the Established Church there were 16·32 in Roman Catholic chapels, 41·85 in registered places belonging to various other Christian denominations, ·12 among Quakers, ·95 among Jews, and 40·76 at Superintendent Registrars' Offices.

First Marriages; Re-marriages.—402,424 persons were married in 1875. Of the men, 172,847 were bachelors, and 28,365 were widowers. 163,727 of the bachelors married spinsters, while 9120 married widows. 17,011 of the widowers who re-married chose spinsters, and 11,354 selected widows.

Of the women, 180,738 were spinsters, and 20,474 were widows; 163,727 of the spinsters wedded bachelors, and 17,011 widowers. 9120 of the widows married bachelors, and 11,354 widowers.

The number of persons who re-married was 48,839. The proportional numbers of widowers and widows who re-married, to every 100 marriages, in 1875, were 14·1 and 10·2 respectively.

The number of marriages of divorced persons in 1875 was 69, or 8 more than in the previous year. Of 37 divorced men who re-married, 31 married spinsters, and 6 married widows. Of 32 divorced women who re-married, 22 were married to bachelors, and 10 were married to widowers.

Ages at Marriage.—Of the 201,212 marriages registered in 1875, the ages of *both* parties were stated in 153,461 instances only, so that in 47,751 cases the officiating minister, or Registrar of marriages, returned the words "of full age," "minor," or "under age," as the case might be.

In my last annual report I drew attention to the gradual improvement that had taken place in the marriage registers in this respect during the 20 years 1855–74; and although those returns are imperfect to the extent of nearly 25 per cent., still it is satisfactory to note that an improvement is observed in the returns for the year 1875, when the ages of both parties were not returned in 23·7 per cent. of the total marriages, whereas in the previous year the proportional number of imperfect returns was 25·8 per cent. The returns are most imperfect in London.

The mean age at marriage as determined from the 306,922 men and women whose ages were stated in the year 1875, including the re-married, was 27·9 years for men, and 25·8 years for women. For 133,680 bachelors it was 25·7 years, and for 138,639 spinsters 24·3 years. The mean age of the widowers who married was 43·0 years, and of widows 39·4 years. These results are almost exactly the same as those for the previous year. 16,730 males and 44,764 females married in 1875 under 21 years of age; so to every 100 males married 8·31 were under age, and to every 100 females married 22·25 were under age. These marriages of minors —which for many reasons are to be regretted—are increasing in England, as will be seen by the annexed results.

Periods of Five Years.	To every 100 Marriages the annual proportion under 21 Years of Age.	
	Males.	Females.
1841–45	4·38	13·35
1846–50	4·48	14·23
1851–55	5·45	17·28
1856–60	5·94	18·65
1861–65	6·55	19·87
1866–70	7·08	20·84
1871–75	8·15	22·22

The counties having the highest proportions per cent. in 1875—of men, were Nottingham 14·8, Stafford 14·0, Bedford 13·5, Leicester 13·5, Derby 13·1, Northampton 11·4, and West Riding of York 11·2:—of women, Durham 34·0, Stafford 32·4, Derby 31·2, Nottingham 30·1, York 27·0, Monmouth 26·1, Leicester 26·0, Northumberland 24·1, and Cambridge 24·1.

The lowest proportions per cent.—of men, were in the counties of Salop 3·9, Hereford 4·3, Hants 4·4; in the counties comprising North Wales 4·6; in Cumberland 5·0, and in Westmorland 5·5:—of women,

the lowest proportions were in the counties included in North Wales 13·1, and in the counties of Salop 13·4, Dorset 14·7, Devon 15·0, Hereford 15·6, Berks 16·2, Westmorland 16·7, and Sussex 17·1.

The increasing tendency to early marriage is more accurately indicated by the proportion of men and women who marry under 21 years of age to the numbers living. Thus to 1000 men and 1000 women living of the ages 17–21, the average annual numbers of minors who married in the 10 years 1846–55 were 10·64, and 33·47, whereas in the 10 years 1866–75 the respective proportional numbers were 17·05 and 47·09, so in these 20 years marriages of minors increased 60 per cent. among men, and 41 per cent. among women.

Signature in Marriage Registers.—Although the proportion of men and women who signed the marriage register with marks, instead of writing their names, is steadily decreasing in England and Wales, it is to be regretted that such a comparatively large number as 34,660 men and 46,666 women were unable to affix their names to that record in the year 1875. The proportions to every 100 marriages were 17·2 for men, and 23·2 for women, against 17·9 and 24·2 respectively, in the previous year.

The gradual improvement that has taken place during the seven quinquenniads of the last 35 years is shown in the subjoined table:—

Periods of Five Years.	To every 100 Marriages the annual proportion who signed the Marriage Register with MARKS.		Quinquennial Decrease in the proportions who signed with MARKS.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
1841–45	32·6	48·9	1·2	2·7
1846–50	31·4	46·2	1·2	2·7
1851–55	30·2	43·5	3·1	5·4
1856–60	27·1	38·1	3·5	5·2
1861–65	23·6	32·9	3·1	4·6
1866–70	20·5	28·3	2·0	3·1
1871–75	18·5	25·2	—	—
Decrease in the 35 years 1841–75			15·5	25·6

If instruction increase in future years at the same arithmetical rate as it has in the years 1841–75, then all the men will be able to write in 38 years, and the women in 31 years.

The value of such results for purposes of comparison has long been acknowledged, and testing the state of elementary education in the different portions of the United Kingdom by them it appears, from recent returns, that while, among Scotchmen, the proportional number

	Years.	To every 100 Marriages the proportion who signed the Marriage Register with MARKS.	
		Men.	Women.
ENGLAND AND WALES	1875	17·2	23·2
SCOTLAND	1872	10·4	20·5
IRELAND	1875	30·3	36·7

unable to write was only 10 per cent., and among Englishmen 17 per cent., among Irishmen the proportion was as high as 30 per cent.

Among Scotchwomen the proportion unable to write was 21 per cent., among Englishwomen it was 23 per cent., while among Irishwomen the proportion was 37 per cent.

The great disproportion, which the above results disclose, between the elementary national education of *men* and *women*, in Scotland, is remarkable; there, 1 man to every 2 women was unable to write, while the ratio in England was about 3 mules to every 4 females. In Ireland the men were nearly as badly educated as the women, those signing with marks being in the proportion of 5 men to every 6 women.

Although the English counties containing the greatest proportional number of Irish do not, as a rule, show the least proficiency—as will be seen by the subjoined results,—still as the Census returns show that the proportional number of Irish enumerated in 1871 is much greater in some counties than in others, this element may be taken into account in reviewing the progress of elementary education in different counties as indicated by the numbers who sign the marriage register with marks.

TABLE A.—PROPORTION of IRISH enumerated in 1871 in each COUNTY to every 10,000 of Population, and the Proportion per cent. of MEN and WOMEN who SIGNED the MARRIAGE REGISTER with marks in 1875.

COUNTIES, &c.	Population enumerated in 1871.	Number of Irish enumerated in 1871.	Proportion of Irish to every 10,000 of Population.	Proportion per cent. who signed the Marriage Register with Marks in 1875.	
				Men.	Women.
Lancashire	2,819,495	200,061	710	18	34
Durham	685,089	37,515	548	21	31
Cumberland	220,253	11,870	539	15	23
Cheshire	561,201	23,942	427	17	27
Northumberland	386,646	14,506	375	12	21
Monmouth	195,448	6,920	354	27	31
LONDON	3,254,260	91,171	280	9	13
Middlesex	2,539,765	69,832	275	9	13
ENGLAND AND WALES	22,712,266	566,540	249	17	23
Yorkshire	2,436,355	58,171	239	17	28
Hampshire	544,684	12,456	229	12	11
Kent	848,294	17,430	205	13	12
Surrey	1,091,635	21,788	200	9	12
Staffordshire	858,326	15,939	186	30	37
Warwickshire	634,189	11,578	183	21	26
South Wales	764,339	11,613	152	23	36
Derbyshire	379,394	5,065	134	16	21
Devonshire	601,374	6,987	116	13	17
Gloucestershire	534,640	6,191	116	16	17
Essex	466,436	4,289	92	20	15
Shropshire	248,111	2,217	89	25	25
Westmorland	65,010	558	86	8	8
Worcestershire	338,837	2,678	79	22	25
North Wales	452,796	3,474	77	25	33
Nottinghamshire	319,758	2,155	67	20	26
Leicestershire	269,311	1,722	64	18	23
Sussex	417,456	2,660	64	15	10
Dorsetshire	195,537	1,129	58	19	15
Berkshire	196,475	1,021	52	17	12
Cornwall	362,343	1,812	50	22	25
Somersetshire	463,483	2,317	50	20	17
Lincolnshire	436,599	2,058	47	15	14
Herefordshire	125,370	554	44	18	15
Northamptonshire	243,891	923	38	16	18
Hertfordshire	192,226	692	36	27	21
Huntingdonshire	63,708	182	29	24	20
Rutlandshire	22,073	64	29	11	10
Wiltshire	257,177	679	26	19	15
Cambridgeshire	186,906	493	26	26	17
Bedfordshire	146,257	377	26	26	30
Buckinghamshire	175,879	441	25	25	21
Oxfordshire	177,975	433	24	19	14
Suffolk	348,869	799	23	26	19
Norfolk	438,656	949	22	25	20

The proportions of men and women who signed with marks were slightly higher in some Counties, in 1875, than they were in the previous year; this is perhaps due to increased prosperity of the labouring classes of the population, inducing them to marry in greater numbers.

Among men, the highest proportions per cent. in 1875, showing the least proficiency, were in the counties of Stafford 30·0, Monmouth 27·1, Hertford 27·0, Bedford 25·8, Suffolk 25·7, Buckingham 25·4, Cambridge 25·0, Norfolk 24·8, Salop 24·8, North Wales 24·7, Huntingdon 23·9, South Wales 23·5, Cornwall 21·9, Worcester 21·5, Durham 21·3, Warwick 20·9, and Essex 20·0.

The lowest proportions per cent. of men who signed with marks were in the counties of Westmorland 8·5, London 8·7, Rutland 10·8, Hants 11·7, Northumberland 12·0, East Riding of York 13·4, Devon 13·4, Cumberland 14·5, and Sussex 14·6.

The education of women is much neglected in the large manufacturing and mining towns. In the county of Stafford, out of every 100 marriages, the proportion per cent. of women who were unable to write their names was as high as 36·8. In South Wales it was 36·2, in the Counties of Lancaster 33·9, North Wales 33·3, Monmouth 31·4, Durham 30·9, West Riding of York 30·6, Chester 26·5, Warwick 26·3, Nottingham 26·2, Salop 25·5, and Worcester 25·0.

The women of Westmorland are as well educated as the men, where the proportion per cent. unable to write was only 8·5, in Sussex it was 9·5, then follow the Counties of Rutland 10·1, Hants 11·2, Berks 12·0, Lincoln 14·2, Oxford 14·2, Dorset 14·8, and Hereford 15·0, Essex 15·1, Wilts 15·3, Devon 16·6, Gloucester 16·7, Cambridge 16·9, Somerset 17·5, Northampton 18·1, and Suffolk 19·4. It is noteworthy that the women are generally better educated in the agricultural counties than the men.

It will be interesting to trace the results of the measures that have been adopted in recent years to supply the educational deficiencies of the children of the lower classes of the community in the future marriage registers of the nation.

The number of elementary day schools visited by the inspectors for the purpose of annual grants, during the twelve months ending 31st August 1875 was 13,217, affording accommodation for 3,146,424 scholars.* The names of 2,744,300 scholars were entered on the school registers, but only 2,221,745 were present on the day of inspection, while the daily average attendance was 1,837,180, so 42 per cent. of the accommodation provided was not utilized.

The provision for accommodation of scholars, in the year 1869, was only 8·3 per cent. of the whole population; in 1875 the proportion had increased to 13·1 per cent.; additional accommodation having been provided in the six years 1869-75 for 1,380,480 children.

The provisions of the Elementary Education Act of 1876, in operation since 1st January 1877, will, it is hoped, insure the attendance of the majority of the three millions and a quarter of children, who, it is estimated, ought to be receiving daily instruction in efficient schools.

850 schools were inspected, in addition to the above, but they did not fulfil the conditions on which annual grants are made: the number of scholars present on the day of inspection in these schools was 51,976.

In 1392 night schools the average nightly attendance was 48,392.

Buildings registered for Marriages.—The number of these buildings registered in 1875 was 220, bringing up the total number on the register at the end of the year to 7595. Of the 220 registered during the year 2 belonged to Presbyterians, 21 to Independents, 34 to Baptists, 25 to Roman Catholics, 8 to Unitarians, 108 to the various sects of Wesleyan

* See Report of the Committee of Council on Education, 1875-6, pp. vii-xi.

Methodists, 12 to Calvinistic Methodists, 2 to the Catholic and Apostolic Church, and 8 to other religious denominations.

Certified Places of Worship. — The number of buildings certified for religious worship during the year 1875 not being churches or chapels of the Established Church was 534. The number on the register on 31st December 1875 was 20,480. The following is a list of the various titles by which religious denominations have been certified to the Registrar General. The names printed in italics have been added since the publication of the list in my last Report.

Advents.
Apostolics.
Armenian New Society.
Baptists, different sects of; viz.:
  Baptists.
  Calvinistic Baptists.
  General Baptist.
  General Baptist New Connexion.
  Old Baptists.
  Particular Baptists.
  Presbyterian Baptist.
  Scotch Baptists.
  Seventh Day Baptists.
  Strict Baptists.
  Union Baptists.
  Unitarian Baptists.
Baptized Believers.
Believers in Christ.
Bible Christians.
Bible Defence Association.
Brethren.
Calvinists.
Catholic and Apostolic Church.
Christadelphians.
Christians who object to be otherwise designated.
Christian Believers.
Christian Brethren.
Christian Eliasites.
Christian Israelites.
Christian Mission.
Christian Teetotallers.
Christian Temperance Men.
Christian Unionists.
Church of Christ.
Church of Scotland.
Church of Progress.
Church of the People.
Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.
Disciples in Christ.
Disciples of Jesus Christ.
Eastern Orthodox Greek Church.
Eclectics.
Episcopalian Dissenters.
Evangelical Unionists.
Followers of the Lord Jesus Christ.

Free Catholic Christian Church.
Free Christian Association.
Free Christians.
Free Church.
Free Church (Episcopal).
Free Church of England.
Free Gospel and Christian Brethren.
Free Gospel Church.
Free Grace Gospel Christians.
Free Union Church.
German Lutheran.
German Roman Catholic.
Glassites.
Glory Band.
Greek Catholic.
Halifax Psychological Society.
Hallelujah Band.
Hope Mission.
Humanitarians.
Independent Religious Reformers.
Independents.
Independent Unionists.
Inghamites.
Israelites.
Jews.
Latter Day Saints.
Moravians.
Mormons.
New Church.
New Jerusalem Church.
Orthodox Eastern Church.
Peculiar People.
Plymouth Brethren.
Polish Society.
Presbyterian Church in England.
Primitive Christians.
Progressionists.
Protestant Members of the Church of England.
Protestants adhering to Articles of Church of England, 1 to 18 inclusive, but rejecting Order and Ritual.
Protestant Union.
Providence.
Quakers.
Ranters.

Recreative Religionists.
Reformed Church of England.
Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters.
Reformers.
Revival Band.
Revivalists.
Roman Catholics.
Salem Society.
Sandemanians.
Second Advent Brethren.
Separatists (Protestant).
Society of the New Church.
Spiritual Church.
Swedenborgians.
Temperance Church.
Testimony Congregational Ch.
Trinitarians.
Unionists.
Unitarian Christian.
Unitarians.
United Brethren or Moravians.
United Christian Church.
United Presbyterians.
Welsh Free Presbyterians.
Wesleyan Methodists, viz.:
  Modern Methodists.
  New Connexion Wesleyans.
  Original Connexion of Wesleyans.
  Primitive Methodists.
  Reform Free Church of Wesleyan Methodists.
  Refuge Methodists.
  Temperance Methodists.
  United Free Methodist Church.
  Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.
  Wesleyan Methodist Association.
  Wesleyan Reformers.
  Wesleyan Reform Glory Band.
  Wesleyans.
Working Man's Evangelistic Mission Chapels.

BIRTHS.

It is a fact that the number of births registered was greater in 1874 than in the year 1875 when the provisions of the Births and Deaths Registration Act first came into operation, rendering it obligatory under a penalty to register births, but this may be owing to delay in registration, as, under the new Act, the time which is allowed to expire, between the birth and the registry, has been considerably extended.* Indeed a reference (at the date of writing this report) to the number of births registered in the first part of the year 1876, appears to confirm this assumption, the number being considerably above the average.

The time during which the registry of a birth might be effected, *without expense*, was six weeks under the old Act; this has now been extended to three months, after which a small fee is exacted for registration. Previously to the passing of the new Act, the limit of time for registering a birth was

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* In France under the regulations of the Code Napoleon a child must be presented to the Registrar within three days of its birth.—*See Code Civil, Liv. I. Cap. II. Des Actes de Naissance, sec.* 55.

six months, now it is twelve months, and in special cases the Registrar-General can authorize registration after that time.

The number of births registered in 1875 was 850,607, or 4349 less than in the previous year.

Years.	Births to 1000 Persons living.
1871	35·0
1872	35·8
1873	35·5
1874	36·2
1875	35·5

The birth-rate was 35·5, which was nearly the same as the average in the 10 years 1866–75, but ·7 below the rate in 1874.

The counties with the highest birth-rates, have—according to the census returns of 1871—the greatest proportion of married women aged 15–45. Thus of every 100 women of these ages in England and Wales, 50 per cent. were married; while in Durham the proportion was as high as 60 per cent., and in Stafford 56 per cent.; in Dorset and Devon the proportions were only 47 and 45 per cent. respectively.

The results in Table B., p. xxvi, seem to imply that a sudden and remarkable migration of married women of the childbearing ages has taken place during the last two or three years from the agricultural districts to the counties containing the great mining and manufacturing industries of the country.

Sex.—The proportion of boys born to 1000 girls has decreased within the last 35 years in each of the quinquenniads from 1,052 in 1841–5 to 1,039 in 1871–5.

Still-born children.—In the case of children born alive—or who breathe—both the birth and death are registered, but still-born children are not registered in England.

Under the provisions of the new Registration Act no still-born children, however, should be buried without a *certificate*, stating that they were still-born, signed either by the registered medical practitioner who was in attendance at the birth, or by one who had examined the body. In the absence of a registered medical practitioner a declaration has to be made by the midwife or some other person qualified to give such information, stating that the child was not born alive.

Still-born children, therefore, are by the new law *certified* as such, although they are not registered. In England the proportion of still-born children to total births is supposed to be about 4 per cent., but this is uncertain.

In France, under the provisions of the Code Napoleon, children who die (either after or before birth) before registration, are recorded as still-born. Dr. Bertillon estimates that 22 in 100 of the children registered in France as still-born breathed, and such children in England would be registered among the births and deaths.

The number of deaths registered in France in the year 1875, exclusive of so-called still-born, was 845,062, and the death-rate was 23·1 per 1000 of population.

The number of still-born children registered under the provisions of the Code in the same year was 43,834, a deduction of 22 per cent. (9,643) from which represents the corrected number of still-born children in France in 1875, viz., 34,191.

Including the estimated number of live-born children (9643) the deaths in France in 1875 were 854,705, instead of 845,062, and the corrected death-rate, therefore, was 23·4 instead of 23·1 per 1000.

In France in 1875, the corrected proportion of still-born children to every 100 live-born children was 3·6. In Belgium the proportion in the years 1860–65 was 3·7.

Children born out of Wedlock.—As it was probable that many children born out of wedlock in the large towns had escaped registration, and that some had been registered in such a manner as not to disclose their illegitimacy, it was thought that the effect of the *compulsory clauses* of the new Registration Act would cause a relatively higher number of illegitimate births to be registered; but this has not happened, for the number of such births registered in England in the year 1875 was only 40,813, or 2290 less than in the previous year.

It must be borne in mind, however, that these results are for the first year under the provisions of the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874; fuller information may be disclosed on this subject when the Act has had more time to operate.

The average annual number of illegitimate births to every 100 births in the ten years 1865–74 was 5·7, against 5·0 in 1874, and 4·8 in 1875, so the rate of illegitimacy continues to decline.

Generally, the rate of illegitimacy is highest in the agricultural counties. The decrease of 4 per cent. in the rate of illegitimacy in England and

TABLE B.—NUMBER of BIRTHS to 1000 PERSONS LIVING in the 10 Years 1864–73 and in the Years 1874 and 1875 in CERTAIN REGISTRATION COUNTIES.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES, &c.	Births to 1000 Persons living.		
	Mean of the 10 Years 1864–73.	1874.	1875.
COUNTIES with HIGH BIRTH RATES.			
Durham - - -	42·8	46·7	45·5
Stafford - - -	41·5	43·8	41·8
Northumberland - -	37·4	39·9	39·9
Lancaster - - -	38·4	40·2	39·9
Monmouth - - -	36·8	40·3	39·5
Derby - - -	36·4	39·9	39·0
South Wales - -	36·1	39·0	38·9
West Riding of York -	38·4	39·7	38·8
Nottingham - -	34·5	39·2	38·6
Warwick - - -	36·6	38·3	37·5
East Riding of York -	34·5	36·1	36·2
Chester - - -	35·5	36·8	35·5
Cumberland - -	34·3	36·6	35·5
COUNTIES with LOW BIRTH RATES.			
Rutland - - -	30·6	28·6	26·5
Dorset - - -	31·0	28·0	27·9
Hereford - - -	30·1	28·3	28·0
Devon - - -	31·0	29·2	28·6
Cornwall - - -	32·7	30·4	28·8
Sussex - - -	31·0	30·2	29·1
Surrey (extra-metro^n) -	32·6	30·1	29·4
Hunts - - -	33·2	30·5	29·8
Norfolk - - -	31·6	30·4	30·1
Herts - - -	32·3	31·4	30·3
Oxford - - -	32·4	31·8	30·3
Cambridge - - -	33·1	31·9	30·5
Salop - - -	32·6	31·1	30·6
Bucks - - -	33·9	32·1	30·9

Wales in 1875, compared with the previous year, is most conspicuous in the undermentioned counties, &c. :—

TABLE C.—PROPORTIONAL NUMBER of CHILDREN born out of WEDLOCK to every 100 BIRTHS in CERTAIN REGISTRATION COUNTIES in the Years 1874–75.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Children born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.		Decrease per cent. in 1875 compared with 1874.	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Children born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.		Decrease per cent. in 1875 compared with 1874.
	1874.	1875.			1874.	1875.	
Huntingdonshire - -	5·4	3·9	27·8	Staffordshire - - -	5·0	4·6	8·0
Bedfordshire - - -	7·6	6·4	15·8	Durham - - -	4·1	3·8	7·3
Westmorland - -	7·6	6·5	14·5	Herefordshire - -	7·3	6·8	6·8
Leicestershire - -	5·6	4·8	14·3	Lancashire - - -	4·7	4·4	6·4
East Riding of Yorksh.	6·4	5·6	12·5	South Wales - -	4·9	4·6	6·1
Buckinghamshire - -	5·2	4·6	11·5	Northamptonshire -	5·0	4·7	6·0
North Wales - -	7·3	6·5	11·0	West Riding of Yorksh.	5·1	4·8	5·9
North Riding of Yorksh.	7·3	6·5	11·0	Wiltshire - - -	5·1	4·8	5·9
Lincolnshire - -	6·5	5·8	10·8	Devonshire - -	5·3	5·0	5·7
Oxfordshire - -	6·4	5·8	9·4	Suffolk - - -	6·2	5·9	4·8
Nottinghamshire - -	6·6	6·0	9·1	Norfolk - - -	8·7	8·3	4·6
Hampshire - - -	4·8	4·4	8·3	London - - -	3·9	3·8	2·6
Gloucestershire - -	4·9	4·5	8·2				

In the following counties there was a striking increase in the rate :—Rutlandshire 23·5 per cent., Hertfordshire 17·3, Essex 10·5, Dorsetshire 9·6, Monmouthshire 8·1, and Cambridgeshire 7·3.

The average annual number of children born out of wedlock in the 10 years 1846–55, to every 100 spinsters aged 15 and under 45, was 1·89. In the 10 years 1866–75 the proportional number fell to 1·79, showing a decrease of 5·3 per cent.

The increasing number of early marriages does not appear to account for the decreasing rate of illegitimacy in England.

As an illustration in confirmation of this, take the four counties of Cumberland, Norfolk, Salop, and Westmorland, which had the highest proportions per cent. of children born out of wedlock in the 10 years 1865–74; the mean annual rate of illegitimacy in these four counties was 9·6, and the mean proportional number who married under age to 100 marriages in 1865–74 was 5·7 for men, and 17·5 for women, whereas in the counties or parts of counties of Middlesex (extra-metropolitan), Surrey (extra-metropolitan), London, and Monmouth, where the proportion per cent. of children born out of wedlock was lowest—4·1 per cent., the proportional number who married under age to 100 marriages in 1865–74 was 5·0 for men, and 18·2 for women.

DEATHS.

The year 1875 was comparatively unhealthy, and the deaths were 19,821 above the number registered in the previous year. When measured by comparison with the population the mortality was found to be in excess of the average rate of the last ten years.

Years.	Number of deaths registered.	Deaths to 1000 Persons living.
1871 - -	514,879 - -	22·6
1872 - -	492,265 - -	21·3
1873 - -	492,520 - -	21·1
1874 - -	526,632 - -	22·3
1875 - -	546,453 - -	22·8

The mortality is increased from various causes. Sometimes it is raised by contagious diseases, such as small-pox, measles, scarlet fever, which are largely disseminated by infection. At other times it is raised through the agency of impurities in the soil or water, by which fever or diarrhœa is spread. In some years it is raised by unusual atmospheric vicissitudes, and it was to this latter cause that the high rate of mortality in 1875 was chiefly due.

The severe cold of only a few weeks duration contributed to raise the mortality of the previous year; and the cold weather experienced in February, in the first week of March, and in the first three weeks of December was destructive to many lives in the year 1875. These two cold periods raised the mortality from diseases of the respiratory organs much above the average.

An inquiry into the *causes* of the deaths of the year by Dr. Farr will be found in the Appendix to the Report.

The principal feature of my Quarterly Returns consists in their being a record of the number of persons dying (1) from all causes, and (2) from certain epidemic diseases in each of 2194 sub-districts of England and Wales.

These returns are issued from this office with the greatest possible despatch, since they indicate the precise localities which may be suffering from any serious outbreak of disease, thus enabling administrative action to be immediately taken in order to mitigate or remove those unnatural causes which destroy life.

At the end of the year, the campaign having closed, the time has arrived when the battlefield can be surveyed at comparative leisure.

The dead are counted for the first time in this office, analyses are made of their names, sex, ages, causes of death, &c., and certain of these results are published in my Annual Reports.

Time, which could not be spared before, can now be afforded to measure more exactly the national losses that have been sustained, in different localities, by all the various causes of death, and to discuss how the experience gained in each successive campaign can be best brought to bear in defending the living from the future attacks of their foes.

The results of sanitary work can here be thoughtfully reviewed, and districts pointed out where health administration has resulted in a striking reduction of the death-rate.

One evidence of the practical success which has attended the sanitary works of the last quarter of a century, and which is sometimes overlooked, is to be found in the fact that—notwithstanding the rapid increase of population in towns, and the growth of villages and country parishes into densely populated districts—there has been no increase in the general death-rate. This implies that the efforts to prevent sickness and mortality have, in some measure, been successful, and that the general death-rate is less than it would have been if no sanitary measures had been administered.

To enable, however, a satisfactory reply to be given to the inquiry as to what sensible reduction has been effected in the death-rates in England since so much skill and money have been expended in administering sanitary laws it would first be necessary to distinguish the proportion of the mortality due to bad sanitary arrangements, from the proportion due to other causes, in other words, how far the mortality may be ascribed to inevitable, and how far to removable causes. We should require to know to what extent the mortality from epidemic diseases was affected by various meteorological phenomena; by defect or excess in the rain-fall; by long intervals of want of sunshine. And it may be asked what proportion was due to atmospheric vicissitudes, extremes of heat, or of cold, which raise the mortality from diarrhœa on the one hand, and from lung diseases on the other? In what proportion was the death-rate affected

by the spread of infectious diseases, such as small-pox, and scarlet fever, through prejudice and ignorance? How the germs of some zymotic diseases are first communicated? What proportion of the mortality of children is due to peculiar domestic arrangements in factory towns? and how much the death-rate is affected by the neglect of illegitimate infants.

The mortality is regulated by a variety of circumstances, but deficient as our sanitary regulations still are, they have been in many places so

TABLE D.—ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 in the TOWN and COUNTRY DISTRICTS of ENGLAND and WALES in the 29 Years 1847–75.

YEAR.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 Persons living in		
	England and Wales.	Urban Registration Districts.	Rural Registration Districts.
1847	24·7	29·0	21·3
1848	23·0	25·8	20·8
1849	25·1	30·0	21·1
1850	20·8	22·9	19·0
1851	22·0	24·9	19·5
1852	22·4	25·2	19·9
1853	22·9	25·7	20·3
1854	23·5	27·3	20·0
1855	22·6	24·6	20·6
1856	20·5	22·8	18·0
1857	21·8	24·2	19·2
1858	23·1	25·2	20·8
1859	22·4	23·9	20·8
1860	21·2	22·7	19·5
1861	21·6	23·5	19·4
1862	21·4	23·6	18·9
1863	23·0	25·0	20·6
1864	23·7	26·1	20·9
1865	23·2	25·5	20·4
1866	23·4	26·4	19·6
1867	21·7	23·9	19·0
1868	21·9	24·4	18·7
1869	22·3	24·6	19·4
1870	22·9	24·9	20·4
1871	22·6	25·0	19·5
1872	21·3	23·3	18·6
1873	21·1	23·1	18·4
1874	22·3	24·3	19·5
1875	22·8	24·4	20·6
MEAN ANNUAL MORTALITY.			
Mean of 4 Years 1847–50	23·4	26·9	20·6
„ of 5 Years 1851–55	22·7	25·5	20·1
„ „ 1856–60	21·8	23·8	19·7
„ „ 1861–65	22·6	24·7	20·0
„ „ 1866–70	22·4	24·8	19·4
„ „ 1871–75	22·0	24·0	19·3
Mean of 29 Years 1847–75	22·5	24·9	19·8

greatly improved that, notwithstanding the various agencies so prejudicial to life constantly at work, and over which sanitary administration has little or no control, most beneficial results can already be traced in the general death-rates.

The mortality from fever in some of the large towns has been considerably reduced, and this dire disease no longer preys upon its victims to the extent it once did through bad drainage and overcrowding. Impure water no longer communicates cholera poison to their inhabitants, and where the marshy land, around some of them, has been drained, the mortality from phthisis, and lung diseases, has been greatly diminished.*

The effect of all this can be traced in the returns for the last 29 years. In Table D. the whole of England and Wales is divided into two portions, urban and rural. The annual death-rate in the chief towns, in the 29 years 1847–75, was 25 per 1000; in the five years 1851–5 it was 25½; in 1871–5 it was 24 per 1000. In the small towns and country parishes, in the same periods, the respective death-rates were 20, 20, and 19 per 1000; the greatest improvement being observed in the denser districts.

Sex and Age.—The numbers of males and females who died in 1875 were 282,202 and 264,251 respectively. The death-rate of males was 24·2 per 1000 males living; that of females 21·5 per 1000 females living. The averages for the 25 years 1848–72 were 23·5 for males and 21·4 for females, so that at all ages the mortality of males was, in 1875, slightly above the average rate, while that of females was nearly the same as the average.

The temperature in 1875 was very variable. The severe cold weather which set in about the last week of November 1874, and lasted until

TABLE E.—ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 Living in ENGLAND AND WALES at DIFFERENT AGES in 1848–72, and in 1875.

AGES.	25 Years 1848–72.		Year 1875.		Excess or Defect in 1875 over or under the Average.	
	Cols. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES -	23·5	21·4	24·2	21·5	+ ·7	+ ·1
0—	72·8	63·1	72·2	61·6	— 0·6	— 1·5
5—	8·5	8·2	7·0	6·4	— 1·5	— 1·8
10—	4·7	4·8	3·8	3·9	— 0·9	— 0·9
15—	6·5	7·0	5·6	5·7	— 0·9	— 1·3
20—	8·8	8·7	7·7	7·3	— 1·1	— 1·4
25—	9·9	9·9	9·8	9·3	— 0·1	— 0·6
35—	13·3	12·1	15·1	12·4	+ 1·8	+ 0·3
45—	18·6	15·6	21·0	16·8	+ 2·4	+ 1·2
55—	32·0	28·2	37·7	31·4	+ 5·7	+ 3·2
65—	67·7	57·2	73·8	65·6	+ 6·1	+ 8·4
75—	146·6	133·9	162·2	147·3	+ 15·6	+ 13·4
85 & upwds.	309·7	284·4	347·3	315·4	+ 37·6	+ 31·0

* See Registrar-General's 37th Annual Report, p. xix, where the good effects of sanitary administration, in recent years, is shown in a reduction in the death-rate of each of thirteen registration districts.

1st January 1875, was followed by a month of very warm weather. At the end of January another cold period set in, and continued nearly to the end of March. This was followed by 5 days mild weather, after which the temperature descended below the average. Bitterly cold weather prevailed for four weeks in November and December. These sudden alternations of temperature exerted most injurious effects on the health of persons aged 45 and upwards, and proved fatal to hundreds. For both males and females, the mortality at each period of age, up to 35, was lower than the average, at and after that age the mortality was higher.

Seasons.—The winter of 1875 was unusually severe; extremes of temperature, together with a long continuance of east winds, were very fatal to infants and to elderly people, and no less than 162,256 deaths were registered during the first quarter of the year: the mortality was at the annual rate of 27·5 per 1000 of population, or 2·6 per 1000 above the average of the 38 years 1838–75. The rain-fall for the quarter, as measured at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 4·4 inches, or 0·6 in. below the average of 60 years.

During the second quarter of the year, when 130,999 deaths were registered, the annual rate of mortality, 21·9, was near the average. The meteorological conditions of the quarter, however, were unfavourable to health. The weather was very cold during the greater part of April, warm in May, and cold in the last three weeks of June, when the average daily deficiency of temperature was 2¾°. These trying atmospheric variations were the causes of an excess of deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs.

The mortality of the third quarter of the year was at the annual rate of 20·1 per 1000 of population, or ·5 per 1000 below the average. The weather until the 5th of August was cold, while the mean temperature of September was 2·8° above the average of 34 years. Scarlatina and summer diarrhœa were excessively fatal. The rain-fall measured 10·3 inches, and exceeded the average of 60 years by 2·9 inches.

Sudden fluctuations of temperature occurred during the last quarter of the year, and the weather was bitterly cold during four weeks of November and December. The annual rate of mortality, however, 21·8, was not above the average.

Locality.—The death-rate in England in 1875 was 22·8 per 1000 of population. In 12 counties, &c. it was as high as, or higher than, this standard:—Lancashire heads the list with a mortality of 26·9; the county of Nottingham stands second, 25·0; next in order are the West and the East Ridings of York; their respective rates were 24·8 and 24·7; then follow Leicestershire 24·7, Durham 24·4, Warwickshire 24·1, Northumberland 24·1, Cumberland with a death-rate as high as that of London, 23·8, Staffordshire 23·4, Cheshire 23·0, and Derbyshire and South Wales 22·8. The mortality in the remaining counties, &c. was below that of all England, and ranged from 17·6 in the extra-metropolitan part of Surrey, and 17·8 in Westmorland, to 22·2 in Gloucestershire, 22·5 in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and 22·6 in North Wales.

In addition to vicissitudes of temperature, local agencies must have been at work to have produced such striking effects on the health of different populations as are exhibited in the following counties, where the death-rate in 1875 was considerably higher than the average of the preceding 10 years. Passing these in review topographically, it appears that the mortality in 1875, and the average annual rate in 1865–74, respectively, were in Hertfordshire 20·4 and 18·7, Northamptonshire 21·6 and 20·5, Huntingdonshire 21·4 and 18·8, Cambridgeshire 21·2 and 19·1, Suffolk 19·9 and 18·8, Norfolk 21·5 and 20·4, Wiltshire 20·3 and 18·8, Dorsetshire 19·5 and 18·0, Somersetshire 20·9 and 19·2, Gloucestershire 22·2 and 20·4, Worcestershire 20·7 and 19·6, Warwickshire 24·1 and 22·7,

Leicestershire 24·7 and 22·0, Lincolnshire 20·2 and 18·9, Nottinghamshire 25·0 and 21·9, Derbyshire 22·8 and 21·6, Cheshire 23·0 and 22·1, East Riding of Yorkshire 24·7 and 22·2, North Riding of Yorkshire 22·5 and 20·4, Cumberland 23·8 and 22·6, South Wales 22·8 and 21·7, and North Wales 22·6 and 21·0.

It would add to the usefulness of my annual reports if death-rates could be calculated and published for every district, but time, and the comparatively small strength of the statistical department, only admit of this being done for the aggregated facts of the 10 years which intervene between each census.

Indeed, had it not been for the introduction of the arithmometer,—two or three of which machines are in constant use,—it would be impossible to produce the mass of calculations which already appear in my weekly and quarterly reports, in my annual summary of London, and in the preliminary tables and appendices to my annual reports.

To enable Health Officers to ascertain the annual death-rates of their districts correctly, it is necessary that they should know the numbers living out of which the deaths occur.

For some places, tolerably good estimates of population can be deduced from the rate of increase which prevailed between the two last Censuses, but for many towns and cities this method is found unreliable. So long a period as 10 years should not be allowed to elapse between the enumerations of the living in large towns, especially as the expense of enumerating the *mere numbers* of the population is comparatively small.

A high mortality may be lurking beneath a death-rate derived from an *over*-estimated population, and experience has shown that the estimated population of large towns has generally been overstated.

The borough of Barrow-in-Furness, and the township of Newton Moor, near Manchester,—where enumerations of the population have been recently made,—may be cited as setting good examples.

Name of Town.	Description.	Enumerated Population.				
		1861.	1871.	1874.	1876.	1877.
Barrow-in-Furness	Municipal Borough	—	18,774	41,068	—	37,350
Newton Moor	Urban Sanitary District	6,440	6,295	—	7,476	—

In the case of Barrow-in-Furness the cost of the Census of 1874 was under 20*l*., or at the rate of rather less than 9*s*. 9*d*. per 1000, and in that of Newton Moor in 1876 it was 7*l*. 7*s*., or 19*s*. 8*d*. per 1000, including printing.

Sanitary State of eighteen Registration Districts.

Special inquiries have been made for the year 1875, into the sanitary condition of eighteen registration districts not included in any of the eighteen principal towns, or in the list of fifty town districts. They vary very much in size and population, but their density, considering that they are Superintendent Registrars' districts, indicates their urban character. They have been selected because their annual rate of mortality was higher, in the 10 years 1861–70, than it was in the previous decade. They comprise 48 urban and 16 rural sanitary districts; in all 64 separate jurisdictions, the hygienic welfare of whose inhabitants is watched over by about 60 Medical Officers of Health. Taking the mean results

in these eighteen districts, there has been no increase in their death-rate in the five years 1871–5, compared with that in the 10 years 1861–70. For the area, population in 1861 and 1871, and mortality of these districts, see Table F.

Sanitary works in England are comparatively of recent date; the country is in a state of sanitary transition; and Health officers,* dispersed throughout the length and breadth of the land, finding that the death-rates are amenable to sanitary improvements, are encouraged in their efforts to increase the salubrity of their respective areas.

The particulars relating to the health administration of these eighteen districts serve as fair specimens of what is being done to overcome the obstacles which stand in the way of sanitary progress throughout the country generally, and will enable some idea to be formed of the magnitude of the work that is being undertaken in the attempt to promote the health and happiness of 24,000,000 of people.

For most of the particulars relating to the hygienic conditions of these eighteen districts, I am indebted to the courtesy of the respective Medical Officers of Health of the urban and rural sanitary areas which are situated in these registration districts.

In reviewing the death-rates, it should be borne in mind that the total deaths, in a district, are made up of a large number of the deaths of children. In Liverpool, for instance, in 1861–70, no less than 45 per cent. of the deaths at all ages were those of children under five years of age. The proportion varies considerably in different districts, and the death-rates at all ages are very much influenced by this element.

Generally those districts with a high mortality also have a high birth-rate, but it is a fallacy to consider that a high birth-rate is the cause of a high death-rate at all ages. It is true that the mortality in the first year of life is much higher, but afterwards the births go on steadily increasing the number of children and adults at ages when the mortality is lowest.

Deaths at All Ages, and under 5 Years of Age, to 1000 Living at All Ages.

	In the 18 Urban Districts, 1861–70. (See Table F.)	In the 63 Healthy Districts.	In England and Wales, 1861–70.
All Ages	24·1	17·5	22·4
Children under 5 Years of Age (included in the above)	11·0	5·3	9·2

Thus in these eighteen urban districts, where the mean death-rate at all ages was 24·1 per 1000 living, 11 of the 24 deaths were those of children under five years of age, whereas in the 63 healthy districts of England and Wales, where the death-rate at all ages was 17·5 per 1000 living, the death-rate of children of this age, was only 5·3 per 1000 living of all ages.

The difference, therefore, in the general mortality of the eighteen urban districts and the sixty-three healthy districts, without distinction of age, is 6·6, the greater part of which — 5·7 per 1000 — is

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* On 31st December 1876, there were in England and Wales 942 urban, and 587 rural sanitary districts, besides the 39 metropolitan districts, making in all, 1568 areas of separate jurisdictions for sanitary purposes, over most of which Health Officers presided. Of the 942 urban sanitary districts, 221 were Municipal Boroughs, 666 Local Board Districts, and 55 Improvement Act districts.

accounted for by the excess in the death-rate of children under five years of age.*

In the registration district of Canterbury, which comprises the greater part of the city, the average annual mortality was at the high rate of 24 per 1000 in 1861–70. This has to be corrected for the excess of deaths in the Kent and Canterbury hospital, but the rate stood the same in the five years 1871–5.† The land in and about Canterbury is marshy and flat, and the mortality by phthisis and lung diseases is comparatively high. The drainage of the land would no doubt have a beneficial effect on the health of the inhabitants, as was the case in the Isle of Ely. During the last 10 or 12 years the city has been thoroughly drained and sewered, and the quality of the water, which it has received from a company since 1868, is excellent. The supply is drawn from a well sunk in the chalk to a depth of 500 feet, at Wincheap, about a mile from the city; the water, softened by Dr. Clarke's process, is pumped to an elevation to throw it up to St. Thomas's hill, where it is above the highest point of the Cathedral. When all the sanitary works required are carried out and the sanitary administration is effective, the results will soon be visible in the reduction of the death-rate.

The mortality of the registration district of Bury St. Edmunds was 23 per 1000 in 1861–70, and there was no reduction in the death-rate in 1871–5. The water works supply the greater part of the inhabitants with good water, and the town is sewered, with the exception of one or

TABLE F.—The following 18 DISTRICTS, which are not comprised in any of the 18 Principal Towns, or included in the List of the 50 Town Districts, had (1) an AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY in the 10 Years 1861–70 above the AVERAGE for ALL ENGLAND AND WALES, 22 per 1,000, and (2) the MORTALITY in each of them was HIGHER than that in the previous DECADE 1851–60.

Number of District.	Superintendent Registrar's District.	Registration County.	Area in Statute Acres.	Enumerated Population.		Density of Population.	Average Annual Mortality.			
							Deaths to 1000 living.			
						Acres to a Person 1861–70.	All Ages.			Children under 5 Years of Age.
				1861.	1871.		1851–60.	1861–70.	1871–75.	1861–70.
56	Canterbury *H*	Kent	3,121	16,643	16,510	·19	23	24	24	74
206	Bury St.Edmunds *H*	Suffolk	2,938	13,318	14,928	·21	22	23	23	66
448	Runcorn	Cheshire	45,776	26,792	30,534	1·60	21	23	21	67
460	Warrington	Lancashire	31,071	43,875	54,394	·63	24	26	23	82
471	Haslingden		26,712	69,781	79,956	·36	22	23	23	76
475	Chorley		54,456	41,678	43,064	1·29	22	23	23	67
491	Keighley	West Riding	36,769	43,122	52,141	·77	23	24	24	78
501	Dewsbury	,,	25,284	92,883	124,286	·23	25	26	24	94
503	Pontefract	,,	54,037	28,238	34,498	1·69	22	23	24	73
505	Barnsley	,,	34,843	45,797	57,212	·68	24	25	26	79
509	Rotherham		52,901	44,350	57,396	1·04	22	24	24	74
512	Goole		43,443	15,153	17,270	2·68	21	23	22	74
531	Whitby	North Riding	84,945	23,633	25,804	3·33	20	23	21	61
548	Houghton-le-Spring	Durham	16,234	21,773	26,171	·68	21	24	25	76
549	Chester-le-Street		34,799	27,660	33,300	1·14	21	24	26	77
571	Cockermouth	Cumberland	170,155	41,292	46,545	3·87	22	23	24	64
572	Whitehaven *H*		90,715	39,950	47,572	2·07	23	25	27	71
615	Wrexham	Denbigh	65,456	43,072	48,837	1·54	22	24	22	70
	Mean		—	—	—	—	22	24	24	74

* As to how far the general rate of mortality is affected by the deaths at different ages, see Letter to the Registrar-General by Dr. Farr in the Supplement to the 25th Annual Report, pp. xxvii–viii.

† The number of inhabitants in Canterbury has decreased since 1861. The population of 1871 has therefore been used to obtain the annual mortality in 1871–5. The decrease of population is more apparent than real, the military not being so numerous in 1871, and a large number of labourers having left, owing to the completion of the railway, which was in progress in 1861.

two streets, where sewers are now ordered. The sewage is used for irrigation purposes.

In the registration district of Runcorn (which includes the urban and rural sanitary districts of the same name) the mortality fell from 23, in the 10 years 1861–70, to 21 per 1000 in the five years 1871–5. Nine or 10 years ago the town received an abundant supply of pure water from a well sunk in the red sandstone, more than 400 feet deep, and it is the opinion of Mr. Mouritz, the Medical Officer of Health, that this is the main cause of the reduction in the death-rate.

The registration district of Warrington includes the urban sanitary districts of Warrington, Newton-in-Makerfield, and Haydock, besides the rural sanitary district of Warrington. Its mortality fell from 26 per 1000 in 1861–70, to 23 per 1000 in the five years 1871–5. This reduction is chiefly attributed to various sanitary improvements in the town of Warrington, among which may be mentioned the near approach to completion of a general sewerage system. An hospital for the isolation of infectious diseases is being erected. The rate of infant mortality is high, and the water supply is unsatisfactory both in quality and quantity. In Newton-in-Makerfield, which is well drained and sewered, extended sewerage works and water supply are in progress; while in Haydock, Dr. Watkins reports that "the very reverse obtains."

In the registration district of Haslingden, which includes the urban sanitary districts of Haslingden, Bacup,* Rawtenstall, and Accrington, and the rural sanitary district of Haslingden, there has been no reduction in the mortality in the five years 1871–5, as compared with that in the decade 1861–70, when the rate was 23 per 1000. The drainage of the town of Haslingden is very deficient; a comprehensive scheme, however, is now awaiting approval. In the year 1874–5 Haslingden suffered severely from scarlet fever and measles. There is much that requires the serious attention of the sanitary authorities, not the least of which is the neglect of infants on account of the mothers being employed at the mills. Accrington is well supplied with pure water; new sewers and drains are being constructed, and other important sanitary works are in progress.

The mortality of the registration district of Chorley was 23 per 1000 in 1861–70, and there was no reduction in the death-rate in 1871–5. It includes the urban sanitary districts of Chorley, Leyland, Croston, and Adlington, and the rural sanitary district of Chorley. The town of Chorley was sewered in 1855, and the main drains have recently been relaid; the sewage, which formerly polluted the rivers Chor and Yarrow is now diverted to a sewage farm in connection with the town; the water is the same as that supplied to Liverpool from the Rivington reservoirs. The drainage, sewerage, and water supply of Leyland are now under the consideration of the sanitary authority.

The sanitary state of the registration district of Keighley shows no signs of improvement. The mortality in 1861–70 was as high as 24 per 1000, at which rate it remained in 1871–75. The registration district includes the urban sanitary districts of Keighley, Haworth, Oakworth, Oxenhope, the two districts of Bingley, and the rural sanitary district of Keighley. Dr. Hilles, the intelligent Medical Officer of Health, found the town of Keighley, in 1873, in a deplorably unsanitary condition. Among its many deficiencies were the bad and insufficient water supply, the defective drainage, and the pollution of the Beck and the river Worth. He was successful in contributing to the adoption of some sanitary measures, but his engagement terminated with the suppression of the serious nuisances connected with the fleece mills. If the inhabitants of Keighley desire to enjoy pure air and water, and a well-drained soil, they will do well to imitate the enlightened sanitary administration of Coventry, and Newport

* Part of Bacup is in the Superintendent Registrar's District of Rochdale.

(Monmouth), where the mortality has been considerably reduced. The urban sanitary district of Bingley has an abundant supply of pure water, and the town is to be drained and sewered.

In the registration district of Dewsbury there was a reduction in the mortality. In the 10 years 1861–70 it was at the annual rate of 26 per 1000, whereas in the five years 1871–5 it fell to 24 per 1000. It includes the urban sanitary districts of Dewsbury, Morley, Batley, Soothill Nether, Soothill Upper, Ossett-with-Gawthorpe, Mirfield, Birstal, Gomersal, Heckmondwike, Liversedge, Ravensthorpe, and Thornhill, and the rural sanitary district of Dewsbury. The borough of Dewsbury has been supplied with good water about 12 years, Ravensthorpe, Thornhill, and Soothill about four years. Mirfield is now to be supplied with good water. In Ossett-with-Gawthorpe the sanitary defects are very great, the water supply being scanty and impure, and the drainage bad. Remedial measures, however, are in progress, an efficient water supply having been obtained and an extensive deep drainage scheme adopted. In the opinion of the Medical Officer of Health the comparative salubrity which this town has hitherto enjoyed is owing to its elevated position, to its straggling character, to the absence of courts and alleys, and to improved dwellings. Many of the townships receive their water supply from wells (some of them deep and some superficial), and from ditches. During the last five years great improvements have been made in the urban sanitary district of Morley; it now receives an abundant supply of pure water, and it is well drained. In Batley an extensive drainage scheme has been carried out, and the borough has now a largely increased supply of excellent water. A few years ago the urban sanitary district of Soothill Upper was almost without water, now it has an abundant supply. So the reduction in the mortality of the entire registration district is attributable to better sanitary arrangements generally : increased house accommodation has been provided, and the drainage and water supply have been improved in most of the urban sanitary districts.

In the registration district of Pontefract the mortality rose from 23 in 1861–70, to 24 per 1000 in 1871–5. It includes the urban sanitary districts of Pontefract, Castleford, Methley, and Whitwood, as well as the rural sanitary district of Pontefract. The town of Pontefract is capable of considerable improvement ; no sanitary works are in progress, and the drainage is very bad. The water—pronounced by Professor Frankland to be fit for present consumption—is obtained from a deep well on the northern side of the town ; it is stored in a covered tank recently built at a cost of several thousand pounds, but the supply is not abundant, and the Corporation is endeavouring to procure an additional supply. Some of the outlying townships, such as Featherstone, Snydale, and Purston-Jaglin are in a very unhealthy state.

In the registration district of Barnsley, where the population has rapidly increased during the last four or five years, the mortality rose from 25 per 1000 in 1861–70, to 26 in 1871–75. It includes the urban sanitary districts of Barnsley, Darton, Dodworth, Monk Bretton, Wombwell, and Worsborough, and the rural sanitary district of Barnsley. In 1873–4 there was a severe epidemic of scarlet fever, and there has been an influx into the town of Barnsley of a large number of miners whose wives had no idea of the proper management of children. Insufficient house accommodation was the cause of much overcrowding. An injunction, forbidding the construction of any more sewers until measures were adopted to prevent the further pollution of the river Deane, has arrested the progress of sanitary work for two or three years. Dr. Sadler reports that about 70 acres of land are being prepared under the superintendence of Mr. Bailey Denton for the purification of the sewage. Other parts of the district have been recently sewered, and further improvements are contemplated. In the urban sanitary districts of Dodworth and Monk Bretton the

drainage is reported to be inefficient. The water supply, however, is abundant and pure.

In the registration district of Rotherham, the mortality in the 10 years 1861–70, was at the high rate of 24 per 1000, and no improvement had taken place in the five years 1871–5. It includes the urban sanitary districts of Rotherham, Rawmarsh, Greasbrough, Swinton, and Wath-upon-Dearne, and the rural sanitary district of Rotherham. The main portion of the town of Rotherham is situated on the declivities of three hills, which terminate at the eastern side of the river Don, the remaining portion being built upon the alluvial valley of the river. The town was sewered afresh some years since, and the water supply (derived from the Wellgate spring, the Pinch Mill spring, and the streams known as the Ulley and Morthen brooks) is good and abundant, but no reduction in the mortality can be looked for until the sewage of Sheffield (six miles above) and that of the intervening populous suburbs is prevented from entering the river Don, which runs through Rotherham. The urban sanitary district of Rawmarsh has an abundant supply of pure water, and a scheme for sewering the township is about to be adopted. No sanitary works are in progress in the urban sanitary district of Greasbrough, but a scheme for the disposal of the sewage of a part of the district is in contemplation. This district is neither well sewered nor drained, but with the exception of certain outlying townships, the water supply is good. The urban sanitary district of Wath is not well sewered, and the drains empty themselves into a stream which runs through the village. The water supply is liable to sewage contamination : about five years ago there was an outbreak of enteric fever from this cause.

The mortality of the registration district of Goole fell from 23 per 1000 in 1861–70, to 22 per 1000 in 1871–5. The returns show a marked diminution in the death-rate from phthisis, the average annual mortality from that disease per 1000 living, in the 10 years 1851–60, being 2·14, whereas in the five years 1871–5, it had fallen to 1·48. The town of Goole lies low, but Dr. Parsons states that this does not appear to render it insalubrious. Since the draining and warping of the land, malarious diseases have entirely disappeared and the climate is dry and bracing. Very little, however, has been effected in the town as regards public sanitary works so that the mortality from contagious diseases is still high. The sewerage is most defective, and the water supply very impure and deficient. Goole was constituted an urban sanitary district in 1875, its population—estimated from a census taken for the school board in the middle of 1875—was 9000 against 7680 in 1871, its death-rate in 1875 was 26 per 1000. The town suffered in 1874–5 from a severe epidemic of scarlet fever, in 1875 from infantile diarrhœa, and in 1875–6 from enteric fever. The sanitary condition of the rural townships is deplorable ; an outbreak of diphtheria occurred in Garthorpe in 1874. The health administration of Goole is in the hands of a skilful and efficient Health Officer, but much has to be done to place it in a good hygienic condition. The registration district includes the urban and rural sanitary districts of Goole.

The chief cause of the decrease of the mortality in the registration district of Whitby, from 23 per 1000 in 1861–70 to 21 per 1000 in 1871–5, is said to be the establishment of water works and the extreme purity of the water,* which is derived from the Hazel Head spring ; it is moderately

* Mr. Taylerson, L.R.C.P., the Medical Officer of Health for Whitby, has been good enough to supply the following note by Mr. Lucas, F.G.S., relating to the quality of the water :—"The water is filtered over a very large area of moor without peat, through a "fine grained, pure silicious sandstone, which forms a spread covered only with ling, "and often bare. I believe no more favourable conditions for obtaining pure water "could possibly be found."

hard, but very pleasant to the taste. The yearly consumption for the town, and for New Whitby, is 13,318,750 gallons, all of which formerly passed down the Esk into the sea unutilized. Till the year 1867 the inhabitants of the town were dependent for their water supply on a few public pumps; and as this supply was limited, they were compelled, at times, to use rain water, or the contaminated water of ponds. Other sanitary arrangements have not contributed much to the reduction of the mortality. A scheme for new sewerage works is under consideration. A land slip of considerable magnitude destroyed a large number of small tenements—all fever dens—in the worst part of the town. The registration district includes the urban sanitary districts of Whitby and Hinderwell and the rural sanitary district of Whitby.

The mortality of the registration district of Houghton-le-Spring, which was 21 per 1000 in 1851–60, increased in the next decade to 24, and to 25 in the five years 1871–5. It includes the urban and rural sanitary districts of the same name. The population of the town in 1871 was 13,168; since then it has rapidly increased owing to an extensive development of trade, and Lord Durham has erected about 700 houses; the population is now estimated at 17,370. The water supply is good, and the greater part of the town is drained, but its sanitary condition is not as healthy as it might be. A scheme for the completion of the drainage, and for disposal of the sewage, has been under consideration, but no decisive action has been taken in the matter. As regards the rural parts of the district the sanitary arrangements are very deficient, many of the villages are supplied with well water, carted from one to three miles distant. A water company, however, is sinking a shaft in the district. A general scheme for the drainage of the rural districts has been prepared; and the works will be commenced as soon as practicable.

In the registration district of Chester-le-Street the mortality increased from 21 per 1000 in 1851–60, to 24 in 1861–70, and to 26 in 1871–5. It includes the rural sanitary district of the same name; there is no urban sanitary district. In 1874–5 the sum of about 15,000*l.* was expended for an increased water supply, and on sewerage works. The sanitary authorities have resolved to carry out the sewerage of the district in an efficient manner. Plans have been prepared for that purpose. Other sanitary improvements are in progress, but the district is in a very unhealthy state. In 1869–75 there was increased prosperity in coal mining, and much overcrowding ensued in colliery villages: the result of which was a great excess of early marriages, and a high rate of infant mortality.

The rise, and rapid development of the iron trade in Cockermouth, since 1860, brought a large number of labourers with their families, chiefly Irish, into the rural townships, which were utterly unprepared for their reception. This produced all those unhealthy conditions incidental to overcrowding and improper housing. Sanitary action was in abeyance in Cockermouth until the appointment of a medical officer in 1873, so the mortality was high. The death-rate of the registration district (which includes the urban sanitary districts of Cockermouth, Keswick, Workington, and Maryport, and the rural sanitary district of Cockermouth) rose from 23 per 1000, in 1861–70, to 24 in 1871–5. Mr. Fox states that, although Cockermouth is surrounded with lakes and mountain streams, no greater sanitary defect exists than the want of pure water for domestic use. Nearly all of 50 townships and parishes were reported in 1874 to be suffering from an insufficient, or otherwise faulty, water supply; in some townships the mountain streams are polluted by the washings of mines and manufactures (which it is difficult to rectify on account of long established usage) and by drainage. In other townships the water, though free from organic impurity, is very hard. The necessary pumping in the coal pits also deprives many of the townships of drinking water. Arrangements

are now being made to remedy this grave defect. In 1862–3 the town of Cockermouth adopted the Local Government Act, and in 1867–8 a good system of sewerage was constructed, and a constant water supply laid down from the river Cocker. The high rate of infant mortality led to an examination of the water supply, and of the sewers, when it was discovered that a well feeding the filtering reservoir was out of repair, and the water was passing into the mains unfiltered. The sewers, which were blocked up, are now regularly inspected. Mr. Fox regrets that so many "minor nuisances" are still allowed to exist. Dr. Pearson reports favourably as to the health of his district of Maryport, where there is an abundant supply of pure water brought from a great distance. The sewage is taken away from the town daily, so there are very few underground sewers. Sanitary works have had great influence in improving the hygienic condition of this town, where fever is now rare. Thirty years ago the sanitary state of Maryport was deplorable, it never being free from fever, or other infectious diseases. The cholera epidemic, in 1849, roused the inhabitants, and compelled them to attend to the urgent and repeated remonstrances of their Health Officer.

The mortality in the registration district of Whitehaven gradually increased; in 1851–60 it was 23 per 1000, in the next decade 25, and in the five years 1871–5 it was as high as 27 per 1000. It includes the urban sanitary districts of Whitehaven and Cleator Moor, and the rural sanitary district of Whitehaven. Dr. Lamb, the Medical Officer of Health for the urban sanitary district of Whitehaven, states that nearly half the deaths were from various forms of chest diseases. Comparatively, there were very few deaths from contagious diseases during the last three or four years. The annexed results indicate that the mortality by lung diseases is increasing.

Years.	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of Population by Lung Diseases in the Registration district of Whitehaven.
1851–60	2·94
1861–70	3·47
1871–75	4·33

The mortality from phthisis was also high, being 2·62 per 1000 of population in 1861–70, and 2·34 per 1000 in 1871–5. The town is well sewered and watered, but no particular sanitary works are in progress. From the rural districts Mr. Symes reports that the prosperity, in 1871–4, in the coal and iron industries was the cause of an excess of early marriages, and of increased mortality of infants. High wages occasioned an enormous amount of intemperance. The deplorable overcrowding—houses being hastily run up without proper sanitary arrangements—and want of wholesome water were the causes of fever. In 1873 there was an epidemic of small-pox. The urban sanitary district of Cleator Moor is well drained and sewered, and has an abundant supply of pure water.

In the registration district of Wrexham the mortality in the 10 years 1861–70, was at the annual rate of 24 per 1000; in the five years 1871–5 it had fallen to 22. It includes the urban and rural sanitary districts of Wrexham. The Medical Officer of Health for the urban district considers that the town is well drained and sewered. The water supply—derived from the hills of Ruabon, and stored in a reservoir—is pure and abundant. Some of the springs and pumps have been closed as the water was found to be impure; the waterworks company are building a larger reservoir.

There is much over-crowding, and there is a great want of suitable dwellings for the poorer classes. In connection with the town is a sewage-farm. Both the sewage and the farm are let on lease to a gentleman (Colonel Jones). The corporation main sewerage works cost about 11,080*l.*

DEATH-RATES OF CHILDREN.

Children under one year of Age.—The high rate of infant mortality continues to occupy the earnest attention of medical statists. The death-rate of infants* in England and Wales, in 1875, was 158 per 1000, or 4 per 1000 above the average rate in the 10 years 1861–70. This implies that the mortality among infants is increasing.

The subjoined Table G. shows the death-rate of infants from all causes in 18 large towns. The highest rates in 1875 prevailed in Leicester, 245 per 1000, Liverpool 210, Norwich 210, Bradford 200, Nottingham 199,

TABLE G.—MORTALITY of CHILDREN under ONE YEAR of AGE from ALL CAUSES in EIGHTEEN LARGE TOWNS, 1870–75.

BOROUGHS, &c.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBER of DEATHS under One Year to every 1000 Births registered in 52 or 53 Weeks in each Year.						
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Average Number in the 5 Years 1870–74.	1875.
Portsmouth	160	144	146	139	151	148	133
London	163	171	159	159	155	161	162
Bristol	196	165	151	157	153	164	166
Wolverhampton	163	185	176	175	169	174	161
Sunderland	150	222	177	163	166	176	169
Oldham	—	188	178	169	190	181	177
Birmingham	181	190	166	180	180	179	196
Hull	176	177	204	174	172	181	191
Sheffield	180	208	185	180	188	188	176
Nottingham	186	187	207	172	195	189	199
Salford	191	221	173	185	189	192	178
Norwich	221	200	210	159	177	193	210
Newcastle-on-Tyne	183	223	177	186	198	193	187
Bradford	208	209	197	206	189	202	200
Manchester	203	221	191	198	197	202	184
Leeds	217	205	212	192	200	205	197
Leicester	235	241	228	213	215	226	245
Liverpool	259	269	222	213	233	239	210

* By the death-rate of infants throughout this report, is meant the proportional number of deaths of children under one year of age to every 1000 births. "Death-rate" under 1 is used for its shortness instead of the more correct term "probability of dying under the age of 1." The births, out of which the deaths under 1 year of age occurred in the year 1875, were those registered in the two years 1874 and 1875. To obtain the proportional number of deaths (0–1) to births, the deaths (0–1) should be divided by $\left(\dfrac{B_{74} + B_{75}}{2}\right)$ the mean number of births in 1874–75; but as the *mean* number differed so little from the annual number, the births in the year 1875 were used in obtaining the results relating to infant mortality. In calculating the death-rates of infants, it has been found more accurate to apply the number of *births* to the deaths under one year of age, than the numbers *enumerated at the Census,* as it is believed these were not always accurately returned. The practice sometimes being to put down children in the first, second, and third years of age as 1, 2, 3, instead of 0, 1, 2, a certain number of children in the first year of age, who should have been returned as 0–1, were returned as 1–2. See Paper by Dr. Farr on Infant Mortality, and on alleged inaccuracies of the Census, in Vol. XXVIII. of the Journal of the Statistical Society, p. 125.

Leeds 197, Birmingham 196, and Hull 191. Portsmouth had the lowest rate, 133 per 1000.

What are the causes of such high death-rates of infants in large towns? This is a question of vital importance, and to assist in giving a satisfactory answer, the average annual death-rates of infants from each of eleven causes, in the three years 1873–5, have been calculated for 15 large towns. The results are shown in the subjoined Table H.

The table deserves careful study, for the agencies which destroy infant life are many, and they vary in different localities. Some of the principal causes are improper and insufficient food, bad management, use of opiates, neglect, early marriages, and debility of mothers; but whatever may be the special agencies at work which are so prejudicial to infant life, it must be borne in mind that a high death-rate is in a great measure also due to bad sanitary arrangements.

In towns such as Sunderland, Wolverhampton, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, where the iron and coal mining industries prosper, and where the marriages of minors are in excess, mismanagement through ignorance is probably one of the causes of a high infant death-rate, while in towns such as Oldham, Norwich, Salford, Nottingham, Leeds, Leicester, and Manchester, where the women are more or less employed away from home in the manufacture of textile fabrics, it is probable that one of the causes of the high rates of infant mortality is maternal neglect. In the hardware manufacturing towns, such as Sheffield and Birmingham, comparatively few women are employed in the factories.

TABLE H.—MORTALITY of CHILDREN under ONE YEAR of AGE from different CAUSES in ENGLAND, in SCOTLAND, and in FIFTEEN LARGE TOWNS, 1873–5.*

BOROUGHS, &c.	ANNUAL NUMBER of DEATHS of CHILDREN under One Year of Age in the three Years 1873–5, to every 1000 BIRTHS.												
	All Causes.	The Eleven Causes.	Measles.	Scarlet fever.	Whooping-cough.	Teething.	Diarrhœa.	Convulsions.	Lung Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Atrophy.	Premature Birth.	Suffocation.
ENGLAND†	152·7	131·6	2·2	1·4	5·9	2·9	17·1	25·1	26·3	9·8	26·7	12·8	1·4
SCOTLAND‡	125·7	94·3	2·2	1·9	6·4	3·4	7·0	5·5	25·2	11·1	30·7		·9
Portsmouth	145·9	130·9	2·8	·3	5·3	3·0	32·2	21·5	24·2	11·7	22·7	6·1	1·1
London	159·1	135·6	3·1	1·1	8·3	3·6	20·4	18·5	31·9	13·8	20·5	10·4	4·0
Wolverhampton	166·0	140·9	2·4	1·5	5·9	1·1	22·0	30·4	31·2	9·4	26·4	10·2	·4
Sunderland	167·6	147·5	1·5	·6	7·3	3·2	21·3	28·2	25·4	6·4	39·4	13·6	·6
Oldham	180·1	150·9	3·0	1·6	7·5	4·8	16·4	26·0	36·2	11·8	27·3	16·3	
Norwich	183·4	161·8	·6	—	9·8	2·0	27·2	22·9	20·8	6·9	63·0	8·6	—
Salford	183·9	151·7	7·0	1·7	4·2	2·2	21·5	25·0	27·7	9·1	32·4	10·3	·6
Sheffield	186·1	148·8	1·6	3·2	6·5	5·2	31·0	33·0	36·9	8·0	10·4	12·5	·5
Birmingham	187·0	160·0	2·0	2·4	7·5	1·6	33·9	31·4	28·3	7·1	39·7	14·1	10·0
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	190·6	164·5	2·0	2·7	5·2	2·6	24·4	37·7	24·5	13·9	37·9	12·0	1·6
Manchester	192·9	157·4	3·1	2·1	6·5	2·9	28·7	28·1	31·3	9·0	33·9	11·1	·7
Nottingham	199·5	184·8	3·9	1·9	5·3	2·7	33·7	32·1	25·4	15·4	47·0	16·8	·6
Leeds	201·1	162·7	2·0	2·6	5·5	3·5	30·9	26·2	32·4	9·8	32·2	16·6	1·0
Leicester	217·3	203·1	2·8	1·1	6·0	4·1	54·5	31·9	28·6	12·6	37·7	10·6	·8
Liverpool	218·9	191·2	6·1	4·9	9·0	2·2	31·9	28·6	39·4	12·6	34·8	12·4	8·2
Mean	185·3	159·5	2·9	1·8	6·7	3·0	29·3	26·9	29·3	10·4	34·8	12·4	2·0

* The results for the fifteen large towns are deduced from returns supplied by the Medical Officers of Health. As far as practicable differences in nomenclature have been adjusted.

† In England, in the three years 1873–5, the causes of death of 5,354 infants (1·4 per cent.) were not stated.

‡ The results for Scotland are for the three years 1870–2. The causes of death of 2,894 infants (6·6 per cent.) were not stated in those three years. Dr. Robertson, the Superintendent of the Statistical Department of the General Register Office, Edinburgh, states that it cannot be assumed that the popular but utterly unscientific term "bowel hives" is now used by informants in any large proportion of these 2,894 cases; the term being rarely observed in the certificates of death.

As regards illegitimate infants, the chief causes of the high mortality are no doubt improper food and neglect; but the death-rate of children born out of wedlock will be discussed further on.

The causes of death which are more directly the result of neglect and mismanagement, are convulsions, diarrhœa, and atrophy.

In Scotland, infant mortality is not so high as it is in England. In the 10 years 1861–70, the average annual death-rate was 154 per 1000 in England, and 121 in Scotland, and it is remarkable that the excess in the number of deaths from convulsions, diarrhœa, atrophy, and premature birth, accounts for nearly the whole of the difference in the high rate of infant mortality in England, compared with that of Scotland. The number of deaths of infants in England, in the 10 years 1861–70, from convulsions, was 208,320, and from diarrhœa, 119,430. In Scotland the respective numbers were 5801 and 6156. The births registered during the same period in England were 7,500,096, and in Scotland 1,120,791. Thus the average annual death-rate in 1861–70, in England, from convulsions, was 27·8, and from diarrhœa 15·9 per 1000, whereas in Scotland the respective death-rates were only 5·2 and 5·5 per 1000. In Table H. average annual rates of infant mortality in England and Scotland are shown from each of eleven causes of death.

The cause of this high mortality of infants from convulsions and diarrhœa in England, compared with Scotland, is supposed to be due to bad feeding.*

Compared with the fifteen English towns the mortality of infants from all causes in the city of Glasgow in the three years 1873–75, was comparatively low, viz., 163·3 per 1000 births. Only Portsmouth and London have a lower rate of infant mortality. The death-rates per 1000 in the city of Glasgow from each of several causes were as follows: measles 4·3, scarlet fever 3·4, whooping-cough 8·9, diarrhœal diseases 12·1, lung diseases 37·7, atrophy and debility 23·5, premature birth 14·9, fever 0·5, small-pox 1·0, croup and diphtheria 2·3, consumption 2·3, nervous diseases 25·4, and from other causes 27·0.

The mortality in the mining and manufacturing towns of England from convulsions, diarrhœa, atrophy, and premature birth together, was 86 per 1000 in Oldham, in Sheffield 87, Wolverhampton 89, Salford 99, Birmingham 101, Manchester 102, Sunderland 103, Leeds 106, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 112, Norwich 122, Nottingham 130, and Leicester 153.

No comparison, however, of infant mortality, in different towns should be made without looking to the occupations of the women.

In seven of these fifteen towns, women are employed in greater or less numbers, at the mills and factories, in textile manufactures. In Oldham, these four causes of death (convulsions, diarrhœa, atrophy, and premature birth) represented only 48 per cent. of the total mortality of infants. In Salford the proportion was 54 per cent., in Manchester 53, and in Leeds 53. In Norwich, Nottingham, and Leicester respectively, these four causes represented 66, 65, and 71 per cent. of the total mortality of infants.

Turning to the mining, and hardware manufacturing towns, these four causes represented 47 per cent. of the total mortality in Sheffield, and 54 in Wolverhampton and Birmingham. In Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Sunderland the respective proportions were higher, viz., 59 and 61 per cent.

In Oldham, the rate of infant mortality was high, viz., 180 per 1000: the excess, as compared with some of the other fifteen towns in Table H., is no doubt partly owing to the mothers being employed at the mills. About three weeks or a month is the average time they remain at home after the birth of a child. Dr. Sutton recommends the establishment of day nurseries

* See Paper by Dr. Stark, M.D., F.R.S.E., as to treatment of infants in Scotland, in **Vol. XXIX.** of the Journal of the Statistical Society, pp. 13–17.

for the better protection of infants during the hours they are deprived of maternal care. It is remarkable that, although the proportion of women, aged 20 years and upwards, employed in textile manufactures was highest in this town, 346 per 1000, yet the rate of infant mortality was relatively lower than in any of the other six textile manufacturing towns. The mortality from lung diseases was excessively high in Oldham.

In Norwich, the death-rate of infants was higher than in Oldham, being 183 per 1000. The proportion of women employed in textile manufactures was lower in this town than in any of the others; it was 58 per 1000 living. Dr. Crosse reports that much ignorance prevails among the poorer classes as to the proper way of rearing infants, and this appears to be borne out by the results, for the mortality from atrophy was at the high rate of 63 per 1000 (see Table H.); it is the highest rate from this cause in any of the fifteen large towns.

In Salford the rate of infant mortality differed from that in Manchester. In the former the rate was 184; in the latter it was 193 per 1000. The proportion of women employed in the textile manufactures, in these two towns, was 152 per 1000. In Salford, Dr. Tatham reports that the chief cause of the high death-rate was due to the mothers leaving their offspring soon after birth, in order to work at the cotton mills: their infants, thus neglected, soon fell an easy prey to the first disorder that attacked them.

In Salford the mortality from diarrhœa, and in Manchester from convulsions and lung diseases, was higher than the mean for the fifteen towns.

In Nottingham, the mortality of infants reached the high rate of 200 per 1000. The proportion of women engaged in textile manufactures was also high, viz., 249 per 1000. Dr. Seaton states that, although the death-rate of infants was unduly augmented by married women being thus employed, he is of opinion that infants were not deprived of maternal care, in Nottingham, to the same extent as they were in some other so-called textile manufacturing towns. Of the 6758 women thus employed, 1487 were engaged in hosiery manufacture. The death-rate from atrophy was excessively high in Nottingham, viz., 47 per 1000.

TABLE I.—NUMBER, and PROPORTION per 1,000, of FEMALES 20 YEARS of AGE and UPWARDS employed (1) in TEXTILE MANUFACTURES and (2) in HOUSEHOLD DUTIES, according to the Census of 1871; together with the rate of INFANT MORTALITY 1873–5, in the SEVEN FACTORY TOWNS, and in PORTSMOUTH, and LONDON, arranged in the order indicated by the Results in Col. 4.

TOWNS.	Females enumerated 20 Years of Age and upwards.	Number engaged in Textile Manufactures.	Number engaged in Household Duties.*	To every 1000 living the proportion employed in Textile Manufactures.	To every 1000 living the proportion employed in Household Duties.	Death-rate per 1000 Births.
Cols. - -	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Oldham - - -	32,343	11,178	15,961	346	493	180
Nottingham - -	27,171	6,758	12,429	249	457	200
Manchester and Salford -	150,019	22,750	81,245	152	542	188
Leicester - -	27,677	3,368	15,017	122	543	217
Leeds - - -	72,719	6,776	47,873	93	658	201
Norwich - -	25,684	1,478	13,847	58	539	183
Portsmouth - -	31,504	—	21,460	—	681	146
London - - -	1,022,419	—	585,506	—	573	159

* The results in this column represent the number of women *at home*; generally engaged in household duties, but in certain cases assisting in their husbands' business.

In Leeds, the rate of infant mortality was as high as 201 per 1000. The proportion of women employed in textile manufactures was 93 per 1000.

In Leicester, infant mortality was greatly in excess, being at the rate of 217 per 1000. The proportion of women employed in textile manufactures was 122 per 1000. Of the 3368 women working in these fabrics, 1840 were engaged in hosiery manufacture. The rate of infant mortality from diarrhœa and atrophy in Leicester was excessively high, viz., 54·5 and 50·7 per 1000 births.

Infant mortality was lowest in Portsmouth, and the death-rate from *each* of the eleven causes in this town was lower than the mean for the fifteen towns, except from teething, the mortality from which was the same as the mean; from diarrhœa, and from tubercular diseases, the mortality exceeded the mean.

In Liverpool, the death-rate from lung diseases was excessive, 39·4 per 1000, or 10·1 per 1000 above the mean. The mortality from lung diseases was also very high in Sheffield, Oldham, Leeds, London, Manchester, and Wolverhampton.

The high mortality from suffocation in Birmingham and Liverpool demands the attention of the coroners.

In the factory towns of Nottingham, Leeds, Leicester, and Oldham, the mortality from premature birth was excessively high.

In table J. (cols. 6, 7, and 8) the death-rates from each of the eleven causes in these seven textile manufacturing towns in the aggregate, are compared with those in London, and the results indicate in a striking manner that—over and above a certain proportion of the mortality which may be attributable to indifferent sanitary arrangements—the causes most fatal to infant life in factory towns, and which are inseparable from bad nursing and feeding, are diarrhœa, convulsions, and atrophy. The mortality from premature birth was also in excess. Thus the respective death-rates of infants in London, and in the seven factory towns were, from diarrhœa 20·4 and 31·9, from convulsions 18·5 and 27·4, from atrophy 20·5 and 40·9, from premature birth 10·4 and 13·8 per 1000.

TABLE J.—Infant Mortality in Towns from different Causes in the Three Years 1873–5.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Mean Death-rate per 1000 in the 15 Towns. in Table H.	PORTSMOUTH.		LIVERPOOL.		LONDON.	The Seven Textile Manufacturing Towns in Table I.	
		Death-rate per 1000.	In defect or excess of the MEAN.	Death-rate per 1000.	In excess or defect of the MEAN.	Death-rate per 1000.	Death-rate per 1000.	In excess or defect of LONDON.
Cols. - -	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
ALL CAUSES - -	185·3	145·9	−39·4	218·9	+33·6	159·1	194·0	+34·9
The 11 subjoined Causes	159·5	130·9	−28·6	191·2	+31·7	135·6	167·5	+31·9
Measles - - - -	2·9	2·8	− 0·1	6·1	+ 3·2	3·1	3·2	+ 0·1
Scarlet Fever - - -	1·8	·3	− 1·5	4·9	+ 3·1	1·1	1·6	+ 0·5
Whooping-cough - -	6·7	5·3	− 1·4	9·0	+ 2·3	8·3	6·4	− 1·9
Teething - - -	3·0	3·0	0·0	2·2	− 0·8	3·6	3·2	− 0·4
Diarrhœa - - -	29·3	32·2	+ 2·9	31·9	+ 2·6	20·4	31·9	+11·5
Convulsions - - -	26·9	21·5	− 5·4	28·6	+ 1·7	18·5	27·4	+ 8·9
Lung Diseases - -	29·3	24·2	− 5·1	39·4	+10·1	31·9	28·1	− 3·8
Tubercular Diseases -	10·4	11·7	+ 1·3	12·6	+ 2·2	13·8	10·5	− 3·3
Atrophy and Debility -	34·8	22·7	−12·1	37·7	+ 2·9	20·5	40·9	+20·4
Premature Birth - -	12·4	6·1	− 6·3	10·6	− 1·8	10·4	13·8	+ 3·4
Suffocation - - -	2·0	1·1	− 0·9	8·2	+ 6·2	4·0	0·5	− 3·5

TABLE K.—NUMBER of BIRTHS, DEATHS of INFANTS, and MARRIAGES of MINORS, in each of TWENTY-FOUR REGISTRATION DISTRICTS of ENGLAND 1871–75.

Number of District.	Name of District.	Registration County.	BIRTHS.					DEATHS OF INFANTS under One Year of Age.				MARRIAGES.		
			In the 5 Years 1871–75.		In the Year 1875.			In the 5 Years 1871–75.	In the Year 1875.			In the 5 Years 1871–75.		
			Total.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Persons not of full Age.	
													Men.	Women.
TWELVE DISTRICTS with a HIGH RATE of INFANT MORTALITY.														
410	Leicester	Leicestershire	21,180	938	4,260	4,089	171	4,843	1,045	979	66	5,754	933	1,686
455	Liverpool	Lancashire	40,644	1,797	7,793	7,463	330	9,051	1,669	1,531	138	17,729	1,204	4,310
476	Preston	„	23,100	1,638	4,535	4,220	315	5,119	1,042	901	141	5,367	722	1,180
432	Radford	Nottinghamshire	6,858	369	1,359	1,295	64	1,346	277	242	35	1,771	306	553
433	Nottingham	„	15,554	1,017	3,198	2,998	200	3,002	645	572	73	6,400	777	1,589
512	Goole	York, West Riding	3,191	186	638	603	35	560	125	116	9	711	59	215
491	Keighley	„	9,773	494	2,063	1,980	83	1,713	374	347	27	2,438	239	492
532	Guisborough	„ North Riding	10,778	474	2,213	2,124	89	1,873	456	430	26	2,118	181	724
430	Mansfield	Nottinghamshire	7,714	619	1,734	1,623	111	1,341	328	292	36	1,751	303	601
471	Haslingden	Lancashire	15,390	675	3,136	2,998	138	2,671	593	544	49	4,044	558	974
523	Driffield	York, East Riding	3,305	385	636	579	57	568	131	97	34	774	50	208
431	Basford	Nottinghamshire	19,494	1,243	4,321	4,075	246	3,321	773	689	84	3,936	793	1,512
TWELVE DISTRICTS with a LOW RATE of INFANT MORTALITY.														
337	Ledbury	Herefordshire	1,759	130	315	297	18	169	32	28	4	348	17	61
538	Reeth	York, North Riding	808	72	168	151	17	81	18	16	2	170	4	44
576	Kendal	Westmorland	6,501	438	1,243	1,170	73	670	130	106	24	1,456	92	302
397	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwickshire	3,436	188	661	620	41	365	55	43	12	711	36	118
342	Leominster	Herefordshire	2,166	155	403	378	25	235	42	36	6	417	11	52
527	Easingwold	York, North Riding	1,348	128	236	214	22	147	23	18	5	372	21	79
489	Wetherby	„ West Riding	2,125	140	404	382	22	239	42	38	4	456	22	72
399	Shipston-on-Stour	Warwickshire	3,004	220	557	519	38	340	67	58	9	550	38	102
529	Helmsley	York, North Riding	1,817	242	357	319	38	208	31	24	7	322	24	77
539	Richmond	„	1,968	147	402	376	26	231	49	43	6	422	16	82
339	Hereford	Herefordshire	6,132	460	1,228	1,145	83	730	157	131	26	1,466	50	204
402	Market Harborough	Leicestershire	2,410	120	445	431	14	288	54	50	4	497	29	69

Deaths.

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The death-rates in the seven factory towns from whooping-cough, teething, lung diseases, tubercular diseases, and suffocation, were lower than those in London.

Death-rates of illegitimate infants.*—In the 5 years 1871–5, infant mortality was excessively high in the districts of Leicester, Liverpool, and Preston, where the respective rates were 229, 223, and 222 per 1000, and as the death-rate among illegitimate infants is known to be higher than

TABLE L.—DEATH-RATES of LEGITIMATE, and of ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS; Proportions per cent. of MARRIAGES of MINORS to TOTAL MARRIAGES, and NUMBERS of ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS to every 1000 BIRTHS, in each of twenty-four districts of ENGLAND, 1871–5.

Number of District.	Name of District.	Registration County.	Legitimate and Illegitimate Infants to 1000 Births — Annually in the 5 Years 1871–75.	Legitimate and Illegitimate Infants to 1000 Births	Legitimate Infants to 1000 Legitimate Births	Illegitimate Infants to 1000 Illegitimate Births	Proportion per cent. of Marriages of Minors to Total Marriages annually in the 5 Years 1871–75. — Men.	Women.	Number of Children born out of Wedlock to every 1000 Births annually in the 5 Years 1871–75.
				DEATHS OF — In the Year 1875.					
Twelve Districts with a High Rate of Infant Mortality.									
410	Leicester	Leicestershire	229	245	239	386	16·2	29·3	44
455	Liverpool	Lancashire	223	214	205	418	6·8	24·3	44
476	Preston	Lancashire	222	230	214	448	13·5	22·0	71
432	Radford	Nottinghamshire	196	204	187	547	17·3	31·2	54
433	Nottingham	Nottinghamshire	193	202	191	365	12·1	24·8	65
512	Goole	York, West Riding	175	196	192	257	8·3	30·2	58
491	Keighley	York, West Riding	175	181	175	325	9·8	20·2	51
532	Guisborough	York, North Riding	174	206	202	292	8·5	34·2	44
430	Mansfield	Nottinghamshire	174	189	180	324	17·3	34·3	80
471	Haslingden	Lancashire	174	189	181	355	13·8	24·1	44
523	Driffield	York, East Riding	172	206	168	596	6·5	26·9	116
431	Basford	Nottinghamshire	170	179	169	341	20·1	38·4	64
	Mean		190	203	192	388	2·51	28·3	61
Twelve Districts with a Low Rate of Infant Mortality.									
337	Ledbury	Herefordshire	96	102	94	222	4·9	17·5	74
538	Reeth	York, North Riding	100	107	106	118	2·4	25·9	89
576	Kendal	Westmorland	103	105	91	329	6·3	20·7	67
397	Stratford-on-Avon	Warwickshire	106	83	69	293	5·1	16·6	55
342	Leominster	Herefordshire	108	104	95	240	2·6	12·5	72
527	Easingwold	York, North Riding	109	97	84	227	5·6	21·2	95
489	Wetherby	York, West Riding	112	104	99	182	4·8	15·8	66
399	Shipston-on-Stour	Warwickshire	113	120	112	237	6·9	18·5	73
529	Helmsley	York, North Riding	114	87	75	184	7·5	23·9	133
539	Richmond	York, North Riding	117	122	114	231	3·8	19·4	75
339	Hereford	Herefordshire	119	128	114	313	3·4	13·9	75
402	Market Harborough	Leicestershire	120	121	116	286	5·8	13·9	50
	Mean		110	107	97	239	4·9	18·3	77

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* For some useful statistics on this subject, see an interesting and instructive pamphlet on Infant Mortality by Dr. Sutton, the Medical Officer of Health for Oldham, who acknowledges the services of Mr. N. A. Humphreys of this office, in furnishing much valuable statistical information. Published by Messrs. Knight and Co., Fleet-street.

it is among legitimate infants, it was believed that the rate of illegitimacy in 1871-5 (the number of children born out of wedlock to every 1000 births) would bear some relation to infant mortality, but such is not the case, the rate of illegitimacy in Leicester and in Liverpool being 44 per 1000, while in Preston it was 71 per 1000.

The results in Table L. show that the rate of illegitimacy bears no relation to the death-rate of infants, and it is remarkable that the districts with a high rate of infant mortality are generally those with a comparatively low rate of illegitimacy, and *vice versâ.* Thus in the twelve urban districts with a high mean death-rate among infants, in 1871-5, of 190 per 1000, the rate of illegitimacy was 61 per 1000, while in the twelve rural districts, with a comparatively low mean death-rate among infants of 110 per 1000, the rate of illegitimacy was 77 per 1000.

It is not improbable that a certain number of illegitimate children are registered as legitimate in towns, while in the country they are correctly registered as illegitimate, the circumstances connected with their birth being too well known to allow of any false representation being made: some illegitimate births have no doubt escaped registration altogether.

For each of the 24 districts in the Table, I have caused the number of *deaths of illegitimate infants* to be abstracted from the death registers for the year 1875. The results are instructive; and I hope at some future time to publish similar facts for each of the 631 registration districts in England and Wales.

Twenty-four *districts* have been selected as examples, out of 631, viz., twelve with a high rate of infant mortality, and twelve with a comparatively low rate. Had a selection been made from the 2194 *sub-districts,* it is probable that death-rates could have been reviewed exceeding even those in Leicester, Liverpool, and Preston.

Turning to these results (Table L.) it will be seen that the death-rate, in 1875, among illegitimate infants in Liverpool, was 418 per 1000, and in Preston 448 per 1000; double the rates among legitimate infants, which were 205 and 214 respectively. The mean death-rates in the twelve urban districts, among the legitimate, and illegitimate, were 192 and 388 respectively.

These striking results partly explain how it is that the reduction in the death-rates, in some localities, has, apparently, not been in proportion to the skill and money which have been expended in sanitary measures. It is lamentable to reflect that the neglect of the requirements of infant life, which, for various reasons, is chiefly confined to children born out of wedlock, is allowed to go on year after year producing such fatal results.

Until some stringent legislative measures are adopted to protect the lives of this class of infants, it is to be feared that these truly "unnatural deaths" will continue to be counted by thousands.

In the urban district of Radford the mortality among legitimate infants was 187 per 1000, whereas among the illegitimate it was 547 per 1000! or nearly three times as high, and in Driffield the respective rates were 168 and 596 per 1000!

In the rural districts, where the death-rates of infants were not so high, the mean mortality of the illegitimate was rather more than double that of the legitimate. The mean death-rates in the twelve rural districts, in the year 1875, were 97 per 1000 among the legitimate, and 239 per 1000 among the illegitimate. In Kendal the mortality among legitimate infants was only 91 per 1000, while among illegitimate infants it was 329 per 1000, or nearly four times as high; and in Stratford-on-Avon the respective rates were 69 and 293 per 1000.

It will be observed in the Table that in the districts where there was an excess of early marriages, and where, in consequence, there was much neglect and mismanagement of infants by inexperienced young girls who had become mothers, the mortality of infants born in wedlock was com-

paratively high. Thus the mean infant mortality in the twelve urban districts, in the year 1875, was 192 per 1000, and the mean proportion of girls who married under age to 100 marriages in these districts was 28, whereas in the twelve rural districts, where the mean infant mortality was 97 per 1000, the proportion was only 18.

Dr. Russell, the Medical Health Officer of the city of Glasgow, has obligingly furnished me with particulars, relating to the death-rate among legitimate and illegitimate infants for that city, which I subjoin, and which confirm the results observed in the 24 districts in England.

Mortality of Legitimate and Illegitimate Infants in the City of Glasgow, 1873–5.

YEARS.	LEGITIMATE INFANTS.		ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS.		DEATHS	
	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Births.	Deaths under 1 year.	Of Legitimate Infants to every 1000 Legitimate Births.	Of Illegitimate Infants to every 1000 Illegitimate Births.
1873	18,416	2,845	1,786	523	154	293
1874	19,178	2,863	1,785	495	149	277
1875	19,104	2,905	1,714	491	152	286
1873–5	56,698	8,613	5,285	1,509	152	286

The number of legitimate births in England and Wales, in 1875, was 809,794: the number of illegitimate births was 40,813, so the total number of children born was 850,607, and the mortality in their first year of age was 158 per 1000.

Since it has been ascertained that the mortality among illegitimate infants is about double that among the legitimate, then from the mean proportions observed in the twelve urban and in the twelve rural districts, it follows that the lives of 7020 illegitimate infants were sacrificed through neglect and improper food in the year 1875. This is on the assumption that the death-rate among illegitimate infants should be the same as that which prevailed among legitimate infants, viz., 148 per 1000.

But the general death-rate of infants, instead of being 158 per 1000, should at least be as low as that in some of the healthiest parts of England. By the healthy district life table it was only 111 per 1000, and in Table M. I have published for the first time some interesting results showing the death-rate of infants *at each month under one year of age* in the healthy districts of England, and in Liverpool. If 111 per 1000 be taken as a standard rate, for the present, which is 47 per 1000 less than the rate for all England, then no less than 40,197 deaths of infants occurred in 1875, in excess of the number which would have been registered at the rate which prevailed in the healthy districts.

Mortality of Infants at each Month of Age.—According to the Life Table M., of 100,000 children born in the healthy districts of England, 96,339 are alive at the end of the first month, 3661 having died in the interval. Of the same number born in Liverpool, only 94,551 are alive at the end of the first month, 5449 having died in the interval.

At the end of the second month, 95,178 are alive in the healthy districts, 161 having died that month; in Liverpool 92,088 are living, 2463 having died that month; and so on until at the age of seven months the numbers living are reduced to 91,932 in the healthy districts, and to 84,373 in Liverpool.

In the healthy districts, the mortality rapidly decreases, month by month. Thus the rate was 448 per 1000 living under one month of age, 145 at one month of age, 102 at two months, 76 at five months, 71 at six months, and 53 at 11 months of age.

In Liverpool the mortality was 672 per 1000 under one month of age, 317 at one month, 227 at two months, and 204 at five months, after which age, the mortality, instead of decreasing, as in the healthy districts, increases to 205 at six months, 216 at eight months, 242 at ten months, and 260 at eleven months of age.

So unfavourable to infant life are the unsanitary conditions of large towns—especially Liverpool—that not only is the mortality at some months of age, twice as high as it is in the healthy districts, but at 7 months of age and upwards it is three times as high. The mortality of infants by lung diseases is higher in Liverpool than in any other large town.

The mortality of children under one year of age is 111 per 1000 in the healthy districts of England, and 229 in Liverpool, but the rate at each month of age differs considerably, decreasing rapidly from birth, as will be seen by reference to Table M.

The subjoined Table N. shows in a striking manner how much depends, at the starting point of life, whether infants breathe the poisoned air of large towns, or the fresh pure atmosphere of healthy districts.

Thus in Liverpool the mortality of children under one year of age was at the rate of 229 deaths per 1000, 53 of which deaths were of infants under one month of age, 24 of one month of age, and so on for each month of age in the Table.

In the healthy districts the mortality of children under one year of age was at the rate of 111 deaths per 1000, 39 of which deaths were of infants under one month of age, and 13 of one month of age.

TABLE M.—Life Table for each Month of the First Year of Age, and Annual Rate of Mortality per cent. of Children at each Month under One Year of Age (1) in the Healthy Districts of England and Wales; (2) in England and Wales generally; and (3) in the District of Liverpool.

AGE. $\frac{x}{12}$ MONTHS.	LIVING at 0 and at the end of each Month of Age. $\frac{l_x}{12}$			DEATHS in each Month of Age. $\frac{d_x}{12}$			ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per cent. at each Month of Age. $\frac{m_x}{12}$		
	In Healthy Districts.	By English Life Table.	In Liverpool District.	In Healthy Districts.	By English Life Table.	In Liverpool District.	In Healthy Districts.	By English Life Table.*	In Liverpool District.
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	3,661	4,650	5,449	44·751	57·132	67·219
1	96,339	95,350	94,551	1,161	1,720	2,463	14·549	21·837	31·672
2	95,178	93,630	92,088	806	1,218	1,724	10·205	15·710	22·678
3	94,372	92,412	90,364	683	1,010	1,563	8·187	13·187	20·937
4	93,689	91,402	88,801	631	955	1,506	8·109	12·604	20·525
5	93,058	90,447	87,295	584	903	1,469	7·554	12·050	20·365
6	92,474	89,544	85,826	542	855	1,453	7·054	11·509	20·489
7	91,932	88,689	84,373	504	808	1,458	6·597	10·992	20·917
8	91,428	87,881	82,915	470	766	1,482	6·185	10·501	21·642
9	90,958	87,115	81,433	441	725	1,528	5·832	10·033	22·730
10	90,517	86,390	79,905	416	687	1,594	5·528	9·584	24·180
11	90,101	85,703	78,311	396	652	1,680	5·286	9·161	26·023
12	89,705	85,051	76,631	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—By moving the decimal one place to the right in each of the last three columns, the results will represent the annual rate of mortality per 1000.

* See Supplement to Registrar General's 25th Annual Report, p. vii.

The difference, therefore, in the rate of mortality of children under one year of age in Liverpool, and in the healthy districts, was 118, of which, 14 were by deaths under one month of age, 8 by deaths at two months of age, and so on.

Deaths of illegitimate infants from different causes.—In the districts of Driffield and Preston the death-rate of illegitimate infants was excessively high. The subjoined Table O. shows the mortality in 1875 in these two districts, from each of 11 causes of death, among *legitimate* and *illegitimate* infants.

In Driffield, the death-rate from all causes among legitimate infants was 168 per 1000, whereas among the illegitimate it was 596 per 1000. A

TABLE N.—NUMBER and PROPORTION of DEATHS at DIFFERENT MONTHS of AGE to 1000 BIRTHS in the HEALTHY DISTRICTS and in LIVERPOOL in the Eight Years 1839–46.

MONTHS.	DEATHS.		PROPORTION of DEATHS at each Month of Age to 1000 Births.		Excess in Liverpool.
	In 63 Healthy Districts.	In Liverpool.	In 63 Healthy Districts.	In Liverpool.	
Total under 1 year	52,833	16,133	110·5	228·9	118·4
0	18,790	3,762	39·3	53·4	14·1
1	5,956	1,700	12·5	24·1	11·6
2	4,135	1,190	8·6	16·9	8·3
3	3,505	1,079	7·3	15·3	8·0
4	3,239	1,040	6·8	14·7	7·9
5	2,997	1,014	6·3	14·4	8·1
6	2,781	1,003	5·8	14·2	8·4
7	2,586	1,007	5·4	14·3	8·9
8	2,411	1,023	5·0	14·5	9·5
9	2,264	1,055	4·7	15·0	10·3
10	2,136	1,100	4·5	15·6	11·1
11	2,033	1,160	4·3	16·5	12·2

NOTE.—The total births in the eight years 1839–46 were 478,048 in the Healthy Districts, and 70,491 in Liverpool.

TABLE O.—MORTALITY of LEGITIMATE and ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS from each of eleven Causes in the Registration Districts of DRIFFIELD and PRESTON in the Year 1875.

NUMBER of DEATHS under One Year of Age registered in 1875.

DISTRICTS.	Births.	All Causes.	The Eleven Causes.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Teething.	Diarrhœa.	Convulsions.	Lung Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Atrophy.	Premature Birth.	Suffocation.
Driffield { Legitimate	579	97	78	2	1	1	—	9	14	18	3	12	17	1
Illegitimate	57	34	27	—	—	1	—	7	2	4	3	8	2	—
Preston { Legitimate	4220	901	792	7	4	34	22	190	144	167	43	104	77	—
Illegitimate	315	141	123	7	1	6	3	33	15	16	4	22	21	2

NUMBER of DEATHS under One Year of Age in the Year 1875 to every 1000 Births registered.

DISTRICTS.		All Causes.	The Eleven Causes.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Teething.	Diarrhœa.	Convulsions.	Lung Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Atrophy.	Premature Birth.	Suffocation.
Driffield { Legitimate	1000	167·5	134·7	3·5	1·7	1·7	—	15·5	24·2	31·1	5·2	20·7	29·4	1·7
Illegitimate	1000	596·5	473·7	—	—	17·5	—	122·8	35·1	70·2	52·6	140·4	35·1	—
Preston { Legitimate	1000	213·5	187·7	1·7	0·9	8·1	5·2	45·0	34·1	39·6	10·2	24·7	18·2	—
Illegitimate	1000	447·6	390·5	3·2	—	19·0	9·5	104·8	47·6	50·8	12·7	69·9	66·7	6·3

reference to the table reveals the several assigned causes of death which have led to this sad result, the respective death-rates per 1000 of the legitimate and illegitimate being, from diarrhœa 16 and 123, from convulsions 24 and 35, lung diseases 31 and 70, tubercular diseases 5 and 53, atrophy 21 and 140, premature birth 29 and 35.

In Preston, the death-rate from all causes among legitimate infants was 214, among illegitimate 448 per 1000. The respective death-rates per 1000 of the legitimate and illegitimate were, from diarrhœa 45 and 105, from convulsions 34 and 48, lung diseases 40 and 51, tubercular diseases 10 and 13, atrophy 25 and 70, and premature birth 18 and 67.

Dr. Russell, the Medical Officer of Health for Glasgow, in an inquiry into the mode of nursing legitimate and illegitimate children in that city, collected some interesting results, extending over a period of six months. He found that of 100 legitimate infants who died, 63 had had the breast, 24 had been fed wholly by bottle, and 13 had been partially suckled; while of 100 illegitimate infants who died, only 14 had been wholly suckled, 56 having been fed by bottle, and 30 only partially suckled.

Of 100 LEGITIMATE and of 100 ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS WHO DIED in GLASGOW, the PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS SUCKLED WHOLLY OR IN PART.

—	TOTAL DEATHS.	Wholly suckled.	Wholly unsuckled.	Partly suckled.
Legitimate	100	63	24	13
Illegitimate	100	14	56	30

These facts partly explain why the mortality among illegitimate infants in Glasgow is nearly double that among legitimate infants.

Dr. Parsons, the Medical Officer of Health for Goole, is of opinion that many deaths of infants are attributable to artificial feeding. During the latter part of 1875, his attention was specially directed to this subject, and he found that of 70 infants who had died, 26 had been hand-fed, and only 15 had been suckled; in the remaining 29 cases, the results were not ascertained, or the infant lived but a few days or hours. Very few of those who died from diarrhœa, or marasmus, had been suckled, and in the majority of such cases it was ascertained that the mother had been in the habit of going out to work. He states that "almost all the deaths from "diarrhœa, and marasmus, occurred at the end of the summer, and "autumn, that is, at the season of the year when many mothers were out "at work, and when decomposition proceeded most rapidly."

Children under five years of age.—The subjoined Table (P.) shows the mortality of children under five years of age in sixteen large towns in each of the three years 1873–5.

Arranging the towns in the order of their mortality in the year 1875, Salford heads the list with the highest death-rate of 107 per 1000 living at that age; then Nottingham 106, Bradford 103, Leicester 100, Birmingham 93, Leeds 93, Manchester 91, Oldham 91, Liverpool 89, Norwich 85, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 82, Sheffield 80, London 78, Sunderland 74, Wolverhampton 70, and Portsmouth 56.

Norwich is the only textile manufacturing town with a comparatively low death-rate at this period of age.

Portsmouth stands out prominently with the lowest rate, but this town has the lowest death-rate at all ages, of any of the large towns. This is probably owing, in some measure, to the presence of a large number of military and naval men, and dockyard artificers, representing several

thousands of selected healthy lives. The dockyard affords employment to a large number of artizans, and there is not that inducement in Portsmouth for mothers to neglect their offspring as there is in the factory towns. The temperature of Portsmouth is warm and equable, and the mortality from lung diseases is comparatively low.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—According to the reports of the medical officers of health more hospitals—especially for infectious diseases—are needed for the sick and suffering in various parts of England and Wales to meet the requirements of increasing populations, and of the improved sanitation of the country.

The number of hospitals increased from 544 in 1874, to 582 in 1875, showing an increase of 38 during the year, of which 14 were described as cottage hospitals. The abstracts relating to Public Institutions* show the number of deaths registered in each registration division and county, and in each district and sub-district, in the year 1875. The total deaths registered in England and Wales amounted to 546,453, out of which number 48,154, or 8·8 per cent., occurred in 1380 of the public institutions of England and Wales. Of these 48,154 deaths, 30,674, or 63·7 per cent. occurred in 715 workhouses, workhouse infirmaries, or workhouse schools, 12,548, or 26·1 per cent. in 582 hospitals or infirmaries, and 4932, or 10·2 per cent. in 83 lunatic asylums. Only those deaths registered in workhouses, hospitals, infirmaries, and public lunatic asylums are published, inasmuch as the mortality of the respective sub-districts in which they are situated is disturbed principally by these three classes of institutions.

The number of deaths registered in workhouses in 1875 was 30,674. The average number of in-door paupers relieved on the last day of each week, was 135,041, consequently the mortality was at the rate of 227 per 1000.

TABLE P.—ESTIMATED POPULATION, DEATHS, and ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY, of CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, in SIXTEEN LARGE TOWNS, 1873-5.

TOWNS.	ESTIMATED NUMBERS LIVING under Five Years of Age in the middle of the Years			DEATHS OF CHILDREN under Five Years of Age in each of the Years			ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY, per 1000 living under Five Years of Age.		
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
London - - -	435,853	441,649	447,423	31,347	31,471	34,873	71·9	71·3	77·9
Portsmouth - -	15,460	15,742	16,029	836	1,003	889	54·1	63·7	55·5
Norwich - - -	10,078	10,150	10,222	581	683	865	57·7	67·3	84·6
Wolverhampton -	10,023	10,139	10,256	791	748	718	78·9	73·8	70·0
Birmingham - -	49,975	50,727	51,491	4,424	4,589	4,786	88·5	90·5	92·9
Leicester - -	13,969	14,447	14,940	1,330	1,252	1,491	95·2	86·7	99·8
Nottingham - -	10,161	10,313	10,467	831	944	1,107	81·8	91·5	105·8
Liverpool - - -	67,818	68,538	69,266	5,889	8,165	6,130	86·8	119·1	88·5
Manchester - -	47,759	47,932	48,105	4,802	4,587	4,397	100·5	95·7	91·4
Salford - - -	18,474	18,842	19,218	1,827	1,901	2,059	98·9	100·9	107·1
Oldham - - -	11,685	11,841	12,000	976	1,211	1,092	83·5	102·3	91·0
Bradford - - -	20,860	21,532	22,225	1,864	2,092	2,293	89·4	97·2	103·2
Leeds - - -	39,132	40,019	40,926	3,550	3,971	3,789	90·7	99·2	92·6
Sheffield - -	37,514	38,499	39,510	—	3,530	3,146	—	91·7	79·6
Sunderland - -	15,060	15,344	15,632	1,123	1,194	1,163	74·6	77·8	74·4
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	18,946	19,258	19,575	1,905	1,802	1,605	100·5	93·6	82·0

NOTE.—The deaths of children under five years of age in fifteen of the above towns were supplied by the Medical Officers of Health.

* See pp. 99—119.

The abstracts of Deaths registered in these public institutions situate in the several districts and sub-districts afford the means of correcting the mortality, which in some districts is unduly raised owing to the number of deaths registered in hospitals and other large institutions within their limits.*

A reprint of the table published in my annual summary for 1875, showing the number of deaths registered in *all* public institutions of London, is appended to this report.† In the 52 weeks of that year 13,946 deaths were registered in 166 public institutions. Of every 1000 of these deaths, 574 occurred in fifty-four workhouses, 6 occurred in twelve prisons, 7 in two military asylums, 317 in thirty-eight general hospitals, 31 in thirty-seven hospitals for special diseases, 5, viz., 1 woman and 4 children, in five lying-in hospitals, 17 in five military and naval hospitals, 9 in three hospitals for foreigners, and 34 in ten lunatic asylums.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION.

Names on the Registers and Searches.—The names of 1,799,484 persons, whose marriages, births, and deaths were recorded in the registers during the year 1875, were inscribed in the printed alphabetical indexes deposited at this office.

The records, for the convenience of public reference, extend from the middle of the year 1837 to the end of 1875, and comprehend an aggregate number of names amounting to 54,078,318.

The annexed results show how rapidly the annual number of searches at this office is increasing. They are exclusive of searches in non-parochial registers, and of searches for purposes connected with the Factory Acts.

—	Total Number of Searches.	Average Annual Number.	—	Number of Searches to every 100,000 Names on the Books.
In the years 1845–9 -	4,758	952	In the year 1845 -	8·0
” 1850–4 -	8,344	1,669	” 1850 -	7·9
” 1855–9 -	17,425	3,485	” 1855 -	11·1
” 1860–4 -	35,127	7,025	” 1860 -	19·1
” 1865–9 -	56,544	11,309	” 1865 -	24·2
” 1870–4 -	91,458	18,292	” 1870 -	33·7
In the year 1875 -	25,407	25,407	” 1875 -	47·0

The provisions of the Registration Act are becoming more generally known by the legal profession, and increasing numbers of certificates are required for proof of death, as well as for pedigree purposes. A considerable number of applications for birth certificates are made by candidates for civil service clerkships, for boys about to be apprenticed, and for boys about to be employed as messengers, &c. for post office purposes.

Of the 25,407 searches in 1875, certificates were issued in 19,639 instances, namely, 8826 registration certificates of births, 7979 of deaths, and 2834 of marriages.

The total number of searches in 1875 (including those relating to the non-parochial and other records) was 26,356, and the number of certificates issued was 20,283.

The amount received as fees and paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer for searches and certificates in the year 1875 was 3,879*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.*

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

* See introductory note, p. 99.   † See preliminary Tables, No. 39.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle of the year 1875 was 32,749,167. It has been supposed that the mortality of the United Kingdom would be increased by including the strength and deaths of the portions of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, but the mortality of the United Kingdom in 1875, *including* the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad, was 22·1, whereas the mortality of the general population—excluding that portion of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad—was 22·2 per 1000.

The number of native emigrants who left Ireland in 1875 was 51,462, which is the lowest number recorded since the collection of the emigration returns commenced in 1851.

The estimated population of Ireland in 1875 was 5,309,494. The number of births registered in Ireland in 1875 was only 138,320, or 26·1 per 1000 of population, the number of deaths registered was but 98,114, or 18·5 per 1000. Only 24,037 marriages were returned, which would make the marriage rate (the number of persons married to 1000 of population) 9·1.

In the 12th Annual Report of marriages, births, and deaths, for Ireland, relating to the abstracts of 1875, Dr. Burke, the Registrar-General, states that these comparatively low rates are not altogether the result of defective registration. As regards marriages, although—through the neglect of the clergy*—the numbers unregistered are still numerous, there is a large annual emigration of adult unmarried persons from Ireland, and the Census returns of 1871 show that the proportion per cent. of unmarried men, aged 20 years and upwards, to the total numbers living at those ages (27·1) is considerably lower than the proportional number (38·3) in England.

With reference to births, their registration is not so defective as was supposed. According to the Census returns of 1871, the proportion per cent. of married women, aged 15 and under 55, to the female population living at all ages was much lower in Ireland (23·0) than in England (28·7); so that, assuming the births to be in the same ratio to the number of married women in each of these two portions of the United Kingdom, the number of legitimate births in Ireland must necessarily be less than the number in England.

While the average annual number of legitimate births in England to every 1000 women aged 15 and under 55 is 224, in Ireland the proportional number is 223.

To render the registration of deaths perfect in Ireland, Dr. Burke recommends that a notification of the death should be required to be given to the registrar previously to interment. The registration of births and deaths in Ireland is compulsory, but the law has not hitherto been enforced.†

TABLE Q.—NUMBER of EMIGRANTS, NATIVES of IRELAND, who left the COUNTRY in each Year from 1851 to 1875.

Years.	Total.	Years.	Total.	Years.	Total.	Years.	Total.	Years.	Total.
1851*	152,060	1856	90,781	1861	64,292	1866	99,467	1871	71,240
1852	190,322	1857	95,081	1862	70,117	1867	80,624	1872	78,102
1853	173,148	1858	64,337	1863	117,229	1868	61,018	1873	90,149
1854	140,555	1859	80,599	1864	114,169	1869	66,568	1874	73,184
1855	91,914	1860	84,621	1865	101,497	1870	74,855	1875	51,462

* From the 1st of May, the date at which the collection of these returns commenced.

* See twelfth detailed Annual Report of the Registrar General of Ireland, p. 31.
† According to section 60. chap. 11. of 26 & 27 Vict. " Any person required by " this Act who shall, within the period specified by this Act, fail to give notice of any " birth or death to the registrar of the district within which such birth or death shall " have occurred, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings."

The estimated population of Scotland in 1875 was 3,495,214. The registration of births is now compulsory in England and Scotland, and the birth-rates are almost alike, being 35·5 per 1000 in England, and 35·4 in Scotland. In the mortality the disparity was greater, the death-rate of England being 22·8, while that of Scotland was 23·4 per 1000. The marriage rates, owing to the difference in the marriage law in Scotland as to registration, differed considerably; they were respectively 16·8 in England, and 14·8 in Scotland.

MORTALITY OF THE ARMY.

No certified copies of the particulars of the deaths in the Army abroad are received at this office, but His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has favoured me with returns, distinguishing the numbers who died in Great Britain, Ireland, and abroad.

The average strength of the Army at home and abroad in the year 1875 was 184,669, or 38,170 less than in 1862, and the number of deaths was 2269; so the rate of mortality was 12·3 per 1000 of strength, or 0·8 per 1000 above the rate in 1874.

The average strength of the Army at home was 97,193, and the deaths were 1061: the rate of mortality per 1000 strength was 11·8 among officers, and 10·9 among non-commissioned officers and men, the average annual rates in the 14 years 1861–74 being 9·7 and 11·1 respectively, so the mortality among officers serving at home in 1875 was 2·1 per 1000 above the average, while that of the non-commissioned officers and men serving at home was ·2 per 1000 below the average.

The average strength of the army abroad was 87,476, and the deaths were 1208. The rate of mortality per 1000 of strength was 15·2 among officers, and 13·7 among non-commissioned officers and men, against an average annual rate in the 14 years 1861–74 of 13·9 and 18·4 respectively. The mortality among officers serving abroad in 1875 was, therefore, 1·3 per 1000 above the average, while that of non-commissioned officers and men serving abroad was 4·7 per 1000 below the average.

Thirty-eight per cent. of the British Army were stationed in England and Wales, 2 per cent. in Scotland, 13 per cent. in Ireland, and 47 per cent. abroad.

MORTALITY OF THE NAVY.

Dr. Mackay, the Deputy Inspector-General of the Royal Navy, reporting to Sir A. Armstrong, K.C.B., M.D., the Director-General of the Medical Department, on the sanitary condition of the service afloat in the year 1875, states that it was satisfactory.

The total force in the service afloat was 44,360; the deaths were 392, so the mortality was 8·8 per 1000 force.

Compared with the preceding year there was a decrease in the mortality of ·7 per 1000; in the cases of disease and injury of 37·4 per 1000, and of invaliding of 4·8 per 1000.

Compared with the average for 12 years there was a decrease in the death-rate of 1·9 per 1000, and in the cases placed on the sick list of 93·1 per 1000. In the ratio of invaliding there was an increase of ·3 per 1000.

A comparison of the death-rates at the different stations shows that the greatest increase in the mortality occurred on the Australian station, where there was an outbreak of enteric fever, which resulted in 41 cases and 3 deaths,* and the greatest reduction was on the south-east coast of the American station.

* For an interesting account of the disastrous outbreak of measles in the Fiji Islands, where the disease was supposed to have been imported by one of the ships of the squadron, see Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy, 1875, pp. 313–317.

The number of deaths in the total force from disease was 307, and from wounds, injuries, and drowning 85. The death-rate from disease alone was 6·9, and from violence, including drowning, 1·9 per 1000, against 6·8 and 2·7, respectively, in 1874.

Of the 307 deaths from disease, 19 were referred to enteric fever, 9 to simple continued fever, and 4 to yellow fever, 9 to remittent fever, 8 to cholera, 49 to consumption, 36 to heart diseases, 15 to aneurism, 32 to pneumonia, 10 to dysentery, 10 to stomach diseases, 5 to kidney diseases, and 3 to delirium tremens and alcohol. In every 100 deaths 22·4 were from drowning and other violence.

Of 100 deaths at all ages, thirty-nine were aged 15–25, thirty-four were aged 25–35, twenty-two were aged 35–45, and five were aged 45 years and upwards.

The mean force employed on the *home* station was 21,600, and the deaths were 161, being in the proportion of 7·5 per 1000, against 7·8 in the previous year. The mortality from disease on this station was 6·3 per 1000 force, from violence 1·2 per 1000; against 5·7 and 2·1 in the previous year.

108 cases of simple diarrhœa, 33 cases of cholera simplex, and five cases of malignant cholera, of which three proved fatal, occurred on board the "Glasgow" on the East India station. It appears that the disease was brought on board by a marine who had returned from Calcutta after two days leave, "the usual incubative interval," and who died in about nine hours. A sharp outbreak of choleraic as well as of simple diarrhœa, was suddenly developed, which only ceased three days after the ship had cleared out from the morbific influences of the river Hooghly, and those of the native portion of the city of Calcutta. The five men who suffered from malignant symptoms had been on shore, but it is believed that the germs of the contagion were conveyed on board from the river or shore close to the ship.

Cases of simple continued fever, of ague, and of remittent fever were rather frequent on this station.

TABLE R.—Showing the MORTALITY in the ROYAL NAVY at the different STATIONS during the Years 1874 and 1875.

STATIONS.	DEATHS per 1,000 Force.						Annually in 12 Years.
	In the Years 1874 and 1875.						
	From Disease.		From Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.		Total from All Causes.		Total from All Causes.
	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	1874.	1875.	
Home - - - - - -	5·7	6·3	2·1	1·2	7·8	7·5	9·0*
Mediterranean - - - -	5·7	7·6	2·7	1·7	8·4	9·3	7·9
North America and West Indies -	6·7	5·5	3·0	3·0	9·7	8·5	12·1
South-east Coast of America - -	32·4	3·8	—	1·9	32·4	5·7	22·6†
Pacific - - - - -	3·3	1·9	—	2·6	3·3	4·5	8·2
West Coast of Africa & Cape of Good Hope	19·1	14·0	7·1	4·3	26·2	18·3	21·6
East Indies - - - -	8·1	13·2	3·2	2·3	11·3	15·5	14·1
China - - - - -	6·4	8·6	6·0	1·7	12·4	10·3	17·0
Australia - - - -	7·3	14·0	—	6·0	7·3	20·0	11·6
Irregular - - - -	6·8	5·3	3·2	2·5	10·0	7·8	9·3
Total - - -	6·8	6·9	2·7	1·9	9·5	8·8	10·7

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

Three fatal cases of cholera occurred in the irregular force, one on board the "Doris" at Calcutta, one on board the "Jumna" at Bombay, and one on board the "Serapis" on the 27th December. On the 23rd December His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and suite disembarked at Prinsep's Ghaut, and on the 24th December the "Serapis" was moved nearer to the town of Calcutta. Cholera was prevalent among the shipping in the harbour. When a case of cholera occurred on board, and some others of choleraic diarrhœa, such excellent sanitary measures were adopted in this roomy and well ventilated vessel that the disease did not spread, though up to the 31st December, bowel complaints were of frequent occurrence.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

Marine Register Book.—Before the Registration Act of 1874 came into operation, the law relating to the registration of births and deaths of English subjects at sea was virtually inoperative, but the provision of this Act will ensure more perfect records.

By this Act commanding officers of British ships not in Her Majesty's service (and commanding officers of foreign vessels trading to or from any port of the United Kingdom) are compelled, under a penalty, to transmit returns of *all* births and deaths occurring on board, to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, who has to send a certified copy of such particulars to me. Commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships are to forward returns of all births and deaths occurring on board, *direct* to me.

The certified copies of these returns of births and deaths of English subjects on board merchant vessels at sea, as well as those reported to me by commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships are entered in a book kept

TABLE S.—DEATHS by DROWNING in the MERCHANT SERVICE and in the ROYAL NAVY in the Ten Years 1866–75.

YEARS.	MERCHANT SERVICE.							ROYAL NAVY.		
	Strength.	Deaths.*			Mortality per 1000 Strength.			Strength.	Deaths.	Mortality per 1000 Strength.
		By Wreck.	By Accident.	Total.	By Wreck.	By Accident.	Total.			
1866 -	196,371	1171	1219	2390	6·0	6·2	12·2	49,475	65	1·3
1867 -	196,340	1808	1105	2913	9·2	5·6	14·8	51,000	82	1·6
1868 -	197,502	1785	1141	2926	9·0	5·8	14·8	51,220	78	1·5
1869 -	195,490	1770	1069	2839	9·0	5·5	14·5	48,820	75	1·5
1870 -	195,962	1655	989	2644	8·5	5·0	13·5	46,710	564†	12·1
1871 -	199,738	1500	976	2476	7·5	4·9	12·4	47,460	49	1·0
1872 -	203,720	1324	973	2297	6·5	4·8	11·3	46,830	67	1·4
1873 -	202,239	2231	1032	3263	11·0	5·1	16·1	45,440	48	1·1
1874 -	203,606	1819	1040	2859	8·9	5·1	14·0	44,530	78	1·8
Average in the 9 Years 1866–74 -	198,996	1674	1060	2734	8·4	5·3	13·7	47,943	123	2·6
1875 -	199,667	1525	987	2512	7·6	5·0	12·6	44,360	41	0·9

NOTE.—In the above Table some of the deaths on board colonial and fishing vessels are included, whereas the strength relates only to the registered vessels of the United Kingdom.
* The numbers of deaths in the above Table are not those which actually occurred during each year, but represent those "*reported*" in each year.
† Including the deaths by the loss of Her Majesty's ships "Captain" and "Slaney."

for the purpose at this office called the Marine Register Book. The numbers recorded in the year 1875 were 484 births and 3009 deaths.

357 births of children and 786 deaths (including 4 of soldiers, marines, or seamen from the Royal Navy) occurred among *passengers* on board merchant vessels at sea.

Mercantile Marine.—The number of mariners at sea, exclusive of masters, in registered vessels, in the year 1875 as reported by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, was 199,667. The deaths (including some of those which occurred on board colonial and fishing vessels) were 4076, and the rate of mortality was 20·4 per 1000 of the registered strength. The average annual mortality in the 24 years 1852–75, was 21·5.

The number of mariners in the merchant service, exclusive of masters, whose deaths were referred to *drowning*, are shown in Table S., together with the mortality by *drowning* in the Royal Navy in each of the years 1866–75.

In the 9 years 1866–74, 24,607 lives were lost in the merchant service by drowning; 15,063 by wreck, and 9544 by accident : the average annual number drowned in those years was 2734 or 13·7 per 1000 strength. The proportional number lost by wreck was 8·4 and by accident 5·3 per 1000.

WILLS.

Mr. Leslie in his annual report of Judicial Statistics for 1875, publishes a return from the Senior Registrar of the Court of Probate, showing that the number of probates and administrations granted at the Principal Registry during the year was 15,252. The value of the effects was sworn under 61,876,758*l*.

The returns furnished by the district Probate Registrars record the number of probates and letters of administration granted in the 40 district registries during the year as 25,142. The value of the property under which these probates and administrations were sworn was 50,724,522*l*.

The results for the Principal and District Registries combined were— probates and administrations 40,394—value of effects sworn under 112,601,280*l*. The average value of each was 2788*l*. against 2776*l*. in the previous year. The proportion of the cases in which people above

the age of 21 left wills, or left estates on which letters of administration were taken, was 1 in 7, or 14·2 per cent.

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

EUROPEAN STATES.

The details relating to vital statistics in Foreign States will be found in a series of tables on pages cxxx–iv. Table T. shows the annual rates, per 1000 of population, of persons married, births, and deaths in the various States from which returns have been received down to the year 1875.

TABLE U.—AREA and POPULATION of EUROPE.

COUNTRIES.	Census Years.	Enumerated Population. Persons.	Enumerated Population. Males.	Enumerated Population. Females.	Year of estimate or Census.	Estimated or enumerated Population.	Area in Square Kilometers.*	Year of estimated Population.	Estimated Population.
TOTAL OF EUROPE -	—	299,164,059	147,917,681	151,246,378	—	301,850,180	9,865,326	—	309,178,317
NORTH WESTERN DIVIS. -	—	39,540,289	19,231,818	20,308,471	—	40,077,850	1,216,209	—	41,793,733
EASTERN DIVISION -	—	73,504,592	36,328,317	37,176,275	—	73,569,453	5,373,224	—	73,613,602
CENTRAL DIVISION -	—	124,078,904	61,193,150	62,885,754	—	124,521,239	1,804,481	—	128,554,689
SOUTHERN DIVISION -	—	62,040,274	31,164,396	30,875,878	—	63,681,638	1,471,412	—	65,216,293
NORTH WESTERN DIVISION :									
United Kingdom - - -	1871	31,629,299	15,368,052	16,261,247	1872	31,983,898	314,951	1876	33,450,000
European Possessions:									
Heligoland - - -	1871	1,913	874	1,089	1871	1,913	0·5	1871	1,913
Gibraltar - - -	1871	25,216	15,488	9,728	1871	25,216	5·0	1873	25,143
Malta and Gozo -	1871	149,084	76,016	73,068	1871	149,084	369·5	1873	145,904
Denmark - - -	1870	1,784,741	880,807	903,934	1872	1,824,391	38,237	1876	1,903,000
European Possessions:									
Iceland - - -	1870	69,763	33,103	36,660	1871	70,417	102,417	1876	71,300
Faröe Islands -	1870	9,992	4,878	5,114	1872	10,253	1,332·5	1876	10,600
Norway - - -	1865	1,701,756	835,947	865,809	1872	1,762,266	316,694	1875	1,802,882
Sweden - - -	1870	4,168,525	2,016,653	2,151,872	1872	4,250,412	442,202·8	1875	4,383,291
EASTERN DIVISION :									
Russia in Europe -	1870	73,504,592 a	36,328,317	37,176,275	1870 & 1872	73,569,453 b	5,373,224 c	1870 & 1874	73,613,602
CENTRAL DIVISION :									
Austro-Hungarian Empire	1869	35,634,858 d	17,467,598	18,167,260	1869	35,634,858	624,045	1876	37,700,000
Liechtenstein - -	1872	8,320	4,163	4,157	1872	8,320	178·4	1868	8,060
Switzerland - -	1870	2,669,147	1,304,833	1,364,314	1870	2,669,147	41,762·6	1870	2,669,147
The German Empire -	1871	41,058,792	20,152,055	20,906,737	1871	41,058,792	545,036 e	1875	42,723,242
The Netherlands -	1869	3,579,529	1,764,118	1,815,411	1872	3,674,660	32,840	1875	3,809,527
Luxembourg - -	1871	197,504	98,233	99,271	1871	197,504	2,587	1875	205,158
Belgium - - -	1866	4,827,833	2,419,639	2,408,194	1872	5,175,037	29,455	1874	5,336,634
France - - -	1872	36,102,921	17,982,511	18,120,410	1872	36,102,921	528,577	1872	36,102,921
SOUTHERN DIVISION :									
Portugal - - -	1864	3,829,618	1,841,551	1,988,067	1871	3,990,570	92,013	1871 & 74	4,558,953 f
Spain - - -	1860	15,658,531	7,751,531	7,907,000	1870	16,835,506	499,743	1870	16,551,647
Andorra - - -	1870 g	12,000	5,940	6,060	1870	12,000	385	1870	12,000
Italy - - -	1871	26,801,154	13,472,282	13,328,892	1872	26,994,338	296,323	1875	27,482,174
Monaco - - -	1872 g	5,700	2,900	2,800	1872	5,700	15	1875	5,741
San Marino - -	1869 g	7,303	4,621 h	2,682	1869	7,303	61·8	1871	7,816
Greece - - -	1870	1,437,894	754,176	703,718	1870	1,437,894	50,123	1870	1,457,894
Turkey in Europe -	1864	8,506,888 i	4,366,076 i	4,140,812 i	1864	8,506,888	363,542	1864	8,500,000
Montenegro - -	1872 g	120,000	62,000	58,000	1872	120,000	4,427	—	190,000
Servia - - -	1866	1,216,225	626,781	589,444	1872	1,326,478	43,555	1875	1,377,068
Roumania - - -	1860	4,424,961	2,276,558	2,148,403	1860	4,424,961	121,204	1873	5,073,000

a Excluding the Caucassian provinces, but including Poland and Finland.
b The estimated population of Finland in 1872 was 1,838,473.
c Exclusive of the Sea of Azof, comprising 36,822 square kilometers.
d Including Hungarian countries, the enumerated population of which in 1869 was 15,417,327, viz., 7,653,560 males and 7,763,767 females.
e Including 4,405 square kilometers of foreshore.
f Including the Azores, the area of which is 2,388 square kilometers, and the population of which in 1871 was 260,072.
g Estimated populations.
h Including 950 military.
i These numbers for Turkey in Europe have been estimated by M. Vladimir Jakschitj.

* A square kilometer is a square area of 1,000 meters to the side ; a square kilometer also equals ·3861162 of a square mile.

TABLE T.—EUROPEAN STATES.

COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES per 1000 POPULATION in the Years 1853–75. PERSONS MARRIED. In the 20 Years 1853–72.	1873.	1874.	1875.	BIRTHS. In the 20 Years 1853–72.	1873.	1874.	1875.	DEATHS. In the 20 Years 1853–72.	1873.	1874.	1875.
England and Wales	16·9	17·6	17·1	16·8	34·8	35·5	36·2	35·5	22·4	21·1	22·3	22·8
Denmark - -	15·9	16·2	16·4	16·9	31·6	30·7	30·8	31·8	20·3	18·6	19·9	21·0
Sweden - -	14·1	14·6	14·5	14·0	32·0	30·8	30·9	31·0	20·4	17·2	20·3	20·2
Austria - -	17·3	18·5	17·9	16·9	40·2	40·3	40·1	40·4	31·9	38·5	31·3	29·7
Prussia - -	17·1	20·3	19·4	18·0	37·7	39·7	40·1	40·3	27·2	28·0	25·8	26·4
The Netherlands	15·9	17·0	16·6	16·6	34·3	36·0	36·1	36·3	25·7	24·0	22·6	25·4
France - -	15·9	17·7	16·7	16·7	26·1	26·1	26·2	26·0	24·4	23·3	21·5	23·1
Spain* - -	15·1	—	—	—	37·2	—	—	—	29·7	—	—	—
Italy* - -	15·4	15·8	15·2	16·8	37·4	36·3	34·9	37·7	30·2	30·0	30·3	30·7

* The mean annual rates for Spain are for the ten years 1861–70, those for Italy are for the ten years 1863–72.

A useful result of the labours of the International Statistical Congress has just appeared in a report showing the population of the several countries of Europe according to recent returns.

The instructive tables in this report have been compiled by Dr. Berg of the Swedish Central Bureau of Statistics, in conformity with the recommendations of the Congress, the different countries being arranged in the order determined by a resolution of the Statistical Congress held at St. Petersburgh in 1873.

The results in Table U. show that the population of Europe according to the most recent _Censuses_ was 299,164,059, whereof 147,917,681 were males, and 151,246,378 were females, so to every 100 males in Europe there were 102 females.

The official _estimates_ received from the different countries by Dr. Berg in 1871-2, make the population of Europe 301,850,180, and by more recent returns, published in Dr. Petermann's "_Mittheilungen,_" the population of Europe is estimated at 309,178,317. See Table U.

As regards the population of Turkey, an estimate has been made by a good authority on the subject, M. Vladimir Jakschitj, the director of the statistical department of the Servian Administration. His estimate of the numbers in each of the creeds in the vilayets or provinces of Turkey in Europe in 1864 is as follows :*

TABLE V.—ESTIMATED POPULATION OF TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Vilayets or Provinces.	Total Population.	Christians.	Mahometans.	Jews.
Constantinople	327,750	121,267	183,540	22,943
Adrianople	1,349,894	814,742	522,135	13,017
Danube	2,302,550	1,380,799	911,280	10,471
Salonica	649,345	334,873	302,972	11,500
Janina	717,306	472,574	241,062	3,670
Bitolia (Monastir)	1,240,421	494,159	742,270	3,992
Scutari	171,539	89,491	82,048	—
Bosnia	1,151,972	708,297	437,377	6,298
Herzegovina	185,421	142,128	43,219	74
Crete	275,153	234,113	37,840	3,200
Army	82,539	—	82,539	—
Navy	23,324	—	23,324	—
TURKEY IN EUROPE	8,477,214	4,792,443	3,609,606	75,165

The results in the foregoing Table are exclusive of tributary states. The population of the Turkish Empire, including her Asiatic and African dependencies, is estimated by Herr Behm and Dr. Wagner to be 48,466,577, of which 15,140,068 belong to Europe, and 33,326,509 to Asia and to Africa.

* From Dr. Petermann's "_Mittheilungen,_" Supplement to 1876, entitled "_Die Bevölkerung der Erde,_" by E. Behm and Dr. H. Wagner. The islands of Samothraki, Imbros, Lemnos, and Hagios-Strati, which, for administrative purposes, are reckoned to belong to Asia, but which according to geographical position belong to European Turkey, comprise a population of 29,674, which if added to the above 8,477,214 make the estimated population of Turkey in Europe 8,506,888.

The estimated population of the Russian Empire, according to the same authorities, is 86,586,147, of which 73,613,602 belong to Europe, and 12,972,545 to Asia.

The estimated population of the seven Great Powers of Europe, including the Asiatic provinces of Russia, the Asiatic provinces and African possessions of Turkey; and the Colonies, or foreign tributary States belonging to the British Empire and to France, is 521,430,032, or more than a third of the estimated population of the entire globe.

Arranging the seven Great Powers in the order of their population the British Empire stands first with 236,371,371, including 191,307,070 in British India, and 11,826,224 in other colonies and possessions. Second

TABLE W.—AREA and ESTIMATED POPULATION of the TURKISH EMPIRE.

	AREA in Square Kilometers.	YEAR.	POPULATION.
Turkey in Europe	363,542	1864	8,500,000
Tributary States. Roumania	121,204	1873	5,073,000
Servia	43,555	1875	1,377,068
Montenegro	4,427		190,000
TOTAL TURKEY IN EUROPE	532,728	—	15,140,068
TURKEY IN ASIA	1,925,550	—	13,141,641
Principality of Samos	550	—	34,868
Tributary States in Africa. Egypt	2,251,630	—	17,000,000
Tripoli	892,050	—	1,150,000
Tunis	118,400	—	2,000,000
TURKISH EMPIRE	5,720,908	—	48,466,577

TABLE X.—AREA and ESTIMATED POPULATION of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE.

	AREA in Square Kilometers.	YEAR.	POPULATION.
Russia in Europe	} 4,999,688	{ 1870	65,704,559
Poland		1870	6,026,421
Finland	373,536	1874	1,882,622
TOTAL RUSSIA IN EUROPE	5,373,224		73,613,602
RUSSIA IN ASIA	3,314,170	—	4,650,213
Siberia	12,495,110	—	3,429,000
Caucassian Provinces	447,645	1871	4,893,332
RUSSIAN EMPIRE	21,630,149	—	86,586,147

NOTE.—The facts in the above Tables W. and X. are extracted from Dr. Petermann's "_Mittheilungen,_" the geographical magazine of Gotha. See Supplement to 1876 entitled "_Die Bevölkerung der Erde,_" by E. Behm and Dr. H. Wagner, p. vii.

on the list is the Russian Empire with 86,586,147, followed by the Turkish Empire with 48,466,577.

TABLE Y.—AREA and ESTIMATED POPULATION of SEVEN GREAT POWERS, according to the most recent Returns.*

COUNTRIES.	TOTAL AREA in square kilometers.	TOTAL POPULATION.	Year.	POPULATION in EUROPE, including Colonies.	Year.	POPULATION ELSEWHERE, including Colonies and Dependencies.
British Empire	20,122,049	236,371,371	1876	33,414,290†	1871	202,957,081
Russian Empire	21,630,149	86,586,147	1870–4	73,613,602	1871	12,972,545
Turkish Empire	5,720,908	48,466,577	1864–75	15,140,068	—	33,326,509
German Empire	545,036	42,723,242	1875	42,723,242		
France	1,494,627	42,100,521	1872	36,102,921	1871–5	5,997,600‡
Austro-Hungary	624,045	37,700,000	1876	37,700,000		
Italy	296,323	27,482,174	1875	27,482,174		
TOTAL	50,433,137	521,430,032	—	266,176,297	—	255,253,735

* See Dr. Petermann's "*Mittheilungen,*" Supplement to 1876, entitled "*Die Bevölkerung der Erde,*" by E. Behm and Dr. H. Wagner.
† Including Heligoland, Gibraltar, Malta, and Gozo.
‡ Including Algeria (2,448,691) 1875; Cochin-China (1,526,867) 1873; and the kingdom of Cambodge (890,000) 1874. For Colonies and Dependencies, see Almanack de Gotha, 1877, p. 687.

The German Empire stands fourth on the list with 42,723,242. Then follow France with 42,100,521 (including her colony of Algeria, and her dependencies or protectorates in Asia, Africa, and America, amounting to 5,997,600), Austro-Hungary with 37,700,000, and Italy with 27,482,174.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your faithful servant,
GEORGE GRAHAM,
Registrar-General.

TABLE Z.—AREA, and ESTIMATED POPULATION of the WORLD.*

	Area in Square kilometers.	Estimated Population.	Persons to a square kilometer.
EUROPE	9,902,149	309,178,300	31·2
ASIA	44,782,900	824,548,500	18·4
AFRICA	29,932,948	199,921,600	6·7
AUSTRALASIA AND POLYNESIA	8,865,684	4,748,600	0·5
AMERICA	41,134,154	85,519,800	2·1
TOTAL	134,617,835	1,423,917,000	10·6

* From Dr. Petermann's "*Mittheilungen,*" Supplement to 1876, entitled "*Die Bevölkerung der Erde,*" by E. Behm and Dr. H. Wagner.

THE MEAN FUTURE LIFETIME OF MEN AND WOMEN, MARRIED AND UNMARRIED.

The English registration schedule distinguishes the deaths of married women, from those of spinsters, but does not distinguish the deaths of married men from those of bachelors.

No abstracts of the ages at death of married, and of unmarried women have yet been made for England.

Some interesting results have, however, been published in the Annual Reports of the Registrar-General of Scotland showing the mortality of married and of unmarried men and women at every fifth year of age, and the *mean age at death* of married and of unmarried men of 20 years of age and upwards.*

The mean age at death of married men, as there determined, is 59·7 years; that of unmarried men, aged 20 years and upwards 40 years; showing a difference of 19·7 years of life in favour of married men, but these results have been obtained by multiplying the number of deaths at each of the quinquennial ages by the mean $\left(\dfrac{x+5}{2} \right)$ age and dividing the sum of these results (the number of years lived) by the number of deaths without reference to the ages of the living.

In all inquiries relating to the mean age at death, the actual numbers living at each age must be kept in view. Upon referring to the numbers out of which the deaths of the unmarried men occurred, it is found that the relative proportions differed considerably at different ages, the majority—81 per cent.—being under 40 years of age, the unmarried population containing a greater proportional number of young persons than the married.

The corrected mean age at death of the married and single represents *the mean ages at death of stationary populations enjoying the same advantages as regards health and longevity as those two distinct classes of the population of Scotland.*

A life table affords the only satisfactory measure of the relative duration of life. In it a population is assumed to be stationary; so the Table represents the progress of a generation through life without any disturbing elements.

By thus eliminating the causes of disturbance, the duration of life can be accurately measured, and the true mean age at death of the men in the unmarried state aged 20 years and upwards, in Scotland in 1863 is found to be 55 years instead of 40 years, so that the discrepancy here amounts to 15 years.

The mean future lifetime of married and of unmarried men and women in Scotland at the different ages in the annexed Table‡ has been deduced by means of the formula for constructing a Life Table by the short method given in the Registrar-General's Fifth Annual Report, pp. 362–7,† and to obtain the expectation of life the following formula was used : $\dfrac{\mathrm{L}_x}{l_x} - \cdot 5 = \mathrm{E}_x$. The results show that the expectation of life among married men and women at the several ages, in Scotland, is rather higher than that of men and women of *all conditions* as determined by the English Life Table, but the difference is slight.

The married in the table include widowers and widows, and the effect of this is to lower the corrected mean age at death slightly.

The expectation of life among married men is greater than it is among unmarried men. At the age 20 the expectation of life among married men

* See Annual Reports of the Registrar-General of Scotland:—Eighth, page xxix; Ninth, pages xxix, xxx; Tenth, page xxxiii.
† By this method the excess in the expectation of Life is insignificant, being only ·01 to ·03 year at ages 15 to 50; at 60 it is ·06, at 70 it is ·10, and at 80 only ·27.
‡ See page lxiv.

is 40·8 years, while that of unmarried men of the same age is only 35·0. Thus bachelors do not live so long as married men. At age 25 the difference in favour of the married is 4·5 years, at age 30 it is 3·6 years, at 40 it is 2·4 years, and at 50 it is 1·7 years.

This is the mean future lifetime, to which, if at each age, the past lifetime (x) be added, the sum will represent the true *mean age at death*. Thus the future lifetime of married men in Scotland at the age 20 is 40·8 and 40·8+20=60·8=the mean age at death. At age 25 the mean age at death of married men is 62·0, at age 40 it is 66·5, at age 50 it is 70·0.

The difference between the mean future lifetime of married and single women at marriageable ages is not so great as it is among men.

Thus the mean future lifetime of married women at age 15 is 45·1. Among the unmarried it is 45·0, showing that at this age the expectation of life is but slightly higher (·1 year) among married women than it is among unmarried. At age 20 the mean future lifetime is 41·9 among married women, and 41·5 among unmarried; the chances at this age, and at all subsequent ages in the table, with the single exception of age 75 (probably from insufficient data), being in favour of married women, but the difference does not exceed $\frac{9}{10}$ths of a year at any age.

It is possible that the young unmarried men in Scotland lead less regular lives than married men.

F. J. WILLIAMS.

MEAN AFTERLIFETIME or EXPECTATION of LIFE and MEAN AGE at DEATH of MARRIED and of SINGLE MEN in the Two Years 1863–64, and of MARRIED and of SINGLE WOMEN in the Two Years 1861–62 in SCOTLAND.

AGES.	MALES.					FEMALES.				
	Afterlifetime or Expectation of Life.		Mean Age at Death.			Afterlifetime or Expectation of Life.		Mean Age at Death.		
	Married.	Un-married.	Married.	Un-married.	Differ-ence.	Married.	Un-married.	Married.	Un-married.	Differ-ence.
15	—	—	—	—	—	45·1	45·0	60·1	60·0	·1
20	40·8	35·0	60·8	55·0	5·8	41·9	41·5	61·9	61·5	·4
25	37·0	32·5	62·0	57·5	4·5	38·8	38·1	63·8	63·1	·7
30	33·4	29·8	63·4	59·8	3·6	35·5	34·6	65·5	64·6	·9
35	29·8	27·1	64·8	62·1	2·7	32·1	31·3	67·1	66·3	·8
40	26·5	24·1	66·5	64·1	2·4	28·8	28·1	68·8	68·1	·7
45	23·2	21·2	68·2	66·2	2·0	25·4	24·5	70·4	69·5	·9
50	20·0	18·3	70·0	68·3	1·7	21·9	21·2	71·9	71·2	·7
55	16·8	15·5	71·8	70·5	1·3	18·4	17·9	73·4	72·9	·5
60	13·8	12·5	73·8	72·5	1·3	15·1	14·8	75·1	74·8	·3
65	11·1	10·0	76·1	75·0	1·1	12·0	11·7	77·0	76·7	·3
70	8·7	7·7	78·7	77·7	1·0	9·4	9·2	79·4	79·2	·2
75	6·8	6·2	81·8	81·2	·6	7·1	7·2	82·1	82·2	−·1
80	5·2	5·0	85·2	85·0	·2	5·5	5·4	85·5	85·4	+·1

REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF 1875.

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

The year 1875 was remarkable for the destructive floods in July and October, and for the bitterly cold weather in February and March, and from the 20th of November to the 16th of December.

The following remarks with regard to excess or deficiency of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and rain-fall are primarily derived from the observations made about London, but they may be taken as applying generally to the whole country.

Atmospheric Pressure.—The readings of the barometer were above their averages from the 1st to the 9th of January, with the exception of the 4th, and they were alternately above and below from the 10th to the end of the month. In February the readings were high, and all above their average values from the 1st to the 22nd, except on one day, viz., the 12th, when the reading was 0·08 in. below the average; from the 23rd of February to the 9th of March the readings were all in defect of their averages; they were alternately above and below from the 10th to the 13th, and from the 14th of March to the end of the month the readings were all in excess of their averages; on the last three days they were no less than 0·51 in., 0·55 in., and 0·60 in. respectively in excess. From the 1st to the 8th of April the barometer readings were constantly above and below their average values; they were above from the 9th to the 20th, a little below on the two following days, and above from the 23rd to the end of the month. Throughout the month of May and till the 8th of June the readings were alternately above and below their averages for short periods; they were below from the 9th of June to the 17th, above on the 18th and 19th, below on the 20th and 21st, above on the four following days, and again below to the end of the month. During the month of July the readings of the barometer were as follow :—below their averages on the first three days; above on the following four days; below from the 8th to the 11th, a little in excess on the 12th and 13th; again below from the 14th to the 24th, and above from the 25th to the end of the month. In August the readings were above their respective averages from the 1st to the 8th (with the exception of the 6th, which was 0·02 in. below); they were below from the 9th to the 13th, above from the 14th to the 27th (with the exception of the 24th); a little below on the 28th and 29th; and a little in excess during the last two days of the month. From the 1st to the 18th of September the barometer readings were constantly above and below their averages; they were all below from the 19th to the 29th, and 0·06 in. above on the last day. From the 1st to the 10th of October the readings were alternately above and below their averages for two or three days together; they were then below from the 11th to the 23rd, and above from the 24th to the end of the month, with the exception of the 27th and 31st days, which were 0·18 in. and 0·03 in. below. The readings in November were in defect of their averages from the 1st to the 14th, and they were in excess from the 15th to the end of the month (with the exception of two days, viz., 19th and 30th, which were 0·24 in. and 0·04 in. in defect). From the 1st to the 4th of December the barometer readings were below their average values; from the 5th to the 16th they were above their averages; from the 17th to the 22nd they were below; and from the 23rd to the end of the year they were above. The highest reading in the year was 30·49 in. on January 30th, and the lowest reading 28·45 in. on November 11th, thus giving a range of 2·04 in.

Temperature.—The severe cold period which set in on 21st of November 1874 continued to the 1st of January 1875; this was followed by a very unusually warm period, beginning on the 2nd of January and ending on the 30th; the mean daily excess of temperature for these 29 days over the

average of 60 years was $6\frac{3}{4}°$. On several days the excess over the average was as large as 10°, 11°, and 12°. On the last day of January another cold period set in, and continued very nearly to the end of March; the average daily deficiency for the 54 days ending 24th March was more than 3° daily, and during this time the wind was almost continuously E., or a compound of the E. In April the weather was mild till the 6th, when the temperature descended below its average, and it was cold till the 26th (with the exception of 18th, 19th, 20th, and 21st); the average deficiency from the 1st to the 26th was $1\frac{1}{2}°$. On the 27th a warm period set in, and lasted, with few exceptions, till the 10th of June; the average excess of temperature for these 45 days was 3° daily.

From the 11th of June to the 5th of August the weather was cold, and the average deficiency of daily temperature for this period of 56 days was 3°·1. On the 6th of August a warm period set in, and with very slight exceptions continued till the end of September; the average excess of mean daily temperature for these 56 days was 3°·2.

The month of October was generally cold and wet, and the temperature was alternately above and below the average for several days together till the 2nd of November, and the average daily deficiency of temperature from 1st October to 2nd November (both days inclusive) was $1\frac{3}{4}°$. The weather was warm from the 3rd till the 19th; the average daily excess of temperature for this period was 3°. On 20th November a bitterly cold period commenced and continued till 16th December, the average daily deficiency of temperature being $7\frac{1}{2}°$; the temperature on 4th and 5th December was $14\frac{1}{2}°$ below the average, and the average daily defect from 30th November to 7th December was 12°. During this cold weather the sky was almost always overcast, and a quantity of snow fell, the wind was N. and N.E., and the air was very cold. From the 17th of December to the end of the year the weather was mild, the wind S.W., and the daily excess of mean temperature was 6° nearly.

Taking into account the very severe cold weather from the 21st of November 1874 to the 1st of January 1875, then from the 31st of January to the end of March, notwithstanding the warmth of January, the winter of 1875 was one of unusual severity, and the weather again was very severe from the 20th of November to the 16th of December, with a long continuance of E. wind.

Rain-fall.—The fall of rain in January was 3·0 in., in February was 0·8 in., in March was 0·6 in., being 1·1 in. above the average in January, and 0·7 in., and 1·0 in. *below* in February and March. The fall in April was 1·6 in., being 0·1 in. below the average; in May it was 1·5 in., being 0·6 in. below the average; and in June it was 2·3 in., being 0·3 in. above the average. The total fall in the six months ending 30th June was 8·8 in., being 1·0 in. below the average. The fall of rain in July was excessive, viz. 5·3 in., being 2·7 in. above the average. Back to 1815 there have been only four Julys with falls so large.

The rain-fall in July greatly exceeded its average all over the country; the heaviest falls were generally experienced between the 13th and 23rd days, causing floods of great violence in Wales, and in the Midland Counties of England. The fall of rain on the 14th of July in Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire was no less than from 3 to 5 in., and in Hereford and Gloucestershire from 1 to 3 in.; in the Northern Counties little or no rain fell. The following are some of the heavy falls of rain, between the 13th and 23rd of July, at different stations:

On the 14th at Newport the fall of rain was 5·30 in. ⎫
  „   14th at Tintern Abbey   „   „   5·31 in. ⎬ In Monmouth.
  „   14th at Cardiff   „   „   4·70 in. ⎭
  „   14th at Aberdare   „   „   3·85 in. ⎱ In Glamorgan.
  „   14th at Salisbury   „   „   2·25 in. ⎰
  „   15th at Marlborough   „   „   2·32 in.

NOTE.—On the 14th and 15th the North of England was almost free from rain.

On the 15th at Bristol the fall of rain was 2·55 in.
  „   19th at Birmingham   „   „   2·25 in.
  „   20th at Wolverhampton   „   „   2·79 in.
  „   21st at Leicester   „   „   2·18 in.
  „   21st at Holkham   „   „   3·06 in.

The fall of rain in August was 2·3 in., being 0·1 in. below the average; in September the fall was 2·7 in., being 0·3 in. above the average. The total fall in the three months, viz., from 1st of July to 30th of September was 10·3 in., being 2·9 in. above the average. The beginning and middle of October was wet, and the fall of rain was in excess of the average, and again caused destructive floods in many places. At Leicester on the 9th of October $2\frac{1}{4}$ in. fell in ten hours. The fall in October was 4·1 in., exceeding the average by 1·3 in.; in November the fall was 2·9 in., exceeding the average by 0·6 in.; and in December the fall was 1·1 in., being 0·9 in. in defect of the average.

The total fall at Greenwich during the year was 28·2 in., being 3 in. above the average of 61 years. The total falls of rain in the year ranged from 48·55 in. at Allenheads, to 25·32 in. at Chiswick. The greatest numbers of rainy days in the year were 233 at Stonyhurst and Allenheads, and 231 at Bywell, and the least numbers were 143 at Brighton, and 151 at Salisbury.

Thunder storms occurred in the year at different parts of the country on 84 days, 62 of which occurred in the months of June, July, August, and September. No thunder storms were reported at any station in March, and but one only in each of the months of February and April.

Solar Halos were seen on 72 days during the year. The greatest number of days in one month was 10 in August, and the least 2 in May.

Lunar Halos were seen on 40 nights in the year, none of which were seen in April, July, or August; one in June, and 2 in September.

Auroræ Boreales were seen on 12 nights during the year. In January, February, May, June, and August, not one was seen at any station; it was seen on one night in March, viz., the 4th, at Cardington; 2 nights in April; 3 nights in July; one in September, viz., the 20th at Salisbury; one in October, viz., the 2nd, at both Weybridge Heath and Silloth; 2 nights in November, and twice in December.

Snow fell on 9 days in January, but mostly in the Northern Counties; on 21 days in February, and the fall was general all over the country; on 18 days in March, and on 4 days in April; on 2 days in October; on 20 different days in November all over the country; and on 11 days in December, or on 85 days during the year. The latest day in spring on which snow fell was April 22nd, and the first day it fell in the following autumn was October 12th.

Hail fell on 93 days during the year; the least number of days in any month was 2 in August, and the greatest 20 in November.

Fog prevailed on no less than 152 days in the year,—17 in January, 17 in February, 9 in March, 13 in April, 10 in May, 9 in June, 8 in July, 14 in August, 12 in September, 12 in October, 16 in November, and 15 in December.

The consecutive months between which the mean temperature of the air over the whole country was subjected to the greatest difference were: December 1874 to January 1875, when it was $+9°·8$; January to February $-7°·2$; April to May $+7°·2$; September to October $-10°·2$; and October to November $-7°·0$.

The sign $(+)$ denoting that the mean temperature of the second month was the higher, and the sign $(-)$ denoting that it was of lower temperature.

PRELIMINARY TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Estimated **Population**, and Number of **Marriages, Births,** and **Deaths** registered in **England** in each of the Thirty-eight Years **1838–75.**

YEARS ended Dec. 31st	Estimated POPULATION in ENGLAND in the Middle of each Year.*	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS (exclusive of Still-born).	DEATHS.	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.
1838	15,287,699	118,067	236,134	463,787	342,760	121,027
1839	15,514,255	123,166	246,332	492,574	338,984	153,590
1840	15,730,813	122,665	245,330	502,303	359,687	142,616
1841	15,929,492	122,496	244,992	512,158	343,847	168,311
1842	16,130,326	118,825	237,650	517,739	349,519	168,220
1843	16,332,228	123,818	247,636	527,325	346,445	180,880
1844	16,535,174	132,249	264,498	540,763	356,933	183,830
1845	16,739,136	143,743	287,486	543,521	349,366	194,155
1846	16,944,092	145,664	291,328	572,625	390,315	182,310
1847	17,150,018	135,845	271,690	539,965	423,304	116,661
1848	17,356,882	138,230	276,460	563,059	399,833	163,226
1849	17,564,656	141,883	283,766	578,159	440,839	137,320
1850	17,773,324	152,744	305,488	593,422	368,995	224,427
1851	17,982,849	154,206	308,412	615,865	395,396	220,469
1852	18,193,206	158,782	317,564	624,012	407,135	216,877
1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	191,294
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	196,500
1855	18,829,000	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	209,340
1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	657,453	390,506	266,947
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,815	243,256
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140	655,481	449,656	205,825
1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446	689,881	440,781	249,100
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	684,048	422,721	261,327
1861	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	261,292
1862	20,371,013	164,030	328,060	712,684	436,566	276,118
1863	20,625,855	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837	253,580
1864	20,883,889	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531	244,744
1865	21,145,151	185,474	370,948	748,069	490,909	257,160
1866	21,409,684	187,776	375,552	753,870	500,689	253,181
1867	21,677,525	179,154	358,308	768,349	471,073	297,276
1868	21,948,713	176,962	353,924	786,858	480,622	306,236
1869	22,223,299	176,970	353,940	773,381	494,828	278,553
1870	22,501,316	181,655	363,310	792,787	515,329	277,458
1871	22,782,812	190,112	380,224	797,428	514,879	282,549
1872	23,067,835	201,267	402,534	825,907	492,265	333,642
1873	23,356,414	205,615	411,230	829,778	492,520	337,258
1874	23,648,609	202,010	404,020	854,956	526,632	328,324
1875	23,944,459	201,212	402,424	850,607	546,453	304,154

* These estimates are calculated from the numbers enumerated at the Censuses taken in 1841-51-61-71. For the estimated numbers of the males and females in each year, and population estimates for years prior to 1838, see Table 64.

TABLE 2.—Proportions of **Persons Married, Births,** and **Deaths** to **1000** of the **Population of England,** in each of the Thirty-eight Years **1838–75.**

YEARS ended December 31st	To 1000 PERSONS LIVING.			THE NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING		
	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	TO ONE PERSON MARRIED.	TO ONE BIRTH.	TO ONE DEATH.
1838	15·4	30·3	22·4	65	33	45
1839	15·9	31·7	21·8	63	31	46
1840	15·6	31·9	22·9	64	31	44
1841	15·4	32·2	21·6	65	31	46
1842	14·7	32·1	21·7	68	31	46
1843	15·2	32·3	21·2	66	31	47
1844	16·0	32·7	21·6	62	31	46
1845	17·2	32·5	20·9	58	31	48
1846	17·2	33·8	23·0	58	30	43
1847	15·8	31·5	24·7	63	32	41
1848	15·9	32·4	23·0	63	31	43
1849	16·2	32·9	25·1	62	30	40
1850	17·2	33·4	20·8	58	30	48
1851	17·2	34·2	22·0	58	29	45
1852	17·5	34·3	22·4	57	29	45
1853	17·9	33·3	22·9	56	30	44
1854	17·2	34·1	23·5	58	29	43
1855	16·2	33·7	22·6	62	30	44
1856	16·7	34·5	20·5	60	29	49
1857	16·5	34·4	21·8	61	29	46
1858	16·0	33·7	23·1	62	30	43
1859	17·0	35·0	22·4	59	29	45
1860	17·1	34·4	21·2	58	29	47
1861	16·3	34·6	21·6	61	29	46
1862	16·1	35·0	21·4	62	29	47
1863	16·8	35·3	23·0	59	28	44
1864	17·3	35·4	23·7	58	28	42
1865	17·5	35·4	23·2	57	28	43
1866	17·5	35·2	23·4	57	28	43
1867	16·5	35·4	21·7	60	28	46
1868	16·1	35·8	21·9	62	28	46
1869	15·9	34·8	22·3	63	29	45
1870	16·1	35·2	22·9	62	28	44
1871	16·7	35·0	22·6	60	29	44
1872	17·5	35·8	21·3	57	28	47
1873	17·6	35·5	21·1	57	28	47
1874	17·1	36·2	22·3	59	28	45
1875	16·8	35·5	22·8	60	28	44
Mean in 38 years	16·5	34·0	22·3	61	29	45

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

TABLE 3.—**Marriages** in **England** in each of the Thirty-five Years **1841-75**; those solemnised according to, and not according to, the Rites of the Established Church; with other details respecting the Marriages in the Churches of the Established Church.

Years ended 31st December	Total Marriages*	According to the Rites of the Established Church.						Not according to the Rites of the Established Church.					
		Special License.	License.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated.	Total in Established Church.	Total not in Established Church.	In Registered Places.		Superintendent Registrar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.
									Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Denominations.			
1841	122,496	13	15,792	78,015	972	19,579	114,371	8,125	5882		2064	66	113
1842	118,825	9	14,935	75,744	944	18,415	110,047	8,778	6200		2357	58	163
1843	123,818	8	14,544	79,849	1222	18,014	113,637	10,181	7152		2817	61	151
1844	132,249	10	14,930	85,176	1558	18,335	120,009	12,240	2280	6284	3446	55	175
1845	143,743	10	16,013	92,867	1706	18,919	129,515	14,228	2816	7181	3977	74	180
1846	145,664	14	17,135	92,995	1862	18,503	130,509	15,155	3027	7669	4167	68	224
1847	135,845	14	17,052	84,863	1968	16,979	120,876	14,969	2961	7483	4258	83	184
1848	138,230	13	16,896	86,519	2170	15,871	121,469	16,761	3658	8060	4790	67	186
1849	141,883	18	16,697	90,644	2593	13,230	123,182	18,701	4199	8662	5558	53	229
1850	152,744	8	17,413	98,669	3136	11,733	130,959	21,785	5623	9626	6207	69	260
1851	154,206	8	17,781	99,406	3351	10,412	130,958	23,248	6570	9540	6813	65	260
1852	158,782	8	19,461	106,497	3610	4,306	133,882	24,900	7479	10017	7100	57	247
1853	164,520	8	20,624	109,166	3814	4,430	138,042	26,478	8375	10149	7598	68	288
1854	159,727	15	21,048	105,050	3811	4,185	134,109	25,618	7813	9873	7593	52	287
1855	152,113	14	20,386	99,546	3804	4,001	127,751	24,362	7344	9296	7441	57	224
1856	159,337	9	21,336	104,280	4045	3,949	133,619	25,718	7527	9710	8097	72	312
1857	159,097	9	21,250	102,062	3748	3,962	131,031	28,066	7360	10686	9642	67	311
1858	156,070	15	19,858	100,432	3787	3,990	128,082	27,988	6643	11094	9952	79	220
1859	167,723	19	20,345	107,737	4204	3,905	136,210	31,513	7756	12519	10844	70	324
1860	170,156	14	20,742	108,685	4243	3,686	137,370	32,786	7800	13342	11257	75	312
1861	163,706	16	20,090	102,955	4048	3,588	130,697	33,009	7782	13182	11725	58	262
1862	164,030	18	19,486	102,870	3966	3,393	129,733	34,297	7345	13870	12723	59	300
1863	173,510	19	19,298	109,572	4312	3,542	136,743	36,767	8095	14714	13589	51	318
1864	180,387	12	19,874	113,564	4257	3,376	141,083	39,304	8659	15627	14611	58	349
1865	185,474	23	20,722	116,745	4170	3,444	145,104	40,370	8742	16429	14792	54	353
1866	187,776	17	20,297	118,274	4281	3,171	146,040	41,736	8911	17215	15246	63	301
1867	179,154	17	19,395	112,533	3981	3,004	138,930	40,224	7918	16865	15008	68	315
1868	176,962	26	18,186	110,824	4125	2,877	136,038	40,924	7517	17150	15878	73	306
1869	176,970	19	17,384	110,964	3993	2,722	135,082	41,888	7231	17526	16745	50	336
1870	181,655	14	17,005	115,089	4008	1,870	137,986	43,669	7391	18024	17848	48	358
1871	190,112	14	16,960	121,962	4196	1,531	144,663	45,449	7647	18975	18378	53	396
1872	201,267	22	17,059	129,695	4296	1,292	152,364	48,903	8427	20009	19995	44	428
1873	205,615	20	17,382	132,020	4192	967	154,581	51,034	8222	21071	21178	79	484
1874	202,010	23	17,666	128,462	3808	860	150,819	51,191	8179	21253	21256	47	456
1875	201,212	28	17,416	127,762	3632	847	149,685	51,527	8411	21562	21002	60	492

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

TABLE 4.—**Proportion per Cent.** of **Marriages** in **England**, in each of the Thirty-five Years **1841-75**, solemnised according to, and not according to, the Rites of the Established Church; also of Civil Marriages in Superintendent Registrar's Office.

Years ended 31st December	Total Marriages.	According to the Rites of the Established Church.					Not according to the Rites of the Established Church.			
		License, including Special License.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated.	Total in Established Church.	Total not in Established Church.	Roman Catholics.	Other Religious Denominations, including Jews and Quakers.	Superintendent Registrar's Office.
1841	100	12·9	63·7	0·8	16·0	93·4	6·6	4·9		1·7
1842	100	12·6	63·7	0·8	15·5	92·6	7·4	5·4		2·0
1843	100	11·8	64·5	1·0	14·5	91·8	8·2	5·9		2·3
1844	100	11·3	64·3	1·2	13·9	90·7	9·3	1·7	5·0	2·6
1845	100	11·1	64·6	1·2	13·2	90·1	9·9	2·0	5·1	2·8
1846	100	11·8	63·8	1·3	12·7	89·6	10·4	2·1	5·4	2·9
1847	100	12·6	62·5	1·4	12·5	89·0	11·0	2·2	5·7	3·1
1848	100	12·2	62·6	1·6	11·5	87·9	12·1	2·6	6·0	3·5
1849	100	11·8	63·9	1·8	9·3	86·8	13·2	3·0	6·3	3·9
1850	100	11·4	64·5	2·1	7·7	85·7	14·3	3·7	6·5	4·1
1851	100	11·5	64·4	2·2	6·8	84·9	15·1	4·3	6·4	4·4
1852	100	12·3	67·0	2·3	2·7	84·3	15·7	4·7	6·5	4·5
1853	100	12·5	66·4	2·3	2·7	83·9	16·1	5·1	6·4	4·6
1854	100	13·2	65·8	2·4	2·6	84·0	16·0	4·9	6·3	4·8
1855	100	13·4	65·5	2·5	2·6	84·0	16·0	4·8	6·3	4·9
1856	100	13·4	65·5	2·5	2·5	83·9	16·1	4·7	6·3	5·1
1857	100	13·4	64·1	2·4	2·5	82·4	17·6	4·6	6·9	6·1
1858	100	12·7	64·4	2·4	2·6	82·1	17·9	4·3	7·2	6·4
1859	100	12·1	64·3	2·5	2·3	81·2	18·8	4·6	7·7	6·5
1860	100	12·2	63·8	2·5	2·2	80·7	19·3	4·6	8·1	6·6
1861	100	12·3	62·8	2·5	2·2	79·8	20·2	4·8	8·2	7·2
1862	100	11·9	62·7	2·4	2·1	79·1	20·9	4·5	8·6	7·8
1863	100	11·1	63·2	2·5	2·0	78·8	21·2	4·7	8·7	7·8
1864	100	11·0	62·9	2·4	1·9	78·2	21·8	4·8	8·9	8·1
1865	100	11·2	62·9	2·2	1·9	78·2	21·8	4·7	9·1	8·0
1866	100	10·8	63·0	2·3	1·7	77·8	22·2	4·7	9·4	8·1
1867	100	10·8	62·8	2·2	1·7	77·5	22·5	4·4	9·6	8·5
1868	100	10·3	62·7	2·3	1·6	76·9	23·1	4·2	9·9	9·0
1869	100	9·8	62·7	2·3	1·5	76·3	23·7	4·1	10·1	9·5
1870	100	9·4	63·4	2·2	1·0	76·0	24·0	4·1	10·1	9·8
1871	100	8·9	64·2	2·2	0·8	76·1	23·9	4·0	10·2	9·7
1872	100	8·5	64·5	2·1	0·6	75·7	24·3	4·0	10·2	9·9
1873	100	8·8	64·2	2·0	0·5	75·2	24·8	4·0	10·5	10·3
1874	100	8·8	63·6	1·9	0·4	74·7	25·3	4·0	10·5	10·5
1875	100	8·7	63·5	1·8	0·4	74·4	25·6	4·2	11·0	10·4

TABLE 5.—**Marriages** in **England** in the Thirty-five Years **1841-1875**; Civil Condition of Persons married; Number of Minors married; and of Persons who signed the Marriage Register with Marks.

Years ended 31st December	Marriages contracted between				Re-married.		Under Age.		Signed the Marriage Register with Marks.			
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Marriages in which both Signed with Marks.	Marriages in which one Signed with Marks.
1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	5362	16,285	39,954	59,680	—	—
1842	—	—	—	—	15,619	10,579	5387	16,003	38,031	56,965	—	—
1843	—	—	—	—	16,305	10,811	5511	16,403	40,520	60,715	—	—
1844	—	—	—	—	16,941	11,183	5515	17,410	42,912	65,073	—	—
1845	119,539	6028	11,835	6341	18,176	12,369	6287	19,376	47,665	71,229	—	—
1846	121,324	5997	12,212	6131	18,343	12,128	6313	20,001	47,488	70,145	32,622	39,062
1847	112,376	5705	11,667	5897	17,564	11,602	5556	18,118	42,429	61,877	32,974	39,989
1848	113,284	5920	12,702	6324	19,026	12,244	6092	19,436	43,166	62,771	—	—
1849	116,134	6102	13,155	6492	19,647	12,594	6650	21,105	44,027	65,135	—	—
1850	124,031	6575	14,558	7580	22,138	14,155	7453	23,109	47,572	70,606	—	—
1851	126,018	6625	14,313	7250	21,563	13,875	7737	24,286	47,439	69,812	36,186	44,879
1852	130,372	6696	14,044	7370	21,414	14,066	8551	26,978	48,421	70,772	36,636	45,921
1853	135,023	7139	14,789	7619	22,358	14,758	9131	29,219	49,983	72,204	37,345	47,497
1854	131,141	6826	14,189	7571	21,760	14,397	9210	28,797	47,843	68,175	35,255	45,508
1855	123,398	6775	14,280	7660	21,940	14,435	8386	27,207	44,846	62,672	32,139	43,240
1856	129,960	7163	14,462	7752	22,214	14,915	9120	29,218	45,900	64,183	32,238	45,557
1857	130,317	6908	14,293	7579	21,872	14,487	8885	28,798	44,013	61,765	30,518	44,742
1858	127,168	6711	14,547	7644	22,191	14,355	9145	28,664	42,141	58,733	28,781	43,312
1859	137,009	7059	15,494	8161	23,655	15,220	10397	32,041	44,807	63,127	30,574	46,786
1860	139,440	7098	15,358	8260	23,618	15,358	10797	32,927	43,401	61,677	28,904	47,270
1861	133,712	7034	15,067	7893	22,960	14,927	10415	31,927	40,204	56,770	26,533	44,308
1862	134,727	6846	14,566	7891	22,457	14,737	10615	32,464	38,801	54,405	25,075	43,056
1863	142,934	7082	15,269	8225	23,494	15,307	11475	34,527	41,262	57,416	26,626	45,426
1864	147,914	7511	16,117	8845	24,962	16,356	11934	36,235	41,998	58,402	26,582	47,236
1865	151,742	7887	16,590	9255	25,845	17,142	12410	37,260	41,664	57,828	26,216	47,060
1866	153,658	7990	16,467	9661	26,128	17,651	12569	37,610	40,609	56,395	25,169	46,666
1867	145,570	7917	16,304	9363	25,667	17,280	12299	36,144	37,879	51,606	22,664	44,157
1868	144,578	7521	15,762	9101	24,863	16,622	12653	37,245	35,628	49,244	21,009	42,854
1869	144,516	7724	15,722	9008	24,730	16,732	12775	37,818	35,199	48,758	20,748	42,461
1870	148,848	8134	15,366	9307	24,673	17,441	13398	39,205	35,999	49,532	21,021	43,489
1871	155,346	8423	16,371	9972	26,343	18,395	14,941	41,810	36,907	51,005	21,556	44,800
1872	164,589	9144	16,853	10,681	27,534	19,825	16,121	44,919	39,125	52,920	22,427	47,191
1873	167,987	9559	16,918	11,151	28,069	20,710	16,866	45,866	38,684	52,207	21,739	47,413
1874	165,918	9295	16,459	11,238	27,697	20,533	16,919	45,866	36,117	48,903	19,718	45,584
1875	163,727	9120	17,011	11,354	28,365	20,474	16,730	44,764	34,680	46,663	18,694	43,938

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

TABLE 6.—**Marriages** in **England**, and **Annual Rate** of **Persons Married** per 1000 living, in each **Quarter** of the Thirty-eight Years **1838-75**.

Years.	Marriages. In the Quarters ending the last day of				Annual Marriage Rate.* In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	23,201	29,801	27,764	37,301	12·4	15·7	14·4	19·3
1839	24,679	31,339	29,887	37,261	13·0	16·2	15·3	19·0
1840	26,295	30,786	29,221	36,263	13·5	15·7	14·7	18·2
1841	24,447	32,551	29,397	36,101	12·5	16·4	14·6	17·9
1842	25,860	30,048	27,288	35,629	13·1	15·0	13·4	17·5
1843	25,285	31,113	28,847	38,573	12·6	15·3	14·0	18·7
1844	26,387	34,268	31,675	39,919	12·9	16·7	15·2	19·1
1845	29,551	35,300	35,008	43,889	14·4	17·0	16·6	20·8
1846	31,417	37,111	35,070	42,066	15·1	17·6	16·4	19·7
1847	27,480	35,197	32,439	40,729	13·1	16·5	15·0	18·8
1848	28,398	34,721	32,995	42,116	13·2	16·1	15·1	19·2
1849	28,429	35,844	33,874	43,736	13·2	16·4	15·3	19·7
1850	30,567	39,204	37,636	45,337	14·0	17·8	16·8	20·2
1851	32,724	38,635	37,316	45,531	14·8	17·3	16·4	20·0
1852	32,977	40,092	38,400	47,313	14·6	17·7	16·7	20·5
1853	35,149	40,446	39,899	49,026	15·6	17·7	17·2	21·0
1854	33,234	40,518	38,182	47,798	14·5	17·5	16·3	20·3
1855	29,186	38,549	37,308	47,070	12·6	16·4	15·7	19·8
1856	33,427	38,820	39,089	48,001	14·1	16·4	16·3	19·9
1857	33,321	41,267	38,669	45,840	14·1	17·2	15·9	18·8
1858	29,918	39,890	38,599	47,663	12·5	16·5	15·7	19·3
1859	35,382	42,042	39,803	50,496	14·6	17·2	16·0	20·3
1860	35,150	43,777	40,541	50,688	14·2	17·7	16·1	20·1
1861	33,274	42,012	39,884	48,536	13·5	16·8	15·7	19·1
1862	33,953	40,853	40,600	48,624	13·5	16·1	15·8	19·0
1863	35,528	44,146	41,932	51,904	14·0	17·2	16·2	20·0
1864	37,988	44,599	44,675	53,125	14·6	17·2	17·0	20·2
1865	36,807	45,527	45,852	56,988	14·2	17·4	17·3	21·4
1866	37,579	48,577	46,257	55,363	14·3	18·3	17·2	20·6
1867	36,441	45,589	44,086	53,038	13·7	16·9	16·2	19·5
1868	36,696	45,364	43,509	51,393	13·5	16·6	15·8 ·	18·6
1869	37,752	43,202	43,978	52,088	13·8	15·6	15·7	18·6
1870	36,455	46,720	43,900	54,580	13·2	16·7	15·6	19·2
1871	36,305	48,831	46,536	58,440	12·9	17·2	16·2	20·4
1872	40,539	50,380	49,818	60,530	14·1	17·5	17·1	20·8
1873	41,217	53,408	49,709	61,281	14·3	18·3	16·9	20·8
1874	41,413	52,827	49,144	58,626	14·2	17·9	16·5	19·7
1875	42,376	48,410	49,826	60,600	14·4	16·2	16·5	20·1
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each quarter during the 38 years					13·8	16·8	15·9	19·6

Note.—The three months January, February, and March contain 90 days, and in leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, and June 91 days; and each of the last two quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the above calculations.

* These rates may thus be read without reference to the decimal points :—In the March quarter of 1838, to 10,000 persons living, 124 persons were married.

TABLE 7.—Marriages in England. The Proportion per Cent. of Minors of each Sex, of Males and Females who signed the Register with Marks, and of Persons who were Widowers or Widows, in each of the Thirty-five Years 1841–75.

YEARS ended 31st December	To 100 MARRIAGES.								
	THE PROPORTION UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.			THE PROPORTION WHO SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.			THE PROPORTION OF		
	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.
1841	4·38	13·29	8·84	32·7	48·8	40·8	*12·90	*8·99	*10·95
1842	4·53	13·47	9·00	32·0	47·9	40·0	13·14	8·90	11·02
1843	4·45	13·25	8·85	32·7	49·0	40·9	13·17	8·73	10·95
1844	4·17	13·16	8·67	32·4	49·2	40·8	12·81	8·46	10·64
1845	4·37	13·48	8·93	33·2	49·6	41·4	12·64	8·60	10·62
1846	4·33	13·73	9·03	32·6	48·2	40·4	12·59	8·33	10·46
1847	4·09	13·34	8·72	31·2	45·5	38·4	12·93	8·54	10·74
1848	4·41	14·06	9·24	31·2	45·4	38·3	13·76	8·86	11·31
1849	4·69	14·88	9·79	31·0	45·9	38·5	13·85	8·88	11·37
1850	4·88	15·13	10·01	31·1	46·2	38·7	14·49	9·27	11·88
1851	5·02	15·75	10·29	30·8	45·3	38·1	13·98	9·00	11·49
1852	5·39	16·99	11·19	30·5	44·6	37·6	13·49	8·86	11·18
1853	5·55	17·76	11·66	30·4	43·9	37·2	13·59	8·97	11·28
1854	5·77	18·03	11·90	30·0	42·7	36·4	13·62	9·01	11·32
1855	5·51	17·89	11·70	29·5	41·2	35·4	14·42	9·49	11·96
1856	5·72	18·34	12·03	28·8	40·2	34·5	13·94	9·36	11·65
1857	5·58	18·10	11·84	27·7	38·8	33·3	13·75	9·11	11·43
1858	5·86	18·37	12·12	27·0	37·6	32·3	14·22	9·20	11·71
1859	6·20	19·10	12·65	26·7	37·6	32·2	14·10	9·07	11·59
1860	6·35	19·35	12·85	25·5	36·2	30·9	13·88	9·03	11·46
1861	6·36	19·50	12·93	24·6	34·7	29·7	14·03	9·12	11·58
1862	6·47	19·79	13·13	23·7	33·2	28·5	13·69	8·98	11·34
1863	6·61	19·90	13·26	23·8	33·1	28·5	13·54	8·82	11·18
1864	6·62	20·09	13·36	23·3	32·4	27·9	13·84	9·07	11·46
1865	6·69	20·08	13·39	22·5	31·2	26·9	13·93	9·24	11·59
1866	6·69	20·08	13·36	21·6	30·0	25·8	13·91	9·40	11·66
1867	6·87	20·17	13·52	21·1	28·8	25·0	14·33	9·65	11·99
1868	7·15	21·05	14·10	20·1	27·8	24·0	14·05	9·39	11·72
1869	7·22	21·37	14·30	19·9	27·6	23·8	13·97	9·45	11·71
1870	7·49	21·58	14·54	19·8	27·3	23·6	13·58	9·60	11·59
1871	7·86	21·99	14·93	19·4	26·8	23·1	13·86	9·68	11·77
1872	8·00	22·32	15·16	19·4	26·3	22·9	13·68	9·85	11·77
1873	8·21	21·82	15·02	18·8	25·4	22·1	13·65	10·07	11·86
1874	8·38	22·70	15·54	17·9	24·2	21·1	13·71	10·16	11·94
1875	8·31	22·25	15·28	17·2	23·2	20·2	14·10	10·18	12·14

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

TABLE 8.—Persons Married to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1865–75.

No.	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Mean of 10 Years 1865–74.	1875.
	ENGLAND	17·5	17·5	16·5	16·1	15·9	16·1	16·7	17·5	17·6	17·1	16·9	16·8
	I.—LONDON	22·3	22·1	20·6	19·6	18·9	18·9	19·5	20·0	19·9	19·6	20·1	19·8
	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1	Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	12·9	14·1	13·5	13·5	12·9	12·3	12·3	12·7	12·4	12·3	12·9	12·6
2	Kent (extra-metropolitan)	15·7	16·2	15·2	14·7	14·0	13·7	13·7	13·7	14·5	13·9	14·5	14·1
3	Sussex	15·7	16·3	16·0	16·0	15·2	13·7	14·1	13·9	14·0	13·9	14·9	14·1
4	Hampshire	16·3	16·4	16·1	15·4	15·5	14·7	15·1	15·4	15·5	15·4	15·6	15·1
5	Berkshire	14·9	14·7	14·8	14·1	15·0	13·7	13·6	13·8	14·2	14·2	14·3	13·8
	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6	Middlesex (extra-metrop.)	11·9	12·1	11·0	10·5	10·3	9·7	10·9	10·8	10·6	10·1	10·8	10·7
7	Hertfordshire	12·6	13·2	13·2	12·4	12·3	11·0	12·7	12·5	12·2	12·0	12·4	11·4
8	Buckinghamshire	14·2	13·9	14·2	13·4	14·3	12·7	13·2	12·9	13·9	12·2	13·5	12·2
9	Oxfordshire	14·8	15·0	13·8	13·8	13·1	12·8	13·1	12·8	13·8	13·6	13·9	13·9
10	Northamptonshire	14·8	14·6	13·9	14·8	14·4	14·0	14·7	17·5	16·0	15·0	15·5	15·5
11	Huntingdonshire	14·1	13·6	13·9	15·3	13·5	13·7	14·0	14·8	14·2	12·5	13·9	13·5
12	Bedfordshire	16·6	16·4	15·6	14·8	14·2	13·3	14·5	16·0	15·0	14·6	15·1	13·5
13	Cambridgeshire	15·4	15·3	13·9	15·9	16·4	16·1	14·3	13·9	15·4	14·1	14·9	11·6
	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14	Essex	12·9	12·5	12·2	12·0	12·1	12·1	12·2	13·2	12·7	12·3	12·4	12·7
15	Suffolk	15·1	14·1	14·2	13·7	13·7	13·4	14·3	14·2	14·7	13·8	14·1	14·1
16	Norfolk	15·2	15·1	14·6	15·1	14·7	14·2	14·6	14·9	15·0	14·7	14·8	14·7
	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17	Wiltshire	13·5	14·3	13·9	13·6	13·9	13·1	13·8	12·9	13·1	13·2	13·5	12·8
18	Dorsetshire	15·3	14·4	14·0	14·1	13·9	13·5	15·5	15·5	15·2	15·0	15·7	15·1
19	Devonshire	15·9	16·7	15·7	15·7	15·5	15·0	14·8	14·7	13·9	14·4	15·6	13·1
20	Cornwall	16·1	13·5	11·8	11·6	11·9	13·0	13·6	14·2	14·4	13·6	13·4	11·7
21	Somersetshire	14·6	14·5	14·0	13·4	14·0	13·4	13·6	13·7	13·9	13·3	13·8	13·3
	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
22	Gloucestershire	18·5	18·6	17·7	17·5	17·9	17·5	17·7	17·9	18·6	17·7	18·0	16·9
23	Herefordshire	13·2	12·6	11·9	11·5	12·7	12·9	12·4	11·7	11·9	11·7	12·2	11·2
24	Shropshire	14·8	13·6	12·4	13·4	12·4	12·2	12·8	13·7	13·6	13·0	13·1	12·4
25	Staffordshire	18·0	17·4	15·8	14·8	15·5	17·3	17·8	19·5	20·8	18·2	17·5	17·9
26	Worcestershire	16·5	15·7	14·8	14·7	15·4	15·1	16·6	16·0	15·8	15·4	15·9	15·1
27	Warwickshire	16·8	16·7	15·0	15·0	15·2	16·1	17·6	18·4	17·9	17·3	16·6	17·5
	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
28	Leicestershire	17·8	18·5	18·2	17·8	17·3	16·1	16·7	17·9	18·8	17·5	17·9	17·9
29	Rutlandshire	14·2	12·8	14·2	14·1	13·0	11·8	12·3	13·5	13·5	11·1	13·1	11·9
30	Lincolnshire	14·8	15·3	15·6	15·8	14·9	14·3	14·7	15·4	15·9	16·0	15·3	15·3
31	Nottinghamshire	15·9	16·5	16·0	16·4	16·2	17·4	19·0	19·8	20·5	20·2	17·8	19·2
32	Derbyshire	15·7	16·6	15·3	14·8	14·4	15·6	16·7	17·0	18·4	18·0	16·3	16·7
	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
33	Cheshire	16·9	16·6	16·0	15·7	15·3	15·5	15·9	17·0	16·5	16·1	16·2	16·1
34	Lancashire	19·2	20·3	19·0	18·8	18·1	18·5	19·4	20·6	20·2	19·6	19·4	19·8
	IX.—YORKSHIRE.												
35	West Riding	19·8	19·9	18·6	17·9	18·0	17·6	18·2	19·0	19·6	18·8	18·7	18·4
36	East Riding (with York)	20·6	20·2	18·9	19·0	18·5	18·0	18·7	19·7	20·0	20·1	19·4	19·6
37	North Riding	16·1	15·5	14·5	13·8	14·0	15·0	15·6	15·4	16·2	16·6	15·3	16·9
	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.												
38	Durham	18·5	17·5	16·0	15·8	16·3	17·4	17·8	19·7	20·4	19·4	17·9	17·9
39	Northumberland	20·4	19·9	18·2	18·7	19·4	18·4	19·4	21·0	21·7	21·3	19·7	20·3
40	Cumberland	15·4	15·6	15·0	15·2	14·1	14·1	16·0	16·8	17·3	16·5	15·6	16·4
41	Westmorland	13·8	13·0	11·4	12·8	12·9	15·9	14·6	14·4	12·9	13·9	13·6	12·0
	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.												
42	Monmouthshire	18·5	18·1	16·6	15·0	16·8	16·9	17·5	20·4	19·3	18·9	17·8	15·9
43	South Wales	17·0	16·8	15·8	15·3	15·3	16·4	16·2	17·8	19·1	19·1	16·9	16·9
44	North Wales	14·7	14·7	14·1	13·3	12·9	13·1	13·1	13·4	14·0	14·1	13·7	14·5

TABLE 9.—Proportional Number of Persons Married in the several Counties of England during the Year 1875; of Persons who signed the Register with Marks; of Persons not of full Age; and of Re-marriages.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	PERSONS TO 1,000 LIVING.	SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS. Of 100 Men Married.	SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS. Of 100 Women Married.	PERSONS NOT OF FULL AGE. In 100 Men Married.	PERSONS NOT OF FULL AGE. In 100 Women Married.	RE-MARRIAGES. WIDOWERS. In 100 Men Married.	RE-MARRIAGES. WIDOWS. In 100 Women Married.
ENGLAND	16·8	17·2	23·2	8·3	22·2	14·1	10·2
I.—LONDON	19·8	8·7	12·8	4·7	16·8	14·0	10·0
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.							
1 Surrey (*extra-metropolitan*)	12·6	11·5	8·9	3·4	14·5	12·0	8·0
2 Kent (*extra-metropolitan*)	14·1	15·4	12·2	6·0	20·7	11·7	9·7
3 Sussex	14·1	14·6	9·5	5·8	17·1	13·5	9·7
4 Hampshire	15·1	11·7	11·3	4·4	19·1	13·8	11·2
5 Berkshire	13·8	17·4	12·0	5·9	16·2	12·9	9·4
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
6 Middlesex (*extra-metropolitan*)	10·7	12·1	9·0	5·1	16·3	11·8	8·1
7 Hertfordshire	11·4	27·0	21·1	9·5	20·5	13·8	7·8
8 Buckinghamshire	12·2	23·4	20·0	9·5	21·3	13·8	7·6
9 Oxfordshire	13·9	19·1	14·2	6·7	17·6	14·3	8·6
10 Northamptonshire	15·5	15·9	18·1	11·4	23·5	13·9	9·0
11 Huntingdonshire	13·7	23·9	20·2	9·1	22·8	15·2	11·2
12 Bedfordshire	13·5	25·8	30·2	13·5	21·2	15·0	8·0
13 Cambridgeshire	11·6	25·0	16·9	9·3	24·1	11·3	7·6
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.							
14 Essex	12·5	20·0	15·1	6·7	22·9	12·1	9·7
15 Suffolk	12·7	25·7	19·4	8·4	20·4	14·4	9·6
16 Norfolk	14·7	24·8	20·3	9·3	21·7	14·6	9·1
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
17 Wiltshire	12·8	19·1	15·3	8·1	19·6	15·5	9·3
18 Dorsetshire	13·1	19·3	14·8	7·2	14·7	13·2	9·4
19 Devonshire	13·1	13·4	16·6	5·7	15·0	14·8	10·5
20 Cornwall	11·7	21·9	25·1	8·4	19·4	13·8	7·4
21 Somersetshire	13·3	19·9	17·5	8·9	17·6	15·5	8·8
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
22 Gloucestershire	16·9	15·9	16·7	8·7	19·3	16·2	10·3
23 Herefordshire	11·2	18·3	15·0	4·3	15·6	15·2	9·6
24 Shropshire	12·4	24·8	25·5	3·9	13·4	13·7	10·1
25 Staffordshire	17·9	30·0	36·8	14·0	32·4	13·3	11·1
26 Worcestershire	15·1	21·5	25·0	8·9	22·0	13·4	8·6
27 Warwickshire	17·5	20·9	20·3	8·7	23·7	14·6	11·2
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
28 Leicestershire	16·9	17·6	22·5	13·5	26·0	15·3	9·4
29 Rutlandshire	11·9	10·8	10·1	6·5	18·0	7·9	5·0
30 Lincolnshire	15·3	15·3	14·2	5·8	20·5	13·8	9·9
31 Nottinghamshire	19·2	19·8	26·2	14·8	30·1	14·3	9·4
32 Derbyshire	16·7	16·2	21·4	13·1	31·2	13·9	10·0
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
33 Cheshire	16·1	16·6	26·5	9·1	21·2	15·6	9·9
34 Lancashire	19·8	18·4	33·9	9·9	23·6	15·1	11·5
IX.—YORKSHIRE.							
35 West Riding	18·4	17·6	30·6	11·2	27·5	14·7	10·6
36 East Riding (with York)	19·6	13·4	20·4	8·1	26·6	14·4	11·1
37 North Riding	16·9	16·9	20·4	7·2	26·9	12·4	9·5
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.							
38 Durham	17·9	21·3	30·9	9·7	34·0	12·9	11·5
39 Northumberland	20·3	12·0	21·3	6·9	24·1	12·2	10·1
40 Cumberland	16·4	14·5	23·0	5·0	20·5	11·9	8·4
41 Westmorland	12·0	8·5	8·5	5·5	16·7	12·2	7·5
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.							
42 Monmouthshire	15·9	27·1	31·4	9·1	26·1	12·5	11·4
43 South Wales	16·9	23·5	36·2	9·3	22·2	12·9	9·6
44 North Wales	14·5	24·7	33·3	4·6	13·1	15·1	9·1

Note.—The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points:—In England, among every 10,000 persons living 168 persons were married; of 1,000 men married 172, and of 1,000 women married 232, signed the marriage register with marks; of 1,000 men married 83 were not of full age, and of 1,000 women married 222 were not of full age; of 1,000 men married 141 were Widowers, and of the same number of women married 102 were Widows.

TABLE 10.—Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages, and on the Register on 31st December 1875; classified according to the several Christian denominations by whom they were registered.

ENGLAND: REGISTRATION DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	Church of Scotland.	United Presbyterians.	Presbyterian Church in England.	Independents.	Baptists.	United Brethren or Moravians.	Roman Catholics.	Unitarians.	Original Connexion.	New Connexion.	Primitive Methodists.	Bible Christians.	West. Meth. Assoc. and Wesl. Reformers, generally forming the United Meth. Free Ch.	Other Wesleyan Methodists.	Calvinistic Methodists.	Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.	New Jerusalem Church.	Catholic and Apostolic Church.	All others.
ENGLAND	7595	20	95	98	2004	1473	23	766	195	1264	117	460	67	281	23	378	35	35	29	232
DIVISIONS.																				
1 LONDON	508	5	9	14	145	101	1	64	13	65	3	12	—	12	—	6	3	10	5	42
2 SOUTH EASTERN	595	1	3	4	188	151	—	84	17	94	—	18	12	8	1	—	4	2	2	15
3 SOUTH MIDLAND	540	—	—	2	162	198	4	37	5	86	—	17	—	8	1	—	1	2	1	18
4 EASTERN	411	—	—	2	151	103	—	26	9	53	1	33	—	10	1	1	—	1	1	34
5 SOUTH WESTERN	730	—	4	6	205	143	5	40	23	164	1	29	45	39	—	1	9	12	2	3
6 WEST MIDLAND	778	1	4	—	195	144	3	100	11	146	22	66	3	15	1	9	—	3	2	11
7 NORTH MIDLAND	498	4	17	26	231	107	4	210	53	187	35	70	3	75	12	19	3	14	4	39
8 NORTH WESTERN	1113	—	5	22	183	87	5	73	24	214	31	89	—	61	3	—	—	5	3	11
9 YORK	796	5	—	39	55	24	—	75	4	70	11	52	—	26	—	—	—	—	1	6
10 NORTHERN	434	9	55	39	55	24	—	75	4	80	11	11	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	6
11 WELSH	1192	—	—	—	393	304	—	38	13	80	1	11	2	2	—	340	—	—	1	6
I.—LONDON.																				
Middlesex (*part of*)	350	5	6	11	95	57	1	51	9	45	1	9	1	9	—	6	1	4	6	33
Surrey (*part of*)	114	—	1	1	38	33	—	8	4	13	1	1	1	5	—	—	—	1	—	7
Kent (*part of*)	44	—	2	2	12	11	—	5	—	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.																				
1 Surrey (*extra-metropolitan*)	87	—	—	—	36	20	—	12	2	9	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	5
2 Kent (*extra-metropolitan*)	169	1	—	1	48	49	—	18	5	31	—	4	1	2	—	—	4	1	1	4
3 Sussex	127	—	2	1	41	34	—	14	5	16	—	3	—	2	—	3	—	1	—	5
4 Hampshire	151	—	1	3	49	31	—	13	4	27	—	6	8	2	—	—	1	—	1	2
5 Berkshire	61	—	—	—	14	17	—	7	1	11	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.																				
6 Middlesex (*extra-metropol.*)	68	—	—	—	23	16	—	11	1	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7
7 Hertfordshire	66	—	—	—	28	22	—	4	1	7	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
8 Buckinghamshire	66	—	—	—	21	29	—	3	—	9	—	3	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	2
9 Oxfordshire	54	—	—	—	15	11	—	8	—	8	—	4	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	1
10 Northamptonshire	101	—	—	—	31	39	1	1	1	15	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
11 Huntingdonshire	33	—	—	—	5	19	1	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
12 Bedfordshire	54	—	—	—	14	28	2	2	—	12	—	6	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
13 Cambridgeshire	83	—	—	—	25	34	—	3	3	11	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
IV.—EASTERN.																				
14 Essex	154	—	—	1	81	24	—	12	1	20	—	10	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	9
15 Suffolk	123	—	—	—	45	40	—	7	4	13	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
16 Norfolk	134	—	—	1	25	39	—	7	4	20	1	13	—	8	—	1	—	—	—	7
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.																				
17 Wiltshire	123	—	—	—	43	43	2	4	1	12	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
18 Dorsetshire	74	—	—	—	27	7	—	10	4	19	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
19 Devonshire	233	—	—	3	67	44	1	10	11	47	1	4	16	15	—	—	2	—	1	10
20 Cornwall	112	—	—	—	12	9	—	4	2	41	—	6	6	7	—	—	1	—	—	10
21 Somersetshire	188	—	—	—	56	40	2	10	7	41	—	6	6	—	—	1	1	1	—	1
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.																				
22 Gloucestershire	187	—	1	2	64	51	2	9	3	28	—	5	3	7	—	1	—	1	—	5
23 Herefordshire	45	—	—	—	8	10	1	3	—	6	—	11	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	4
24 Shropshire	104	—	—	2	34	13	—	11	2	15	2	18	—	1	1	5	—	1	—	1
25 Staffordshire	208	—	2	1	37	22	—	38	4	48	15	3	—	2	—	—	2	4	2	10
26 Worcestershire	86	—	—	1	14	19	—	12	6	23	2	3	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	10
27 Warwickshire	148	1	1	3	38	29	—	27	6	23	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	4
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.																				
28 Leicestershire	98	—	—	—	23	36	—	9	14	2	7	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
29 Rutlandshire	11	—	—	—	3	4	—	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30 Lincolnshire	162	—	—	—	23	35	—	11	3	38	5	33	—	12	2	—	—	1	—	2
31 Nottinghamshire	84	—	—	1	19	17	1	12	3	37	2	15	—	19	—	—	—	1	2	4
32 Derbyshire	143	4	17	25	30	17	1	12	3	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.																				
33 Cheshire	209	—	5	7	47	15	1	27	14	41	9	22	—	9	1	7	—	3	1	3
34 Lancashire	904	4	12	19	184	92	3	183	39	146	26	48	3	66	11	—	—	14	3	36
IX.—YORK.																				
35 West Riding	590	—	1	2	146	73	—	45	18	150	28	54	—	51	2	—	—	5	3	7
36 East Riding (with York)	100	—	—	13	5	11	3	28	3	16	5	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	4
37 North Riding	106	—	—	3	18	5	—	17	3	36	—	19	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	1
X.—NORTHERN.																				
38 Durham	187	1	19	5	22	14	—	40	2	36	8	24	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	3
39 Northumberland	152	8	29	27	13	7	—	24	1	18	3	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	1
40 Cumberland	70	—	6	7	15	1	—	10	1	18	—	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
41 Westmorland	25	—	1	—	5	2	—	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
XI.—WELSH.																				
42 Monmouthshire	139	—	—	—	38	64	—	11	—	10	—	4	1	1	—	10	—	—	1	1
43 South Wales	676	—	—	2	256	198	—	15	12	37	—	5	—	2	—	144	—	—	—	1
44 North Wales	377	—	—	—	99	42	—	12	1	33	1	2	—	—	—	186	—	—	—	1

TABLE 11.—Marriages of **Divorced Men** and **Women** in each of the Fifteen Years **1861–75**, and the **Districts** in which they were celebrated in **1875**.

YEARS. ENGLAND and DIVISIONS.	Total Marriages of Divorced Men and Women.	MARRIAGES BETWEEN				
		Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Widowers and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.
TOTAL in 15 Years 1861-75	606	270	201	45	77	13
1861	10	5	3	–	1	1
1862	29	15	9	2	2	1
1863	20	10	6	1	3	–
1864	22	8	8	4	2	–
1865	48	23	17	4	3	1
1866	23	9	8	5	1	–
1867	33	21	6	1	5	–
1868	40	16	17	2	4	1
1869	47	15	17	5	8	2
1870	34	19	10	1	4	–
1871	50	23	19	1	7	–
1872	58	22	21	4	9	2
1873	62	26	20	4	9	3
1874	61	27	18	5	9	2
1875	69	31	22	6	10	–

In Divisions and Districts in 1875.

	Total Marriages of Divorced Men and Women.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Widowers and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.
ENGLAND	69	31	22	6	10	–
Divisions.						
I. LONDON	30	12	10	4	4	–
II. SOUTH EASTERN	2	–	2	–	–	–
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	2	1	1	–	–	–
IV. EASTERN	1	1	–	–	–	–
V. SOUTH WESTERN	–	–	–	–	–	–
VI. WEST MIDLAND	10	3	5	–	2	–
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	3	3	–	–	–	–
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	10	6	2	1	1	–
IX. YORK	7	–	3	–	3	–
X. NORTHERN	3	2	–	1	–	–
XI. WELSH	1	–	1	–	–	–

No. of District.	Divisions and Districts.	Total Marriages of Divorced Men and Women.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Widowers and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.
	Div. I.						
1	Kensington	4	1	2	1	–	–
1a	Fulham	1	1	–	–	–	–
3	St. George Hanover Sq.	4	3	–	–	1	–
5	Marylebone	1	–	1	–	–	–
6	Hampstead	1	–	–	1	–	–
9	Hackney	2	–	1	–	1	–
10	St. Giles	2	1	1	–	–	–
11	Strand	3	–	3	–	–	–
12	Holborn	2	–	–	–	–	2
13	London City	6	2	2	2	–	–
16	Whitechapel	1	1	–	–	–	–
17	St. George-in-East	1	1	–	–	–	–
20	Poplar	1	1	–	–	–	–
28	Woolwich	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Div. II.						
81	East Preston (Worthing)	1	–	1	–	–	–
87	Portsea Island	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Div. III.						
136	Watford	1	–	1	–	–	–
168	St. Ives	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Div. IV.						
225	Norwich	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Div. VI.						
320	Bristol	2	2	–	–	–	–
324	Dursley	1	–	1	–	–	–
335	Cheltenham	1	–	1	–	–	–
351	Atcham (Shrewsbury)	1	–	1	–	–	–
369	Tamworth	1	–	–	–	1	–
376	Stourbridge	1	–	1	–	–	–
387	Birmingham	1	–	–	–	1	–
388	Aston	2	1	1	–	–	–
	Div. VII.						
433	Nottingham	1	1	–	–	–	–
441	Chesterfield	2	2	–	–	–	–
	Div. VIII.						
446	Macclesfield	1	1	–	–	–	–
455	Liverpool	1	–	1	–	–	–
456	West Derby	2	2	–	–	–	–
461	Leigh	1	1	–	–	–	–
465	Chorlton	1	–	–	1	–	–
467a	Prestwich	2	1	1	–	–	–
468	Ashton-under-Lyne	1	–	–	–	1	–
481	Ulverston	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Div. IX.						
496	Bradford	4	3	1	–	–	–
508	Sheffield	2	–	–	–	2	–
509	Rotherham	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Div. X.						
550	Sunderland	1	1	–	–	–	–
553	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	2	1	–	1	–	–
	Div. XI.						
623	Pwllheli	1	–	1	–	–	–

TABLE 12.—**Legitimate** and **Illegitimate Births** in **England** in the Years **1838–75**; Proportion of **Males** to **Females** born.

YEARS.	BIRTHS REGISTERED.			Males born to every 100 Females born.	Males born in Wedlock to every 100 Females so born.	Males born out of Wedlock to every 100 Females so born.	Children born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.
	Total Births.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.				
1838	463,787	—	—	104·5	—	—	—
1839	492,574	—	—	104·8	—	—	—
1840	502,303	—	—	105·1	—	—	—
1841	512,158	—	—	105·3	—	—	—
1842	517,739	482,943	34,796	105·0	105·0	104·9	6·7
1843	527,325	—	—	105·4	—	—	—
1844	540,763	—	—	105·4	—	—	—
1845	543,521	505,280	38,241	105·0	105·2	103·1	7·0
1846	572,625	534,096	38,529	104·9	104·9	105·0	6·7
1847	539,965	503,840	36,125	104·3	104·3	104·0	6·7
1848	563,059	526,312	36,747	105·0	105·2	102·3	6·5
1849	578,159	538,825	39,334	104·3	104·3	104·0	6·8
1850	593,422	553,116	40,306	104·2	104·3	103·4	6·8
1851	615,865	573,865	42,000	104·7	104·7	103·9	6·8
1852	624,012	581,530	42,482	104·6	104·6	104·8	6·8
1853	612,391	572,628	39,763	105·1	105·1	104·6	6·5
1854	634,405	593,664	40,741	104·4	104·3	106·1	6·4
1855	635,043	594,260	40,783	104·1	104·1	104·8	6·4
1856	657,453	614,802	42,651	104·2	104·3	103·1	6·5
1857	663,071	620,069	43,002	105·2	105·3	104·1	6·5
1858	655,481	612,176	43,305	104·5	104·4	106·2	6·6
1859	689,881	645,130	44,751	104·6	104·5	105·7	6·5
1860	684,048	640,355	43,693	104·7	104·8	102·9	6·4
1861	696,406	652,249	44,157	104·6	104·5	106·1	6·3
1862	712,684	667,462	45,222	104·1	104·1	103·4	6·3
1863	727,417	680,276	47,141	104·7	104·6	106·3	6·5
1864	740,275	692,827	47,448	104·2	104·2	104·4	6·4
1865	748,069	701,484	46,585	104·0	104·0	103·9	6·2
1866	753,870	708,369	45,501	104·3	104·2	105·7	6·0
1867	768,349	723,163	45,186	104·3	104·2	105·7	5·9
1868	786,858	740,520	46,338	103·6	103·5	104·7	5·9
1869	773,381	728,690	44,691	104·2	104·1	105·0	5·8
1870	792,787	748,050	44,737	104·1	104·0	105·0	5·6
1871	797,428	752,653	44,775	103·5	103·5	103·1	5·6
1872	825,907	781,141	44,766	104·1	104·1	104·8	5·4
1873	829,778	786,617	43,161	103·9	103·9	103·3	5·2
1874	854,956	811,853	43,103	103·7	103·7	103·0	5·0
1875	850,607	809,794	40,813	104·3	104·2	106·7	4·8

Table 13.—Proportion of Illegitimate Children to every 100 Births in the several Counties of England in each of the Eleven Years 1865-75.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Mean of 10 Years 1865-74.	1875.
					CHILDREN born *Out of Wedlock* to every 100 Births.							
ENGLAND	6·2	6·0	5·9	5·9	5·8	5·6	5·6	5·4	5·2	5·0	5·7	4·8
I.—LONDON	4·4	4·1	4·1	4·2	4·0	4·0	4·0	4·1	4·0	3·9	4·1	3·8
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1 Surrey (*extra-metropolitan*)	3·9	4·2	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·0	3·9	3·9	4·0	3·7	4·0	3·9
2 Kent (*extra-metropolitan*)	5·0	4·5	4·9	4·7	4·7	4·7	4·8	4·9	4·9	4·6	4·8	4·6
3 Sussex	6·0	6·0	5·5	5·7	5·3	5·7	5·6	5·7	5·3	5·1	5·6	5·1
4 Hampshire	5·3	5·2	5·0	4·9	5·2	4·8	4·7	4·6	4·8	4·9	4·9	4·4
5 Berkshire	6·2	6·5	6·7	6·6	6·3	5·8	5·6	5·7	5·1	5·1	6·0	5·0
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6 Middlesex (*extra-metropol.*)	3·8	3·8	3·9	3·7	3·5	4·0	3·8	3·3	3·8	3·5	3·7	3·6
7 Hertfordshire	6·5	6·2	6·6	6·8	6·5	6·6	6·5	6·2	6·0	5·2	6·3	6·1
8 Buckinghamshire	6·3	5·6	5·5	5·9	6·0	5·5	5·9	6·0	5·1	5·2	5·7	4·6
9 Oxfordshire	7·1	6·1	6·5	6·6	6·2	6·4	6·4	6·3	6·3	6·4	6·4	5·8
10 Northamptonshire	5·9	6·2	5·4	5·7	6·0	5·5	5·3	4·8	5·2	5·6	6·0	4·7
11 Huntingdonshire	6·5	5·1	6·4	6·3	6·7	5·9	6·2	5·4	5·7	5·4	6·0	3·9
12 Bedfordshire	7·8	8·2	7·8	7·8	7·5	7·4	8·1	7·6	7·4	7·6	7·8	6·4
13 Cambridgeshire	7·0	7·6	6·6	6·6	6·5	5·9	6·0	5·8	5·9	5·5	6·3	5·9
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14 Essex	5·3	5·2	5·3	5·0	4·8	4·5	4·9	4·6	4·3	3·8	4·8	4·2
15 Suffolk	7·9	7·5	7·1	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	6·8	6·4	6·2	7·0	5·9
16 Norfolk	10·6	10·3	10·0	9·9	9·7	9·7	9·4	9·2	8·6	8·7	9·6	8·3
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17 Wiltshire	6·9	6·6	6·3	5·2	5·9	5·5	5·8	5·5	5·3	5·1	5·8	4·8
18 Dorsetshire	6·3	5·8	5·4	5·7	6·0	5·1	5·7	4·9	5·3	5·2	5·5	5·7
19 Devonshire	5·9	6·0	5·7	5·8	5·8	5·9	5·5	5·4	5·3	5·7	5·0	5·0
20 Cornwall	6·0	5·9	6·6	6·6	6·4	6·8	6·6	6·4	7·0	6·1	6·4	6·0
21 Somersetshire	5·5	5·5	5·5	5·2	5·4	4·9	5·4	5·4	4·7	4·6	5·2	4·5
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
22 Gloucestershire	5·0	5·3	5·3	5·5	5·2	5·3	5·0	5·0	4·6	4·9	5·1	4·5
23 Herefordshire	7·8	9·1	8·8	8·4	7·9	7·4	7·7	7·8	6·9	7·3	7·9	6·8
24 Shropshire	9·3	8·9	9·4	9·6	9·2	9·4	9·1	9·4	8·8	8·8	9·2	8·7
25 Staffordshire	5·9	5·8	5·9	6·0	5·8	5·9	5·5	5·5	5·2	5·0	5·7	4·6
26 Worcestershire	5·7	6·0	5·9	5·9	5·8	5·4	5·7	5·5	5·5	5·5	5·6	5·5
27 Warwickshire	5·5	5·0	5·1	5·0	5·0	4·5	4·7	4·4	4·3	4·3	4·8	4·3
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
28 Leicestershire	7·3	7·3	6·9	6·9	6·3	6·6	5·8	5·8	5·6	5·6	6·4	4·8
29 Rutlandshire	5·3	6·3	7·2	4·8	5·7	6·3	5·9	6·6	5·4	5·1	5·9	6·3
30 Lincolnshire	8·3	8·1	7·8	7·9	7·8	7·0	7·2	6·9	6·2	6·5	7·4	5·8
31 Nottinghamshire	9·0	9·1	8·0	8·0	7·9	7·8	7·6	7·0	6·8	6·6	7·8	6·0
32 Derbyshire	7·2	7·0	6·4	6·6	6·5	6·7	6·2	5·7	5·8	6·2	6·3	5·1
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
33 Cheshire	7·2	6·9	6·5	6·3	6·6	5·9	6·1	6·0	5·4	5·5	6·2	5·4
34 Lancashire	6·2	6·0	5·7	5·7	5·5	5·3	5·3	4·9	4·9	4·7	5·4	4·4
IX.—YORKSHIRE.												
35 West Riding	6·6	6·3	6·0	6·1	5·9	5·9	5·9	6·0	5·5	5·2	5·9	4·8
36 East Riding (with York)	7·6	7·2	7·3	7·5	7·1	7·4	7·3	6·8	6·3	6·4	7·1	5·6
37 North Riding	9·4	8·9	9·0	8·8	8·7	8·9	8·1	8·6	8·1	7·3	8·6	6·5
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.												
38 Durham	5·4	4·9	5·2	5·2	5·3	4·7	5·0	4·5	4·3	4·1	4·9	3·8
39 Northumberland	7·8	7·5	7·0	7·4	7·0	6·4	6·5	6·1	6·1	6·6	6·7	5·8
40 Cumberland	11·7	11·5	11·1	10·7	10·4	11·0	9·7	9·8	9·3	8·7	10·4	8·6
41 Westmorland	9·6	9·7	11·3	10·0	9·5	8·5	9·2	7·0	7·7	7·6	9·0	6·5
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.												
42 Monmouthshire	5·4	5·0	4·7	4·8	4·3	4·7	5·1	4·4	3·9	3·7	4·6	4·0
43 South Wales	6·6	6·4	6·1	6·3	6·4	6·0	5·8	5·8	5·1	4·9	5·9	4·6
44 North Wales	8·3	8·0	7·9	7·9	8·1	7·3	7·6	8·1	7·1	7·3	7·8	6·5

Table 14.—Number, and Annual Rate per 1000 Persons living, of Births in England during each Quarter of the Thirty-eight Years 1838-75.

YEARS.	BIRTHS. In the Quarters ending the last day of				ANNUAL BIRTH RATE.* In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	113,815	121,781	114,734	113,457	30·3	32·0	29·7	29·3
1839	123,543	128,806	120,115	120,110	32·5	33·4	30·7	30·6
1840	132,305	129,059	119,822	121,117	34·0	33·0	30·2	30·4
1841	133,729	129,884	123,868	124,686	34·2	32·8	30·8	30·9
1842	135,915	134,096	123,296	124,732	34·3	33·4	30·3	30·6
1843	136,837	131,279	128,161	131,048	34·2	32·3	31·1	31·7
1844	143,578	136,941	130,078	130,166	35·1	33·3	31·2	31·2
1845	143,080	136,853	132,369	131,219	34·9	32·9	31·4	31·0
1846	145,108	149,450	138,718	139,349	35·0	35·5	32·5	32·6
1847	146,453	139,072	127,173	127,267	34·9	32·7	29·5	29·4
1848	139,736	149,760	140,389	133,204	32·5	34·7	32·1	30·4
1849	153,772	153,693	135,223	135,471	35·8	35·2	30·6	30·5
1850	144,551	155,565	146,911	146,095	33·2	35·3	32·8	32·5
1851	157,286	159,073	150,594	148,912	35·6	35·5	33·2	32·7
1852	161,808	159,031	151,222	151,956	35·8	35·1	32·3	33·0
1853	161,729	158,697	147,602	144,363	35·8	34·6	31·8	31·0
1854	160,785	172,457	154,724	146,439	35·2	37·2	32·9	31·1
1855	166,225	165,277	154,700	148,841	36·0	35·3	32·6	31·2
1856	169,250	173,263	157,462	157,478	35·8	36·6	32·8	32·7
1857	170,430	170,444	161,181	161,016	36·0	35·6	33·2	33·0
1858	170,959	169,115	157,445	157,962	35·8	34·9	32·0	32·1
1859	175,532	175,864	168,394	170,091	36·3	35·9	33·9	34·1
1860	183,180	174,028	164,121	162,719	37·1	35·1	32·7	32·3
1861	172,933	184,820	172,033	166,620	35·0	36·9	33·9	32·7
1862	181,990	185,554	172,709	172,431	36·3	36·6	33·7	33·6
1863	186,341	189,340	173,489	178,297	36·7	36·9	33·4	34·4
1864	192,947	188,835	181,015	177,478	37·1	36·4	34·5	33·8
1865	194,130	192,988	181,941	179,010	37·3	36·7	34·2	33·7
1866	196,753	192,437	179,086	185,594	37·4	36·2	33·3	34·5
1867	194,763	199,660	190,782	183,144	36·6	37·1	35·0	33·6
1868	198,584	202,839	192,583	192,852	36·4	37·2	34·9	35·0
1869	203,775	188,618	190,394	190,594	37·3	34·1	34·1	34·1
1870	206,366	203,615	192,521	190,285	37·3	36·4	34·0	33·6
1871	209,523	201,165	193,271	198,469	37·3	35·5	33·7	33·7
1872	208,752	208,790	201,746	206,619	36·3	36·3	34·7	35·5
1873	215,744	206,516	204,167	208,351	37·5	35·5	34·7	34·5
1874	214,514	217,598	210,323	212,521	36·8	36·9	35·3	35·7
1875	214,862	214,939	211,109	209,697	36·4	36·0	35·0	34·7
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each Quarter during the 38 years					35·6	35·2	32·8	32·6

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

TABLE 15.—**Proportional** Number of **Births** in **England** in each **Quarter** to **1000 Births** in the **Average Quarter*** of each of the Thirty-eight Years 1838–75.

YEARS.	NUMBER of BIRTHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS.				
		In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838	115,947	1000	995	1053	981	971
1839	123,144	1000	1017	1049	967	967
1840	125,576	1000	1059	1033	949	959
1841	128,040	1000	1059	1017	959	965
1842	129,435	1000	1062	1039	944	955
1843	131,831	1000	1052	999	964	985
1844	135,191	1000	1068	1018	957	957
1845	135,880	1000	1068	1009	966	957
1846	143,156	1000	1027	1047	961	965
1847	134,991	1000	1099	1032	934	935
1848	140,765	1000	998	1070	991	941
1849	144,540	1000	1078	1066	927	929
1850	148,356	1000	974	1051	990	985
1851	153,966	1000	1022	1033	978	967
1852	156,003	1000	1038	1019	969	974
1853	153,098	1000	1056	1037	964	943
1854	158,601	1000	1026	1090	968	916
1855	158,761	1000	1060	1044	966	930
1856	164,363	1000	1035	1060	952	953
1857	165,790	1000	1042	1031	964	963
1858	163,870	1000	1057	1034	953	956
1859	172,470	1000	1032	1022	968	978
1860	171,012	1000	1077	1023	954	946
1861	174,102	1000	1007	1064	980	949
1862	178,171	1000	1035	1044	961	960
1863	181,855	1000	1039	1043	946	972
1864	185,069	1000	1047	1026	973	954
1865	187,017	1000	1051	1035	965	949
1866	188,468	1000	1058	1023	942	977
1867	192,087	1000	1028	1041	985	946
1868	196,714	1000	1015	1036	974	975
1869	193,345	1000	1067	978	977	978
1870	198,197	1000	1055	1030	963	952
1871	199,357	1000	1065	1012	961	962
1872	206,477	1000	1011	1011	977	1001
1873	207,445	1000	1054	998	976	972
1874	213,739	1000	1018	1020	976	986
1875	212,652	1000	1024	1013	985	978

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

TABLE 16.— **Number** and **Proportion** of **Male** and **Female Children** born **in** and **out** of **Wedlock** in the several **Counties** of **England** during the Year **1875.**

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MALE CHILDREN BORN.	FEMALE CHILDREN BORN.	BORN IN WEDLOCK.		BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.		MALES born to every 100 FEMALES born.	MALES born *in Wedlock* to every 100 FEMALES so born.	MALES born *out of Wedlock* to every 100 FEMALES so born.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.			
ENGLAND	434,225	416,382	413,155	396,339	21,070	19,743	104·3	104·2	106·7
I.—LONDON	62,782	60,484	60,319	58,313	2463	2171	103·8	103·4	113·5
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.									
1 Surrey (*extra-metropolitan*)	6312	6043	6059	5814	253	229	104·5	104·2	110·5
2 Kent (*extra-metropolitan*)	10869	10172	10358	9708	511	464	106·9	106·7	110·1
3 Sussex	6595	6367	6268	6089	327	328	103·6	103·8	99·7
4 Hampshire	8441	8232	8072	7862	369	370	102·5	102·7	99·7
5 Berkshire	3707	3575	3521	3396	186	179	103·7	103·7	103·9
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
6 Middlesex (*extra-metropolitan*)	4924	4888	4744	4714	180	174	100·7	100·6	103·4
7 Hertfordshire	3141	2992	2934	2822	207	170	105·0	104·0	121·8
8 Buckinghamshire	2501	2392	2392	2274	109	118	104·6	105·2	92·4
9 Oxfordshire	2770	2718	2593	2576	177	142	101·9	100·7	124·6
10 Northamptonshire	4431	4152	4216	3964	215	188	106·7	106·4	114·4
11 Huntingdonshire	876	837	842	805	34	32	104·7	104·6	106·3
12 Bedfordshire	2533	2437	2369	2281	164	156	103·9	103·9	105·1
13 Cambridgeshire	3131	2871	2941	2708	190	163	109·1	108·6	116·6
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.									
14 Essex	8079	7914	7735	7581	344	333	102·1	102·0	103·3
15 Suffolk	5585	5435	5278	5089	307	346	102·8	103·7	88·7
16 Norfolk	6728	6252	6180	5728	548	524	107·6	107·9	104·6
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.									
17 Wiltshire	3787	3767	3610	3581	177	186	100·5	100·8	95·2
18 Dorsetshire	2784	2566	2621	2422	163	144	108·5	108·2	113·2
19 Devonshire	8981	8567	8545	8121	436	446	104·8	105·2	97·8
20 Cornwall	5348	4891	5046	4582	302	309	109·3	110·1	97·7
21 Somersetshire	7520	7185	7186	6855	334	330	104·7	104·8	101·2
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
22 Gloucestershire	8109	7986	7750	7617	359	369	101·5	101·7	97·3
23 Herefordshire	1750	1650	1649	1519	101	131	106·1	108·6	77·1
24 Shropshire	4257	4003	3874	3665	383	338	106·3	105·7	113·3
25 Staffordshire	19940	18808	19003	17954	937	854	106·0	105·8	109·7
26 Worcestershire	6075	5783	5733	5469	342	314	105·0	104·8	108·9
27 Warwickshire	12533	12291	12012	11753	521	538	102·0	102·2	96·8
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.									
28 Leicestershire	5446	5147	5182	4905	264	242	105·8	105·6	109·1
29 Rutlandshire	313	306	295	285	18	21	102·3	103·5	85·7
30 Lincolnshire	7157	6856	6750	6444	407	412	104·4	104·7	98·8
31 Nottinghamshire	7259	7013	6828	6590	431	423	103·5	103·6	101·9
32 Derbyshire	6781	6425	6440	6093	341	332	105·5	105·7	102·7
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.									
33 Cheshire	10390	9812	9799	9314	591	498	105·9	105·2	118·7
34 Lancashire	61658	59242	58908	56708	2750	2534	104·1	103·9	108·5
IX.—YORKSHIRE.									
35 West Riding	39676	38301	37712	36498	1964	1803	103·6	103·3	108·9
36 East Riding (with York)	5913	5713	5587	5388	326	325	103·5	103·7	100·3
37 North Riding	4760	4501	4449	4214	311	287	105·8	105·6	108·4
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.									
38 Durham	19253	18569	18536	17849	717	720	103·7	103·8	99·6
39 Northumberland	8272	7961	7791	7554	481	407	103·9	103·1	118·2
40 Cumberland	4196	3860	3849	3518	347	342	108·7	109·4	101·5
41 Westmorland	994	940	931	878	63	62	105·7	106·0	101·6
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.									
42 Monmouthshire	4577	4514	4394	4329	183	185	101·4	101·5	98·9
43 South Wales	16065	15183	15293	14506	772	677	105·8	105·4	114·0
44 North Wales	7026	6781	6561	6354	465	427	103·6	103·3	108·9

TABLE 17.—Proportion of Male and Female Children born in the several Counties of England in each of the Eleven Years 1865-75.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MALES BORN TO EVERY 100 FEMALES BORN.											
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Mean proportion in the 10 Years 1865-74.	1875.
ENGLAND	104·0	104·3	104·3	103·6	104·2	104·1	103·5	104·1	103·9	103·7	104·0	104·3
I.—LONDON.	102·5	103·4	104·6	103·0	103·2	104·2	102·6	104·3	103·4	103·7	103·5	103·8
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	103·5	104·8	98·8	99·7	105·9	101·8	103·0	102·1	103·5	103·5	102·7	104·5
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	104·9	104·7	103·2	102·4	103·8	107·2	102·3	106·3	103·0	102·9	104·3	106·9
3 Sussex	104·7	103·8	103·6	103·0	103·1	100·6	104·5	104·7	105·9	103·6	103·6	103·6
4 Hampshire	104·1	105·0	107·5	103·7	104·1	104·4	104·6	107·7	104·4	105·3	104·5	102·5
5 Berkshire	106·7	104·6	107·5	100·0	106·9	101·1	102·8	101·5	104·8	105·7	104·2	103·7
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6 Middlesex (extra-metropol.)	104·8	104·8	99·5	103·1	101·2	102·6	103·4	101·4	104·1	103·1	102·8	100·7
7 Hertfordshire	99·8	105·4	99·6	101·9	104·9	104·9	107·6	111·4	103·2	100·9	103·9	105·0
8 Buckinghamshire	102·1	102·6	110·3	102·9	103·1	103·1	103·3	100·5	103·8	101·2	103·8	104·6
9 Oxfordshire	103·8	105·0	104·2	104·8	101·1	100·6	104·5	104·6	103·6	105·6	103·5	101·9
10 Northamptonshire	102·9	106·1	107·9	103·9	104·0	101·9	103·3	102·7	101·8	102·6	104·2	106·7
11 Huntingdonshire	104·1	103·2	103·7	94·3	101·2	95·6	100·8	98·6	104·7	102·1	101·0	104·7
12 Bedfordshire	107·5	104·1	104·0	101·1	103·3	104·3	103·9	97·6	98·4	107·7	103·2	103·9
13 Cambridgeshire	103·7	108·1	99·3	105·1	105·8	108·8	98·1	101·1	101·2	101·8	103·3	109·1
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14 Essex	103·1	106·9	103·3	101·8	102·3	105·4	102·2	101·9	104·5	103·7	103·7	102·1
15 Suffolk	102·3	105·9	102·2	102·7	105·5	106·3	103·3	103·5	103·8	102·0	103·8	102·8
16 Norfolk	104·0	105·7	102·8	105·3	104·4	106·9	105·0	103·7	101·9	105·9	104·6	107·6
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17 Wiltshire	103·0	104·0	106·0	103·8	102·2	106·0	102·1	107·1	106·5	103·3	104·4	109·5
18 Dorsetshire	106·7	106·8	99·9	105·2	102·1	106·2	102·1	100·1	105·2	103·7	103·8	108·5
19 Devonshire	103·1	104·7	104·1	104·3	104·5	104·4	104·8	106·2	104·4	104·2	104·6	104·8
20 Cornwall	106·2	103·9	105·1	108·2	105·6	105·0	102·8	106·1	103·3	104·6	105·6	109·3
21 Somersetshire	103·1	104·8	104·3	105·3	105·3	104·6	100·9	103·3	105·7	104·9	104·1	104·7
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
22 Gloucestershire	104·7	104·2	107·0	106·2	103·6	104·0	102·8	104·2	105·9	105·0	104·8	101·5
23 Herefordshire	103·2	105·8	102·7	102·4	103·4	106·5	106·5	105·7	97·1	104·9	103·8	106·1
24 Shropshire	105·9	103·0	102·7	102·4	100·8	105·0	102·3	102·6	106·3	103·1	103·5	106·3
25 Staffordshire	105·2	105·3	103·3	104·5	103·6	106·0	102·9	103·6	103·1	103·7	104·2	106·0
26 Worcestershire	105·4	103·7	104·0	102·3	103·9	102·4	104·3	103·6	108·0	101·1	105·0	
27 Warwickshire	104·1	103·3	102·7	100·9	101·4	104·0	104·6	102·0	102·6	103·0	102·9	102·0
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
28 Leicestershire	104·7	103·0	103·0	103·0	101·5	104·5	103·2	99·8	100·7	104·5	103·0	105·8
29 Rutlandshire	101·3	98·9	103·3	94·3	113·7	123·5	102·2	105·9	95·0	109·7	104·8	102·3
30 Lincolnshire	104·0	102·1	104·7	104·6	106·9	104·7	105·4	103·5	101·5	104·2	104·1	104·4
31 Nottinghamshire	102·8	101·4	102·0	105·3	101·2	103·9	103·7	106·4	106·1	102·6	103·9	103·5
32 Derbyshire	104·0	102·6	102·9	102·2	101·0	105·3	105·4	102·8	100·6	102·3	103·2	105·5
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
33 Cheshire	104·2	104·2	103·6	102·5	102·6	105·3	103·5	103·2	101·9	103·4	103·4	105·9
34 Lancashire	104·7	105·0	104·5	103·5	104·1	103·5	104·0	104·6	104·1	102·9	104·1	104·1
IX.—YORKSHIRE.												
35 West Riding	104·5	103·0	104·3	104·1	105·0	103·7	103·3	104·8	102·6	103·8	103·9	103·6
36 East Riding (with York)	105·3	100·7	104·8	105·3	107·6	102·6	100·2	101·3	101·5	103·1	103·3	103·1
37 North Riding	101·7	101·2	104·6	106·0	110·5	107·8	106·8	106·1	106·2	105·0	105·6	105·8
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.												
38 Durham	103·7	106·4	106·7	104·0	104·6	105·2	104·2	105·3	106·4	104·9	105·1	103·7
39 Northumberland	104·1	104·0	104·7	106·7	104·7	104·6	106·1	104·8	108·5	103·3	105·3	108·9
40 Cumberland	109·4	103·6	109·1	101·3	108·9	101·3	104·5	107·0	109·1	102·8	105·7	108·7
41 Westmorland	106·3	106·8	107·4	104·2	102·7	104·2	104·1	108·8	105·9	107·6	105·7	105·7
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.												
42 Monmouthshire	104·7	104·9	101·2	103·4	103·6	100·4	102·1	103·7	103·5	101·6	102·9	101·4
43 South Wales	101·7	104·8	103·4	105·4	106·1	103·9	103·8	103·1	105·1	105·0	104·7	103·8
44 North Wales	105·9	107·4	105·6	103·5	104·5	103·8	103·1	106·7	105·9	105·9	105·5	103·6

TABLE 18.—Births to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1865-75.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	BIRTHS TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.											
	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Mean of 10 Years 1865-74.	1875.
ENGLAND	35·4	35·2	35·4	35·8	34·8	35·2	35·0	35·8	35·5	36·2	35·4	35·5
I.—LONDON	36·1	35·7	36·5	36·4	35·4	35·4	34·5	35·8	35·5	35·9	35·7	35·8
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	32·2	32·7	32·7	34·6	33·8	33·2	32·3	32·0	30·6	30·1	32·4	29·4
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	34·6	33·5	34·9	31·9	30·7	31·3	30·8	31·2	29·9	30·2	30·9	29·1
3 Sussex	30·9	31·1	31·6	31·6	31·0	32·1	31·2	31·9	30·8	30·4	31·4	30·2
4 Hampshire	31·6	31·4	31·6	33·2	31·9	32·2	31·9	32·8	31·3	32·0	31·9	30·9
5 Berkshire	31·1	31·2	31·5	32·2	31·9	32·2	31·9	32·8	31·3	32·0	31·9	30·9
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	32·1	31·9	34·0	34·1	32·7	33·1	32·0	33·6	32·3	31·8	32·8	32·0
7 Hertfordshire	31·5	31·8	32·7	32·5	32·6	32·4	32·3	33·3	31·9	31·4	32·2	30·3
8 Buckinghamshire	34·4	33·7	34·2	34·0	33·3	33·3	34·4	34·3	33·4	32·1	33·7	30·9
9 Oxfordshire	32·4	33·2	31·8	33·4	32·0	33·9	32·2	32·0	31·8	31·8	32·3	30·3
10 Northamptonshire	36·3	35·9	34·0	35·5	34·0	32·5	33·3	34·0	35·9	35·2	35·3	33·6
11 Huntingdonshire	34·1	32·0	31·5	34·0	32·5	33·3	34·5	34·5	31·8	30·5	32·7	29·8
12 Bedfordshire	35·9	34·8	36·6	36·3	34·6	34·9	34·2	35·2	33·4	33·4	35·0	31·8
13 Cambridgeshire	32·8	32·4	32·0	33·3	33·2	33·2	33·9	33·6	33·2	31·9	33·0	30·5
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14 Essex	33·0	33·3	32·8	33·2	32·5	33·2	32·9	34·5	33·5	33·8	33·3	34·1
15 Suffolk	32·6	31·9	32·4	31·9	31·5	32·4	32·0	31·1	30·2	30·4	31·8	31·3
16 Norfolk	32·1	31·1	31·7	32·1	31·0	32·0	31·7	31·1	30·2	30·4	31·3	30·1
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17 Wiltshire	30·8	31·1	30·5	31·1	30·7	31·8	31·5	31·9	31·2	30·7	31·1	30·4
18 Dorsetshire	31·9	31·1	31·8	31·0	31·2	30·1	30·4	30·5	28·9	29·2	30·7	28·6
19 Devonshire	31·4	31·4	31·5	30·8	30·6	31·5	31·0	31·7	31·2	32·1	32·1	28·8
20 Cornwall	36·1	33·9	32·1	32·3	31·2	31·5	31·0	31·7	31·2	30·6	30·7	
21 Somersetshire	30·6	30·2	30·7	30·8	30·5	30·9	31·4	30·4	30·4	30·2	30·7	
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
22 Gloucestershire	31·4	31·6	32·3	32·4	32·3	32·3	32·8	32·2	32·3	32·3	32·3	31·6
23 Herefordshire	29·1	30·2	30·0	31·3	30·5	29·6	30·2	30·6	27·6	28·3	29·7	28·0
24 Shropshire	32·6	33·3	32·1	33·1	32·2	33·1	32·6	31·9	31·4	31·7	32·3	30·9
25 Staffordshire	42·6	41·8	41·9	41·0	39·3	40·9	40·5	41·9	42·6	43·8	41·6	41·8
26 Worcestershire	33·8	35·4	34·8	35·1	34·0	34·4	35·1	34·7	34·5	34·5	34·7	33·4
27 Warwickshire	36·4	37·0	36·5	36·0	35·4	35·6	36·1	38·0	37·5	38·3	36·7	37·5
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
28 Leicestershire	35·3	35·9	36·2	36·8	35·8	36·1	36·2	36·5	37·4	37·6	36·4	36·6
29 Rutlandshire	32·0	30·3	31·3	29·1	30·6	29·3	31·0	29·3	28·6	30·2	30·2	26·5
30 Lincolnshire	33·1	32·3	32·2	34·2	32·8	33·4	33·5	33·6	33·2	35·1	33·6	36·0
31 Nottinghamshire	33·8	33·0	33·6	33·6	33·4	35·3	35·6	36·9	37·6	39·9	34·7	39·0
32 Derbyshire	35·9	36·1	36·0	36·5	36·0	34·9	36·7	36·3	36·9	36·7	36·7	
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
33 Cheshire	36·2	35·0	34·8	36·1	34·7	35·1	35·7	35·8	35·1	36·8	35·5	35·5
34 Lancashire	37·5	37·6	38·5	39·5	37·9	38·3	37·9	39·5	38·9	40·2	38·6	39·9
IX.—YORKSHIRE.												
35 West Riding	38·7	38·0	38·6	38·6	37·6	38·4	37·9	38·6	38·9	39·7	38·5	38·8
36 East Riding (with York)	34·6	34·4	33·7	34·9	33·3	34·8	34·3	35·0	35·3	36·1	34·6	36·2
37 North Riding	34·7	34·0	34·1	34·2	33·2	34·6	34·6	35·2	35·1	36·5	34·6	35·4
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.												
38 Durham	43·3	43·0	41·5	42·6	41·0	41·6	42·4	44·0	45·8	46·7	43·2	45·5
39 Northumberland	37·5	37·8	36·4	36·0	36·2	37·1	36·8	37·5	39·4	39·9	37·7	39·9
40 Cumberland	34·2	33·5	34·5	34·7	33·3	32·9	35·1	34·5	35·6	36·6	34·5	35·1
41 Westmorland	29·8	29·4	29·7	30·1	29·9	30·4	31·8	31·4	29·9	31·8	30·4	28·9
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.												
42 Monmouthshire	37·6	37·1	36·7	36·3	35·5	35·3	36·6	37·1	38·5	40·3	37·1	39·5
43 South Wales	36·3	36·6	35·9	36·4	35·7	35·9	36·1	36·8	39·0	36·4	36·4	38·9
44 North Wales	31·4	30·5	32·1	32·7	31·8	31·0	31·4	31·2	29·8	31·7	31·7	31·0

TABLE **19.**—Estimated **Population** and **Annual Rate of Mortality** of Males and of Females in **England**, in each of the Thirty-eight Years **1838-75**; and Proportion of Deaths of Males to those of Females.

YEARS.	POPULATION. Males.	Females.	DEATHS. Of Males to 1000 Males living.	Of Females to 1000 Females living.	DEATHS OF MALES TO 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.	OF EQUAL NUMBERS LIVING, DEATHS OF MALES TO EVERY 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.
1838	7,479,021	7,808,678	23·4	21·5	105	109
1839	7,586,593	7,927,662	22·8	21·0	104	109
1840	7,689,301	8,041,512	23·7	22·0	103	108
1841	7,784,883	8,144,609	22·4	20·8	103	107
1842	7,887,620	8,242,706	22·4	21·0	102	107
1843	7,990,370	8,341,858	22·0	20·5	103	107
1844	8,093,100	8,442,074	22·4	20·8	103	107
1845	8,195,776	8,543,360	21·7	20·1	103	108
1846	8,298,360	8,645,732	23·9	22·2	103	108
1847	8,400,820	8,749,198	25·4	23·8	103	107
1848	8,503,116	8,853,766	23·9	22·2	103	107
1849	8,605,212	8,959,444	25·8	24·5	101	105
1850	8,707,074	9,066,250	21·4	20·1	102	106
1851	8,808,662	9,174,187	22·8	21·2	103	107
1852	8,909,938	9,283,268	23·2	21·6	103	108
1853	9,010,866	9,393,502	23·8	22·0	104	108
1854	9,111,410	9,504,900	24·4	22·7	103	108
1855	9,211,528	9,617,472	23·5	21·7	104	108
1856	9,311,182	9,731,230	21·4	19·7	104	108
1857	9,410,334	9,846,182	22·6	21·1	102	107
1858	9,508,949	9,962,342	23·9	22·3	102	107
1859	9,606,982	10,079,719	23·3	21·6	103	108
1860	9,704,394	10,198,319	22·2	20·3	104	109
1861	9,801,152	10,318,162	22·7	20·6	104	110
1862	9,923,272	10,447,741	22·4	20·5	104	109
1863	10,046,909	10,578,946	24·1	21·9	105	110
1864	10,172,089	10,711,800	24·9	22·6	105	110
1865	10,298,826	10,846,325	24·5	22·0	106	111
1866	10,427,146	10,982,538	24·6	22·2	105	111
1867	10,557,066	11,120,459	23·0	20·5	106	112
1868	10,688,600	11,260,113	23·1	20·7	106	112
1869	10,821,775	11,401,524	23·6	21·0	106	112
1870	10,956,608	11,544,708	24·2	21·6	106	112
1871	11,093,123	11,689,689	23·9	21·3	107	112
1872	11,231,339	11,836,496	22·7	20·0	108	113
1873	11,371,273	11,985,141	22·4	19·8	107	113
1874	11,512,956	12,135,653	23·6	21·0	107	113
1875	11,656,400	12,288,059	24·2	21·5	107	113
Average proportion in 38 years, 1838-75			23·3	21·4	104	109

The Table may be read thus:—In the year 1838 to every 1000 males living there were 23·4 deaths; to every 1000 females living there were 21·5 deaths; and to each 100 females who died there were 105 deaths of males. The last column shows the *relative* mortality of males and females; and that out of equal *numbers living* the deaths of males were as 109 to every 100 deaths of females in 1838.

TABLE **20.**—Deaths of 87 Persons (22 Males and 65 Females) RETURNED as Aged **100 Years and upwards** in ENGLAND and WALES during the Year **1875.**

District Numb.	DISTRICT.	DATE OF DEATH.	PLACE OF DEATH.	SEX.	STATED AGE.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
3	St. Geo. Hanov. Sq.	1 June	Workhouse	F.	106	Charwoman	Age.
7	Pancras	19 March	Not stated	F.	100	Not stated	Age.
"	"	4 August	186, Malden Road	F.	100	Wid. carpenter	Fracture—fall from bed.
13	London City	25 Dec.	8, Thanet Street	F.	102	Wid. carpenter	Bronchitis.
15	Bethnal Green	10 Jan.	3, James Court, Bury Street	M.	100	Tailor	Age.
17	St.Geo.-in-the-East	8 March	21, Little Collingwood Street	F.	101	Leather dealer	Age.
21	St. Saviour Sthwrk.	11 July	61, Martha Street	F.	100	Wid. dock locker	Bronchitis.
		10 March	49, Westmorland Road	F.	103	Wid. cooper	Bronchitis.
40	Bromley	6 Jan.	Bottom Farm	F.	102	Wid. labourer	Age.
41	Dartford	4 Dec.	Workhouse	F.	100	Wid. shepherd	Age.
51	Cranbrook	3 Nov.		F.	102	Wid. carpenter	Age.
57	Blean	8 July	Herne Bay	M.	100	Boatman	Age.
67	Hastings	17 Feb.	Bohemia Lodge	M.	100	Gatekeeper	Age.
93	Ringwood	14 Dec.	Spring Gardens	F.	102	Domestic servant	Bronchial catarrh.
94	Fordingbridge	10 Jan.	Gorley	F.	100	Annuitant	Age.
104	Alresford	19 March	Cheriton	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
112	Hungerford	7 October	Chilton Foliatt	M.	101	Labourer	Diarrhœa.
125	Brentford	30 Dec. 1874	New Brentford	F.	101	Wid. writing master	Bronchitis.
136	Watford	21 Feb.	Butcher's Yard	F.	100	Wid. porter	Age.
138	Berkhampstead	18 Jan.	Frogmore Street, Tring	F.	111	Wid. soldier	Age.
210	Hoxne	17 Dec.	Metfield, Stradbroke	F.	101	Wid. farm labourer	Age.
225	Norwich	17 Feb.	Duck Lane	F.	102	Wid.	Age.
274	Totnes	25 Feb.	Milltye, Brixham	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
277	Plymouth	5 Nov.	Workhouse	F.	101	Wid. soldier	Age.
282	Crediton	29 Dec.	Fell Bridge	M.	100	Agricul. labourer	Epilepsy.
285	Barnstaple	13 June	Lee, Morthoe	F.	100	Wid. farmer	Age.
287	Bideford	30 Jan.	2, Cooper Street	M.	101	Chelsea pensioner	Age.
307	Bridgwater	31 October	Albert Street	F.	103	Wid. labourer	Age.
310	Yeovil	12 Dec.	Over Stowey	M.	100	Agricul. labourer	Age.
311	Wincanton	27 Dec.	Workhouse	M.	104	Agricul. labourer	Age.
		9 Dec.	North Street	M.	102	Wid. farmer	Age.
313	Shepton Mallett	1 May	Croscombe	M.	100	Pensioner	Bronchitis.
316	Clutton	7 Dec.	Timsbury	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
321	Clifton	28 Dec.	4, Maze's Court	M.	101	Gardener	Age.
		30 Dec. 1874	7, Avon Street	M.	103	Brick-maker	Bronchitis.
327	Gloucester	15 March	Maisemore	F.	100	Wid. agricul. lab.	Age.
		24 March	Market Parade	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
335	Cheltenham	31 Dec. 1874	Workhouse	F.	106	Wid. labourer	Age.
342	Leominster	28 Nov.	Orleton	F.	101	Wid. sawyer	Age.
365	Leek	5 April	Bemmersley Green	M.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
376	Stourbridge	24 Dec.	Collis Street, Amblecote	F.	102	Wid. sawyer	Age.
385	Bromsgrove	18 March	Almshouses	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Bedsores.
		8 May	Workhouse	M.	100	Nailer	Age.
398	Alcester	9 May	Dunnington, Salford	M.	102	Agricul. Labourer	Age.
422	Horncastle	13 July	Revesby	M.	100	Agricul. labourer	Age.
425	Caistor	1 July	Middle Rasen	F.	102	Wid. agricul. lab.	Age.
445	Stockport	1 Jan.	5, Pearson's Court	F.	108	Wid. weaver	Age.
448	Runcorn	14 Feb.	Stretton	F.	100	Wid. wheelwright	Chronic pleurisy.
452	Chester	8 March	Merford (Flints.)	F.	103	Wid. agricul. lab.	Bronchitis.
		20 April	Great Saughall	M.	100	Farmer	Age.
467a	Prestwich	3 Sept.	31, James Street	F.	100	Wid. farmer	Age.
496	Bradford	6 Jan.	Workhouse	F.	102	Wid. soldier	Age.
515	York	28 Nov.	Bishopthorpe	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
531	Whitby	17 March	46, Baxter Gate	F.	101	Wid. weaver	Age.
		25 March	Brunswick Street	F.	101	Wid. farmer	Bronchitis.
532	Guisborough	16 June	Ormesby	F.	100	Wid. tailor	Age.
540	Darlington	1 October	Hurworth	F.	100	Wid. weaver	Age.
544	Teesdale	21 Nov.	Barnard Castle	F.	101	Wid. cowkeeper	Age.
546a	Durham	6 July	Workhouse	F.	103	Wid. agricul. lab.	Age.
552	Gateshead	26 October	Proctor's Buildings	F.	100	Wid. husbandman	Cardiac disease; dropsy.
553	Newcast. upon-Tyne	18 Feb.	9, Hindhaugh Street	F.	104	Wid. labourer	Age.
558	Bellingham	23 Jan.	Workhouse	F.	107	Wid. weaver	Age.
576	Kendal	19 Jan.	Longpool	F.	100	Wid. blacksmith	Age.
578	Monmouth	9 Feb.	Workhouse	M.	101	Agricul. labourer	Age.
583	Cardiff	30 August	3, Stanley Street	F.	101	Wid. labourer	Age.
584	Pontypridd	4 Jan.	Llanfabon	F.	102	Wid. labourer	Age.
585	Merthyr Tydfil	1 July	101, Penydanau Rd.	M.	106	Labourer	Age.
		16 Dec.	2, Winchfawr	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
586	Bridgend	4 Oct.	Penllyne	M.	102	Annuitant	Age.
587	Neath	13 March	Regent Street, Briton Ferry	F.	101	Wid. carpenter	Age.
		14 March	Coedfranc	F.	100	Wid. collier	Age.
		18 Dec.	Tarbach	F.	100	Wid. contractor	Age.
587a	Pontardawe	31 October	Rheutosses	F.	103	Wid. agricul. lab.	Age.
590	Swansea	10 March	Mynyddbachaglo	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Bronchitis.
592	Llanelly	18 April	Waunbaglan	F.	102	Wid. miner	Age.
594	Llandilofawr	15 July	Warren	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
	Narberth	22 Mar.	Begelly	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
597	Cardigan	27 Feb.	London Bank	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
		21 Sept.	Blaentir	F.	100	Wid. butcher	Age.
598	Newcastle-in-Emlyn	7 Sept.	Pwllywhied	F.	101	Wid. farmer	Age.
609	Rhayader	29 July	Cwintoyddur	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Paralysis; apoplexy.
611	Newtown	9 April	Frankwell, Llanllwchaiarn	F.	109	Gipsy	Paralysis; pneumonia.
612	Forden	25 May	Cefn, Trewern	F.	100	Pensioner	Age.
614	Holywell	14 Jan.	New Road	M.	105	Farmer	Age.
616	Ruthin	6 August	Llangantraf	F.	100	Wid. shepherd	Age.
624	Carnarvon	16 Jan.	Pentra Castell, Llanberis	F.	102	Quarryman	Age.
627	Anglesey	29 Dec.	Penyllain	F.	101	Wid. agricul. lab.	Age.

TABLE 21.—ENGLAND.—**Deaths** REGISTERED **at different Ages** in each of the Thirty-eight Years **1838-75.—Males.**

Years.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Under 5 Years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	95 and upwards.	?
1838	175,160	41,081	13,712	7,649	4,938	3,610	70,990	8,306	4,431	5,542	6,891	12,021	11,200	11,378	12,827	14,656	12,331	3,736	265	586
1839	172,766	41,725	14,836	7,668	5,169	3,765	73,163	8,425	4,410	5,466	6,633	11,278	10,640	10,685	12,244	13,859	11,734	3,512	230	487
1840	182,421	43,504	15,267	8,691	5,990	4,536	77,988	10,199	4,722	5,761	6,663	11,532	10,902	10,872	12,294	14,688	12,404	3,811	259	326
1841	174,198	41,444	13,987	7,516	5,028	3,620	71,595	9,093	4,478	5,604	6,633	11,467	10,836	10,995	12,508	14,511	12,350	3,739	249	340
1842	176,594	44,046	14,748	7,580	4,852	3,421	74,647	8,657	4,444	5,450	6,483	11,019	10,624	10,867	12,362	15,037	12,767	3,717	248	272
1843	175,721	44,480	14,292	7,100	4,708	3,345	73,925	8,197	4,282	5,349	6,543	11,100	10,978	10,982	12,462	15,295	12,478	3,634	244	282
1844	181,126	45,183	14,060	7,629	5,151	3,757	75,780	8,804	4,278	5,233	6,645	11,425	11,205	11,366	12,887	15,921	13,126	4,013	231	212
1845	177,529	43,520	14,364	7,097	4,669	3,524	73,174	8,150	4,251	5,416	6,864	11,397	11,166	11,333	12,803	15,616	13,045	3,823	262	229
1846	198,325	52,388	17,544	8,056	4,787	3,444	86,219	8,256	4,674	6,064	7,574	12,762	11,992	12,102	13,727	16,551	13,807	4,088	276	238
1847	212,426	49,415	16,642	8,880	5,850	4,112	84,899	9,756	5,088	6,601	8,220	13,789	13,673	14,057	16,234	19,092	15,974	4,488	301	254
1848	202,265	48,373	15,666	9,050	6,144	4,695	83,928	10,618	4,957	6,129	7,719	13,037	12,616	12,832	14,881	17,184	14,388	3,809	229	284
1849	221,801	51,417	15,981	8,673	5,826	4,594	86,491	11,592	6,119	6,891	8,666	16,044	15,589	16,019	16,966	18,714	14,388	3,631	206	266
1850	186,491	48,387	14,389	6,994	4,600	3,612	77,982	8,482	4,470	5,392	6,450	11,484	11,655	12,086	14,096	16,582	13,429	3,631	206	326
1851	200,500	53,137	16,268	8,105	4,932	3,571	86,013	9,145	4,736	5,914	7,029	12,531	12,547	13,104	14,609	17,116	13,612	3,594	224	326
1852	207,042	55,299	17,013	8,120	5,371	3,756	89,559	9,652	5,084	6,130	7,377	12,957	12,657	13,493	15,009	17,040	13,897	3,646	235	306
1853	214,720	54,847	16,757	8,295	5,093	3,750	88,742	9,132	5,003	6,414	7,749	13,716	13,692	14,715	16,196	18,962	15,782	4,082	259	276
1854	222,422	55,380	19,367	10,111	6,305	4,279	95,442	10,222	5,520	6,567	7,907	14,074	14,234	14,947	16,160	18,533	14,901	3,752	213	—
1855	216,587	54,798	16,282	8,495	5,760	4,192	89,527	9,040	5,054	6,129	7,362	13,278	13,657	14,593	16,958	19,957	16,418	4,375	239	—
1856	198,875	52,598	16,068	7,759	5,152	3,703	85,280	8,031	4,619	5,854	7,028	12,387	12,721	13,223	15,258	17,888	13,833	3,567	183	—
1857	212,356	57,285	18,198	8,353	5,306	3,773	92,915	8,797	4,813	5,949	7,072	12,645	13,115	13,946	15,937	18,361	14,775	3,833	198	—
1858	227,220	57,816	19,204	10,471	7,231	5,105	99,827	11,962	5,192	6,350	7,300	12,833	13,625	14,471	16,743	19,433	15,232	4,022	230	—
1859	228,576	58,932	19,045	9,691	6,508	4,698	98,874	10,646	4,988	6,070	7,158	12,766	13,743	14,754	16,904	19,097	14,657	3,712	207	—
1860	215,238	56,892	17,297	7,890	4,942	3,407	90,428	7,935	4,353	5,826	7,070	12,605	13,999	14,949	17,634	20,327	15,983	3,926	203	—
1861	222,281	59,673	20,621	8,749	4,969	3,465	97,477	7,926	4,606	6,191	7,117	12,887	14,022	14,931	17,481	19,949	15,578	3,912	204	—
1862	222,622	56,960	19,492	9,611	5,976	3,990	96,029	9,154	4,760	6,037	7,170	13,078	14,299	15,571	17,939	19,609	15,067	3,746	163	—
1863	242,203	60,707	22,640	11,457	7,902	5,748	108,454	12,407	5,450	6,264	7,454	13,550	14,887	15,869	18,416	20,116	15,212	3,911	213	—
1864	253,619	62,818	21,025	10,598	7,338	5,433	107,212	12,094	5,499	6,518	8,086	15,041	16,780	17,787	20,779	22,536	16,774	4,286	227	—
1865	252,218	66,507	20,929	9,514	6,017	4,189	107,156	10,050	5,309	6,477	8,249	15,015	16,704	18,303	20,681	22,252	16,993	4,227	202	—
1866	256,402	66,851	21,532	10,115	5,921	4,005	108,424	9,903	5,214	6,626	8,384	16,328	17,463	18,940	20,804	22,711	17,068	4,249	198	—
1867	242,588	63,464	19,278	8,297	5,013	3,450	101,502	8,327	4,578	6,229	7,678	15,088	16,236	17,474	20,483	22,865	17,509	4,407	212	—
1868	247,107	67,290	20,844	9,610	6,122	4,459	108,325	10,181	4,888	6,164	7,413	14,921	15,945	17,592	19,782	21,745	16,224	3,799	178	—
1869	254,863	63,691	20,981	10,013	6,580	4,747	109,012	10,930	5,090	6,024	7,428	15,332	16,421	18,184	20,861	23,625	17,572	4,218	166	—
1870	265,586	70,465	21,547	10,009	6,871	5,117	114,099	11,903	5,470	6,391	7,612	15,894	16,940	18,622	21,500	24,407	18,147	4,407	194	—
1871	265,563	69,699	20,832	9,247	6,096	4,649	110,523	11,206	5,421	6,951	8,772	17,655	17,823	19,305	21,786	24,029	17,557	4,320	215	—
1872	255,135	68,387	20,105	8,376	5,184	3,794	105,846	9,650	5,149	6,642	8,451	16,711	17,558	18,898	21,216	23,616	17,146	4,057	196	—
1873	254,985	69,195	19,505	8,054	4,979	3,393	105,126	8,346	4,632	6,001	7,361	15,540	17,267	19,328	22,419	25,726	18,512	4,531	196	—
1874	272,178	71,794	21,714	10,254	6,658	4,810	115,230	10,503	5,028	6,031	7,515	16,012	18,390	20,622	23,831	26,163	18,149	4,504	200	—
1875	282,202	75,184	21,918	9,294	6,053	4,434	116,883	9,922	4,903	6,447	7,728	16,361	19,603	21,353	25,450	27,620	20,624	5,079	229	—

TABLE 22.—ENGLAND.—**Deaths** REGISTERED **at different Ages** in each of the Thirty-eight Years **1838-75.—Females.**

Years.	All Ages.	Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Under 5 Years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	95 and upwards.	?
1838	167,600	32,525	13,240	7,692	4,980	3,510	61,947	7,832	4,744	6,302	7,345	12,902	11,240	10,250	12,130	14,504	13,043	4,646	416	299
1839	166,218	32,806	13,846	7,762	5,354	3,766	63,534	8,291	4,704	6,422	7,224	12,556	10,863	9,742	11,346	13,859	12,512	4,458	404	303
1840	177,266	33,907	14,776	8,301	5,890	4,458	67,332	10,008	5,044	6,803	7,277	13,027	11,251	10,040	12,004	15,005	13,785	5,049	468	173
1841	169,649	32,766	13,281	7,511	4,886	3,544	61,988	8,775	4,638	6,452	7,289	12,836	11,069	10,060	11,857	15,129	13,856	5,054	465	181
1842	172,925	34,658	13,959	7,504	4,795	3,472	64,388	8,551	4,596	6,382	7,263	12,945	11,201	10,141	12,116	15,866	13,799	5,119	434	124
1843	170,724	34,773	13,600	7,151	4,815	3,359	63,698	7,945	4,382	5,980	6,995	12,710	11,460	10,043	12,125	15,792	13,994	5,008	473	119
1844	175,807	34,903	13,124	7,562	5,094	3,541	64,224	8,563	4,569	6,234	7,262	13,234	11,397	10,503	12,737	16,559	14,738	5,179	452	156
1845	171,837	33,906	13,350	7,069	4,718	3,360	62,403	7,702	4,356	6,364	7,300	13,034	11,487	10,293	12,508	16,323	14,495	5,053	426	98
1846	191,990	41,256	16,739	8,114	4,898	3,394	74,401	7,934	4,909	6,753	7,934	14,088	12,213	11,134	13,304	17,474	15,609	5,596	529	112
1847	207,240	39,093	15,982	8,490	5,781	4,126	73,472	9,364	5,323	7,138	8,408	15,863	14,166	12,948	15,659	20,042	18,279	5,928	537	113
1848	196,266	38,034	14,917	8,999	6,130	4,477	72,577	9,968	5,287	6,893	8,087	14,916	13,209	11,730	14,181	17,822	15,896	5,139	473	108
1849	219,038	40,754	14,896	8,544	6,077	4,338	74,609	11,202	6,138	7,797	9,426	18,686	16,747	15,060	17,021	19,775	16,730	5,261	489	147
1850	182,504	37,915	13,669	6,804	4,678	3,613	66,679	8,350	4,644	6,294	7,182	13,848	12,318	11,306	13,584	17,454	15,396	4,895	435	119
1851	194,896	41,616	15,725	8,037	4,923	3,631	73,982	8,977	5,014	6,626	7,647	14,231	12,779	11,868	14,135	18,195	15,828	5,005	456	203
1852	200,093	43,361	16,103	8,091	5,297	3,703	76,555	9,280	5,167	6,996	7,729	14,778	13,167	11,972	14,202	17,954	16,467	5,271	417	138
1853	206,377	43,084	16,170	8,266	5,178	3,638	76,336	8,675	5,249	7,298	8,061	15,403	13,708	12,745	15,347	19,488	17,808	5,624	474	161
1854	215,483	43,919	18,384	9,765	6,363	4,312	82,743	9,980	5,513	7,216	8,291	16,144	14,725	13,443	15,568	19,226	17,023	5,189	422	—
1855	209,116	42,705	15,725	8,345	5,610	3,831	76,216	8,792	4,898	6,940	7,969	14,783	14,107	12,751	16,238	20,801	19,088	6,091	442	—
1856	191,631	41,809	15,335	7,737	5,191	3,715	73,787	8,134	4,524	6,428	7,344	13,984	13,140	11,801	14,095	17,697	15,626	4,706	365	—
1857	207,459	45,942	17,339	8,618	5,400	3,790	81,089	8,644	4,686	6,718	7,786	14,297	13,551	12,456	15,348	19,277	17,251	5,475	451	—
1858	222,436	46,021	18,250	10,447	7,180	5,204	87,102	11,851	5,430	7,018	8,199	14,978	14,151	12,761	15,747	20,702	18,248	5,795	454	—
1859	217,205	46,697	17,707	9,504	6,597	4,885	85,390	10,771	5,392	6,866	7,914	14,996	14,219	13,166	15,526	19,984	17,224	5,407	400	—
1860	207,483	44,092	16,134	7,630	4,985	3,515	76,356	8,032	4,550	6,520	7,554	14,745	14,165	13,223	16,513	21,309	18,296	5,828	392	—
1861	212,883	46,755	19,412	8,787	5,181	3,517	83,652	7,964	4,574	6,857	7,838	14,830	13,915	13,159	16,366	20,341	17,667	5,231	439	—
1862	213,944	44,413	18,167	9,763	5,972	4,169	82,484	8,838	4,859	6,740	7,612	14,914	14,364	13,473	16,593	20,787	17,537	5,351	392	—
1863	231,634	47,382	21,427	11,363	7,814	5,570	93,556	11,973	5,591	6,803	7,965	15,544	14,870	13,785	16,944	20,720	17,798	5,705	430	—
1864	241,912	50,117	19,540	10,353	7,324	5,257	92,591	11,541	5,566	7,063	8,398	16,616	15,878	15,465	18,954	23,584	19,733	6,040	443	—
1865	238,691	53,303	19,807	9,415	5,979	4,183	92,687	9,683	5,111	7,007	8,542	16,661	16,026	15,714	18,556	22,750	19,533	5,940	481	—
1866	244,287	53,448	20,805	10,197	6,034	4,111	94,595	9,126	5,074	7,123	8,682	17,454	16,940	16,258	19,176	23,426	19,958	6,059	416	—
1867	228,487	51,797	18,354	8,332	5,145	3,468	87,096	7,850	4,401	6,738	7,926	15,915	15,488	15,247	18,256	23,064	20,142	5,926	438	—
1868	233,515	54,785	19,992	9,624	6,092	4,311	94,804	9,619	4,804	6,663	7,978	15,967	15,050	14,836	17,780	21,689	18,448	5,494	383	—
1869	239,985	53,583	19,445	10,117	6,637	4,768	94,550	10,253	5,071	6,562	7,566	15,896	15,468	15,812	18,819	23,658	20,031	5,882	402	—
1870	249,743	56,173	19,748	9,958	6,791	4,925	97,595	11,148	5,369	6,997	7,956	16,492	15,893	16,163	19,912	24,561	20,997	6,232	428	—
1871	249,316	56,169	19,887	9,471	6,064	4,499	96,090	10,239	5,404	7,310	8,876	17,070	16,475	16,531	20,015	24,830	20,255	6,018	403	—
1872	237,130	55,209	18,924	8,390	5,360	3,710	91,593	9,008	4,897	6,896	8,152	16,554	16,115	15,863	19,012	23,615	19,149	5,843	433	—
1873	237,535	54,573	18,396	7,938	4,936	3,410	89,253	7,849	4,443	6,239	7,386	15,544	15,788	16,522	20,460	26,064	20,913	6,594	480	—
1874	254,454	57,064	20,350	9,973	6,637	4,545	98,569	10,133	4,957	6,513	8,077	16,771	16,999	17,026	21,431	26,287	20,923	6,337	431	—
1875	264,251	59,430	20,963	9,149	5,924	4,201	99,667	9,197	4,917	6,635	8,153	17,143	17,537	18,288	23,178	28,343	23,474	7,211	508	—

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND.—**Mortality** per 1000 at Twelve groups of Ages in Thirty-eight Years **1838-75.***—Males.

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	95 and upwds.
					AGES.—MALES.								
					MEAN OF 38 YEARS.								
1838-75	23·3	72·3	8·5	4·8	7·7	9·9	13·1	18·7	32·3	67·4	147·3	306·1	443·0
					MEANS OF 10 YEARS.								
1841-50	23·1	71·5	9·2	5·1	8·2	9·9	12·8	18·4	31·9	67·1	148·3	306·1	440·5
1851-60	23·1	73·0	8·6	4·9	7·7	9·5	12·6	17·9	30·8	66·5	146·8	303·1	437·1
1861-70	23·7	73·5	8·2	4·5	7·3	9·9	13·5	19·2	33·0	67·4	147·2	310·6	442·1
					MEANS OF 5 YEARS.								
(3 Years.) 1838-40	23·3	72·3	9·6	5·2	8·3	10·2	13·0	18·5	32·5	67·6	144·1	293·8	433·8
(5 Years.) 1841-45	22·2	69·0	8·9	4·9	7·8	9·4	12·1	17·4	30·4	65·3	143·8	299·0	431·8
1846-50	24·1	74·1	9·6	5·4	8·6	10·5	13·4	19·4	33·4	68·9	152·9	313·2	449·3
1851-55	23·5	74·2	8·8	5·2	8·1	9·9	12·9	18·6	31·5	66·8	150·8	305·0	449·6
1856-60	22·7	71·9	8·3	4·6	7·4	9·2	12·4	17·1	30·0	66·2	142·7	301·2	424·6
1861-65	23·7	74·0	8·5	4·7	7·5	9·7	13·4	18·8	32·6	66·6	145·7	312·4	465·1
1866-70	23·7	73·0	7·9	4·3	7·1	10·1	13·6	19·6	33·5	68·2	148·7	308·8	419·0
1871-75	23·4	70·0	7·2	4·0	6·9	10·1	14·3	20·1	34·8	69·6	148·2	310·7	467·2

Note.—The Table may thus be read :—Of each 1000 male children living under five years of age, 72·3 died in each of the 38 years 1838-75 ; in the five years 1841-45 this proportion averaged 69·0 per 1000 ; and in the five years 1871-75 it was 70·0.

* The population used in these calculations is deduced from the ascertained rates of increase observed in the 30 years 1841-71 (*see* Table 64), distributed in the several groups of age according to the proportions found to prevail at the last four Censuses.

TABLE **24.**—ENGLAND.—**Annual Rate** of **Mortality** per 1000 of **Males** living at Twelve groups of Ages in each of the Thirty-eight Years **1838-75.***

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	95 and upwds.
				DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING. AGES.—MALES.									
1838	23·4	70·1	9·0	5·2	8·5	10·8	13·6	19·5	34·1	70·5	148·1	298·7	457·0
1839	22·8	71·5	9·0	5·1	8·2	9·9	12·7	18·0	31·9	65·0	139·1	280·0	396·9
1840	23·7	75·3	10·8	5·4	8·3	10·0	12·7	18·0	31·4	67·2	145·0	302·8	447·5
1841	22·4	68·4	9·6	5·1	8·1	9·8	12·2	17·9	31·4	64·8	142·7	296·5	431·6
1842	22·4	70·6	9·0	5·0	7·8	9·3	11·9	17·3	30·4	65·7	145·7	294·1	431·4
1843	22·0	69·1	8·5	4·8	7·7	9·2	12·1	17·2	30·1	65·3	140·7	287·1	426·5
1844	22·4	70·0	9·0	4·7	7·6	9·3	12·2	17·5	30·5	66·7	146·2	316·4	405·9
1845	21·7	66·8	8·2	4·7	7·8	9·2	11·9	17·2	29·7	64·1	143·7	301·1	463·4
1846	23·9	77·8	8·3	5·1	8·6	10·2	12·6	18·0	31·3	66·7	150·3	321·3	491·7
1847	25·4	76·1	9·7	5·5	9·3	10·9	14·3	20·7	36·5	76·0	172·8	354·6	543·3
1848	23·9	74·2	10·4	5·3	8·6	10·2	13·0	18·7	32·7	67·2	149·5	305·5	411·0
1849	25·8	75·3	11·3	6·5	9·5	12·4	15·7	22·6	36·5	71·9	151·6	299·8	419·2
1850	21·4	67·0	8·2	4·7	7·2	8·8	11·6	17·2	29·8	62·8	140·1	285·3	381·2
1851	22·8	73·0	8·7	4·9	7·8	9·5	12·4	17·9	30·3	64·0	140·6	282·5	419·4
1852	23·2	75·0	9·1	5·2	8·0	9·7	12·3	18·1	30·6	62·9	142·0	286·6	445·4
1853	23·8	73·3	8·5	5·1	8·3	10·2	13·2	19·4	32·4	69·2	159·7	321·0	497·3
1854	24·4	77·7	9·4	5·6	8·4	10·4	13·6	19·3	31·7	66·8	149·1	290·9	414·3
1855	23·5	71·9	8·2	5·0	7·8	9·7	12·9	18·5	32·6	71·3	162·8	344·2	471·8
Mean of 38 Years (1838-75)	23·3	72·3	8·5	4·8	7·7	9·9	13·1	18·7	32·3	67·4	147·3	306·1	443·0
1856	21·4	67·5	7·2	4·6	7·4	9·0	11·9	16·4	28·8	61·6	131·0	280·9	367·0
1857	22·6	72·5	7·8	4·7	7·4	9·2	12·2	17·0	29·5	64·6	143·8	302·3	403·7
1858	23·9	76·8	10·5	5·0	7·7	9·3	12·5	17·3	30·5	68·0	147·0	317·7	477·3
1859	23·3	75·0	9·3	4·8	7·4	9·2	12·6	17·4	30·2	66·4	140·2	293·8	437·5
1860	22·2	67·6	6·8	4·1	7·1	9·1	12·7	17·3	30·9	70·4	151·6	311·3	437·3
1861	22·7	71·8	6·7	4·3	7·3	9·2	12·7	16·9	30·1	68·9	146·5	310·9	448·4
1862	22·4	69·7	7·6	4·4	7·2	9·2	12·7	18·1	31·3	62·5	139·5	295·5	387·2
1863	24·1	77·8	10·2	5·0	7·4	9·4	13·0	18·2	31·7	63·3	139·2	304·7	500·0
1864	24·9	75·9	9·8	4·9	7·8	10·3	14·5	20·1	35·3	70·0	151·6	329·8	526·7
1865	24·5	75·0	8·1	4·7	7·7	10·6	14·2	20·5	34·7	68·3	151·6	321·3	463·3
1866	24·6	74·9	7·8	4·6	7·8	10·9	14·7	20·9	34·6	68·8	150·4	319·0	448·0
1867	23·0	69·3	6·5	4·0	7·1	10·0	13·5	19·1	33·5	68·5	152·4	326·8	474·3
1868	23·1	73·0	7·8	4·2	6·9	9·7	13·1	19·0	32·0	64·3	139·5	278·2	592·9
1869	23·6	72·6	8·3	4·3	6·7	9·9	13·3	19·4	33·3	69·0	149·2	305·1	361·6
1870	24·2	75·0	9·0	4·6	6·9	10·1	13·6	19·6	33·9	70·4	152·2	314·9	418·1
1871	23·9	71·7	8·3	4·4	7·7	11·1	14·4	20·0	33·9	67·4	145·1	306·1	497·7
1872	22·7	67·8	7·0	4·2	7·3	10·4	14·0	19·3	32·6	65·5	139·9	284·0	445·2
1873	23·6	66·5	6·0	3·8	6·4	9·5	13·6	19·5	34·0	70·4	149·2	313·2	442·4
1874	23·6	72·0	7·5	4·0	6·4	9·7	14·4	20·6	35·7	70·7	144·5	307·5	446·4
1875	24·2	72·2	7·0	3·8	6·6	9·8	15·1	21·0	37·7	73·8	162·2	342·5	504·0

* See Notes to Table 23.

TABLE **25.**—ENGLAND.—**Mortality** per 1000 at Twelve groups of Ages in Thirty-eight Years **1838-75.**—**Females.***

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	0−	5−	10−	15−	25−	35−	45−	55−	65−	75−	85−	95 and upwds.
						MEAN OF 38 YEARS.							
1838-75	21·3	62·4	8·3	4·9	7·9	10·0	12·3	15·6	30·7	59·2	134·4	279·8	433·5
						MEANS OF 10 YEARS.							
1841-50	21·6	61·4	9·1	5·3	8·5	10·7	12·8	15·9	28·2	61·4	135·1	283·8	444·5
1851-60	21·4	63·3	8·4	5·1	8·1	10·0	12·0	15·1	27·5	56·9	133·6	281·3	428·2
1861-70	21·4	63·7	7·8	4·5	7·3	9·7	12·1	15·6	28·0	58·6	134·9	277·9	433·5
						MEANS OF 5 YEARS.							
(3 Years.) 1838-40	21·5	61·8	9·8	5·5	8·6	10·3	12·8	16·0	28·8	57·7	132·6	267·9	386·8
(5 Years.) 1841-45	20·6	58·8	8·9	5·0	8·2	10·0	12·1	15·0	27·0	59·4	131·2	280·2	420·5
1846-50	22·6	63·9	9·3	5·7	8·9	11·3	13·5	16·7	29·4	63·3	138·9	287·3	468·5
1851-55	21·8	64·0	8·5	5·3	8·5	10·4	12·4	15·6	27·8	59·0	136·2	288·6	440·1
1856-60	21·0	62·6	8·3	4·9	7·8	9·5	11·6	14·7	27·1	54·9	130·9	278·9	416·3
1861-65	21·5	64·1	8·2	4·8	7·6	9·8	12·1	15·4	28·0	57·9	133·9	280·1	455·9
1866-70	21·2	63·4	7·4	4·3	7·1	9·6	12·0	15·8	28·0	59·4	136·0	275·7	411·2
1871-75	20·7	60·2	6·6	4·0	6·7	9·2	12·0	15·8	28·9	61·2	134·6	279·6	449·9

Note.—The Table may thus be read :—Of each 1000 female children living under five years of age, 62·4 died in each of the 38 years 1838-75; in the five years 1841-45 this proportion averaged 58·8 per 1000; and in the five years 1871-75 it was 60·2.

* The population used in these calculations is deduced from the ascertained rates of increase observed in the 30 years 1841-71 (*see* Table 64), distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportions found to prevail at the last four Censuses.

TABLE **26.**—ENGLAND.—**Annual Rate** of **Mortality** per **1000** of **Females** living at Twelve groups of Ages in each of the Thirty-eight Years **1838-75.***

YEARS.					DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING.								
	ALL AGES.	0−	5−	10−	15−	25−	35−	45−	55−	65−	75−	85−	95 and upwds.
1838	21·5	60·1	9·0	5·4	8·5	10·4	13·2	16·8	30·4	58·8	135·2	266·0	370·8
1839	21·0	61·1	9·4	5·3	8·5	10·1	12·5	15·6	27·6	55·3	126·6	253·2	364·0
1840	22·0	64·2	11·1	5·7	8·7	10·3	12·7	15·7	28·5	58·9	136·1	284·4	425·6
1841	20·8	58·6	9·6	5·2	8·4	10·1	12·3	15·4	27·4	58·4	133·8	282·6	427·1
1842	21·0	60·3	9·2	5·1	8·3	10·1	12·2	15·2	27·3	60·2	130·3	284·1	402·2
1843	20·5	59·1	8·5	4·9	7·9	9·8	12·3	14·8	26·7	58·9	129·4	276·0	442·2
1844	20·8	59·1	9·0	5·0	8·1	10·1	12·0	15·2	27·4	60·8	133·7	283·6	426·2
1845	20·1	56·8	8·0	4·8	8·2	9·8	11·9	14·6	26·4	58·8	129·0	274·8	404·7
1846	22·2	67·0	8·1	5·4	8·7	10·5	12·4	15·5	27·5	61·9	136·4	302·5	506·3
1847	23·8	65·8	9·5	5·8	9·2	11·8	14·2	17·8	31·9	70·0	157·7	320·0	520·0
1848	22·2	64·2	10·0	5·7	8·8	10·9	13·0	15·8	28·3	61·0	134·8	275·5	460·3
1849	24·5	65·1	11·0	6·6	10·0	13·5	16·1	19·9	33·3	66·2	139·3	279·7	428·6
1850	20·1	57·5	8·1	4·9	7·8	9·9	11·7	14·7	26·1	57·3	126·3	258·9	427·1
1851	21·2	63·0	8·6	5·3	8·2	10·1	11·9	15·2	26·8	58·5	128·2	263·6	450·2
1852	21·6	64·4	8·8	5·4	8·4	10·3	12·1	15·1	26·5	56·6	131·6	276·2	413·5
1853	22·0	63·4	8·1	5·4	8·7	10·6	12·4	15·8	28·3	60·2	140·7	293·5	472·1
1854	22·7	67·8	9·2	5·6	8·7	11·0	13·1	16·4	28·3	58·1	133·0	269·5	421·6
1855	21·7	61·6	8·0	5·0	8·3	10·0	12·4	15·4	29·3	61·5	147·6	315·2	443·0
Mean of 38 Years (1838-75).	21·3	62·4	8·3	4·9	7·9	10·0	12·3	15·6	30·7	59·2	134·4	279·8	433·5
1856	19·7	58·9	7·3	4·6	7·6	9·3	11·3	14·0	25·1	51·2	119·8	242·7	366·9
1857	21·1	63·8	7·7	4·7	7·9	9·4	11·5	14·6	27·1	55·8	131·2	281·4	454·5
1858	22·3	67·5	10·4	5·4	8·2	9·8	11·9	14·8	27·6	57·3	137·8	297·0	458·5
1859	21·6	65·2	9·4	5·3	7·9	9·7	11·7	15·1	27·0	53·9	129·2	276·4	404·6
1860	20·3	57·5	6·9	4·4	7·5	9·4	11·5	15·0	28·6	56·3	136·5	297·1	396·9
1861	20·6	62·0	6·8	4·4	7·8	9·3	11·2	14·7	28·2	52·5	131·2	266·1	444·8
1862	20·5	60·1	7·3	4·5	7·4	9·5	11·8	14·7	26·7	57·2	129·0	268·6	420·2
1863	21·9	67·4	9·8	5·2	7·5	9·7	12·1	14·8	26·9	56·3	129·3	282·9	455·0
1864	22·6	65·8	9·4	5·1	7·7	10·3	12·7	16·4	29·7	63·2	141·6	295·8	462·9
1865	22·0	65·1	7·8	4·6	7·7	10·2	12·7	16·5	28·7	60·3	138·5	287·2	496·4
1866	22·2	65·6	7·2	4·5	7·7	10·5	13·2	16·9	29·3	61·3	139·7	289·4	424·1
1867	20·5	59·7	6·1	3·9	7·1	9·5	11·9	15·6	27·6	59·6	139·2	279·5	441·1
1868	20·7	64·1	7·4	4·2	7·0	9·4	11·5	15·0	26·5	55·3	126·0	255·9	380·7
1869	21·0	63·2	7·8	4·3	6·6	9·2	11·6	15·8	27·7	59·6	135·1	270·6	394·9
1870	21·6	64·4	8·4	4·5	6·9	9·5	11·8	15·9	29·0	61·1	139·8	283·1	415·1
1871	21·3	62·4	7·5	4·5	7·4	9·7	12·3	15·9	28·5	60·4	133·6	269·8	412·5
1872	20·0	58·8	6·5	4·0	6·9	9·3	11·8	15·1	26·7	56·7	124·7	258·7	437·8
1873	19·8	56·5	5·6	3·6	6·2	8·6	11·5	15·5	28·4	61·8	134·5	288·4	479·5
1874	21·0	61·7	7·2	4·0	6·5	9·2	12·2	15·8	29·4	61·6	132·9	273·7	425·0
1875	21·5	61·6	6·4	3·9	6·5	9·3	12·4	16·8	31·4	65·6	147·3	307·6	494·6

* See Notes to Table 25.

TABLE 27.—ENGLAND.—**Annual Rate of Mortality** per **1000** of **Persons, Males** and **Females, living** at **Twelve Groups** of **Ages**, in each of the **Registration Divisions**, during **1875.**

—	Persons and Sexes.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 & upwards.
ENGLAND. Average Annual Rate in 25 Years 1848-72	Persons	22·4	67·9	8·3	4·8	6·7	8·8	9·9	12·7	17·0	30·1	62·0	139·6	294·2
	Males	23·5	72·8	8·5	4·7	6·5	8·8	9·9	13·3	18·6	32·0	67·7	146·6	309·7
	Females	21·4	63·1	8·2	4·8	7·0	8·7	9·9	12·1	15·6	28·2	57·2	133·9	284·4
ENGLAND	Persons	22·8	66·9	6·7	3·8	5·7	7·5	9·5	13·7	18·8	34·4	69·4	153·9	327·7
	Males	24·2	72·2	7·0	3·8	5·6	7·7	9·8	15·1	21·0	37·7	73·8	162·0	347·3
	Females	21·5	61·6	6·4	3·9	5·7	7·3	9·3	12·4	16·8	31·4	65·6	147·3	315·4
Div. I. LONDON	Persons	23·8	77·9	8·4	3·6	4·7	6·0	9·2	15·3	22·2	39·9	75·0	161·6	312·7
	Males	26·1	83·2	9·0	3·6	5·3	6·9	10·1	18·0	26·1	46·6	86·2	181·5	323·7
	Females	21·8	72·7	7·9	3·7	4·2	5·3	8·4	12·9	18·9	34·6	67·4	151·1	307·9
Div. II. SOUTH EASTERN	Persons	18·8	45·0	5·0	3·4	4·9	6·2	8·5	12·5	16·0	29·0	63·2	146·6	337·7
	Males	19·9	49·9	5·0	3·3	4·5	6·1	8·9	14·2	17·9	31·1	65·4	152·1	349·4
	Females	17·7	40·0	5·0	3·4	5·2	6·2	8·2	11·0	14·3	27·1	61·2	141·7	329·2
Div. III. SOUTH MIDLAND	Persons	20·5	52·8	4·9	3·4	5·1	6·2	8·5	11·8	14·9	30·4	65·1	161·8	371·7
	Males	21·6	57·4	4·8	3·4	4·4	5·8	8·4	12·7	16·6	33·2	68·7	169·2	409·9
	Females	19·5	48·2	5·0	3·5	5·7	6·5	8·6	11·0	13·3	27·8	61·9	153·3	347·0
Div. IV. EASTERN	Persons	20·4	50·7	5·4	3·4	5·4	7·1	8·5	10·6	14·3	26·3	56·5	142·5	356·2
	Males	21·5	55·8	6·0	3·2	5·2	7·4	8·6	11·7	14·9	27·3	60·0	148·7	388·4
	Females	19·3	45·6	4·7	3·7	5·6	6·8	8·4	9·7	13·8	25·3	53·3	136·2	335·1
Div. V. SOUTH WESTERN	Persons	20·4	47·4	4·9	3·5	5·2	7·4	8·7	11·3	15·3	28·4	62·9	153·5	350·2
	Males	21·6	51·8	5·0	3·3	4·8	7·7	9·4	13·0	17·5	30·8	67·9	158·8	381·2
	Females	19·3	42·9	4·8	3·6	5·7	7·2	8·1	9·9	13·4	26·3	58·6	149·2	331·6
Div. VI. WEST MIDLAND	Persons	22·5	65·5	5·6	3·5	5·3	7·4	9·0	13·1	18·0	33·8	70·7	160·5	335·4
	Males	23·9	70·0	5·8	3·5	5·3	7·5	9·0	14·5	20·6	37·1	74·9	170·1	348·0
	Females	21·2	60·5	5·4	3·5	5·2	7·3	8·9	11·7	15·5	30·7	67·0	152·6	327·5
Div. VII. NORTH MIDLAND	Persons	22·9	68·3	7·2	3·8	5·8	8·5	8·6	11·9	15·5	29·6	63·9	152·2	324·5
	Males	24·1	74·4	7·2	3·6	6·3	8·1	8·7	12·1	16·9	31·6	67·7	160·1	340·0
	Females	21·6	62·2	7·2	3·9	6·2	8·8	9·0	11·7	14·2	27·7	60·2	144·7	307·4
Div. VIII. NORTH WESTERN	Persons	26·2	81·3	8·1	4·3	6·5	8·7	11·3	16·9	25·2	47·1	88·7	174·0	327·2
	Males	28·1	87·5	8·4	4·5	6·7	8·7	12·1	18·8	27·6	51·8	96·3	184·8	357·7
	Females	24·5	75·1	7·7	4·1	6·4	8·7	10·7	15·3	22·9	42·9	84·8	165·9	309·1
Div. IX. YORK	Persons	24·5	78·6	7·9	4·2	6·5	8·5	9·8	13·9	19·3	37·0	72·9	156·7	307·7
	Males	25·8	84·6	8·2	4·0	6·5	8·3	9·6	14·9	21·6	41·2	74·3	165·4	319·8
	Females	23·3	72·7	7·6	4·4	6·6	8·6	10·0	12·9	17·0	33·0	71·6	149·6	300·1
Div. X. NORTHERN	Persons	23·9	76·7	6·7	4·2	6·0	8·2	9·5	13·3	18·6	32·7	72·0	154·8	287·8
	Males	24·4	81·1	7·3	4·4	5·9	8·1	8·9	13·4	19·6	34·9	78·5	160·9	279·4
	Females	23·5	72·1	6·1	4·0	6·1	8·3	10·2	13·3	17·6	30·3	66·5	149·6	298·1
Div. XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES	Persons	22·6	60·4	7·4	5·0	7·4	9·1	10·8	13·3	17·4	30·0	63·5	132·5	295·7
	Males	23·4	65·5	7·4	5·0	7·7	9·9	10·4	13·4	19·2	32·5	68·5	140·3	310·1
	Females	21·9	55·3	7·5	5·0	7·0	8·3	11·2	13·2	15·5	27·6	59·1	126·4	287·3

TABLE 28.—ENGLAND.—**Annual Rate of Mortality** per **1000** Persons living at **Twelve Groups** of **Ages** in each of the **Registration Counties**, during **1875.**

No.	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 & upwards.
	ENGLAND. Average Annual Rate in 25 Years 1848-72	22·4	67·9	8·3	4·8	6·7	8·8	9·9	12·7	17·0	30·1	62·0	139·6	294·2
	ENGLAND	22·8	66·9	6·7	3·8	5·7	7·5	9·5	13·7	18·8	34·4	69·4	153·9	327·7
	Div. I.													
	London	23·8	77·9	8·4	3·6	4·7	6·0	9·2	15·3	22·2	39·9	75·0	161·6	312·7
	Div. II.													
1	Surrey (extra-metro.)	17·6	41·6	4·9	3·9	4·7	3·5	7·6	12·8	16·4	30·8	68·3	145·3	330·0
2	Kent (extra-metrop.)	19·1	48·7	6·2	3·3	5·0	6·3	8·4	12·4	15·3	28·6	59·4	141·5	307·6
3	Sussex	18·6	42·6	4·3	3·0	4·8	5·6	8·7	12·5	15·7	28·3	66·4	140·4	339·2
4	Hampshire	18·9	43·8	4·5	3·3	4·6	6·6	9·2	13·2	17·0	29·1	62·3	153·0	356·5
5	Berkshire	19·9	47·1	4·2	3·2	5·3	7·0	8·8	11·0	16·1	29·2	63·3	162·1	398·7
	Div. III.													
6	Middlesex (ex.-metro.)	19·6	52·6	5·4	3·3	2·9	5·2	9·0	13·8	18·1	33·7	65·7	149·7	314·3
7	Hertfordshire	20·4	47·9	4·7	3·2	4·5	6·2	7·9	12·2	14·0	32·8	69·8	176·7	398·4
8	Buckinghamshire	19·3	48·6	3·9	3·5	5·4	5·4	8·1	9·0	13·2	28·6	70·7	158·8	381·0
9	Oxfordshire	20·4	50·0	3·8	3·4	4·3	6·8	9·3	11·2	14·4	29·2	63·9	162·0	357·5
10	Northamptonshire	21·6	62·1	4·2	3·3	6·6	7·2	8·1	12·0	14·9	27·9	65·6	161·8	381·9
11	Huntingdonshire	21·4	46·8	7·1	3·9	5·4	8·9	8·5	10·5	14·1	32·1	69·3	160·2	314·5
12	Bedfordshire	20·4	56·6	6·4	3·9	4·9	5·5	8·4	10·6	14·8	29·0	62·8	171·0	446·5
13	Cambridgeshire	21·2	51·0	5·5	3·7	6·4	6·5	8·7	11·8	13·3	30·6	59·8	164·5	390·5
	Div. IV.													
14	Essex	19·6	50·6	5·6	3·5	5·2	6·5	8·3	11·2	14·9	28·5	58·8	146·2	371·0
15	Suffolk	19·9	45·3	4·4	3·1	5·7	7·3	8·5	10·3	13·2	25·4	57·2	146·8	359·4
16	Norfolk	21·5	55·4	5·9	3·7	5·3	7·6	8·7	10·3	14·7	25·1	54·7	138·0	334·3
	Div. V.													
17	Wiltshire	20·3	43·2	3·9	3·6	4·5	6·8	8·7	11·5	14·8	27·6	69·2	170·2	319·0
18	Dorsetshire	19·5	45·7	4·3	2·2	4·5	7·7	7·9	11·4	14·2	30·1	63·6	155·4	327·0
19	Devonshire	20·3	47·4	5·1	3·5	5·1	7·6	8·7	10·9	15·7	28·6	62·0	144·0	343·2
20	Cornwall	20·5	52·8	5·2	4·0	6·0	8·2	8·6	11·9	13·7	26·7	59·5	151·5	375·0
21	Somersetshire	20·9	46·4	5·4	3·4	4·9	6·8	9·2	11·3	16·4	29·0	62·8	157·2	363·3
	Div. VI.													
22	Gloucestershire	22·2	59·5	7·3	3·9	5·7	6·8	8·8	12·6	17·8	31·3	67·4	158·0	334·2
23	Herefordshire	19·4	37·9	3·9	3·6	4·5	6·5	7·6	11·9	14·8	28·8	66·1	161·9	325·5
24	Shropshire	19·7	42·3	4·1	3·4	5·4	7·2	9·4	11·8	15·9	28·4	64·9	157·3	355·2
25	Staffordshire	23·4	71·8	5·7	3·5	5·7	7·9	9·2	13·6	19·7	37·7	77·9	161·2	363·6
26	Worcestershire	20·7	59·2	4·4	2·7	4·1	6·7	7·7	11·6	15·4	31·2	68·4	160·7	355·5
27	Warwickshire	24·1	77·4	5·7	3·8	5·1	7·8	9·4	14·3	19·7	36·5	72·7	166·8	362·7
	Div. VII.													
28	Leicestershire	24·7	82·1	6·2	3·5	5·5	7·7	9·2	12·3	15·8	30·8	65·4	164·9	295·4
29	Rutlandshire	18·5	40·3	6·7	5·6	3·6	11·4	6·8	7·5	11·9	25·3	54·9	136·6	333·3
30	Lincolnshire	20·2	51·0	6·1	3·9	5·7	8·0	8·4	10·7	13·7	24·8	59·4	140·3	318·5
31	Nottinghamshire	25·0	83·3	8·7	3·8	6·4	9·5	9·2	12·6	16·6	29·0	64·7	151·2	353·9
32	Derbyshire	22·8	64·9	7·9	3·7	5·6	8·3	8·6	12·7	16·8	36·8	69·8	165·7	337·1
	Div. VIII.													
33	Cheshire	23·0	64·6	8·0	4·3	5·6	8·0	10·2	13·4	20·3	39·3	76·5	166·8	329·0
34	Lancashire	26·9	84·4	8·1	4·3	6·7	8·8	11·5	17·6	26·1	48·7	91·7	176·1	326·7
	Div. IX.													
35	West Riding	24·8	80·3	8·1	4·2	6·8	8·5	9·8	14·1	20·1	38·9	77·8	163·9	302·8
36	East Riding (with York)	24·7	77·3	8·2	4·5	5·4	8·0	10·1	13·6	18·6	34·4	66·6	149·4	341·3
37	North Riding	22·5	66·5	5·9	3·4	6·1	8·8	10·0	12·4	14·3	26·0	54·3	136·9	291·0
	Div. X.													
38	Durham	24·4	83·5	7·1	4·2	5·6	7·8	9·2	12·3	17·7	33·3	74·7	158·1	274·9
39	Northumberland	24·1	72·4	5·6	3·8	6·4	8·0	10·5	15·0	20·5	36·4	72·0	161·3	295·7
40	Cumberland	23·8	66·1	7·9	4·6	6·5	8·2	9·6	14·7	19·1	29·9	70·7	153·2	306·3
41	Westmorland	17·8	36·6	5·0	4·3	7·2	7·1	7·5	11·0	15·9	21·4	65·8	137·1	312·1
	Div. XI.													
42	Monmouthshire	21·9	61·0	7·1	3·8	6·8	7·7	9·2	12·9	18·4	35·4	71·6	136·6	282·3
43	South Wales	22·8	65·8	7·4	5·0	7·4	9·1	10·9	14·0	17·4	28·5	60·9	123·9	283·2
44	North Wales	22·6	49·6	7·5	5·4	7·9	9·9	11·6	12·4	16·8	30·2	64·4	143·0	320·3

TABLE 29.—**Number**, and **Annual Rate** per 1000 Persons living, of **Deaths** in **England** during each **Quarter** of the Thirty-eight Years **1838–75**.

YEARS.	DEATHS. In the Quarters ending the last day of				ANNUAL DEATH RATE.* In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	98,152	90,877	72,877	80,354	26·2	23·9	18·9	20·9
1839	89,740	87,969	76,280	84,995	23·6	22·8	19·5	21·6
1840	98,896	90,339	80,822	89,630	25·4	23·1	20·4	22·5
1841	99,069	86,134	75,440	83,204	25·4	21·7	18·8	20·6
1842	96,314	86,538	82,339	84,328	24·4	21·6	20·3	20·7
1843	94,926	87,234	76,792	87,493	23·7	21·5	18·7	21·2
1844	101,024	85,337	79,708	90,864	24·7	20·8	19·1	21·8
1845	104,664	89,149	74,872	80,681	25·5	21·4	17·8	19·1
1846	89,484	90,230	101,664	108,937	21·6	21·4	23·8	25·5
1847	119,672	106,718	93,435	103,479	28·5	25·1	21·6	23·9
1848	120,032	99,727	87,638	92,436	27·9	23·1	20·1	21·1
1849	105,870	102,153	135,227	97,589	24·6	23·4	30·6	22·0
1850	98,430	92,871	85,849	91,845	22·6	21·1	19·2	20·5
1851	105,359	99,458	91,499	99,080	23·9	22·2	20·2	21·8
1852	106,358	100,625	100,382	99,770	23·6	22·2	21·9	21·7
1853	118,119	107,647	92,201	103,130	26·1	23·5	19·9	22·1
1854	111,843	102,586	113,843	109,633	24·5	22·1	24·2	23·3
1855	134,542	106,493	87,646	97,022	29·1	22·7	18·4	20·4
1856	103,014	100,099	91,155	96,238	21·8	21·1	19·0	20·0
1857	108,665	100,046	100,528	110,576	23·0	20·9	20·7	22·7
1858	125,819	107,142	98,142	118,553	26·3	22·1	20·0	24·1
1859	121,580	105,631	104,216	109,354	25·2	21·6	21·0	22·0
1860	122,617	110,869	86,312	102,923	24·8	22·4	17·2	20·4
1861	121,215	107,558	101,232	105,109	24·5	21·5	19·9	20·6
1862	122,019	107,392	92,381	114,774	24·3	21·2	18·0	22·4
1863	128,096	118,121	112,504	115,116	25·2	23·0	21·7	22·2
1864	142,977	116,880	112,223	123,451	27·5	22·5	21·4	23·5
1865	140,410	115,892	113,362	121,245	27·0	22·0	21·3	22·8
1866	138,136	128,551	116,650	117,352	26·2	24·2	21·7	21·8
1867	134,008	112,355	108,513	116,197	25·2	20·9	19·9	21·3
1868	119,676	110,010	130,482	120,454	21·9	20·2	23·7	21·8
1869	133,096	118,947	114,644	128,141	24·4	21·5	20·5	22·9
1870	143,773	121,128	124,297	126,131	26·0	21·6	22·0	22·3
1871	138,393	120,793	121,332	134,361	24·7	21·3	21·1	23·4
1872	134,952	120,835	118,927	117,551	23·5	21·0	20·5	20·2
1873	132,432	118,582	114,676	126,830	23·0	20·4	19·5	21·5
1874	136,518	123,907	124,253	141,954	23·4	21·0	20·8	23·8
1875	162,256	130,999	121,547	131,651	27·5	21·9	20·1	21·8
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each Quarter during the 38 years					24·9	22·0	20·6	21·9

* These rates may thus be read, without reference to the decimal points:—In the March quarter of the year 1838, in 10,000 of the population 262 deaths were registered. A correction has been made in these calculations for the inequality in the number of days in the different quarters, *see* note to Table 6.

TABLE 30.—**Proportional Number** of **Deaths** in **England** in each **Quarter** to **1000 Deaths** in the **Average Quarter*** of each of the Thirty-eight Years **1838–75**.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF DEATHS				
		In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838	85,690	1000	1145	1061	850	944
1839	84,746	1000	1059	1038	900	1003
1840	89,922	1000	1099	1005	899	997
1841	85,962	1000	1152	1002	878	968
1842	87,380	1000	1103	990	942	965
1843	86,611	1000	1096	1007	887	1010
1844	89,233	1000	1133	956	893	1018
1845	87,342	1000	1198	1021	857	924
1846	97,579	1000	917	925	1042	1116
1847	105,826	1000	1131	1008	883	978
1848	99,958	1000	1200	998	877	925
1849	110,210	1000	961	927	1227	885
1850	92,249	1000	1066	1007	931	996
1851	93,849	1000	1066	1006	926	1002
1852	101,784	1000	1045	989	986	980
1853	105,274	1000	1122	1022	876	980
1854	109,476	1000	1036	940	1081	993
1855	106,426	1000	1280	1001	816	903
1856	97,627	1000	1061	1031	928	980
1857	104,954	1000	1050	955	950	1045
1858	112,414	1000	1134	955	865	1046
1859	110,195	1000	1118	961	938	983
1860	105,680	1000	1166	1054	812	968
1861	108,778	1000	1129	990	923	958
1862	109,142	1000	1183	986	839	1042
1863	118,460	1000	1095	999	942	964
1864	123,883	1000	1159	949	901	991
1865	122,727	1000	1159	946	916	979
1866	125,172	1000	1118	1029	924	929
1867	117,768	1000	1152	956	914	978
1868	120,156	1000	1001	921	1081	997
1869	123,707	1000	1090	964	919	1027
1870	128,832	1000	1130	941	957	970
1871	128,720	1000	1090	941	934	1035
1872	123,066	1000	1097	982	966	955
1873	123,130	1000	1090	966	923	1021
1874	131,658	1000	1051	944	936	1069
1875	136,613	1000	1203	961	881	955

* A correction has been made in these calculations for the inequality in the number of days in the different quarters, *see* note to Table 6.

TABLE 31.—Deaths to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1865-75.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Mean of 10 Years 1865-74.	1875.
ENGLAND	23·2	23·4	21·7	21·9	22·3	22·9	22·6	21·3	21·1	22·3	22·3	22·8
I.—LONDON	24·9	26·5	23·0	23·6	24·6	24·1	24·6	21·5	22·5	22·6	23·8	23·8
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	18·9	18·7	17·2	18·8	18·4	19·9	17·8	16·3	15·7	16·2	17·8	17·6
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	20·4	19·3	19·4	19·0	19·4	20·8	17·3	17·9	17·0	17·6	18·8	19·1
3 Sussex	20·0	18·4	18·5	17·5	18·1	20·2	18·4	16·9	16·7	17·1	18·2	18·6
4 Hampshire	20·3	19·3	18·1	18·7	19·4	20·6	19·4	18·0	17·0	18·0	18·9	18·9
5 Berkshire	20·5	19·6	18·8	18·2	20·6	22·1	19·3	17·0	16·8	17·7	19·1	19·9
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6 Middlesex(extra-metropolitan)	20·1	20·6	19·8	19·6	20·7	21·6	20·5	18·4	19·0	18·1	19·8	19·6
7 Hertfordshire	19·6	18·0	18·4	18·0	20·3	20·4	18·6	17·6	17·7	17·7	18·7	20·4
8 Buckinghamshire	20·5	19·2	19·8	18·5	19·8	22·4	20·5	18·4	17·2	17·9	19·4	19·8
9 Oxfordshire	20·3	19·0	19·4	17·9	19·2	22·1	20·7	18·2	19·4	18·5	19·5	20·4
10 Northamptonshire	23·0	19·5	20·5	19·3	19·3	23·2	20·2	20·9	18·9	19·9	20·5	21·6
11 Huntingdonshire	21·7	18·6	17·8	19·7	19·6	18·7	20·0	17·6	17·0	18·0	18·8	21·4
12 Bedfordshire	22·0	21·2	20·5	20·6	18·1	22·1	20·3	18·8	17·0	18·4	19·9	20·4
13 Cambridgeshire	21·0	19·2	18·9	19·0	19·1	20·5	19·4	18·8	17·2	17·7	19·1	21·2
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14 Essex	19·6	16·7	18·2	18·4	19·7	20·6	19·7	17·8	18·4	18·3	19·0	19·6
15 Suffolk	19·9	18·6	19·0	18·1	19·1	19·5	20·1	18·3	17·6	18·0	18·8	19·9
16 Norfolk	22·2	20·5	19·4	20·0	20·2	20·6	21·0	19·7	19·6	19·6	20·4	21·5
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17 Wiltshire	20·2	18·4	18·7	17·5	18·8	21·6	19·1	17·4	17·0	19·3	18·8	20·3
18 Dorsetshire	20·7	18·6	17·5	16·8	18·0	20·7	18·5	16·5	15·8	18·0	18·0	19·5
19 Devonshire	20·5	23·4	19·5	18·4	20·6	21·9	20·9	19·2	18·4	18·8	20·1	20·3
20 Cornwall	19·8	19·5	19·9	19·4	21·0	22·5	20·3	19·0	18·7	19·8	20·1	20·5
21 Somersetshire	20·3	19·8	18·5	17·5	19·0	21·3	19·6	18·5	18·4	18·9	19·2	20·9
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
22 Gloucestershire	20·8	20·6	19·5	19·5	20·8	24·6	20·2	18·6	19·3	19·8	20·4	22·2
23 Herefordshire	22·1	18·3	17·5	17·9	19·9	21·5	18·0	16·3	16·8	18·6	18·8	19·4
24 Shropshire	21·8	20·1	18·9	19·5	19·2	20·9	19·1	18·6	18·2	18·5	19·5	19·7
25 Staffordshire	23·8	25·0	22·5	23·1	22·7	26·0	21·3	24·7	22·9	23·4	23·4	23·4
26 Worcestershire	20·0	19·9	18·8	18·9	21·4	26·3	19·5	19·1	18·1	19·2	19·6	20·7
27 Warwickshire	23·2	22·6	21·9	22·8	21·8	22·0	22·9	21·2	22·6	24·5	22·7	24·1
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
28 Leicestershire	22·9	20·7	21·5	23·0	21·8	22·6	21·9	23·4	21·3	22·0	22·0	24·7
29 Rutlandshire	19·5	17·8	17·7	17·8	18·0	17·4	21·6	19·5	17·5	17·8	18·3	18·5
30 Lincolnshire	21·1	18·5	18·4	18·0	19·0	19·0	19·2	18·5	18·2	19·1	18·9	20·2
31 Nottinghamshire	21·7	21·4	19·6	21·8	23·0	23·1	21·6	22·8	20·9	23·2	21·9	25·0
32 Derbyshire	21·5	21·8	21·0	22·1	23·1	21·9	21·6	20·6	21·4	22·0	21·6	22·8
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
33 Cheshire	22·9	24·8	21·9	22·8	20·8	24·6	22·0	20·9	20·4	22·2	22·1	23·0
34 Lancashire	28·5	30·4	27·0	27·3	26·5	26·8	27·5	25·4	25·4	28·3	27·3	26·9
IX.—YORKSHIRE.												
35 West Riding	25·9	25·9	23·4	24·5	25·2	25·7	25·7	23·2	22·3	24·8	24·9	24·8
36 East Riding (with York)	23·6	21·7	21·2	22·7	23·3	21·7	24·1	24·5	23·3	25·1	24·8	24·7
37 North Riding	20·7	20·4	20·2	19·4	21·4	20·9	20·4	20·2	19·6	20·3	20·4	22·5
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.												
38 Durham	23·8	23·5	24·2	24·6	23·4	22·5	28·3	25·4	24·1	26·4	24·6	24·4
39 Northumberland	23·6	25·7	25·4	23·7	22·6	21·9	25·4	22·8	22·4	25·7	24·1	24·1
40 Cumberland	23·3	21·7	23·9	22·4	21·1	20·6	22·3	23·1	23·6	24·3	22·6	23·8
41 Westmorland	17·0	17·3	18·6	16·4	17·6	18·7	18·6	17·1	16·5	18·2	17·6	17·8
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.												
42 Monmouthshire	23·5	22·1	20·7	20·1	20·2	20·2	23·5	21·2	21·3	24·2	21·9	21·9
43 South Wales	24·2	22·8	20·2	19·4	20·2	22·1	21·0	21·5	21·2	24·5	21·7	22·8
44 North Wales	21·8	19·6	21·6	20·6	20·6	21·3	20·4	19·8	19·8	20·0	20·1	22·6

TABLE 32.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Town and Country Districts of England in each Quarter of the Eleven Years 1865-1875.

	AREA in Statute Acres.	POPULATION enumerated.		Quarters ending	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Mean 1865-74.	1875.
		1861.	1871.													
In 131 Districts and 59 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS	3,183,965	10,930,841	12,892,982	March	28·8	29·7	27·2	24·0	26·6	27·5	26·7	25·4	24·4	25·1	26·5	28·8
				June	23·5	26·4	22·0	22·3	22·8	23·9	24·6	24·0	23·1	22·9	23·9	22·3
				Sept.	23·9	25·1	25·7	26·9	25·3	24·8	25·4	23·1	22·1	24·3	24·6	24·0
				Dec.	25·7	24·4	23·9	24·4	25·8	24·6	24·6	22·2	24·3	26·5	24·8	23·9
				YEAR	25·5	26·4	23·9	24·4	24·6	24·9	25·0	23·3	23·1	24·3	24·5	24·4
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales comprising chiefly SMALL TOWNS and COUNTRY PARISHES	34,135,256	9,135,383	9,819,284	YEAR	20·4	19·6	19·0	18·7	19·4	20·4	19·5	18·6	18·4	19·5	19·5	20·6
				March	24·8	22·0	22·7	19·5	21·9	23·8	21·9	20·9	21·1	21·2	22·0	25·7
				June	20·2	21·2	19·3	17·4	19·9	20·1	19·1	18·8	18·7	19·0	19·4	20·5
				Sept.	17·8	17·0	16·4	19·4	18·7	18·4	16·7	18·4	17·3	17·0	17·4	17·2
				Dec.	18·8	18·1	17·7	18·4	19·0	19·2	19·5	17·6	17·9	20·2	18·6	18·9

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

Following are the names of the 132 Districts and 59 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS:—All the 29 Districts of London; Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, Gravesend, Medway, Tunbridge: West and East Maidstone Sub-districts (Maidstone); Canterbury; *Minster Sub-district* (Sheppey); Thanet, Dover, Hastings, Brighton; *Shoreham Sub-district* (Steyning); Portsea Island, Alverstoke, Southampton; *Winchester Sub-district* (Winchester); Reading, Brentford, Edmonton; *St. Clement Sub-district* (Headington); Oxford, Northampton; *Peterborough Sub-district* (Peterborough); *Bedford and Kempston, and Bedford and Cardington Sub-districts* (Bedford); *Luton Sub-district* (Luton); Cambridge, West Ham, Colchester, Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Norwich, King's Lynn, Melksham; *Salisbury Sub-district* (Alderbury); *Weymouth Sub-district* (Weymouth); Exeter; *Torquay Sub-district* (Newton Abbott); Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoke Damerel, Truro, Redruth; *St. Mary Magdalen and St. James Sub-districts* (Taunton); *Bridgwater Sub-district* (Bridgwater); Bath; *Bedminster Sub-district* (Bedminster); Bristol, Clifton; *St. Nicholas and St. John Baptist Sub-districts* (Gloucester); Cheltenham; *Hereford City Sub-district* (Hereford); Madeley; *St. Mary and St. Chad Sub-districts* (Atcham); *Stafford Sub-district* (Stafford); *Newcastle-under-Lyme Sub-district* (Newcastle-under-Lyme); Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent; *Burton-on-Trent Sub-district* (Burton-on-Trent); Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley, Stourbridge; *Kidderminster and Lower Mitton Sub-districts* (Kidderminster); Worcester, Birmingham, Aston, Coventry, Warwick; *Loughborough Sub-district* (Loughborough); Leicester; *Boston Sub-district* (Boston); *Lincoln Home Sub-district* (Lincoln); *Great Grimsby Sub-district* (Caistor); Radford, Nottingham; *Newark Sub-district* (Newark); Derby, Hayfield, Stockport; *East and West Macclesfield and Sutton Sub-districts* (Macclesfield); *Runcorn Sub-district* (Runcorn); *Congleton Sub-district* (Congleton); *Chester Castle and Chester Cathedral Sub-districts* (Chester); Birkenhead, Liverpool, West Derby, Prescot,Wigan,Warrington, Leigh, Bolton, Bury, Barton-upon-Irwell, Chorlton, Salford, Manchester, Prestwich, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Rochdale, Haslingden, Burnley, Blackburn; *Chorley Sub-district* (Chorley); Preston; *Lancaster Sub-district* (Lancaster); Keighley, Todmorden, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Hunslet, Holbeck, Bramley, Leeds, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Barnsley, Ecclesall Bierlow, Sheffield; *Doncaster Sub-district* (Doncaster); *Bootham, Micklegate, and Walmgate Sub-districts* (York); Sculcoates, Hull; *Scarborough Sub-district* (Scarborough); *Darlington Sub-district* (Darlington); Stockton, Hartlepool; *St. Oswald and St. Nicholas Sub-districts* (Durham); Houghton-le-Spring, Sunderland, South Shields, Gateshead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tynemouth; *St. Cuthbert and St. Mary Sub-districts* (Carlisle); *Whitehaven Sub-district* (Whitehaven); *Kendal Sub-district* (Kendal); *Newport Sub-district* (Newport); *Cardiff Sub-district* (Cardiff); Merthyr Tydfil; *Llangafelach and Swansea Sub-districts* (Swansea); *Llanelly Sub-district* (Llanelly); *Pembroke Sub-district* (Pembroke).

TABLE 33.—Average Annual Rate of Mortality to 1000 of the Population in England and its 11 Registration Divisions in the Two Decades 1851-60 and 1861-70, in the Year 1875, and in each Quarter of that Year.

DIVISIONS.	Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population, 1871.	Persons to an Acre, 1871.	Mean Rate in the 10 Years.		In the Year 1875.				
				1851-60.	1861-70.	Year.	Winter Quarter.	Spring Quarter.	Summer Quarter.	Autumn Quarter.
ENGLAND	37,319,221	22,712,266	·61	22·2	22·4	22·8	27·5	21·9	20·1	21·8
I. LONDON	75,362	3,254,260	43·18	23·6	24·3	23·8	27·2	22·2	21·5	24·3
II. SOUTH EASTERN	3,994,431	2,167,726	·54	19·6	19·1	18·8	23·2	18·5	16·0	17·4
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	3,201,325	1,442,654	·45	20·4	20·2	20·5	26·1	19·7	17·7	18·7
IV. EASTERN	3,211,441	1,218,728	·38	20·6	20·1	20·4	24·6	20·2	17·8	19·0
V. SOUTH WESTERN	4,981,170	1,880,777	·38	20·0	19·9	20·4	26·1	20·1	15·9	19·6
VI. WEST MIDLAND	3,945,460	2,720,669	·69	22·4	21·8	22·5	28·3	21·7	19·1	21·0
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	3,535,445	1,406,935	·40	21·1	20·8	22·9	27·3	21·8	21·2	21·2
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	1,998,914	3,389,044	1·70	25·5	26·3	26·2	31·4	24·6	23·3	25·7
IX. YORK	3,702,384	2,395,569	·65	23·1	24·0	24·5	28·1	23·8	22·8	23·4
X. NORTHERN	3,547,947	1,414,234	·40	22·0	22·7	23·9	27·3	22·3	23·6	22·6
XI. WELSH	5,125,342	1,421,670	·28	21·3	21·6	22·6	28·6	23·4	18·1	20·6

TABLE **34.**—The **Average Prices of Consols**, of **Wheat**, of **Meat**, of **Potatoes**, and of **Coal**, and also the **Average Number** of **Paupers** relieved on the *last day* of each Week, in each of the Twenty-four Years **1852-75**, and in each **Quarter** of the Eleven Years **1865-1875**.

—	Average Price of Consols (for Money)	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales	Pauperism — Average Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each Week. In-door.	Out-door.	Meat per lb. at the Metropolitan Meat Market (by the Carcase). BEEF. Range of Prices.	Mean.	MUTTON. Range of Prices.	Mean.	Best Potatoes per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark. Range of Prices.	Mean.	Seaborne Coal in the London Market per Ton.
YEARS.	£	s. d.			d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1852 -	99⅞	40 10	—	—	3½—5	4½	4—5½	4¾	79—103	91 0	—
1853 -	97½	52 11	—	—	4—5½	4¾	4½—7	5¼	116—145	130 6	—
1854 -	91¼	72 5	—	—	4½—6½	5½	4½—7	5½	107—131	119 0	—
1855 -	90⅝	74 8	—	—	4½—6½	5½	4½—7	5½	94—107	100 6	—
1856 -	93	69 2	—	—	4½—6½	5½	4½—6½	5½	78—93	85 6	—
1857 -	91½	56 5	121,669	737,287	4½—6½	5½	4½—7	5¾	108—134	120 6	—
1858 -	97	44 3	120,140	751,031	4½—6½	5½	4½—6½	5½	104—134	120 0	—
1859 -	95	43 10	110,763	705,590	4¼—6½	5¼	4½—7	5¼	79—109	94 0	—
1860 -	94	53 3	110,603	687,763	4½—6½	5½	5—7½	6¼	120—145	132 6	—
1861 -	92	55 4	122,600	720,366	4—6½	5½	5—7½	6¼	114—134	124 0	16 7
1862 -	93½	55 5	130,974	820,953	4—6½	5½	5—7½	6¼	125—149	137 0	15 10
1863 -	92⅞	44 8	129,934	859,751	4½—6½	5½	4½—7	5⅝	90—111	100 6	16 3
1864 -	90½	40 2	126,753	788,689	4½—6½	5½	5—7½	6½	64—86	75 0	18 2
1865 -	89⅝	41 9	127,559	758,199	4½—7	5½	5½—8	7	75—101	89 0	18 1
1866 -	87⅞	49 11	129,014	736,839	4½—7	5⅝	5½—8	6½	69—109	89 0	17 11
1867 -	93½	64 5	139,565	782,390	4½—6½	5½	5—7	6	115—161	138 0	18 4
1868 -	94	63 9	148,511	809,336	4¼—6½	5½	4½—6½	5½	111—164	137 6	16 1
1869 -	93½	48 2	149,207	815,570	4½—7½	6	4½—7½	6¼	75—124	99 6	16 1
1870 -	92½	46 10	140,521	828,480	4½—7½	6	5½—7½	6¼	90—119	104 6	16 6
1871 -	93	56 10	143,605	803,798	5—7½	6½	5½—8	7	65—89	77 0	17 5
1872 -	92½	57 1	137,278	714,070	5½—7½	6½	6—8½	7	116—148	132 0	23 10
1873 -	92⅝	58 8	137,775	650,843	5½—8	7	6½—9	7	139—179	159 0	30 9
1874 -	92½	55 9	137,197	609,328	5½—8½	6½	6—8½	7½	99—123	111 0	23 9
1875 -	93½	45 2	135,041	579,169	5½—8½	6½	5½—9½	7½	85—114	99 6	21 6
QUARTERS ending											
1865:—											
March -	89½	38 4	140,517	819,898	4½—7	5⅝	5½—7½	6½	85—97	91 0	—
June -	90½	40 6	123,760	768,496	4½—6½	5⅝	5½—8½	7½	90—115	102 6	—
Sept. -	89½	43 3	117,221	719,611	4½—6½	5⅝	65—100		65—100	85 0	—
Dec. -	88½	44 10	128,858	724,792	4½—6½	5⅝	5½—8½	6½	60—90	75 0	—
1866:—											
March -	87	45 6	139,541	759,400	4½—6½	5⅝	5½—9	72 6	55—90	72 6	—
June -	86½	46 6	125,044	734,748	4½—7	5⅝	5½—8½	7	60—95	77 6	—
Sept. -	88½	51 0	120,985	717,555	4½—7½	6½	5½—8½	7½	75—120	97 6	—
Dec. -	89½	56 8	134,086	735,654	4½—7	5⅝	5½—8½	6½	85—130	107 6	—
1867:—											
March -	90½	60 7	148,280	834,681	4½—7	5⅝	5—7½	6¼	115—160	137 6	—
June -	92½	63 11	134,233	779,158	4½—7	5⅝	5—7½	6	135—175	155 0	—
Sept. -	94½	65 4	129,860	743,965	4½—6½	5⅝	5—7	6	100—155	127 6	—
Dec. -	94½	67 11	145,886	771,754	4½—6½	5½	4½—6½	5½	110—155	132 6	—
1868:—											
March -	93	72 2	159,720	861,044	4½—6½	5½	4½—7	5½	125—170	147 6	—
June -	94½	71 10	142,782	801,500	4½—6½	5½	4½—7	5½	130—170	150 0	—
Sept. -	94½	59 1	138,794	779,039	4¼—6½	5½	4½—6½	5½	120—175	147 6	—
Dec. -	94½	51 11	152,747	795,761	4½—7	5⅝	4½—6½	5½	70—140	105 0	—
1869:—											
March -	92½	50 2	162,308	850,883	4½—7½	6	4½—7½	6½	70—140	105 0	—
June -	93½	45 7	145,094	816,260	4½—7½	6½	5—7½	6½	60—130	95 0	—
Sept. -	93	50 11	137,406	781,382	4½—7½	6½	4½—7½	6½	95—125	110 0	—
Dec. -	93½	46 0	152,021	813,753	4½—7½	6½	5—7½	6½	75—100	87 6	—
1870:—											
March -	92½	42 3	164,552	893,895	4½—7	5⅝	4½—7	6½	95—110	102 6	16 3
June -	94	44 8	144,385	826,396	4½—7	6	5½—7	6½	115—135	125 0	15 6
Sept. -	91½	50 4	138,283	789,409	4½—7½	6	5½—8	6½	100—140	120 0	16 8
Dec. -	92½	50 7	150,864	804,219	5—7½	6⅝	5½—8	6½	50—90	70 0	17 1
1871:—											
March -	92½	53 7	160,968	879,574	5—7½	6½	5½—8	6½	75—100	87 6	15 9
June -	93½	59 9	140,357	806,186	5—7½	6½	5½—8	7	51—76	63 6	16 2
Sept. -	93½	57 9	132,067	769,764	5½—8	6½	5½—9	7½	60—77	68 6	17 0
Dec. -	93	56 3	141,027	759,666	5—7½	6½	5½—8½	6½	75—104	89 6	19 9
1872:—											
March -	92½	55 4	149,604	777,575	5—7½	6½	5½—8½	7¼	80—120	100 0	19 9
June -	92½	56 8	134,422	724,792	5½—7½	6½	6—8½	7¼	124—150	137 0	21 9
Sept. -	92½	58 11	126,422	681,867	5½—8	6½	6—8½	7½	105—133	119 0	27 6
Dec. -	92½	57 3	138,662	675,644	5½—8	6½	6—8½	7½	153—187	170 0	26 5
1873:—											
March -	92½	55 10	150,381	703,377	5½—8	6½	6½—9	8¼	179—235	207 0	33 1
June -	92½	56 5	135,638	666,261	5½—8	7	6—8½	7½	183—242	212 6	29 3
Sept. -	91½	61 4	127,672	632,417	5½—8	7	6—8½	7½	95—120	107 6	30 1
Dec. -	92½	61 1	137,409	625,316	5½—8	6½	6—9	7½	97—118	107 6	3 8
1874:—											
March -	92	62 2	146,082	641,910	5½—8	6½	6—9	7½	112—127	119 6	23 5
June -	93	61 1	133,844	614,641	5½—8	6½	6¼—8½	7½	135—165	150 0	23 7
Sept. -	92½	55 5	129,993	592,989	5½—8	6½	5½—9	7½	76—105	90 6	23 3
Dec. -	93	44 4	138,868	587,772	5½—8½	6½	4½—8	6½	73—96	84 6	24 7
1875:—											
March -	92½	42 6	146,708	622,652	5—8	6½	4½—8	6½	81—111	96 0	22 5
June -	93½	42 6	131,717	592,362	5—8	6½	5½—8½	7	81—121	101 0	20 4
Sept. -	94½	49 0	125,614	555,409	5½—8½	7	5½—9½	7½	71—94	82 6	20 8
Dec. -	94½	46 7	136,124	546,251	5½—8½	6½	4½—8	6½	106—128	117 0	22 6

TABLE **35.**—**Mean Temperature**, and **Annual Rate** of **Mortality** per 1000 Persons living in **Eighteen English Towns** of the **United Kingdom**, in each Week of 1875.

Number of Week.	WEEKS ENDING	MEAN TEMPERATURE AT GREENWICH. Fahrenheit.	Centigrade.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000 IN — EIGHTEEN ENGLISH TOWNS.	LONDON.	PORTSMOUTH.	NORWICH.	BRISTOL.	WOLVERHAMPTON.	BIRMINGHAM.	LEICESTER.	NOTTINGHAM.	LIVERPOOL.	MANCHESTER.	SALFORD.	OLDHAM.	BRADFORD.	LEEDS.	SHEFFIELD.	HULL.	SUNDERLAND.	NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.
	YEAR (of 52 Weeks ending 1st Jan. 1876.)	49·4	9·66	25	24	19	24	27	25	27	27	28	27	28	30	31	30	27	26	25	27	22	26
	March Qr. (13 weeks)	40·4	4·66	29	27	22	30	30	32	32	29	33	33	36	34	33	29	28	27	28	27	27
	June ,, (13 weeks)	54·0	12·22	23	22	17	24	24	21	25	21	25	25	28	27	30	25	23	23	27	21	23
	Sept. ,, (13 weeks)	60·5	15·84	24	22	19	23	24	23	25	31	27	26	27	32	25	27	28	25	30	22	29
	Dec. ,, (13 weeks)	42·9	6·06	25	24	19	21	30	23	25	25	26	29	34	31	28	27	24	25	20	26
1	Jan. 9	43·1	6·17	37	35	19	31	45	40	40	42	43	44	49	48	42	35	36	28	32	23	35
2	,, 16	46·0	7·78	31	27	24	30	31	37	32	36	29	37	38	42	33	30	22	30	25	27	30	32
3	,, 23	44·7	7·06	26	24	30	30	32	25	31	35	23	33	30	29	25	24	26	23	30	25	23
4	,, 30	43·2	6·22	27	25	17	26	24	18	35	25	31	35	29	36	29	29	25	27	23	33
5	Feb. 6	36·0	2·22	26	24	23	23	20	31	34	24	35	29	33	30	32	29	27	27	31	30	27	27
6	,, 13	34·5	1·39	28	26	20	27	27	32	31	27	30	37	37	34	27	30	21	29	29	31
7	,, 20	37·5	3·06	29	27	20	31	31	34	32	31	31	38	33	39	35	41	24	30	29	27	34
8	,, 27	33·5	0·84	30	28	21	37	34	40	32	38	37	40	33	32	27	30	26	25	27
9	Mar. 6	33·9	1·06	30	28	33	31	36	33	37	44	33	37	40	40	29	27	30	26	35	27
10	,, 13	43·5	6·39	29	28	23	32	28	44	30	30	31	32	33	35	40	27	29	34	26	27
11	,, 20	37·0	2·78	28	26	25	31	28	37	27	23	36	31	33	30	36	30	28	27	26	31	29
12	,, 27	42·7	5·95	27	25	21	25	29	23	26	29	30	34	32	37	34	20	26	32	30	23
13	April 3	45·8	7·67	29	28	33	33	39	33	32	29	31	26	31	32	27	29	24	27	25
14	,, 10	44·5	6·95	27	27	20	25	24	19	27	31	31	28	32	39	34	27	27	28	29	25
15	,, 17	42·8	6·00	26	25	18	35	28	22	25	28	25	31	28	35	33	22	28	28	26	30
16	,, 24	46·6	8·12	25	24	20	31	27	25	18	34	26	32	33	33	28	33	25	20	24	17
17	May 1	52·1	11·17	25	23	31	27	29	28	31	27	31	32	33	35	35	21	24	19	22	20
18	,, 8	54·6	12·56	25	23	21	15	26	23	28	17	21	25	29	28	28	39	24	21	17	23
19	,, 15	59·3	15·17	23	22	15	18	26	25	23	26	28	27	30	32	24	21	17	23
20	,, 22	53·9	12·17	22	20	15	27	20	21	22	20	26	20	25	30	32	13	25	15	23
21	,, 29	54·1	12·28	21	20	15	26	21	21	23	22	25	26	24	22	35	20	25	20	17	23
22	June 5	59·9	15·50	22	20	22	27	29	18	25	25	24	22	24	25	25	18	19	21	24	22
23	,, 12	54·4	14·94	21	20	15	23	20	22	15	24	27	20	30	22	27	29	18	24
24	,, 19	58·0	13·33	21	21	17	26	14	22	19	21	19	41	26	25	26	27	22	22	23	29	18	24
25	,, 26	58·6	14·78	22	21	16	19	22	22	19	24	24	25	26	27	22	23	25	18	20
26	July 3	59·7	15·39	21	20	9	23	24	21	23	21	23	25	22	29	22	20	24	19	20
27	,, 10	58·5	14·72	22	21	24	21	27	24	21	27	21	24	21	22	31	24	23	19	27
28	,, 17	56·2	13·44	22	21	12	18	18	12	19	22	30	21	24	36	27	18	26	23	31	19	26
29	,, 24	60·2	15·67	24	22	13	17	23	21	22	30	34	23	31	24	24	25	22	29	22	29
30	,, 31	60·8	16·01	23	20	14	28	21	20	32	26	25	31	24	24	24	23	20	14	32
31	Aug. 7	59·8	15·45	23	20	14	25	26	15	24	37	22	25	31	38	25	24	27	31	15	36
32	,, 14	65·2	18·44	24	22	18	17	25	19	27	40	32	27	29	38	25	24	25	27	18	25
33	,, 21	66·6	19·23	24	22	22	28	21	21	21	26	23	30	16	21	29	32	32	25	25
34	,, 28	62·2	16·78	25	23	26	21	26	20	24	32	25	35	31	25	29	24	31
35	Sept. 4	60·0	15·56	25	23	26	35	29	30	24	36	24	32	24	39	24	30
36	,, 11	60·8	16·01	25	23	20	26	24	21	29	23	35	31	25	29	21	26	27
37	,, 18	63·2	17·33	24	20	24	31	26	31	26	35	23	36	28	35	29	23	26	27
38	,, 25	60·1	15·62	23	20	20	25	25	33	31	27	38	38	35	29	23	30	25	26
39	Oct. 2	55·1	12·84	25	21	23	22	29	28	30	27	29	29	30	35	24	29	32	35	31	37
40	,, 9	54·3	12·39	23	21	23	23	28	17	23	32	19	22	28	27	31	28	22	22	27	17	25
41	,, 16	45·8	7·67	24	22	17	25	28	23	25	25	31	27	30	28	27	22	27	26	24
42	,, 23	49·7	9·83	25	24	17	25	24	20	25	25	31	27	28	35	32	26	21	30	19	24
43	,, 30	43·6	6·45	24	27	17	19	26	14	23	37	30	27	35	32	31	20	23	24	17
44	Nov. 6	48·2	9·00	24	27	14	25	30	21	22	29	28	28	33	29	31	20	23	24	17
45	,, 13	43·0	6·11	25	24	19	20	23	21	28	25	26	33	27	38	23	25	16	19
46	,, 20	45·8	7·67	24	24	19	23	26	20	27	21	26	26	26	33	25	24	20	16	29	31
47	,, 27	36·0	2·22	26	25	22	23	15	19	29	19	27	24	45	31	25	24	28	22	24
48	Dec. 4	30·9	−0·62	26	25	22	21	25	23	34	35	30	27	36	26	23	25	23
49	,, 11	33·3	0·73	28	28	17	25	36	33	30	34	38	35	31	23	25	24
50	,, 18	37·5	3·06	28	28	19	20	24	24	24	18	45	31	24	25	24	28
51	,, 25	46·1	7·84	28	24	17	23	26	24	25	22	32	34	31	24	25	24	27
52	Jan. (1876)	43·1	6·17	27	27	23	23	25	23	25	23	33	39	24	25	26	36	20	27

TABLE 36.—Annual Rate of Mortality from All Causes and from the Principal Zymotic Diseases in each of the Years 1871-75, in Fifty Town Districts of England and Wales.

District Number	Towns	From All Causes 1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Mean 1871-5.	From Seven Zymotic Diseases 1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	Mean 1871-5.	Districts and Sub-districts taken as approximately representing the several Towns.
	TOTAL -	24.2	23.4	22.4	24.0	23.8	23.6	5.0	4.3	3.3	4.3	3.5	4.1	Total of the under-mentioned Districts and Sub-districts.
	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COS.													
45	Chatham - P -	19.6	18.8	19.3	17.3	19.8	19.0	2.6	3.2	1.4	1.5	2.5	2.2	Entire District of Medway.
49	Maidstone - M† -	20.0	18.0	17.9	20.2	19.5	19.1	3.4	3.0	1.9	3.0	3.7	3.0	West and East Sub-districts.
63	Dover - M -	19.5	25.2	15.5	17.7	16.4	18.9	3.1	8.5	1.1	2.1	0.9	3.1	Entire District.
67	Hastings - M† -	17.6	17.8	18.7	19.8	19.1	18.6	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.8	All Saints and St. Mary-in-the-castle Sub-districts.
76	Brighton* - M -	22.5	20.9	18.7	19.2	21.2	20.5	3.5	3.3	1.7	2.4	2.4	2.7	Entire District and part of Shoreham (Steyning) Sub-district.
88	Gosport - Town	24.6	21.8	21.0	22.7	22.1	22.4	5.1	4.2	2.7	2.9	2.3	3.4	Entire District of Alverstoke.
96	Southampton - M	28.7	20.3	20.3	19.7	20.6	21.9	10.1	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.0	3.6	Entire District.
118	Reading - M† -	20.5	19.2	18.9	18.5	18.7	19.2	3.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	Entire District.
	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COS.													
149	Oxford - M -	22.4	19.3	21.7	20.8	22.0	21.2	4.4	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.8	Entire District, and St. Clement (Headington) Sub-district.
159	Northampton - M	22.3	20.7	20.2	20.9	24.8	23.6	4.8	1.3	3.2	3.6	5.1	3.6	St. Giles and All Saints Sub-dists.
178	Cambridge - M	22.4	20.4	18.8	20.2	22.4	20.8	3.9	3.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	2.7	Entire District.
	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.													
195	Colchester - M -	21.1	19.3	18.7	19.7	19.5	19.7	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.9	Entire District.
213	Ipswich - M -	23.7	24.0	21.6	22.5	22.8	22.9	3.7	5.7	2.2	3.3	2.2	3.4	Entire District.
219	Yarmouth - M† -	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.3	22.1	22.5	5.1	5.2	3.8	6.4	4.4	5.0	Entire District and Gorleston (Mutford) Sub-district.
	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COS.													
272	Exeter - M -	25.5	26.8	25.6	21.6	26.1	25.1	2.1	3.8	3.4	2.0	4.5	3.2	Entire District.
277	Plymouth - M -	24.0	22.3	19.1	22.4	26.7	21.7	5.4	5.5	2.1	4.4	2.9	3.9	Entire District.
278	East Stonehouse - † -	28.7	26.3	20.2	23.1	27.5	24.4	6.9	5.3	2.7	5.9	2.5	4.7	Entire District.
279	Devonport - M -	22.4	20.4	18.6	19.9	18.5	20.0	5.8	5.0	2.6	2.9	2.9	3.2	Entire District of Stoke Damerel.
317	Bath - M† -	22.9	22.7	23.0	21.6	23.0	22.6	2.5	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.2	Bathwick, Abbey, Lyncombe, Walcot, and Lansdown Sub-dists.
	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COS.													
335	Cheltenham - P† -	17.4	17.6	16.9	16.5	18.8	17.4	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.6	Cheltenham Sub-district.
352	Shrewsbury - M† -	21.1	20.6	19.1	19.1	21.3	20.2	2.9	3.9	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.4	St. Mary and St. Chad (Atcham) Sub-districts.
364	Stoke-upon-Trent - P	30.2	24.8	23.3	25.5	25.5	25.9	8.3	5.5	3.1	3.7	4.5	5.0	Entire Dist. and Tunstall, Burslem (Wolstanton) Sub-districts.
373	Walsall - M† -	22.0	18.9	22.3	23.1	20.5	23.4	4.4	13.0	4.7	5.0	3.2	6.1	Bloxwich and Walsall Sub-dists.
375	Dudley - M† -	24.5	32.3	26.4	28.7	25.9	27.6	5.0	1.2	6.0	5.4	3.1	4.1	Dudley Sub-district.
380	Worcester - M -	23.6	21.4	20.7	22.1	24.7	22.5	3.7	4.5	2.0	3.1	3.6	3.4	Entire District.
393	Coventry - M -	26.5	21.8	23.4	25.0	22.7	24.1	8.1	4.8	3.7	6.4	3.2	5.2	Entire District.
	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COS.													
421	Lincoln - M† -	22.8	22.4	23.5	24.4	19.9	23.0	3.4	3.4	3.9	5.3	2.8	3.8	Home Sub-district.
438	Derby - M -	21.6	20.5	21.2	21.4	23.7	21.7	3.0	3.0	2.1	3.0	4.1	3.0	Entire District.
	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COS.													
445	Stockport - M† -	26.1	25.8	25.8	31.7	31.6	28.2	5.0	4.8	3.6	5.8	6.3	5.1	Heaton Norris, and Stockport 1st and 2nd Sub-districts.
446	Macclesfield - M† -	25.7	26.6	26.4	26.8	25.6	26.2	2.6	2.6	1.8	3.6	2.3	2.6	East and West Macclesfield and Sutton Sub-districts.
452	Chester - M -	20.4	21.0	19.8	22.9	22.2	21.3	3.4	2.6	1.7	3.4	2.8	2.8	Castle and Cathedral Sub-districts.
454	Birkenhead - P -	25.5	20.6	22.6	25.2	22.9	22.9	6.9	3.3	3.1	4.3	5.6	4.6	Birkenhead and Tranmere Sub-districts.
459	Wigan - M† -	29.3	26.8	28.2	37.2	30.3	30.3	8.3	6.2	6.4	10.2	5.6	7.3	Wigan Sub-district.
462	Bolton - M† -	28.2	30.0	25.5	27.6	26.9	27.6	6.2	7.1	5.0	4.6	6.2	5.6	Little, Eastern, and Western Bolton Sub-districts.
463	Bury - P† -	27.3	26.3	25.7	24.0	27.3	26.1	6.9	5.6	4.4	3.1	4.6	4.9	South and North Bury, and Elton Sub-districts.
468	Ashton-under-Lyne - M† -	25.4	26.6	28.7	32.2	33.2	29.2	4.5	4.1	3.1	4.7	6.4	4.6	Ashton Town Sub-district.
470	Rochdale* - M† -	25.0	23.4	22.3	25.0	26.0	24.3	4.9	2.6	2.3	3.7	4.6	3.6	Castleton nearer, Spotland nearer, and Wardleworth Sub-districts.
474	Blackburn - M† -	27.5	30.1	30.1	29.2	25.8	28.2	3.9	3.8	8.0	6.4	3.6	5.1	Blackburn Sub-district.
476	Preston - M† -	31.0	27.9	35.1	36.1	31.8	32.4	6.7	5.2	8.4	10.6	5.1	7.2	Preston Sub-district.
	IX.—YORKSHIRE.													
494	Huddersfield* - M† -	24.8	22.2	21.8	22.5	24.5	23.2	5.6	4.0	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	Almondbury, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield, & Lockwood Sub-dists.
495	Halifax* - M† -	23.5	22.9	20.4	24.6	22.1	22.7	3.9	3.7	1.9	4.8	2.6	3.4	Southowram, Halifax, and Northowram Sub-districts.
515	York - M† -	21.9	24.2	20.2	22.3	24.0	22.5	3.2	4.0	2.4	3.2	2.8	3.1	Bootham, Micklegate, and Walmgate Sub-districts.
	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.													
551	South Shields - M -	28.3	26.4	23.7	26.2	23.0	26.5	12.8	5.2	7.3	7.5	4.5	7.0	Entire District.
552	Gateshead - M -	31.9	25.9	28.6	29.7	26.5	28.5	9.8	5.3	8.0	6.3	3.8	6.6	Gateshead Sub-district.
554	Tynemouth - M -	25.7	26.4	23.5	26.7	23.3	25.1	7.0	6.0	4.3	5.4	2.9	5.1	North Shields and Tynemouth Sub-districts.
569	Carlisle - M† -	23.2	24.6	24.5	29.8	26.8	25.8	6.8	6.3	9.3	11.7	5.8	6.1	St. Cuthbert & St. Mary Sub-dists.
	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.													
582	Newport (Monmouth) - M† -	28.2	23.0	21.0	20.6	22.1	23.0	7.8	5.7	3.2	2.3	1.5	4.1	Newport Sub-district.
583	Cardiff - M† -	20.8	22.5	19.5	23.3	22.8	21.8	4.5	5.4	2.6	4.4	4.5	4.3	Cardiff Sub-district.
585	Merthyr Tydfil - P	24.3	26.7	25.0	31.5	22.6	26.2	5.2	7.4	4.5	7.6	3.1	5.6	Lower and Upper Merthyr Tydfil, and Aberdare Sub-districts.
588	Swansea - M	22.2	21.3	23.6	28.8	25.0	24.2	2.4	4.0	3.3	4.0	7.7	4.1	Swansea and Llangafelach, and Llansamlet (Neath) Sub-districts.

NOTE.—The mean rates of mortality in these Town Districts have been calculated from the numbers supplied by the local Registrars in their Quarterly Returns, which served as the basis of the annual rates published from time to time in the Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns and Annual Summaries.

The letter M or P affixed to the name of each Town denotes whether the limits, which the District or Sub-districts named in the last column approximately represent, are Municipal or Parliamentary.

* The area taken to represent the boroughs of Brighton, Rochdale, Huddersfield, and Halifax, was not co-extensive throughout the five years.

† The rates of mortality for these towns have been corrected by the exclusion of a proportional number of deaths occurring in County Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, situate within the Districts or Sub-districts here taken as representing the town, or by the exclusion or addition of a proportion of the deaths in Union Workhouses in cases where a portion of the Union only is embraced by the area taken, or where the Workhouse is situated outside that area.

TABLE 37.—Population; Births and Deaths; and Rates of Mortality, during the Year 1875 in Fifty large Town Districts.

District Number	Towns	Estimated Population in the middle of the Year 1875*	Registered during the Year 1875. Births	Deaths	Annual Rate to 1000 living during the Year 1875. Births	Deaths	Deaths from 7 Zymotic Diseases.	Districts and Sub-districts, taken as approximately representing the several Towns.
	TOTAL of 50 TOWNS -	2,724,784	99,960	64,901	36.6	23.8	3.5	Total of the under-mentioned Districts and Sub-districts.
	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COS.							
45	Rochester and Chatham P -	62,579	2003	1241	32.0	19.8	2.5	Entire District of Medway.
49	Maidstone - M† -	27,677	866	541	31.3	19.5	3.7	West and East Sub-districts.
63	Dover - M -	36,939	1070	607	29.0	16.4	0.9	Entire District.
67	Hastings - M† -	35,490	957	677	27.0	19.1	1.5	All Saints and St. Mary-in-the-Castle
76	Brighton - P -	111,089	3108	2350	28.0	21.2	2.4	Entire District and part of Shoreham Sub-district of Steyning.
88	Gosport - Town -	22,644	751	500	33.2	22.1	2.3	Entire District of Alverstoke.
96	Southampton - M† -	50,175	1635	1034	32.6	20.6	2.0	Entire District.
118	Reading - M† -	37,132	1390	695	37.4	18.7	2.0	Entire District.
	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COS.							
149	Oxford - M -	41,630	1333	915	32.0	22.0	2.1	Entire District, and St. Clement Sub-district of Headington.
159	Northampton - M† -	52,204	1875	1293	35.9	24.8	5.1	St. Giles & All Saints Sub-districts.
178	Cambridge - M -	31,812	1003	712	31.5	22.4	1.8	Entire District.
	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.							
195	Colchester - M -	27,500	888	536	32.3	19.5	2.7	Entire District.
213	Ipswich - M -	45,138	1542	1028	34.2	22.8	2.2	Entire District.
219	Yarmouth - M† -	47,123	1514	1041	32.1	22.1	4.4	Entire District and Gorleston Sub-district of Mutford.
	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COS.							
272	Exeter - M† -	35,046	1037	913	29.6	26.1	4.5	Entire District.
277	Plymouth - M -	71,667	2101	1485	29.3	20.7	2.2	Entire District.
278	East Stonehouse - † -	14,689	618	345	42.1	23.5	2.5	Entire District.
279	Devonport - M -	49,449	1501	917	30.4	18.5	3.2	Entire District of Stoke Damerel.
317	Bath - M† -	54,541	1377	1256	25.2	23.0	1.6	Bathwick, Abbey, Lyncombe, Walcot, and Landsdown Sub-districts.
	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COS.							
335	Cheltenham - P† -	42,908	1038	808	24.2	18.8	1.2	Cheltenham Sub-district.
351	Shrewsbury - M† -	27,901	792	594	28.4	21.3	1.9	St. Mary & St.Chad (Atcham) Sub-dists.
364	Stoke-upon-Trent - P	158,083	6792	4035	43.0	25.5	4.5	Entire Dis. of Stoke-on-Trent & Tunstall and Burslem Sub-dis. of Wolstanton.
373	Walsall - M† -	53,357	2168	1093	40.6	20.5	3.2	Bloxwich & Walsall Sub-districts.
375	Dudley - M† -	46,650	2041	1209	43.8	25.9	3.1	Dudley Sub-district.
380	Worcester - M -	33,051	996	815	30.1	24.7	3.6	Entire District.
393	Coventry - M -	40,113	1435	910	35.8	22.7	3.2	Entire District.
	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COS.							
421	Lincoln - M† -	33,878	1342	741	39.6	21.9	2.8	Home Sub-district.
438	Derby - M -	67,855	2739	1605	40.4	23.7	4.1	Entire District.
	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COS.							
445	Stockport - M† -	58,903	2296	1862	39.0	31.6	6.3	Heaton Norris, and Stockport 1st and 2d Sub-districts.
446	Macclesfield - M† -	33,734	1226	864	36.3	25.6	2.3	East and West Macclesfield and Sutton Sub-districts.
452	Chester - M† -	48,583	1500	1079	30.9	22.2	2.8	Castle and Cathedral Sub-districts.
454	Birkenhead - P -	71,482	2887	1801	40.4	25.2	5.6	Birkenhead and Tranmere Sub-districts.
459	Wigan - M† -	42,124	1995	1276	47.4	30.3	5.6	Wigan Sub-district.
462	Bolton - M† -	86,017	3385	2289	39.4	26.6	4.6	Little, Eastern, and Western Bolton Sub-districts.
463	Bury - P† -	46,687	1804	1275	38.6	27.3	4.6	South and North Bury, and Elton Sub-districts.
468	Ashton-under-Lyne - M† -	31,441	1204	1043	38.3	33.2	6.4	Ashton Town Sub-district.
470	Rochdale - M† -	51,233	1790	1334	34.9	26.0	4.6	Castleton nearer, Spotland nearer, and Wardleworth Sub-districts.
474	Blackburn - M† -	82,761	3412	2135	41.2	25.8	3.6	Blackburn Sub-district.
476	Preston - M† -	86,487	3499	2749	40.5	31.8	5.1	Preston Sub-district.
	IX.—YORKSHIRE.							
494	Huddersfield - M† -	78,786	2846	1933	36.1	24.5	3.7	Almondbury, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield, & Lockwood Sub-dists.
495	Halifax - M† -	86,496	2903	1913	33.6	22.1	2.6	Southowram, Halifax, and Northowram Sub-districts.
515	York - M† -	58,483	1984	1402	33.9	24.0	2.8	Bootham, Micklegate, and Walmgate Sub-districts.
	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.							
551	South Shields - M -	93,228	4045	2144	43.4	23.0	4.5	Entire District.
552	Gateshead - M† -	56,147	2674	1489	47.6	26.5	3.8	Gateshead Sub-district.
554	Tynemouth - M† -	43,093	1730	1002	40.1	23.3	2.9	North Shields & Tynemouth Sub-dists.
569	Carlisle - M† -	34,781	1194	932	34.3	26.8	5.8	St. Cuthbert & St. Mary Sub-dists.
	XI.—MONMOUTH. & WALES.							
582	Newport (Monmouth) - M† -	32,362	1269	716	39.2	22.1	1.5	Newport Sub-district.
583	Cardiff - M† -	74,589	2995	1699	40.2	22.8	4.5	Cardiff Sub-district.
585	Merthyr Tydfil - P	98,576	4073	2224	41.3	22.6	3.1	Lower and Upper Merthyr Tydfil, and Aberdare Sub-districts.
588	Swansea - M	70,521	3337	1844	45.2	25.0	4.6	Swansea and Llangafelach, and Llansamlet (Neath) Sub-districts.

NOTE.—The letter M or P affixed to the name of each Town denotes whether the limits, which the Districts or Sub-districts named in the last column approximately represent, are Municipal or Parliamentary.

* For method of framing these estimates see note * to Table I. As the population of Gosport, Devonport, Coventry, Macclesfield, and Ashton-under-Lyne declined between 1861 and 1871, the numbers for these towns are estimated to have remained stationary since 1871. The estimates of the present population of Dudley and Wigan have been based upon local information as to the increase of inhabited houses in these two boroughs between 1871 and 1875.

† The rates of mortality for these towns have been corrected by the exclusion of a proportional number of deaths occurring in County Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, situate within the Districts or Sub-districts here taken as representing the town, or by the exclusion or addition of a proportion of the deaths in Union Workhouses in cases where a portion of the Union only is embraced by the area taken, or where the Workhouse is situated outside that area.

TABLE 38.—Population; Persons to an Acre; Births and Deaths; Annual Birth and Death Rates; Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in the Year 1875, in London and Twenty other Large Towns of the United Kingdom.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1875.*	PERSONS to an Acre, mid. 1875.	BIRTHS in 52 Weeks ending 1st Jan. 1876.	DEATHS in 52 Weeks ending 1st Jan. 1876.	ANNUAL RATE per 1000 living, of — BIRTHS in 52 Weeks ending 1st Jan. 1876.	DEATHS 1871.	DEATHS 1872.	DEATHS 1873.	DEATHS 1874.	DEATHS in 52 Weeks ending 1st Jan. 1876.	MEAN TEMPERATURE in 52 Weeks ending 1st Jan. 1876.	RAINFALL in inches in 52 Weeks ending 1st Jan. 1876.
In 21 Towns of the United Kingdom	7,742,889	37·0	286,978	197,011	37·1	26·9	24·3	24·4	25·4	25·4	48·4	32·44
LONDON	3,445,160	45·7	122,871	81,513	35·7	24·6	21·4	22·5	22·5	23·7	49·4	27·29
PORTSMOUTH	122,632	27·3	4,019	2,390	32·8	19·3	22·9	18·4	20·4	19·5	—	26·65
NORWICH	82,842	11·1	2,703	2,026	32·6	25·9	26·3	21·5	23·5	24·5	48·3	42·71
BRISTOL	196,186	44·1	7,151	5,254	36·5	23·2	22·0	23·1	22·7	26·8	48·1	37·99
WOLVERHAMPTON	71,718	21·1	2,762	1,775	38·5	28·0	25·9	25·1	23·9	24·7	48·1	37·42
BIRMINGHAM	366,325	43·6	14,882	9,724	40·6	24·9	23·0	24·4	26·8	26·5	48·7	33·12
LEICESTER	109,830	34·3	4,250	2,923	38·7	26·8	26·8	24·4	24·1	26·6	48·8	31·37
NOTTINGHAM	92,251	46·2	3,183	2,554	34·5	26·0	25·3	23·2	24·8	27·7	48·0	31·37
LIVERPOOL	516,063	99·1	19,873	14,169	38·5	35·1	27·1	25·9	32·0	27·5	48·2	28·74
MANCHESTER	356,626	83·1	14,064	10,676	39·4	31·2	28·6	30·1	30·4	29·9	—	—
SALFORD	135,720	26·3	6,421	4,271	47·3	30·4	25·8	29·3	29·6	31·5	47·9	37·76
OLDHAM	87,437	18·7	3,663	2,590	41·9	24·9	31·1	25·8	29·7	29·6	—	—
BRADFORD	168,205	23·3	6,557	4,556	39·0	25·5	26·3	24·7	27·0	27·1	48·1	29·81
LEEDS	285,118	13·6	11,500	7,518	40·3	26·4	27·9	27·6	28·7	26·4	48·5	27·10
SHEFFIELD	267,881	13·6	11,026	6,642	41·2	28·3	26·0	25·8	26·9	27·4	48·4	35·06
HULL	133,932	36·8	5,436	3,666	40·6	23·2	26·1	23·9	25·5	27·4	47·6	30·74
SUNDERLAND	106,342	32·2	4,501	2,386	42·3	36·5	26·5	22·8	23·4	22·4	—	28·07
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	137,665	25·6	5,586	3,587	40·6	32·2	26·3	30·1	29·2	26·1	—	—
EDINBURGH	211,626	50·5	6,742	5,015	31·9	26·9	26·3	24·6	23·6	23·7	47·8	—
GLASGOW	534,564	88·6	20,812	15,294	38·9	32·9	28·4	29·1	31·1	28·6	—	—
DUBLIN	314,666	31·3	8,976	8,482	28·5	26·2	28·5	25·7	26·0	27·0	49·6	32·80

NOTE.—The deaths in Birmingham, Manchester, and Bristol include paupers belonging to those cities who died in Workhouses situated outside the Municipal boundaries.

* The figures in this column, excepting those for Dublin, are the numbers enumerated at the Census in April 1871, raised to the middle of 1875 by the addition of 4½ times the annual rate of increase which prevailed between 1861 and 1871. The population of Dublin is taken as stationary at the number enumerated in 1871.

TABLE 39.—LONDON.—Deaths in Public Institutions in the 52 or 53 Weeks of each of the Thirteen Years 1863-75.*

	1863 (53 weeks)	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868 (53 weeks)	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873 (53 weeks)	1874	1875
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	11112	12731	12116	13054	12002	12326	12298	12300	14665	12029	13101	13359	13946
IN WORKHOUSES	6187	7055	6715	7088	6829	6789	7068	6833	6675	6177	7416	7619	8015
PRISONS	64	125	99	95	90	75	83	78	76	57	62	70	77
MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS	289	315	278	195	147	176	165	86	81	93	66	81	96
GENERAL HOSPITALS	3169	3558	3354	3813	3291	3714	3480	3614	3796	3863	4148	4310	4420
HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES	827	982	1002	1167	929	933	849	981	3320	1128	584	392	436
LYING-IN HOSPITALS {Women}	11	24	26	22	31	15	13	31	16	16	29	18	20
{Children}	37	48	42	50	51	46	41	40	37	60	56	62	49
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS	203	215	176	146	177	163	170	200	218	195	207	206	238
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR FOREIGNERS	61	82	71	96	100	79	93	102	99	94	128	115	122
LUNATIC ASYLUMS	264	327	353	382	357	336	336	335	347	346	405	486	473

* This Table is compiled from the Weekly Returns made by the Registrars of London, and relates to the 52 or 53 weeks of each year. The figures for 1875 will not agree with those given on page 100, which relate to the correct year instead of the 52 weeks; moreover, the same Institutions are not in all cases included in each list.

TABLE 40.—LONDON.—Population, Births, Deaths, and Rate of Mortality in the Thirteen Years 1863 to 1875.

YEARS.	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875
ESTIMATED POPULATION, middle of each Year —													
Persons	2,905,210	2,950,361	2,995,551	3,040,761	3,085,971	3,131,160	3,176,308	3,221,394	3,266,398	3,311,298	3,356,073	3,400,701	3,445,160
Males	1,357,563	1,378,661	1,399,778	1,420,904	1,442,030	1,463,146	1,484,243	1,505,311	1,528,832	1,549,848	1,570,804	1,591,692	1,612,501
Females	1,547,647	1,571,700	1,595,773	1,619,857	1,643,941	1,668,014	1,692,065	1,716,083	1,737,566	1,761,450	1,785,269	1,809,009	1,832,659
BIRTHS	102,119	102,625	106,803	108,665	112,691	113,937	112,332	113,902	112,617	118,440	119,015	121,950	123,266
DEATHS	71,060	78,238	73,531	80,453	70,924	73,798	78,082	77,634	80,430	71,355	75,459	76,813	81,964
Excess of Births over Deaths	31,059	24,387	33,272	28,212	41,767	40,139	34,250	36,268	32,187	47,085	43,556	45,137	41,302
Estimated INCREASE of Population	45,122	45,170	45,200	45,210	45,200	45,168	45,117	45,045	44,952	44,838	44,701	44,544	44,363
BIRTHS {Males}	52,277	52,383	54,051	55,249	57,608	57,810	57,039	58,117	57,032	60,453	60,513	62,072	62,782
BIRTHS {Females}	49,842	50,242	52,752	53,416	55,083	56,127	55,293	55,785	55,585	57,987	58,502	59,878	60,484
DEATHS {Males}	36,354	39,551	37,578	41,092	36,378	37,753	39,862	39,853	40,634	36,592	38,366	39,212	42,056
DEATHS {Females}	34,706	38,687	35,953	39,361	34,546	36,045	38,220	37,781	39,796	34,763	37,093	37,601	39,908
DEATHS in Five Groups of Districts:—													
WEST	11,013	12,031	11,343	11,540	11,833	11,851	12,025	13,148	12,664	11,284	11,976	12,453	13,444
NORTH	15,402	16,774	16,542	17,369	16,164	16,284	17,097	17,456	19,319	16,320	16,596	17,329	18,055
CENTRAL	10,068	10,985	9,936	9,811	8,843	8,872	9,186	8,804	8,314	7,750	8,090	8,125	8,162
EAST	15,575	17,290	15,912	20,676	14,875	15,827	17,536	15,891	16,737	15,265	16,442	16,735	16,995
SOUTH	19,002	21,158	19,798	21,057	19,709	20,964	22,238	22,335	23,396	20,736	22,355	22,171	25,308
ANNUAL BIRTH-RATE per 1000	35·2	34·8	36·1	35·7	36·5	36·4	35·4	35·4	34·5	35·8	35·5	35·9	35·8
ANNUAL MORTALITY per 1000:—													
Persons	24·5	26·5	24·6	26·5	23·0	23·6	24·6	24·1	24·6	21·5	22·5	22·6	23·8
Males	26·8	28·7	26·8	28·9	25·2	25·8	26·9	26·5	26·6	23·6	24·4	24·6	26·1
Females	22·4	24·6	22·5	24·3	21·0	21·6	22·6	22·0	22·9	19·7	20·8	20·8	21·8
In equal numbers living, deaths of Males to 100 deaths of Females	119·6	116·7	119·1	118·9	120·0	119·4	119·0	120·5	116·2	119·8	117·3	118·3	119·7

TABLE **41.**—LONDON.—**Annual Rate** of **Mortality** in each of the 36 Years **1840-1875**, in FIVE GROUPS of METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

	LONDON.	WEST DISTRICTS.	NORTH DISTRICTS.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	EAST DISTRICTS.	SOUTH DISTRICTS.
Area in Square Miles -	122·0	16·8	21·0	3·5	9·3	71·4
Decennial Increase of Population per Cent.,1861-71	16·1	22·5	21·6	−12·8 (decrease).	11·9	25·2
Enumerated Population, 1871	3,254,260	561,359	751,729	334,369	639,111	967,692
Density; persons to an acre - 1841	25	27	28	172	66	11
1871	42	52	56	150	107	21

YEARS. | MEAN RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 in 36 YEARS.

YEARS.	LONDON.	WEST.	NORTH.	CENTRAL.	EAST.	SOUTH.
1840-1875 - - -	24·2	22·6	22·8	25·2	25·9	24·4
MEANS OF 10 YEARS.						
1840-9 - - -	25·2	23·5	23·1	25·1	26·6	26·6
1850-9 - - -	23·6	22·3	22·1	24·2	24·9	24·4
1860-9 - - -	24·3	22·6	23·4	26·5	26·8	23·2
MEANS OF 5 YEARS.						
1840-4 - - -	24·4	23·3	23·1	24·6	25·5	24·9
1845-9 - - -	25·9	23·7	23·1	25·6	27·7	28·2
1850-4 - - -	24·2	22·8	22·0	24·3	25·2	25·8
1855-9 - - -	23·1	21·9	22·1	24·1	24·6	22·9
1860-4 - - -	24·1	22·8	22·9	26·4	25·9	23·3
1865-9 - - -	24·5	22·3	23·9	26·5	27·6	23·2
1870-4 - - -	23·1	21·4	22·7	25·1	25·1	22·4
ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000.						
1840 - - -	25·0	24·1	23·9	24·5	25·7	25·9
1841 - - -	24·0	22·4	22·4	25·0	25·1	24·4
1842 - - -	23·5	22·6	22·6	23·6	24·4	23·9
1843 - - -	24·7	23·3	23·1	25·3	26·4	24·8
1844 - - -	25·0	23·9	23·3	24·4	25·9	25·6
1845 - - -	23·2	22·5	21·0	24·0	24·6	23·8
1846 - - -	23·3	21·6	21·9	22·9	24·1	24·6
1847 - - -	27·0	24·5	25·4	27·9	29·4	27·7
1848 - - -	25·8	23·6	23·4	25·3	28·7	27·2
1849 - - -	30·1	26·1	23·7	27·9	31·8	37·6
1850 - - -	21·0	19·6	19·8	21·1	21·7	21·9
1851 - - -	23·4	22·0	22·2	24·1	24·3	24·0
1852 - - -	22·6	21·5	21·2	23·9	23·3	23·0
1853 - - -	24·4	22·3	22·4	25·1	26·5	25·3
1854 - - -	29·4	28·5	24·4	27·4	30·0	34·8
1855 - - -	24·3	23·0	23·3	25·1	25·5	24·6
1856 - - -	22·1	21·5	21·1	23·0	23·3	21·8
1857 - - -	22·4	21·2	21·5	23·8	24·6	21·5
1858 - - -	23·9	22·4	22·9	24·5	25·8	24·0
1859 - - -	22·7	21·4	21·7	24·1	24·0	22·6
1860 - - -	22·5	22·2	21·2	23·3	24·1	22·1
1861 - - -	23·2	22·1	22·3	25·4	24·0	22·8
1862 - - -	23·6	22·0	22·0	26·3	26·0	22·7
1863 - - -	24·5	23·0	23·8	27·1	26·5	23·3
1864 - - -	26·5	24·6	25·4	30·0	29·0	25·4
1865 - - -	24·6	22·7	24·5	27·5	26·4	23·2
1866 - - -	26·5	22·6	25·3	27·5	34·0	24·1
1867 - - -	23·0	21·8	23·1	25·1	24·2	22·0
1868 - - -	23·6	22·3	22·9	25·6	25·6	22·9
1869 - - -	24·6	22·2	23·5	26·8	28·0	23·9
1870 - - -	24·1	23·8	23·6	26·1	25·1	23·5
1871 - - -	24·6	22·4	25·6	25·0	26·1	24·0
1872 - - -	21·5	19·6	21·2	23·6	23·6	20·9
1873 - - -	22·5	20·5	21·2	25·1	25·2	22·1
1874 - - -	22·6	20·9	21·8	25·6	25·4	21·4
1875 - - -	23·8	22·2	22·3	26·1	25·6	24·0
Average Number living to One Annual Death in 36 years - - -	41	44	44	40	39	41

NOTE.—The populations upon which these rates of mortality have been calculated are deduced from the numbers enumerated at the four Censuses of 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871. The deaths used are those registered during each natural year from 1st January to 31st December.
Hampstead and Lewisham did not form part of London prior to 1847. Certain alterations affecting the West and Central groups of districts were made in the year 1868, but no corrections have been made in the results given in this Table for any year prior to 1861.

TABLE **42.**—LONDON.—**Deaths** and **Meteorology** in the Thirty-six Years **1840-75.**

YEARS.	Total Number of Deaths.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Mean Hourly Amount of Horizontal Movement of the Air as shown by Robinson's Anemometer.*	1875	Number of Deaths weekly.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Average daily Range of Temperature.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Hourly Horizontal Movement of the Air.†
		°	°	in.	miles.			°	°	°	in.	miles.
1840	47,156	47·7	—	18·3	—							
1841	46,292	48·7	5·0	33·3	—							
1842	46,242	49·6	4·6	22·6	—							
1843	49,477	49·4	3·7	24·6	—							
1844	51,109	48·6	4·9	24·9	—							
1845	48,318	47·6	4·4	22·4	—							
1846	49,450	51·3	5·1	25·3	—							
1847	59,131	49·5	5·4	17·8	—	Year –	1572	49·2	15·2	6·0	28·2	11·5
1848	57,771	47·6	6·4	30·2	—							
1849	68,756	50·0	6·6	23·9	10·8							
1850	48,950	49·3	6·1	19·7	11·0	First Quarter	1799	39·5	10·4	5·4	4·4	12·4
1851	55,488	49·2	6·5	21·6	10·3							
1852	54,638	50·6	7·4	34·2	10·6							
1853	60,069	47·7	6·2	20·0	9·5							
1854	73,697	48·9	4·7	18·7	10·3							
1855	61,942	47·1	4·5	21·1	9·9	Second Quarter	1469	53·4	21·1	8·8	5·4	11·0
1856	57,274	49·0	5·6	22·2	10·6							
1857	59,103	51·0	5·2	21·4	9·3							
1858	64,093	49·2	6·5	17·8	9·7							
1859	61,860	50·7	6·0	25·9	9·5	Third Quarter	1421	60·7	18·8	5·9	10·3	10·2
1860	62,309	47·0	4·6	32·0	10·0							
1861	65,251	49·4	5·0	20·8	9·9							
1862	67,371	49·5	4·7	26·2	10·0							
1863	71,060	50·3	6·0	20·0	10·3	Fourth Quarter	1603	43·1	10·7	4·0	8·1	12·5
1864	78,238	48·5	7·0	16·7	9·5							
1865	73,531	50·3	6·2	29·0	9·3							
1866	80,453	49·8	5·6	30·7	11·4							
1867	70,924	48·6	5·6	28·6	11·8							
1868	73,798	51·6	6·8	25·3	12·2							
1869	78,082	49·5	5·7	24·0	12·2							
1870	77,634	48·7	6·7	18·5	11·1							
1871	80,430	48·7	6·0	22·5	10·5							
1872	71,355	50·7	5·5	30·0	11·9							
1873	75,459	48·9	5·4	23·4	11·8							
1874	76,813	49·4	5·7	20·0	11·5							
1875	81,964	49·2	6·0	28·2	11·5							

* For the years 1849-59 the results are only approximative, having been reduced to Robinson's Anemometer from observations made with Whewell's.
† By Robinson's Anemometer.
Note.—Hampstead and Lewisham did not form part of London prior to 1847.

TABLE 43.—**Mean Annual Value** of **Meteorological Elements** in the **Year 1875.** By James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Elevation in feet above the Sea Level.	Latitude.	Barometer. Mean.	Barometer. Mean Monthly Range.	Thermometer. Highest Reading in the Year.	Thermometer. Lowest Reading in the Year.	Thermometer. Difference of Extreme Readings.	Thermometer. Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Thermometer. Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	Thermometer. Mean Daily Range.	Mean Temperature Of the Air.	Mean Temperature Of the Dew-point.	Mean Monthly Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air (Saturation=100).	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean estimated Strength.	Wind N.	Wind E.	Wind S.	Wind W.	Mean Amount of Cloud (0–10).	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	NAMES OF STATIONS.
	feet.	° ′	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	in.	grs.	gr.		grs.							days.	in.	
Guernsey	204	49 27 N.	29·677	1·006	76·5	27·0	49·5	55·7	47·0	8·7	50·2	46·6	·323	3·7	0·5	89	541	1·3	8	7	8	8	5·4	189	36·55	Guernsey.
Helston	106	50 7	29·660	1·067	83·0	24·0	59·0	60·3	45·4	14·9	51·7	45·1	·308	3·6	1·1	78	539	2·2	7	8	8	8	5·4	199	43·85	Helston.
Truro	43	50 17	29·679	1·049	78·0	21·0	57·0	58·0	45·8	12·2	50·7	45·1	·324	3·4	0·5	81	542	2·4	7	8	6	9	6·9	200	44·86	Truro.
Osborne	172	50 45	29·667	1·029	85·6	22·8	62·8	57·8	43·3	14·5	49·6	46·1	·324	3·7	0·5	88	542	0·3	6	8	8	8	6·3	156	28·48	Osborne.
Brighton	206	50 50	29·710	1·037	77·0	22·7	54·3	55·5	44·4	11·1	49·5	43·8	·298	3·4	0·9	82	542	0·9	7	7	7	10	7·3	143	28·00	Brighton.
Hastings	167	50 56	29·705	1·047	78·1	22·3	55·8	54·6	44·4	10·2	49·0	43·6	·295	3·3	0·8	82	543	1·7	8	6	8	8	6·6	176	30·25	Hastings.
Taunton	80	51 3	29·688	1·073	87·8	9·0	78·8	58·0	42·6	15·4	49·6	45·4	·321	3·5	0·6	88	544	0·5	6	8	5	12	6·8	161	33·52	Taunton.
Salisbury	186	51 4	29·688	1·087	83·0	13·0	70·0	58·9	39·3	19·6	48·6	44·4	·304	3·5	0·6	85	543	1·5	7	7	6	10	7·1	151	36·26	Salisbury.
Barnstaple	43	51 5	29·661	1·076	82·0	22·0	60·0	58·8	46·8	12·0	51·7	46·0	·319	3·6	0·9	81	542	1·2	4	7	10	9	4·7	197	45·34	Barnstaple.
Strathfield Turgiss	197	51 20	29·703	1·166	83·7	10·3	73·4	57·0	41·8	15·2	48·9	43·8	·293	3·3	0·7	83	542	0·6	7	6	7	10	6·6	156	31·89	Strathfield Turgiss.
Marlborough College	474	51 25	29·677	1·063	81·9	19·0	62·9	55·7	41·8	13·9	48·0	43·5	·296	3·3	0·6	84	538	0·2	6	8	6	10	6·6	182	39·68	Marlborough College.
Blackheath	160	51 29	29·681	1·047	86·2	19·8	66·4	57·3	43·6	13·7	49·4	44·1	·300	3·4	0·8	83	542	1·2	6	7	8	10	6·6	167	28·04	Blackheath.
Chiswick	25	51 29	29·682	1·029	85·2	16·7	68·5	58·5	41·7	16·8	49·5	44·1	·301	3·4	0·8	83	545	1·2	6	7	8	9	7·3	158	25·32	Chiswick.
Streatley	150	51 30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6·8	178	34·83	Streatley.
Camden Town	123	51 32	29·691	1·059	86·1	20·7	65·4	58·1	43·0	15·1	49·7	44·2	·302	3·4	0·8	82	543	..	8	4	7	11	6·3	185	28·46	Camden Town.
Oxford	210	51 45	29·671	1·069	82·4	23·1	59·3	56·6	43·4	13·2	49·7	44·0	·299	3·4	0·9	81	541	0·9	6	7	7	10	7·6	182	32·98	Oxford.
Gloucester	100	51 53	29·726	1·084	86·6	16·4	70·2	59·9	42·0	17·9	49·6	45·0	·311	3·5	0·7	84	544	0·7	7	6	7	10	6·5	159	36·28	Gloucester.
Royston	269	52 2	29·722	1·054	86·4	8·7	77·7	58·1	40·8	17·3	48·5	43·3	·292	3·3	0·8	83	542	..	7	6	8	10	6·7	160	26·36	Royston.
Cardington	100	52 7	29·683	1·053	85·2	9·0	76·2	57·2	41·8	15·4	49·0	44·1	·299	3·4	0·8	84	544	1·8	7	6	7	10	6·8	156	32·51	Cardington.
Somerleyton	50	52 30	29·669	1·004	87·0	17·5	69·5	56·7	41·7	15·0	48·4	45·2	·312	3·6	0·6	89	546	1·3	5	8	9	8	6·2	176	26·39	Somerleyton.
Norwich	42	52 37	29·649	1·051	85·0	10·5	74·5	55·7	42·4	13·3	48·4	45·9	·322	3·6	0·5	92	543	..	8	8	8	8	..	158	26·46	Norwich.
Leicester	245	52 39	29·698	1·098	83·2	10·7	72·5	55·2	42·8	12·4	48·5	42·1	·277	3·2	0·9	80	541	0·9	7	6	8	10	7·5	191	34·03	Leicester.
Wisbech	14	52 41	29·662	1·066	85·0	11·8	73·2	57·6	42·6	15·0	49·1	44·5	·307	3·5	0·8	85	545	0·5	8	6	8	9	6·7	169	29·70	Wisbech.
Nottingham	183	52 57	29·669	1·059	87·0	12·0	75·0	56·0	41·8	14·2	48·1	43·0	·288	3·3	0·7	83	543	0·6	7	8	8	8	7·1	217	31·72	Nottingham.
Holkham	39	52 57	29·670	1·039	84·9	7·2	77·7	55·3	39·0	16·3	47·5	42·2	·279	3·2	0·8	82	546	1·8	9	6	9	7	6·9	177	29·88	Holkham.
Llandudno	100	53 20	29·672	1·134	78·0	25·7	52·3	56·7	45·3	11·4	50·3	43·8	·294	3·3	0·9	79	542	0·8	4	7	7	13	6·5	168	31·35	Llandudno.
Calcethorpe	382	53 23	29·700	1·123	80·8	7·0	73·8	53·2	41·3	11·9	46·1	41·7	·273	3·1	0·6	84	541	1·0	6	7	9	8	6·9	211	32·86	Calcethorpe.
Liverpool	197	53 24	29·677	1·158	78·0	18·0	60·0	54·1	43·7	9·8	48·4	42·1	·275	3·2	0·9	79	542	1·2	4	9	7	10	6·3	191	30·52	Liverpool.
Eccles	145	53 29	29·672	1·136	80·4	12·8	67·6	56·1	41·4	14·7	48·3	42·9	·292	3·2	0·8	82	543	0·3	6	7	8	10	7·1	205	37·90	Eccles.
Moorside, Halifax	429	53 42	29·683	1·114	79·0	12·0	67·0	54·7	42·3	12·4	47·1	41·6	·271	3·1	0·8	81	539	1·1	5	9	5	11	7·7	191	37·71	Moorside, Halifax.
Hull	12	53 45	29·679	1·133	83·0	12·0	71·0	55·2	41·7	13·5	48·0	42·8	·286	3·2	0·7	83	546	..	..	..	..	..	..	189	31·08	Hull.
Stonyhurst	363	53 45	29·658	1·140	77·7	23·8	53·9	55·1	42·0	13·1	47·7	43·2	·288	3·3	0·6	85	539	..	6	7	7	10	7·6	233	44·27	Stonyhurst.
Bradford	366	53 48	29·682	1·094	80·0	13·0	67·0	54·8	43·3	11·5	48·0	41·8	·272	3·1	0·9	80	539	0·9	4	7	7	11	7·1	173	30·28	Bradford.
Leeds	137	53 48	29·675	1·104	85·0	12·0	73·0	56·7	42·7	14·0	49·2	43·1	·282	3·2	0·9	79	543	1·1	7	6	6	11	7·4	196	25·85	Leeds.
Cockermouth	146	54 39	29·644	1·194	78·4	19·6	58·8	55·0	42·8	12·2	48·2	43·1	·287	3·2	0·7	83	543	0·5	5	8	10	8	6·2	184	37·02	Cockermouth.
Allenheads	1360	54 48	..	1·072	75·0	16·0	59·0	50·9	38·2	12·7	43·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1·3	5	7	9	10	6·9	233	48·55	Allenheads.
Silloth	28	54 52	29·644	1·246	79·8	11·3	68·5	56·9	42·1	14·8	48·4	43·1	·277	3·2	0·8	83	545	1·4	5	8	5	12	5·9	177	28·82	Silloth.
Carlisle	114	54 53	29·666	1·225	78·3	17·0	61·3	55·3	41·1	14·2	47·6	41·6	·271	3·1	0·8	81	545	1·8	5	7	11		6·9	189	28·03	Carlisle.
Bywell	87	54 57	29·637	1·160	78·0	10·0	68·0	55·4	43·7	11·7	48·5	41·3	·269	3·4	0·8	77	544	1·5	5	9	6	11	5·5	231	34·65	Bywell.
North Shields	124	55 0	..	1·194	73·6	11·2	62·4	52·6	42·5	10·1	46·9	41·1	·268	3·1	0·9	81	546	1·5	8	6	6	10	6·7	209	28·99	North Shields.
Milltown (Ireland)	200	54 23	..	1·166	74·0	17·0	57·0	55·1	41·6	13·5	48·0	42·4	·278	3·2	0·7	82	540	1·9	6	6	11	7	5·3	202	31·32	Milltown (Ireland).

Table 44.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements in the Year 1875 for different Parallels of Latitude.

Parallels 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.	Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.	Thermometer. Mean Monthly 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.	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 (Saturation=100).	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Wind. Mean estimated Strength.	N.	E.	S.	W.	Mean Amount of Cloud (0–10).	Rain. Mean Number of Days it fell.	Mean Amount collected.	Parallels of Latitude, &c.
	feet.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	in.	grs.	gr.		grs.							days.	in.	
Guernsey	204	29·677	1·006	76·5	27·0	49·5	55·7	47·0	8·7	50·2	46·6	·323	3·7	0·5	89	541	1·3	8	7	8	8	5·4	189	36·55	Guernsey.
Between the latitudes,—50° and 51°	139	29·684	1·046	80·3	22·6	57·8	57·2	44·7	12·6	50·1	44·7	·307	3·5	0·8	82	542	1·5	7	7	7	9	6·5	175	34·99	Between the latitudes,—50° and 51°
51° and 52°	159	29·687	1·070	84·5	17·0	67·5	57·9	42·6	15·3	49·5	44·5	·305	3·4	0·7	83	543	0·9	6	7	7	10	6·6	171	33·87	51° and 52°
52° and 53°	130	29·678	1·053	85·5	10·9	74·6	56·5	41·6	14·9	48·4	43·8	·297	3·4	0·7	85	544	1·1	7	7	8	9	6·8	176	29·63	52° and 53°
53° and 54°	248	29·677	1·126	80·2	15·1	65·1	55·2	42·7	12·5	48·1	42·6	·281	3·2	0·8	82	542	0·9	5	8	7	10	7·1	195	33·54	53° and 54°
54° and 55°	347	29·648	1·179	78·0	14·8	63·2	54·7	41·6	13·1	47·2	42·3	·279	3·2	0·8	81	544	1·5	5	8	7	10	6·3	203	35·41	54° and 55°
North Shields	124	..	1·194	73·6	11·2	62·4	52·6	42·5	10·1	46·9	41·1	·268	3·1	0·9	81	546	1·5	8	6	6	10	6·7	209	28·99	North Shields.
Milltown (Ireland)	200	..	1·166	74·0	17·0	57·0	55·1	41·6	13·5	48·0	42·4	·278	3·2	0·7	82	540	1·9	6	6	11	7	5·3	202	31·32	Milltown (Ireland).

Table 45.—Meteorology of Greenwich in the Twenty-seven Years 1849–1875.

Years.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*	Departure from Average of 27 Years.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Departure from Average of 27 Years.	Mean Dryness of Atmosphere.	Departure from Average of 27 Years.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Departure from Average of 27 Years.	March.	Departure from Average of 27 Years.	June.	Departure from Average.	Sept.	Departure.	Dec.	Departure.	Years.
	Miles.	Miles.	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
1849	1808	+ 29	23·9	− 0·2	6·6	+ 0·8	50·0	+ 0·6	41·9	+ 1·9	51·7	− 1·1	61·0	+ 0·5	44·8	+ 0·6	1849
1850	1841	+ 62	19·7	− 4·4	6·1	+ 0·3	49·3	− 0·1	39·4	− 0·6	53·5	+ 0·7	59·6	− 0·9	44·7	+ 0·5	1850
1851	1730	− 49	21·6	− 2·5	6·5	+ 0·7	49·2	− 0·2	41·9	+ 1·9	51·5	− 1·3	59·8	− 0·7	43·7	− 0·5	1851
1852	1781	+ 2	34·2	+10·1	7·4	+ 1·6	50·6	+ 1·2	41·4	+ 1·4	51·2	− 1·6	61·8	+ 1·3	48·1	+ 3·9	1852
1853	1597	− 182	29·0	+ 4·9	6·2	+ 0·4	47·7	− 1·7	38·1	− 1·9	51·8	− 1·0	58·5	− 2·0	42·3	− 1·9	1853
1854	1731	− 48	18·7	− 5·4	4·7	− 1·1	48·9	− 0·5	40·8	+ 0·8	51·7	− 1·1	59·8	− 0·7	43·7	− 0·5	1854
1855	1659	− 120	21·1	− 3·0	4·5	− 1·3	47·1	− 2·3	34·1	− 5·9	50·5	− 2·3	60·4	− 0·1	42·7	− 1·5	1855
1856	1775	− 4	22·2	− 1·9	5·6	− 0·2	49·0	− 0·4	40·0	0·0			59·9	− 0·6	44·2	+ 0·0	1856
1857	1562	− 217	21·4	− 2·7	5·2	− 0·6	51·0	+ 1·6	39·2	− 0·8	53·8	+ 1·0	63·3	+ 2·8	47·9	+ 3·7	1857
1858	1626	− 153	17·8	− 6·3	6·5	+ 0·7	49·2	− 0·2	37·8	− 2·2	54·3	+ 1·5	61·0	+ 0·5	43·8	− 0·4	1858
1859	1598	− 181	25·9	+ 1·8	6·0	+ 0·2	50·7	+ 1·3	43·3	+ 3·3	53·7	+ 0·9	62·8	+ 2·3	43·3	− 0·9	1859
1860	1676	− 103	32·0	+ 7·9	4·6	− 1·2	47·0	− 2·4	38·8	− 1·2	50·5	− 2·3	56·2	− 4·3	42·6	− 1·6	1860
1861	1666	− 113	20·8	− 3·3	5·0	− 0·8	49·4	0·0	39·9	− 0·1	51·8	− 1·0	60·4	− 0·1	45·5	+ 1·3	1861
1862	1680	− 99	26·2	+ 2·1	4·7	− 1·1	49·5	+ 0·1	41·0	+ 1·0	53·3	+ 0·5	58·8	− 1·7	45·0	+ 0·8	1862
1863	1775	− 4	20·0	− 4·1	6·0	+ 0·2	50·3	+ 0·9	42·6	+ 2·6	53·1	+ 0·3	58·8	− 1·7	46·8	+ 2·6	1863
1864	1597	− 182	16·7	− 7·4	7·0	+ 1·2	48·5	− 0·9	37·9	− 2·1	53·1	+ 0·3	59·4	− 1·1	43·7	− 0·5	1864
1865	1553	− 226	29·0	+ 4·9	6·2	+ 0·4	50·3	+ 0·9	36·5	− 3·5	56·2	+ 3·4	62·5	+ 2·0	46·0	+ 1·8	1865
1866	1917	+138	30·7	+ 6·6	5·6	− 0·2	49·8	+ 0·4	41·2	+ 1·2	53·0	+ 0·2	58·9	− 1·6	46·2	+ 2·0	1866
1867	1981	+202	28·4	+ 4·3	5·6	− 0·2	48·6	− 0·8	38·9	− 1·1	53·5	+ 0·7	59·7	− 0·8	42·5	− 1·7	1867
1868	2029	+250	25·2	+ 1·1	6·8	+ 1·0	50·3	+ 0·9	41·4	+ 1·4	55·8	+ 3·0	63·9	+ 3·4	45·1	+ 0·9	1868
1869	2043	+262	24·0	− 0·1	5·7	− 0·1	49·5	+ 0·1	41·3	+ 1·3	52·0	− 0·8	61·4	+ 0·9	43·3	− 0·9	1869
1870	1872	+ 93	18·5	− 5·6	6·7	+ 0·9	48·7	− 0·7	38·0	− 2·0	54·4	+ 1·6	60·7	+ 0·2	41·6	− 2·6	1870
1871	1749	− 30	22·3	− 1·8	6·0	+ 0·2	48·7	− 0·7	40·2	+ 0·2	51·5	− 1·3	61·3	+ 0·8	41·8	− 2·4	1871
1872	1998	+219	30·0	+ 5·9	5·5	− 0·3	50·7	+ 1·3	43·6	+ 3·6	52·8	0·0	61·1	+ 0·6	45·3	+ 1·1	1872
1873	1940	+161	23·4	− 0·7	5·5	− 0·3	48·9	− 0·5	39·4	− 0·6	51·8	− 1·0	60·3	− 0·2	44·2	0·0	1873
1874	1915	+136	20·0	− 4·1	5·7	− 0·1	49·3	− 0·1	41·4	+ 1·4	52·8	0·0	60·9	+ 0·4	42·3	− 1·9	1874
1875	1942	+163	28·2	+ 4·1	6·0	+ 0·2	49·2	− 0·2	39·5	− 0·5	53·4	+ 0·6	60·7	+ 0·2	43·1	− 1·1	1875
Average	1779	—	24·1	—	5·8	—	49·4	—	40·0	—	52·8	—	60·5	—	44·2	—	Average.

Mean Temperatures of the Air in the Quarters ending the last day of March, June, Sept., Dec.

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

TABLE **46.**—**Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers** at the End of each of the Thirty-nine Years **1837-75**; also the **Annual Number of Searches** in the **Registers** at the **Central Office** (exclusive of Searches in Non-parochial Registers), and **Total Amount of Fees received** for all **Searches and Certificates.**

YEARS.	AGGREGATE NUMBER OF PERSONS MARRIED.	OF BIRTHS.	OF DEATHS.	OF NAMES REGISTERED.	ANNUAL NUMBER of SEARCHES in the REGISTERS at the CENTRAL OFFICE.	ANNUAL AMOUNT of FEES RECEIVED, and PAID into H.M. EXCHEQUER.
						£ s. d.
1837	116,958	164,116	148,701	429,775		
1838	353,092	627,903	491,461	1,472,456		6 10 0
1839	599,424	1,120,477	830,445	2,550,346	Not known.	18 16 6
1840	844,754	1,622,780	1,190,132	3,657,666		33 5 6
1841	1,089,746	2,134,938	1,533,979	4,758,663		124 7 6
1842	1,327,396	2,652,677	1,883,498	5,863,571		290 15 0
1843	1,575,032	3,180,002	2,229,943	6,984,977	620	311 16 6
1844	1,839,530	3,720,765	2,586,876	8,147,171	705	342 16 6
1845	2,127,016	4,264,286	2,936,242	9,327,544	744	329 11 6
1846	2,418,344	4,836,911	3,326,557	10,581,812	881	329 7 0
1847	2,690,034	5,376,876	3,749,861	11,816,771	941	339 13 0
1848	2,966,494	5,939,935	4,149,694	13,056,123	1,030	365 11 6
1849	3,250,260	6,518,094	4,590,533	14,358,887	1,162	357 1 6
1850	3,555,748	7,111,516	4,959,528	15,626,792	1,228	366 13 0
1851	3,864,160	7,727,381	5,354,924	16,946,465	1,442	419 10 6
1852	4,181,724	8,351,393	5,762,059	18,295,176	1,658	467 5 0
1853	4,510,764	8,963,784	6,183,156	19,657,704	1,676	505 4 0
1854	4,830,218	9,598,189	6,621,061	21,049,468	2,340	568 7 6
1855	5,134,444	10,233,232	7,046,764	22,414,440	2,492	592 9 0
1856	5,453,118	10,890,685	7,437,270	23,781,073	2,853	653 15 0
1857	5,771,312	11,553,756	7,857,085	25,182,153	2,965	630 1 6
1858	6,083,452	12,209,237	8,306,741	26,599,430	4,063	815 1 6
1859	6,418,898	12,899,118	8,747,522	28,065,538	5,052	949 17 6
1860	6,759,210	13,583,166	9,170,243	29,512,619	5,636	1,031 18 0
1861	7,086,622	14,279,572	9,605,357	30,971,551	6,133	1,099 1 6
1862	7,414,682	14,992,256	10,041,923	32,448,861	7,297	1,250 12 0
1863	7,761,702	15,719,673	10,515,760	33,997,135	7,715	1,280 17 6
1864	8,122,476	16,459,948	11,011,291	35,593,715	8,346	1,371 18 6
1865	8,493,424	17,208,017	11,502,200	37,203,641	9,016	1,487 12 0
1866	8,868,976	17,961,887	12,002,889	38,833,752	10,970	1,880 15 6
1867	9,227,284	18,730,236	12,473,962	40,431,482	11,306	1,906 16 6
1868	9,581,208	19,517,094	12,954,584	42,052,886	11,926	2,031 11 0
1869	9,935,148	20,290,475	13,449,412	43,675,035	13,326	2,247 7 6
1870	10,298,458	21,083,262	13,964,741	45,346,461	15,303	2,456 19 6
1871	10,678,682	21,880,690	14,479,620	47,038,992	16,817	2,705 7 0
1872	11,081,216	22,706,597	14,971,885	48,759,698	17,913	2,867 5 6
1873	11,492,446	23,536,375	15,464,405	50,493,226	19,907	3,142 9 6
1874	11,896,466	24,391,331	15,991,037	52,278,834	21,518	3,364 7 0
1875	12,298,890	25,241,938	16,537,490	54,078,318	25,407	3,879 15 6

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

TABLE **47.**—**Area,** estimated **Population,** and **Marriages, Births,** and **Deaths** registered in the **United Kingdom,** in the Year **1875.**

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	AREA IN HECTARES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1875.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM	77,635,301	31,416,757	32,749,167	251,170	502,340	1,112,620	726,352
Great Britain	56,815,354	22,991,528	27,439,673	227,133	454,266	974,300	628,238
England and Wales	37,319,221	15,102,008	23,944,459	201,212	402,424	850,607	546,453
Scotland	19,496,133	7,889,520	3,495,214	25,921	51,842	123,693	81,785
Ireland *	20,819,947	8,425,229	5,309,494	24,037	48,074	138,320	98,114

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

TABLE **48.**—**Proportion** per **1000** of **Marriages, Births,** and **Deaths** to the Population of the **United Kingdom,** in the Year **1875.**

	ACRES TO A PERSON.	HECTARES TO A PERSON.	To 1000 PERSONS LIVING.			
			MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM	2·37	·96	7·67	15·3	34·0	22·2
Great Britain	2·07	·84	8·28	16·6	35·5	22·9
England and Wales	1·56	·63	8·40	16·8	35·5	22·8
Scotland	5·58	2·26	7·42	14·8	35·4	23·4
Ireland	3·92	1·59	4·53	9·1	26·1	18·5

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

TABLE 49.—Population, Area, Births, and Deaths in the Islands in the British Seas in the Twenty-five Years 1851-1875.

YEARS.	ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.		ISLE OF MAN.		ISLAND OF JERSEY.		GUERNSEY AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1851 -	4,114	3,681	1,494	1,440	1,696	1,258	924	983
1852 -	4,301	2,906	1,530	837	1,768	1,423	1,003	646
1853 -	4,010	2,741	1,439	1,008	1,676	1,091	895	642
1854 -	4,239	3,118	1,552	1,249	1,639	1,201	1,048	668
1855 -	3,881	2,873	1,397	965	1,524	1,241	960	667
1856 -	3,949	2,534	1,431	849	1,582	1,112	936	573
1857 -	3,810	2,716	1,431	931	1,424	1,154	955	631
1858 -	4,004	2,671	1,442	965	1,566	1,110	996	596
1859 -	3,953	2,947	1,575	949	1,451	1,273	927	725
1860 -	3,812	2,667	1,409	948	1,557	985	846	734
1861 -	3,962	2,662	1,541	904	1,562	1,132	859	626
1862 -	3,857	2,552	1,492	850	1,542	1,114	823	588
1863 -	4,128	2,681	1,617	944	1,676	1,135	805	602
1864 -	3,975	3,094	1,629	1,356	1,543	1,166	803	572
1865 -	4,017	3,426	1,644	1,466	1,604	1,240	769	720
1866 -	3,897	3,341	1,559	1,203	1,611	1,486	727	652
1867 -	3,780	3,168	1,573	921	1,477	1,486	730	761
1868 -	3,941	2,962	1,557	1,007	1,603	1,265	781	690
1869 -	3,606	2,862	1,480	1,079	1,424	1,224	702	559
1870 -	4,027	3,006	1,575	1,132	1,824	1,217	628	657
1871 -	3,887	3,156	1,684	1,200	1,510	1,268	693	688
1872 -	3,619	3,023	1,511	1,039	1,421	1,301	687	683
1873 -	3,674	2,745	1,586	1,122	1,442	1,051	646	572
1874 -	3,603	2,932	1,518	1,040	1,346	1,081	739	811
1875 -	3,457	3,387	1,488	1,308	1,311	1,299	658	780

ENUMERATED POPULATION.

1851 -	143,126	52,387	57,020	33,719
1861 -	143,447	52,469	55,613	35,365
1871 -	144,638	54,042	56,627	33,969

AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.

—	193,647	145,325	28,717	19,605

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

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
(From the Reports of the Emigration Commissioners, and of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, which include Foreigners.)

TABLE 50.—Emigration in each of the Sixty-one Years from 1815 to 1875 inclusive.

YEARS.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.*	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
1815 - - -	680	1,209	—	192	2,081
1816 - - -	3,370	9,022	—	118	12,510
1817 - - -	9,797	10,280	—	557	20,634
1818 - - -	15,136	12,429	—	222	27,787
1819 - - -	23,534	10,674	—	579	34,787
1820 - - -	17,921	6,745	—	1,063	25,729
1821 - - -	12,955	4,958	—	384	18,297
1822 - - -	16,013	4,137	—	279	20,429
1823 - - -	11,355	5,032	—	163	16,550
1824 - - -	8,774	5,152	—	99	14,025
1825 - - -	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826 - - -	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827 - - -	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828 - - -	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829 - - -	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830 - - -	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831 - - -	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832 - - -	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833 - - -	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834 - - -	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835 - - -	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836 - - -	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837 - - -	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838 - - -	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839 - - -	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840 - - -	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841 - - -	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842 - - -	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843 - - -	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844 - - -	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845 - - -	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846 - - -	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847 - - -	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848 - - -	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849 - - -	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850 - - -	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851 - - -	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852 - - -	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853 - - -	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854 - - -	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855 - - -	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856 - - -	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857 - - -	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858 - - -	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859 - - -	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860 - - -	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861 - - -	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862 - - -	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863 - - -	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864 - - -	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900
1865 - - -	17,211	147,258	37,283	8,049	209,801
1866 - - -	13,255	161,000	24,097	6,530	204,882
1867 - - -	15,503	159,275	14,466	6,709	195,953
1868 - - -	21,062	155,532	12,809	6,922	196,325
1869 - - -	33,891	203,001	14,901	6,234	258,027
1870 - - -	35,295	196,075	17,065	8,505	256,940
1871 - - -	32,671	198,843	12,227	8,694	252,435
1872 - - -	32,205	233,747	15,876	13,385	295,213
1873 - - -	37,208	233,073	26,428	13,903	310,612†
1874 - - -	25,450	148,161	53,958	13,445	241,014†
1875 - - -	17,378	105,046	35,525	15,860	173,809†
TOTAL -	**1,536,683**	**5,391,542**	**1,132,437**	**226,058**	**8,286,720**

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom { From 1815 to 1875 - - - 135,848
For the 10 years ending 1875 - 238,521

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

† The numbers of emigrants of British origin were 228,345 in 1873; 197,272 in 1874; and 140,675 in 1875.

TABLE 51.—**Emigration in 1875.**

DESTINATION.	AGE, SEX, &c. OF EMIGRANTS EMBARKED.									NATIONALITY OF EMIGRANTS.				
	Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		TOTAL.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	Married.		Single.											
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
United States - -	14,463	13,769	38,246	21,580	7,193	6,465	1,856	1,474	105,046	43,867	5,893	31,433	23,028	825
British North America -	1,845	2,542	6,031	2,250	2,167	1,724	387	432	17,378	9,044	1,871	1,391	5,016	56
Australasia - -	4,597	4,743	12,629	5,724	3,386	3,262	611	573	35,525	20,749	5,750	8,251	767	8
All other places - -	3,010	2,445	6,488	1,898	835	831	141	212	15,860	10,880	1,172	374	2,536	898
TOTAL -	23,915	23,499	63,394	31,452	13,581	12,282	2,995	2,691	173,809	84,540	14,686	41,449	31,347	1,787

TABLE 52.—**Occupations, Sex,** and general **Destination** of the **Emigrants** in **1875,** so far as can be ascertained from the PASSENGER LISTS furnished by the CUSTOM HOUSE AUTHORITIES.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL-ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES.					
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c. - - - -	161	427	4,761	30	5,379
Bakers, Confectioners, &c. - -	102	4	97	5	208
Blacksmiths and Farriers - -	75	1	173	27	276
Boot and Shoe Makers - - -	89	4	160	5	258
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c. - - - - -	49	1	22	—	72
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c. - - - - -	6	3	33	1	43
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c. - - - -	649	193	229	133	1,204
Builders - - - - -	15	—	16	3	34
Butchers, Poulterers, &c. - -	50	1	51	3	105
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	—	1	30	1	32
Carpenters and Joiners - -	1,249	9	685	67	2,010
Clerks - - - - -	286	6	426	290	1,008
Clock and Watch Makers - -	16	—	18	8	42
Coach Makers and Trimmers -	6	—	10	1	17
Coal Miners - - - -	59	—	31	—	90
Coopers - - - - -	22	—	20	2	44
Cutlers - - - - -	4	1	2	2	9
Domestic Servants, Grooms, &c. -	62	2	96	64	224
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c. -	8	1	42	14	65
Engineers - - - -	131	6	125	197	459
Engravers - - - - -	19	—	—	1	20
Farmers - - - - -	2,960	346	574	124	4,004
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c. - - - -	6,792	1,551	1,441	4,642	14,426
Jewellers and Silversmiths - -	4	—	4	2	10
Labourers, General - - -	20,222	3,360	2,594	292	26,468
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c. - -	9	—	6	—	15

TABLE 52 continued.—**Occupations, Sex,** and general **Destination** of the **Emigrants** in 1875.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL-ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES—continued.					
Mechanics (so described in Passengers' Lists) - - -	5,547	1,317	292	208	7,364
Millers, Maltsters, &c. - - -	6	2	37	5	50
Millwrights - - - -	2	1	13	2	18
Miners and Quarrymen - - -	1,908	2	482	100	2,492
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers - - - -	67	3	80	9	159
Printers - - - - -	55	2	21	5	83
Saddlers and Harness Makers -	8	—	40	2	50
Seamen - - - - -	186	16	189	53	444
Shipwrights - - - -	4	1	16	2	23
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c. - - - -	86	1	57	24	168
Smiths, General - - - -	260	—	43	16	319
Spinners and Weavers - - -	109	—	12	13	134
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c. - -	6	1	1	1	9
Surveyors - - - - -	2	—	1	11	14
Tailors - - - - -	275	10	105	7	397
Tanners and Curriers - - -	4	—	18	1	23
Turners - - - - -	2	—	8	—	10
Wheelwrights - - - -	7	—	32	—	39
Trades and Professions not before specified - - - - -	632	33	710	549	1,924
Not distinguished - - -	10,498	570	3,423	2,576	17,067
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c. - - - -	6,396	379	3,110	424	10,309
Gentlewomen and Governesses -	968	325	173	309	1,775
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen - - - -	444	1	115	5	565
Married Women - - - -	13,769	2,542	4,731	2,372	23,414
Shopwomen - - - -	1	—	6	—	7
Spinsters (so described in Passengers' Lists) - - - -	9,128	1,388	237	78	10,831
Trades and Professions not before specified - - - - -	18	—	19	3	40
Not distinguished - - -	4,625	157	2,076	1,152	8,010
CHILDREN.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years -	7,193	2,167	3,386	835	13,581
Female do. do. -	6,465	1,724	3262	831	12,282
Infants, Males - - - -	1,856	387	611	141	2,995
Do. Females - - -	1,474	432	573	212	2,691
TOTAL { Males	61,753	10,430	21,223	10,474	103,885
{ Females	43,288	6,948	14,302	5,386	69,924
{ Persons	105,046	17,378	35,525	15,860	173,809

TABLE 53.—**Average Strength** of the **Army at Home**, in the Year **1875.**
(Furnished to the Registrar General by direction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.)

	UNITED KINGDOM.		ENGLAND, WALES, AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Cavalry – –	632	12,452	420	8,216	27	557	185	3,679
Infantry – –	2,665	59,100	1,799	39,850	169	2,956	697	16,294
Royal Artillery –	680	17,619	577	15,054	12	302	91	2,263
Royal Engineers –	414	3,631	375	3,188	10	140	29	303
TOTAL –	4,391	92,802	3,171	66,308	218	3,955	1,002	22,539

TABLE 54.—**Average Strength** of the **English Army** in each of the Fifteen Years **1861–75**, and its Distribution in different parts of the **United Kingdom** and **Abroad.**
(Regiments on passage out and home are included with the Number Abroad.)

YEARS.	TOTAL ARMY.	STATIONED IN				Proportion per cent. of Total Army stationed in				YEARS.
		ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	
1861	221,604	68,453	4,307	25,025	123,819	30·9	1·9	11·3	55·9	1861
1862	222,839	63,781	3,824	22,067	133,167	28·6	1·7	9·9	59·8	1862
1863	219,606	60,066	3,799	21,397	134,344	27·4	1·7	9·7	61·2	1863
1864	214,858	57,835	3,686	21,200	132,137	26·9	1·7	9·9	61·5	1864
1865	208,877	59,782	3,629	21,091	124,375	28·6	1·7	10·1	59·6	1865
1866	201,641	56,477	3,409	24,238	117,517	28·0	1·7	12·0	58·3	1866
1867	200,335	60,344	3,517	23,746	112,728	30·1	1·8	11·9	56·2	1867
1868	196,900	63,940	4,136	21,557	107,267	32·5	2·1	10·9	54·5	1868
1869	186,668	61,511	3,289	21,478	100,390	33·0	1·8	11·5	53·7	1869
1870	180,444	61,376	3,470	24,824	90,774	34·0	1·9	13·8	50·3	1870
1871	192,665	74,642	3,462	27,653	86,908	38·7	1·8	14·4	45·1	1871
1872	192,007	73,474	3,469	27,211	87,853	38·3	1·8	14·2	45·7	1872
1873	188,379	71,124	3,948	25,511	87,796	37·8	2·1	13·5	46·6	1873
1874	186,389	70,894	4,208	22,533	88,754	38·0	2·3	12·1	47·6	1874
1875	184,669	69,479	4,173	23,541	87,476	37·6	2·3	12·7	47·4	1875

TABLE 55.—**Average Strength, Deaths,** and **Annual Rate of Mortality** per 1000 of the **Army** in the **United Kingdom** in **1875.**

	AVERAGE STRENGTH.		DEATHS.		ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
UNITED KINGDOM – –	4,391	92,802	52	1,009	11·84	10·87
Great Britain – –	3,389	70,233	43	808	12·69	11·50
Ireland – – – –	1,002	22,539	9	201	8·98	8·92

TABLE 56.—**Average Strength** of the **British Army Abroad** in each of the Years **1872–1875.**
(Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.)

	1872		1873		1874		1875	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Cavalry – –	277	4,119	254	4,150	239	4,171	234	4,076
Infantry – –	2,618	63,574	2,498	63,810	2,420	64,482	2,345	63,296
Royal Artillery –	908	14,967	767	14,796	727	15,150	706	15,217
Royal Engineers	341	1,049	358	1,163	377	1,188	406	1,196
TOTAL –	4,144	83,709	3,877	83,919	3,763	84,991	3,691	83,785

TABLE 57.—**Number** of **Deaths** in the **British Army** during each of the Four Years **1872–1875.**
(Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.)

CORPS.	1872						1873						1874						1875					
	GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.		GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.		GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.		GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Cavalry and Infantry –	27	497	4	200	36	1349	34	510	5	165	34	938	46	565	10	152	40	804	30	566	7	183	40	861
Royal Artillery –	8	163	–	11	15	299	5	171	–	13	11	210	12	179	1	19	4	259	11	205	2	13	10	283
Royal Engineers –	5	20	–	5	8	2	2	22	–	4	2	13	4	17	–	2	8	14	2	37	–	5	6	8
TOTAL –	40	680	4	216	59	1,650	41	703	5	182	47	1161	62	761	11	173	52	1077	43	808	9	201	56	1,152

TABLE 58.—**Annual Rate of Mortality** per 1000 amongst the OFFICERS and NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN in the **Army at Home and Abroad**, in each of the Eighteen Years **1858–75.**

YEARS.	AT HOME.		ABROAD.		YEARS.
	OFFICERS.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN.	OFFICERS.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN.	
1858	—	—	35·1	67·0	1858
1859	—	—	21·1	34·0	1859
1860	—	—	16·4	26·0	1860
1861	7·2	13·6	15·7	25·7	1861
1862	8·5	11·5	13·5	19·8	1862
1863	7·3	11·4	15·9	16·8	1863
1864	6·9	12·6	17·4	18·9	1864
1865	8·3	11·5	15·8	21·0	1865
1866	11·0	12·6	12·6	15·5	1866
1867	11·0	10·8	13·3	20·7	1867
1868	9·5	12·3	13·1	16·2	1868
1869	5·9	10·7	11·9	24·0	1869
1870	13·7	11·4	13·3	18·0	1870
1871	11·9	9·4	11·4	15·4	1871
1872	9·1	9·0	14·2	19·7	1872
1873	9·6	9·2	12·1	13·8	1873
1874	16·1	10·0	13·8	12·7	1874
1875	11·8	10·9	15·2	13·7	1875

TABLE 59.—**Nationality** of the **Army serving at Home and Abroad** in **1861** and **1871**.

OFFICERS AND MEN BORN IN	1861	1871	Percentage of Nationality of the Army.	
			1861	1871
ENGLAND AND WALES - - -	130,469	124,233	56·8	64·1
SCOTLAND - - - -	20,901	16,582	9·1	8·6
IRELAND - - - -	71,556	48,241	31·2	24·9
FOREIGN PARTS - - - -	6,635	4,551	2·9	2·4
TOTAL - - -	229,561	193,607	100·0	100·0

TABLE 60.—**Deaths** of **Officers and Men** in the **Army Abroad,** and Estimated Numbers belonging to **England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland,** and **Foreign Parts,** in each of the Eighteen Years **1858–1875**.

YEARS.	DEATHS of OFFICERS AND MEN in the ARMY ABROAD.	Estimated proportion of Numbers in Col. 2 belonging to			
		ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	FOREIGN PARTS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1858 - -	7,363	3,490	788	2,739	346
1859 - -	4,150	1,967	444	1,544	195
1860 - -	3,293	1,561	352	1,225	155
1861 - -	3,097	1,759	282	966	90
1862 - -	2,544	1,445	231	794	74
1863 - -	2,209	1,255	201	689	64
1864 - -	2,493	1,416	227	778	72
1865 - -	2,578	1,464	235	804	75
1866 - -	1,802	1,024	164	562	52
1867 - -	2,284	1,297	208	713	66
1868 - -	1,716	975	156	535	50
1869 - -	2,347	1,333	214	732	68
1870 - -	1,609	914	146	502	47
1871 - -	1,322	847	114	329	32
1872 - -	1,709	1,095	147	426	41
1873 - -	1,208	774	104	301	29
1874 - -	1,129	724	97	281	27
1875 - -	1,208	774	104	301	29

NOTE.—The number of Deaths in the cols. 3 to 6 are estimated on the assumption that the soldiers abroad belonged to the different parts of the British Empire in the proportions indicated in Table 59; the proportions which prevailed in 1861 are used from that year up to 1871, and the proportions which existed at the Census in 1871 for subsequent years; previously to 1861 the proportions used are those existing in 1851.

TABLE 61.—**Births** and **Deaths** among **Passengers, British Subjects,** on board Merchant Vessels at Sea, exclusive of Soldiers, Marines, and invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, in each of the Twenty Years **1856–1875**, reported by the Captains or Commanding Officers of Vessels to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen at the Termination of their respective Voyages in Ports of the United Kingdom.

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

		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
	1856 (imperfect) -	71	66	137
	1857 - - -	168	142	310
	1858 - - -	132	117	249
	1859 - - -	135	132	267
	1860 - - -	136	114	250
	1861 - - -	110	108	218
	1862 - - -	146	148	294
	1863 - - -	159	185	344
	1864 - - -	203	177	380
BIRTHS at Sea -	1865 - - -	210	202	412
	1866 - - -	213	202	415
	1867 - - -	162	177	339
	1868 - - -	147	125	272
	1869 - - -	134	124	258
	1870 - - -	169	146	315
	1871 - - -	106	102	208
	1872 - - -	142	147	289
	1873 - - -	145	164	309
	1874 - - -	244	266	510
	1875 - - -	184	173	357
	TOTAL - -	3,116	3,017	6,133
	1856 (imperfect) -	121	78	199
	1857 - - -	238	140	378
	1858 - - -	253	182	435
	1859 - - -	524	303	827
	1860 - - -	241	156	397
	1861 - - -	213	121	334
	1862 - - -	221	148	369
	1863 - - -	347	231	578
	1864 - - -	379	210	589
*DEATHS at Sea -	1865 - - -	483	315	798
	1866 - - -	690	363	1,053
	1867 - - -	441	214	655
	1868 - - -	389	196	585
	1869 - - -	318	184	502
	1870 - - -	509	264	773
	1871 - - -	275	146	421
	1872 - - -	371	176	547
	1873 - - -	759	442	1,201
	1874 - - -	1,004	729	1,733
	1875 - - -	506	276	782
	TOTAL - -	8,282	4,874	13,156

* The deaths of soldiers, marines, and seamen from the Royal Navy, who were passengers in British Merchant Ships, were 33 in 1856, 59 in 1857, 156 in 1858, 196 in 1859, 196 in 1860, 69 in 1861, 122 in 1862, 116 in 1863, 96 in 1864, 140 in 1865, 184 in 1866, 97 in 1867, 81 in 1868, 51 in 1869, 27 in 1870, 24 in 1871, 1 in 1872, 6 in 1873, 11 in 1874, and 4 in 1875. The number is 1,669 in twenty years, which, if added to the 13,156 above, makes 18,425, the total number of deaths of British subjects at sea in 1856-75, who were Passengers in Merchant Vessels.

TABLE **62.—Mortality** of **Merchant Seamen at Sea,** in the Twenty-four Years **1852–75.***

YEARS.	STRENGTH.	No. of DEATHS REPORTED.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 of the Strength.
1852 - -	159,563	2,205	13·8
1853 - -	172,525	3,276	19·0
1854 - -	162,416	2,772	17·1
1855 - -	168,537	3,318	19·7
1856 - -	173,918	3,549	20·4
1857 - -	176,387	3,444	19·5
1858 - -	177,832	3,486	19·6
1859 - -	172,506	3,430	19·9
1860 - -	171,592	3,760	21·9
1861 - -	171,957	3,580	20·8
1862 - -	173,863	3,620	20·8
1863 - -	184,727	3,380	18·3
1864 - -	195,756	3,893	19·9
1865 - -	197,643	4,600	23·3
1866 - -	196,371	4,866	25·8
1867 - -	196,340	5,283	26·9
1868 - -	197,502	5,237	26·6
1869 - -	195,490	4,832	24·7
1870 - -	195,962	4,523	23·1
1871 - -	199,738	4,338	21·7
1872 - -	203,720	4,123	20·2
1873 - -	202,239	5,393	26·6
1874 - -	208,606	4,602	22·6
1875 - -	199,667	4,076	20·4
In the 24 years 1852–75	4,449,857	95,586	21·5

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

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

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

TABLE **63.**—RETURN of the AGES, RATING, and CAUSES of DEATHS of **4,076 Seamen** reported to the BOARD OF TRADE as having died in the **British Merchant Service** in the Year 1875. (*Parliamentary Return, No.* 398, *Session of* 1876.)

RATING OF THE SEAMEN WHO DIED.

Mates - - -	357	Surgeons - -	9	Firemen - -	223
Midshipmen - -	2	Stewards - - }	302	Stowaways - -	4
Quartermasters - -	14	Cooks - - }		Unknown - -	656
Boatswains - -	117	Carpenters - -	96		
Able seamen - -	1,446	Sailmakers - -	27	TOTAL -	4,076
Ordinary seamen -	371	Minor capacities -	64		
Apprentices and boys	290	Engineers - -	98		

AGES AT DEATH.

Under 21 years -	824	Over 60 years - -	15
21—30 years -	1,595	Unknown - - -	464
31—40 years -	751		
41—50 years -	350	TOTAL - -	4,076
51—60 years -	77		

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Class I.	Deaths.		Deaths.
ORDER 1.		ORDER 3.	
Small-pox - - - -	11	Laryngitis - - - }	
Measles - - - -	—	Bronchitis - - - }	
Quinsy (*included with diseases of Respiratory Organs, Class III., Order 3.*)		Pleurisy - - - } 78	
		Pneumonia - - - }	
		Asthma - - - }	
Fever - - - -	118	*Lung disease, &c.* - - }	
Erysipelas (*included with diseases of Integumentary System, Class III., Order 8.*)		ORDER 5.	
Dysentery - - -	74	Nephritis - - - }	
Diarrhœa - - -	72	Ischuria - - - }	
Cholera - - -	56	Bright's disease (Nephria) } 22	
Ague - - -	16	Calculus (Stone) - }	
Yellow fever - - -	141	Cystitis - - - }	
Rheumatism - - -	6	*Kidney disease, &c.*- - }	
ORDER 2.		ORDER 8.	
Syphilis - { (*included with diseases of Urinary Organs, Class III., Order 5.*)		Phlegmon - - - }	
Stricture of {		Ulcer - - - } 12	
Urethra - {		*Skin disease, &c.* - - }	
ORDER 3.		**Class V.**	
Purpura and Scurvy - - -	3	ORDER 1.	
Class II.		(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)	
ORDER 2.		Drowning - { by accident -	987
Phthisis - - - -	148	{ by wreck -	1,525
Class III.		Other accidental deaths -	306
ORDER 1.		ORDER 3.	
Cephalitis - - - }		(HOMICIDE.)	
Apoplexy - - - }		Murder and Manslaughter - -	15
Paralysis - - - }			
Insanity - - - } 99		ORDER 4.	
Epilepsy - - - }		(SUICIDE.)	
Convulsions - - - }		Means not stated - - -	28
Brain disease, &c. - }			
ORDER 2.		TOTAL specified Causes -	3,829
Pericarditis - - - }		Causes not specified - -	247
Aneurism - - - } 110			
Heart disease, &c. - }		**Total** -	4,076

TABLE 64.—**Population** of the **United Kingdom** estimated to the middle of each of the Seventy-seven Years **1801-77**, exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the British Seas, and of the portions of the **Army**, **Navy**, and **Merchant Service Abroad**.

YEARS.	UNITED KINGDOM.			ENGLAND AND WALES.			SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.			YEARS.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1801	15,902,322	7,748,246	8,154,076	9,060,993	4,404,490	4,656,503	1,625,000	751,998	873,002	5,216,329	2,591,758	2,624,571	1801
1802	16,059,507	7,826,658	8,232,849	9,129,636	4,441,131	4,688,505	1,643,877	760,616	883,261	5,285,994	2,624,911	2,661,083	1802
1803	16,254,224	7,921,956	8,332,268	9,234,649	4,494,127	4,740,522	1,662,981	769,341	893,640	5,356,594	2,658,488	2,698,106	1803
1804	16,477,279	8,029,902	8,447,377	9,366,826	4,559,230	4,807,596	1,682,318	778,178	904,140	5,428,135	2,692,494	2,735,641	1804
1805	16,715,637	8,145,199	8,570,438	9,513,111	4,631,187	4,881,974	1,701,890	787,126	914,764	5,500,636	2,726,936	2,773,700	1805
1806	16,951,925	8,258,482	8,693,443	9,650,119	4,700,476	4,955,643	1,721,701	796,188	925,513	5,574,105	2,761,818	2,812,287	1806
1807	17,184,902	8,370,728	8,814,174	9,794,594	4,768,221	5,026,373	1,741,750	805,361	936,389	5,648,558	2,797,146	2,851,412	1807
1808	17,410,054	8,479,565	8,930,489	9,924,001	4,831,985	5,092,016	1,762,045	814,653	947,392	5,724,008	2,832,927	2,891,081	1808
1809	17,639,472	8,588,409	9,051,063	10,056,421	4,895,182	5,161,239	1,782,587	824,063	958,524	5,800,464	2,869,164	2,931,300	1809
1810	17,866,908	8,697,020	9,169,888	10,185,578	4,957,559	5,228,019	1,803,384	833,596	969,788	5,877,946	2,905,865	2,972,081	1810
1811	18,103,492	8,811,499	9,291,993	10,322,592	5,025,212	5,297,380	1,824,434	843,250	981,184	5,956,466	2,943,037	3,013,429	1811
1812	18,366,908	8,941,561	9,425,347	10,479,871	5,103,251	5,376,620	1,851,003	857,627	993,376	6,036,034	2,980,683	3,055,351	1812
1813	18,644,377	9,082,277	9,562,100	10,649,743	5,191,211	5,458,532	1,877,966	872,255	1,005,711	6,116,668	3,018,811	3,097,857	1813
1814	18,923,845	9,224,893	9,698,952	10,820,112	5,280,331	5,539,781	1,905,352	887,136	1,018,216	6,198,381	3,057,426	3,140,955	1814
1815	19,218,341	9,374,727	9,843,614	11,004,012	5,375,916	5,628,096	1,933,141	902,275	1,030,866	6,281,188	3,096,536	3,184,652	1815
1816	19,520,488	9,526,546	9,993,942	11,196,156	5,474,848	5,721,308	1,959,229	915,552	1,043,677	6,365,103	3,136,146	3,228,957	1816
1817	19,814,027	9,673,857	10,140,170	11,377,841	5,568,195	5,809,646	1,986,045	929,399	1,056,646	6,450,141	3,176,263	3,273,878	1817
1818	20,104,922	9,819,981	10,284,941	11,555,054	5,659,313	5,895,741	2,013,522	943,776	1,069,776	6,536,316	3,216,892	3,319,424	1818
1819	20,388,744	9,964,535	10,424,209	11,723,879	5,747,842	5,975,537	2,041,720	958,652	1,083,068	6,623,645	3,258,041	3,365,604	1819
1820	20,686,389	10,117,002	10,569,387	11,903,722	5,843,289	6,060,433	2,070,523	973,996	1,096,527	6,712,144	3,299,717	3,412,427	1820
1821	21,007,386	10,278,540	10,728,846	12,105,614	5,946,821	6,158,793	2,099,945	989,793	1,110,152	6,801,827	3,341,926	3,459,901	1821
1822	21,338,890	10,437,930	10,900,960	12,320,360	6,050,929	6,269,431	2,125,822	1,002,327	1,123,495	6,892,708	3,384,674	3,508,034	1822
1823	21,666,344	10,596,147	11,070,197	12,529,518	6,153,157	6,376,361	2,152,017	1,015,019	1,136,998	6,984,809	3,427,971	3,556,838	1823
1824	21,977,412	10,745,695	11,231,717	12,720,736	6,246,003	6,474,733	2,178,536	1,027,872	1,150,664	7,078,140	3,471,820	3,606,320	1824
1825	22,281,164	10,891,074	11,390,090	12,903,059	6,333,955	6,569,104	2,205,383	1,040,889	1,164,494	7,172,722	3,516,230	3,656,492	1825
1826	22,555,495	11,032,473	11,543,022	13,074,286	6,417,196	6,657,090	2,232,639	1,054,068	1,178,571	7,268,570	3,561,209	3,707,361	1826
1827	22,872,049	11,173,727	11,698,322	13,247,277	6,500,546	6,746,731	2,259,072	1,066,418	1,192,654	7,365,700	3,606,763	3,758,937	1827
1828	23,190,529	11,325,793	11,864,736	13,438,474	6,591,959	6,846,515	2,287,924	1,080,935	1,206,989	7,464,131	3,652,899	3,811,232	1828
1829	23,504,943	11,475,573	12,029,370	13,625,045	6,681,424	6,943,621	2,316,020	1,094,524	1,221,496	7,563,878	3,699,625	3,864,253	1829
1830	23,814,667	11,622,656	12,192,011	13,805,041	6,767,221	7,037,820	2,344,862	1,108,485	1,236,177	7,664,964	3,746,950	3,918,014	1830
1831	24,135,422	11,776,491	12,358,931	13,994,460	6,859,085	7,135,375	2,373,561	1,122,526	1,251,035	7,767,401	3,794,880	3,972,521	1831
1832	24,372,051	11,896,932	12,475,119	14,164,696	6,943,932	7,220,764	2,397,777	1,134,485	1,263,292	7,809,578	3,818,515	3,991,063	1832
1833	24,602,698	12,012,203	12,590,495	14,328,471	7,023,322	7,305,149	2,422,239	1,146,585	1,275,654	7,851,988	3,842,296	4,009,692	1833
1834	24,861,899	12,141,056	12,720,843	14,520,227	7,116,031	7,404,266	2,446,968	1,158,798	1,288,170	7,894,634	3,866,227	4,028,407	1834
1835	25,133,468	12,275,028	12,858,440	14,724,063	7,213,625	7,510,438	2,471,889	1,171,097	1,300,792	7,987,516	3,890,306	4,047,210	1835
1836	25,406,281	12,408,238	12,998,043	14,928,477	7,310,074	7,618,403	2,497,167	1,183,629	1,313,538	7,980,637	3,914,535	4,066,102	1836
1837	25,650,426	12,527,380	13,123,076	15,103,778	7,392,191	7,711,587	2,522,653	1,196,245	1,326,408	8,023,995	3,938,914	4,085,081	1837
1838	25,903,697	12,651,465	13,252,232	15,287,699	7,479,021	7,808,678	2,548,402	1,208,997	1,339,405	8,067,596	3,963,447	4,104,149	1838
1839	26,200,106	12,796,609	13,403,497	15,514,255	7,586,593	7,927,662	2,574,413	1,221,884	1,352,529	8,111,438	3,988,132	4,123,306	1839
1840	26,487,026	12,937,181	13,549,845	15,730,813	7,689,301	8,041,512	2,600,692	1,234,910	1,365,782	8,155,521	4,012,970	4,142,551	1840
1841	26,751,199	13,065,536	13,685,663	15,929,492	7,784,883	8,144,609	2,621,854	1,242,689	1,379,165	8,199,853	4,087,964	4,161,889	1841
1842	27,004,417	13,194,189	13,810,228	16,130,326	7,887,620	8,242,706	2,653,165	1,258,690	1,394,475	8,220,926	4,047,879	4,173,047	1842
1843	27,255,699	13,321,297	13,934,402	16,382,228	7,990,370	8,341,858	2,683,639	1,274,223	1,409,416	8,239,832	4,056,704	4,183,128	1843
1844	27,525,119	13,456,832	14,068,287	16,535,174	8,093,100	8,442,074	2,713,318	1,289,265	1,424,053	8,276,627	4,074,467	4,202,160	1844
1845	27,776,364	13,582,614	14,193,750	16,739,136	8,195,776	8,543,360	2,742,167	1,303,795	1,438,372	8,295,061	4,083,043	4,212,018	1845
1846	28,002,094	13,694,941	14,307,153	16,944,092	8,298,360	8,645,732	2,770,154	1,317,792	1,452,362	8,287,848	4,078,789	4,209,059	1846
1847	27,972,537	13,675,994	14,296,543	17,150,018	8,400,820	8,749,198	2,797,245	1,331,236	1,466,009	8,025,274	3,943,938	4,081,336	1847
1848	27,820,088	13,593,648	14,226,440	17,350,582	8,505,116	8,855,766	2,823,406	1,344,105	1,479,301	7,639,800	3,746,427	3,893,373	1848
1849	27,669,579	13,512,837	14,156,742	17,564,656	8,605,212	8,959,444	2,848,609	1,356,381	1,492,228	7,256,314	3,551,244	3,705,070	1849
1850	27,523,694	13,436,128	14,087,566	17,773,324	8,707,074	9,066,250	2,872,821	1,368,045	1,504,776	6,877,549	3,361,009	3,516,540	1850
1851	27,393,337	13,369,095	14,024,242	17,982,849	8,808,662	9,174,187	2,896,615	1,379,980	1,516,935	6,514,473	3,181,353	3,333,120	1851
1852	27,448,257	13,394,542	14,053,715	18,193,206	8,909,938	9,283,268	2,918,162	1,389,469	1,528,693	6,336,889	3,095,135	3,241,754	1852
1853	27,542,588	13,441,288	14,101,300	18,404,368	9,010,866	9,393,502	2,939,211	1,399,196	1,540,040	6,198,984	3,031,226	3,167,758	1853
1854	27,658,704	13,496,584	14,162,120	18,616,301	9,111,410	9,504,900	2,959,211	1,408,246	1,550,965	6,083,183	2,976,928	3,106,255	1854
1855	27,821,730	13,574,202	14,247,528	18,829,000	9,211,528	9,617,472	2,978,065	1,416,606	1,561,459	6,014,665	2,946,068	3,068,597	1855
1856	28,011,034	13,661,616	14,349,418	19,042,412	9,311,182	9,731,230	2,995,771	1,424,261	1,571,510	5,972,851	2,926,173	3,046,678	1856
1857	28,188,280	13,739,458	14,448,822	19,256,516	9,410,334	9,846,182	3,012,310	1,431,200	1,581,110	5,919,454	2,897,924	3,021,530	1857
1858	28,389,770	13,828,357	14,561,413	19,471,291	9,508,949	9,962,342	3,027,665	1,437,414	1,590,251	5,890,814	2,881,994	3,008,820	1858
1859	28,590,224	13,915,802	14,674,422	19,686,701	9,606,982	10,079,719	3,041,812	1,442,890	1,598,922	5,861,711	2,865,930	2,995,781	1859
1860	28,778,411	13,997,137	14,781,274	19,902,713	9,704,394	10,198,319	3,054,738	1,447,622	1,607,116	5,820,960	2,845,121	2,975,839	1860
1861	28,977,133	14,086,431	14,890,702	20,119,314	9,801,152	10,318,162	3,069,404	1,453,496	1,615,908	5,788,415	2,831,783	2,956,632	1861
1862	29,243,610	14,218,788	15,024,822	20,371,013	9,923,272	10,447,741	3,097,009	1,468,180	1,628,829	5,775,588	2,827,336	2,948,252	1862
1863	29,470,969	14,329,606	15,141,363	20,625,855	10,046,909	10,578,946	3,126,879	1,483,008	1,643,871	5,718,235	2,799,689	2,918,546	1863
1864	29,680,437	14,431,943	15,248,494	20,883,889	10,172,089	10,711,800	3,156,021	1,497,988	1,658,033	5,640,527	2,761,866	2,878,661	1864
1865	29,925,177	14,552,746	15,372,431	21,145,151	10,298,826	10,846,325	3,185,437	1,513,120	1,672,317	5,594,589	2,740,800	2,853,789	1865
1866	30,147,755	14,656,115	15,491,640	21,409,684	10,427,146	10,982,538	3,215,129	1,528,404	1,686,725	5,522,942	2,700,565	2,822,377	1866
1867	30,409,132	14,781,924	15,627,208	21,677,525	10,557,066	11,120,459	3,245,098	1,543,843	1,701,255	5,486,509	2,681,015	2,805,494	1867
1868	30,680,977	14,917,163	15,772,814	21,948,715	10,688,600	11,260,113	3,275,350	1,559,438	1,715,912	5,465,914	2,669,125	2,796,789	1868
1869	30,978,278	15,056,678	15,921,600	22,223,299	10,821,775	11,401,524	3,305,885	1,575,190	1,730,695	5,449,094	2,659,713	2,789,381	1869
1870	31,256,535	15,189,549	16,066,986	22,501,316	10,956,608	11,544,708	3,336,707	1,591,101	1,745,606	5,418,512	2,641,840	2,776,672	1870
1871	31,545,741	15,327,060	16,218,681	22,782,812	11,093,123	11,689,689	3,367,922	1,607,276	1,760,646	5,395,007	2,626,661	2,768,346	1871
1872	31,839,260	15,465,261	16,373,999	23,067,835	11,231,339	11,836,496	3,399,226	1,623,411	1,775,815	5,372,199	2,610,511	2,761,688	1872
1873	32,124,598	15,598,281	16,526,317	23,356,414	11,371,273	11,985,141	3,430,923	1,639,809	1,791,114	5,337,261	2,587,199	2,750,062	1873
1874	32,426,369	15,742,871	16,683,498	23,648,609	11,512,956	12,135,653	3,462,916	1,656,372	1,806,544	5,314,844	2,573,543	2,741,301	1874
1875	32,749,167	15,901,593	16,847,574	23,944,459	11,656,400	12,288,059	3,495,214	1,673,105	1,822,109	5,309,494	2,572,088	2,737,406	1875
1876	33,093,439	16,070,488	17,022,951	24,244,010	11,801,633	12,442,377	3,527,811	1,690,005	1,837,806	5,321,618	2,578,850	2,742,768	1876
1877	33,444,419	16,242,433	17,201,986	24,547,309	11,948,677	12,598,632	3,560,715	1,707,076	1,853,639	5,336,395	2,586,689	2,749,715	1877

TABLE **65**.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,

(including Islands in the British Seas)

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

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

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

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

TABLE **66**.—Logarithms of the above Populations of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Middle of the Census Years.		PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1801	-	7·2122518	6·9082749	6·9141489
1811	-	7·2679345	6·9635210	6·9702620
1821	-	7·3283913	7·0219850	7·0326718
1831	-	7·3878095	7·0793269	7·0941063
1841	-	7·4326020	7·1246962	7·1383408
1851	-	7·4434825	7·1353552	7·1494358
1861	-	7·4677402	7·1582849	7·1749751
1871	-	7·5039946	7·1937568	7·2119813

VITAL STATISTICS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

TABLE **67**.—**Proportion** of **Persons Married, Births**, and **Deaths per 1000** of the **Population** in ENGLAND AND WALES, and in DENMARK, SWEDEN, AUSTRIA, PRUSSIA, THE NETHERLANDS, FRANCE, SPAIN, and ITALY.

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

YEARS.		ENGLAND AND WALES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	AUSTRIA.	PRUSSIA.	THE NETHER-LANDS.	FRANCE.	SPAIN.	ITALY.
					MARRIAGE-RATE.					
1853	-	17·9	18·5	14·4	16·8	17·0	15·5	15·5	—	—
1854	-	17·2	17·5	15·4	15·4	15·6	14·9	15·1	—	—
1855	-	16·2	17·1	15·0	14·8	15·2	14·5	15·8	—	—
1856	-	16·7	17·3	14·9	16·3	15·1	15·8	16·3	—	—
1857	-	16·5	18·0	15·5	17·6	18·6	15·8	16·3	—	—
1858	-	16·0	17·5	16·2	17·3	18·9	15·9	16·9	—	—
1859	-	17·0	16·9	16·6	14·8	16·7	16·3	16·4	—	—
1860	-	17·1	16·0	15·6	17·5	16·8	16·2	15·8	—	—
1861	-	16·3	14·9	14·5	17·1	15·9	16·1	16·1	16·5	—
1862	-	16·1	14·7	14·1	18·0	16·8	15·6	16·2	16·0	—
1863	-	16·5	15·0	14·5	17·3	17·3	16·5	16·0	15·3	16·3
1864	-	17·3	11·3	14·0	16·7	17·2	16·7	15·9	15·5	16·0
1865	-	17·5	17·8	14·1	16·0	18·1	16·9	15·7	15·7	18·0
1866	-	17·5	16·8	13·4	13·5	15·5	16·7	15·8	16·9	11·2
1867	-	16·5	15·3	12·2	17·8	18·6	16·7	15·7	14·2	13·4
1868	-	16·1	14·6	10·9	18·5	17·6	15·3	15·7	13·3	14·3
1869	-	15·9	14·7	11·3	20·7	17·8	15·5	16·4	16·2	15·9
1870	-	16·1	14·7	13·1	19·4	14·7	15·8	12·0	12·5	14·6
1871	-	16·7	14·6	13·0	19·0	15·9	15·9	14·4	—	14·9
1872	-	17·5	15·0	13·9	18·4	20·6	16·4	19·5	—	15·0
1873	-	17·6	16·2	14·6	18·5	20·3	17·0	17·7	—	15·8
1874	-	17·1	16·4	14·5	17·9	19·4	16·6	16·7	—	15·2
1875	-	16·8	16·9	14·0	16·9	18·0	16·6	16·7	—	16·8
					BIRTH-RATE.					
1853	-	33·3	31·9	31·4	40·8	37·1	33·0	25·9	—	—
1854	-	34·1	32·9	33·5	38·4	36·3	32·6	25·7	—	—
1855	-	33·7	32·1	31·8	36·9	34·5	32·0	25·1	—	—
1856	-	34·5	32·6	31·5	39·6	34·7	32·6	26·4	—	—
1857	-	34·4	33·2	32·4	42·9	34·6	34·6	26·0	—	—
1858	-	33·7	33·4	34·8	42·2	39·4	32·3	26·8	—	—
1859	-	35·0	33·8	35·0	43·2	39·8	34·9	28·0	—	—
1860	-	34·4	32·7	34·8	40·6	38·6	31·7	26·2	—	—
1861	-	34·6	31·8	32·6	40·0	37·5	35·2	26·5	39·3	—
1862	-	35·0	31·0	33·4	40·3	37·0	33·1	26·5	38·3	—
1863	-	35·3	31·1	33·6	39·9	39·3	36·1	26·9	37·4	39·1
1864	-	35·4	30·3	33·6	40·4	39·4	35·5	26·6	38·5	37·8
1865	-	35·4	31·4	32·8	39·1	39·1	35·9	26·5	37·9	38·3
1866	-	35·2	33·2	33·1	44·2	39·2	35·3	26·1	37·3	38·7
1867	-	35·4	30·5	30·8	34·7	36·9	35·2	26·7	37·3	36·5
1868	-	35·8	31·2	27·5	39·3	39·6	34·7	25·7	34·4	35·3
1869	-	34·8	29·5	28·2	40·2	37·7	34·5	25·7	35·7	37·0
1870	-	35·2	30·5	28·3	40·5	38·1	35·1	25·5	35·4	36·7
1871	-	35·0	30·2	30·4	39·9	33·8	35·3	22·6	—	37·0
1872	-	35·8	30·3	30·0	39·9	39·7	35·8	26·3	—	37·8
1873	-	35·5	30·7	30·8	40·3	39·7	36·0	26·1	—	36·3
1874	-	36·2	30·8	30·9	40·1	40·1	36·1	26·2	—	34·9
1875	-	35·5	31·8	31·0	40·4	40·3	36·3	26·0	—	37·7
					DEATH-RATE.					
1853	-	22·9	24·3	23·7	35·0	29·0	24·5	22·0	—	—
1854	-	23·5	18·5	19·8	37·4	27·6	23·9	27·7	—	—
1855	-	22·6	20·1	21·5	46·0	30·6	28·1	26·1	—	—
1856	-	20·5	18·9	21·8	31·9	26·2	23·4	23·2	—	—
1857	-	21·8	21·9	27·6	29·6	28·2	27·8	23·8	—	—
1858	-	23·1	23·3	21·7	32·0	27·6	27·8	24·1	—	—
1859	-	22·4	20·4	20·1	30·7	25·7	31·2	27·0	—	—
1860	-	21·2	20·2	17·6	29·8	23·7	24·7	24·4	—	—
1861	-	21·6	18·4	18·5	31·4	25·3	25·2	22·4	26·3	—
1862	-	21·4	18·4	21·4	30·9	24·5	23·7	21·7	26·8	—
1863	-	23·0	18·3	19·3	31·1	26·0	23·2	22·5	28·5	30·8
1864	-	23·7	23·3	20·2	30·2	26·0	25·1	22·8	30·6	29·7
1865	-	23·2	23·2	19·4	31·0	27·2	25·8	24·3	32·8	29·8
1866	-	23·4	20·9	20·0	33·3	34·0	28·7	23·3	28·0	29·0
1867	-	21·7	20·0	19·6	28·1	25·6	23·6	22·7	29·1	34·2
1868	-	21·9	19·3	21·0	29·3	27·3	24·8	24·0	32·6	30·5
1869	-	22·3	19·1	22·3	28·9	25·9	23·0	23·5	32·6	27·7
1870	-	22·9	19·1	19·8	29·2	25·9	25·7	28·3	30·1	29·8
1871	-	22·6	19·5	17·2	30·0	28·4	29·4	34·8	—	30·0
1872	-	21·3	18·3	16·3	32·4	29·3	25·7	22·0	—	30·7
1873	-	21·1	18·6	17·2	38·5	28·0	24·0	23·3	—	30·0
1874	-	22·3	19·9	20·3	31·3	25·8	22·6	21·5	—	30·7
1875	-	22·8	21·0	20·2	29·7	26·4	25·4	23·1	—	30·7

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

TABLE 68.—ENGLAND AND WALES. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1875.

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	Estimated Population in the middle of each Year.	Marriages.	Persons Married.	Births. Exclusive of Still-born.	Deaths.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.
1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	17·9	33·3	22·9
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	17·2	34·1	23·5
1855	18,829,000	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	16·2	33·7	22·6
1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	657,453	390,506	16·7	34·5	20·5
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,815	16·5	34·4	21·8
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140	655,481	449,656	16·0	33·7	23·1
1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446	689,881	440,781	17·0	35·0	22·4
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	684,048	422,721	17·1	34·4	21·2
1861*	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	16·3	34·6	21·6
1862	20,371,013	164,080	328,000	712,684	436,566	16·1	35·0	21·4
1863	20,625,855	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837	16·8	35·3	23·0
1864	20,883,889	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531	17·3	35·4	23·7
1865	21,145,151	185,474	370,948	748,069	490,909	17·5	35·4	23·2
1866	21,409,684	187,776	375,552	753,870	500,689	17·5	35·2	23·4
1867	21,677,525	179,154	358,308	768,349	471,073	16·5	35·4	21·7
1868	21,948,713	176,962	353,924	786,858	480,622	16·1	35·8	21·9
1869	22,223,299	176,970	353,940	773,381	494,828	15·9	34·8	22·3
1870	22,501,316	181,655	363,310	792,787	515,329	16·1	35·2	22·9
1871*	22,782,812	190,112	380,224	797,428	514,879	16·7	35·0	22·6
1872	23,067,835	201,267	402,534	825,907	492,265	17·5	35·8	21·3
1873	23,356,414	205,615	411,230	829,778	492,520	17·6	35·5	21·1
1874	23,648,609	202,010	404,020	854,956	526,632	17·1	36·2	22·3
1875	23,944,459	201,212	402,424	850,607	546,453	16·8	35·5	22·8

* Census years.

TABLE 69.—DENMARK (the Kingdom properly so called). Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1850 to 1875.

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

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	Estimated Population, 1st February.	Marriages.	Persons Married.	Births. Exclusive of Still-born.	Deaths.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.
1850*	1,407,747	10,824	21,648	44,768	27,231†	15·4	31·8	19·3†
1851	1,425,700	14,205	28,410	43,338	26,570	19·9	30·4	18·6
1852	1,443,900	14,153	28,306	48,390	28,550	19·6	33·5	19·8
1853	1,462,300	13,521	27,042	46,614	35,592†	18·5	31·9	24·3†
1854	1,481,000	12,994	25,988	48,725	27,439	17·5	32·9	18·5
1855*	1,499,850	12,821	25,642	48,160	30,157	17·1	32·1	20·1
1856	1,519,500	13,175	26,350	49,553	28,662	17·3	32·6	18·9
1857	1,539,300	13,547	27,094	51,054	33,768	18·0	33·2	21·9
1858	1,559,500	13,626	27,252	52,115	36,388	17·5	33·4	23·3
1859	1,579,900	13,334	26,668	53,361	32,268	16·9	33·8	20·4
1860*	1,608,362	12,849	25,698	52,536	32,524	16·0	32·7	20·2
1861	1,625,200	12,097	24,194	51,616	29,947	14·9	31·8	18·4
1862	1,642,200	12,044	24,088	50,942	30,200	14·7	31·0	18·4
1863	1,659,400	12,456	24,912	51,701	30,333	15·0	31·1	18·3
1864	1,676,700	9,466	18,932	50,797	39,100†	11·3	30·3	23·3†
1865	1,694,300	15,056	30,112	53,218	39,266	17·8	31·4	23·2
1866	1,712,000	14,354	28,708	55,141	35,707	16·8	32·2	20·9
1867	1,729,900	13,225	26,450	52,700	34,553	15·3	30·5	20·0
1868	1,748,000	12,769	25,538	54,490	33,816	14·6	31·2	19·3
1869	1,766,300	12,971	25,942	52,109	33,781	14·7	29·5	19·1
1870*	1,784,741	13,134	26,268	54,420	34,091	14·7	30·5	19·1
1871	1,803,400	13,207	26,414	54,396	35,075	14·6	30·2	19·5
1872	1,822,300	13,627	27,254	55,209	33,421	15·0	30·3	18·3
1873	1,841,500	14,903	29,806	56,571	34,250	16·2	30·7	18·6
1874	1,860,600	15,260	30,520	57,278	36,998	16·4	30·8	19·9
1875	1,880,100	15,915	31,830	59,749	39,423	16·9	31·8	21·0

M. V. Falbe-Hansen remarks that an addition of territory containing a population of about 8000 was made in 1864, and the facts relating to these are shown in this Table from 1860.

* The populations for these years were enumerated at the respective Censuses.

† Cholera was epidemic in the year 1853, and war raged in the years 1850 and 1864.

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

TABLE 70.—SWEDEN. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1850 to 1875.

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

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	Population, 31st Dec. from Parochial Registers of Population.	Marriages.	Persons Married.	Births. Exclusive of Still-born.	Deaths.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.
1850*	3,482,541	26,267	52,534	110,399	68,514	15·2	31·9	19·8
1851	3,517,759	25,750	51,500	111,065	72,506	14·7	31·7	20·8
1852	3,540,421	24,150	48,300	108,305	80,090	13·7	30·7	22·7
1853	3,562,543	25,596	51,192	111,407	84,047†	14·4	31·4	23·7†
1854	3,605,321	27,585	55,170	120,107	70,846	15·4	33·5	19·8
1855*	3,641,011	27,253	54,506	115,072	77,734	15·0	31·8	21·5
1856	3,673,988	27,221	54,442	115,082	79,618	14·9	31·5	21·8
1857	3,687,601	28,531	57,062	119,349	101,491†	15·5	32·4	27·6†
1858	3,734,340	30,092	60,184	129,639	80,498	16·2	34·8	21·7
1859	3,787,735	31,125	62,250	131,605	75,720	16·6	35·0	20·1
1860*	3,859,728	29,839	59,678	133,162	67,502	15·6	34·8	17·6
1861	3,917,339	28,272	56,544	126,634	71,829	14·5	32·6	18·5
1862	3,965,899	27,825	55,650	131,584	84,350	14·1	33·4	21·4
1863	4,022,564	29,013	58,026	134,279	77,227	14·5	33·6	19·3
1864	4,070,061	28,248	56,496	136,004	81,937	14·0	33·6	20·2
1865	4,114,141	28,944	57,888	134,281	79,216	14·1	32·8	19·4
1866	4,160,677	27,797	55,594	136,989	82,666†	13·4	33·1	20·0†
1867	4,195,681	25,440	50,880	128,832	82,072	12·2	30·8	19·6
1868	4,173,080	22,833	45,666	114,955	87,807	10·9	27·5	21·0
1869	4,158,757	23,503	47,006	117,677	92,775	11·3	28·2	22·3
1870*	4,168,525	25,072	50,144	119,838	82,449	13·1	28·3	19·8
1871	4,204,177	27,187	54,374	127,333	72,046	13·0	30·4	17·2
1872	4,250,412	29,470	58,940	126,983	68,802	13·9	30·0	16·3
1873	4,297,972	31,257	62,514	131,643	73,525	14·6	30·8	17·2
1874	4,341,559	31,422	62,844	133,249	87,760†	14·5	30·9	20·3†
1875	4,383,291	30,762	61,524	135,958	88,439	14·0	31·0	20·2

* The populations for these years were enumerated at the respective Censuses. Dr. Berg attributes the decrease observable in the population in the years 1868 and 1869 to failure of crops and consequent emigration.

† Cholera was epidemic in the years 1853, 1857, and 1866. In 1874 small-pox caused 4063 deaths (the highest number in any year since 1801), scarlet fever 2418 deaths, and typhus and typhoid fever 2149 deaths.

TABLE 71.—AUSTRIA. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1875.

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

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	Estimated Population in the middle of each Year.	Marriages.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.
1853	31,328,874	263,627	527,254	1,279,226	1,096,119	16·8	40·8	35·0
1854	31,483,583	241,799	483,598	1,208,853	1,177,888	15·4	38·4	37·4
1855	31,200,576	228,515	457,030	1,151,039	1,435,949	14·6	36·9	46·0
1856	31,425,385	295,970	591,940	1,245,350	1,002,068	18·8	39·6	31·9
1857*	32,053,235	281,643	563,286	1,375,988	947,817	17·6	42·9	29·6
1858	32,361,905	280,558	561,116	1,364,905	1,036,148	17·3	42·2	32·0
1859	32,750,697	242,371	484,742	1,413,983	1,004,295	14·8	43·2	30·7
1860	33,108,529	289,119	578,238	1,342,992	986,928	17·5	40·6	29·8
1861	33,399,945	286,244	572,488	1,334,727	1,048,016	17·1	40·0	31·4
1862	33,719,823	304,188	608,376	1,338,116	1,043,463	18·0	40·3	30·9
1863	23,078,057	199,833	399,666	920,439	693,016	17·3	39·9	31·1
1864	23,317,544	194,837	389,674	942,826	703,389	16·7	40·4	30·2
1865	20,876,443	167,004	334,008	816,753	646,980	16·0	39·1	31·0
1866	20,835,008	141,072	282,144	817,346	846,991†	13·5	44·2	33·3†
1867	20,986,556	187,079	374,158	729,037	590,352	17·8	34·7	28·1
1868	21,185,021	196,274	392,548	832,084	621,588	18·5	39·2	29·3
1869*	20,277,531	208,787	417,574	812,474	583,995	20·7	40·2	28·9
1870	20,285,498	197,497	394,994	825,017	595,146	19·4	40·5	29·0
1871	20,555,370	194,591	389,182	820,869	615,729	19·0	39·9	30·0
1872	20,727,164	191,277	382,554	826,034	671,303	18·4	39·9	32·4
1873	21,071,998	194,815	389,630	848,206	811,150†	18·5	40·3	38·5†
1874	21,169,341	189,017	378,034	849,678	662,929	17·9	40·1	31·3
1875	21,366,261	180,349	360,698	862,798	633,967	16·9	40·4	29·7

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

* Census years.

† Dr. Ficker attributes the excessive mortality in the year 1866 to cholera and the war.

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

TABLE 72.—PRUSSIA. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1875.

(Furnished by Dr Engel, Director of the Statistical Department of Prussia.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	17,065,143	145,345	290,690	633,018	495,092	17·0	37·1	29·0
1854	17,183,544	134,261	268,522	622,917	475,005	15·6	36·3	27·6
1855*	17,202,531	131,911	263,822	598,511	526,154	15·2	34·5	30·6
1856	17,328,539	141,267	282,534	601,005	453,298	16·3	34·7	26·2
1857	17,479,512	162,475	324,950	674,784	493,173	18·6	38·6	28·2
1858*	17,739,913	167,387	334,774	699,354	488,912	18·9	39·4	27·6
1859	17,983,484	150,569	301,138	715,635	462,360	16·7	39·8	25·7
1860	18,105,757	151,847	303,694	699,403	429,968	16·8	38·6	23·7
1861*	18,491,220	144,992	298,984	692,989	467,612	15·9	37·5	25·3
1862	18,711,806	157,118	314,236	692,395	457,736	16·8	37·0	24·5
1863	18,950,278	163,704	327,408	745,226	492,068	17·3	39·3	26·0
1864*	19,255,139	165,590	331,180	758,983	501,279	17·2	39·4	26·0
1865	19,465,686	176,236	352,472	761,298	530,157	18·1	39·1	27·2
1866	19,544,020	151,759	303,518	765,342	664,929†	15·5	39·2	34·0†
1867*	23,971,337	222,466	444,932	884,471	614,211	18·6	36·9	25·6
1868	24,148,316	212,958	425,916	882,810	658,728	17·6	36·8	27·3
1869	24,380,505	216,914	433,828	919,075	632,042	17·8	37·7	25·9
1870	24,635,893	181,539	363,078	938,489	638,963	14·7	38·1	25·9
1871*	24,643,623	195,974	391,948	832,130	699,497	15·9	33·8	28·4
1872	24,727,067	255,421	510,842	982,440	724,794	20·6	39·7	29·3
1873	24,901,789	252,872	505,744	987,392	698,366	20·3	39·7	28·0
1874	25,185,522	244,773	489,546	1,009,977	650,578	19·4	40·1	25·8
1875*	25,693,671	230,841	461,682	1,035,721	677,802	18·0	40·3	26·4

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

TABLE 73.—THE NETHERLANDS. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1875.

(Supplied by M. de Bosch Kemper, Chief of the Statistical Department of the Netherlands.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	3,163,230	24,487	48,974	104,297	77,415	15·5	33·0	24·5
1854	3,198,349	23,855	47,710	104,244	76,475	14·9	32·6	23·9
1855	3,215,780	23,367	46,734	102,815	90,202	14·5	32·0	28·1
1856	3,251,906	24,509	49,018	106,008	76,145	15·1	32·6	23·4
1857	3,282,210	25,950	51,900	113,426	87,625	15·8	34·6	27·3
1858	3,303,376	26,342	52,684	105,846	91,925	15·9	32·3	27·8
1859*	3,308,969	27,007	54,014	115,569	103,067†	16·3	34·9	31·2†
1860	3,336,429	27,108	54,216	105,847	82,545	16·2	31·7	24·7
1861	3,373,053	27,172	54,344	118,681	85,183	16·1	35·2	25·2
1862	3,410,350	26,541	53,082	112,768	80,822	15·6	33·1	23·7
1863	3,453,425	28,419	56,838	124,758	80,064	16·5	36·1	23·2
1864	3,491,864	29,154	58,308	123,795	87,766	16·7	35·5	25·1
1865	3,529,107	29,806	59,612	126,794	91,074	16·9	35·9	25·8
1866	3,552,575	29,620	59,240	125,253	101,354†	16·7	35·3	28·7†
1867	3,592,415	29,935	59,870	126,594	84,767	16·7	35·2	23·6
1868	3,628,468	27,640	55,360	126,059	89,944	15·3	34·7	24·8
1869*	3,583,970	27,796	55,592	123,789	82,553	15·5	34·5	23·0
1870	3,618,223	28,632	57,264	129,997	93,066	15·8	35·9	25·7
1871	3,637,274	28,991	57,982	128,305	106,978†	15·9	35·3	29·4†
1872	3,674,660	30,189	60,378	131,684	94,594	16·4	35·8	25·7
1873	3,716,002	31,671	63,342	133,796	89,287	17·0	36·0	24·0
1874	3,767,263	31,353	62,706	136,072	85,069	16·6	36·1	22·6
1875	3,809,527	31,553	63,106	138,469	96,834	16·6	36·3	25·4

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

TABLE 74.—FRANCE. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1875.

(Supplied by M. Deloche, Director of the Statistical Bureau of France.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	36,225,000	280,609	561,218	936,967	795,607	15·5	25·9	22·0
1854	35,910,496	270,896	541,792	923,461	992,779	15·1	25·7	27·7
1855	35,974,930	283,335	566,670	902,336	937,942	15·8	25·1	26·1
1856*	36,039,364	284,401	568,802	952,116	837,082	15·8	26·4	23·2
1857	36,154,398	295,510	591,020	940,709	858,785	16·3	26·0	23·8
1858	36,236,322	307,056	614,112	969,343	874,186	16·9	26·8	24·1
1859	36,331,642	298,417	596,834	1,017,896	979,333	16·4	28·0	27·0
1860	36,522,404	288,936	577,872	956,875	781,635	15·8	26·2	21·4
1861*	37,036,313	305,203	610,406	1,005,078	866,597	16·3	26·9	23·2
1862	37,521,486	303,514	607,028	995,167	812,978	16·2	26·5	21·7
1863	37,657,134	301,376	602,752	1,012,794	846,917	16·0	26·9	22·5
1864	37,793,278	299,579	599,158	1,005,880	850,330	15·9	26·6	22·8
1865	37,929,918	298,838	597,676	1,006,753	921,887†	15·8	26·5	24·3†
1866*	38,067,064	301,390	602,780	994,288	885,591	15·8	26·1	23·3†
1867	38,204,696	299,521	599,042	1,002,621	866,186	15·7	26·2	22·7
1868	38,342,818	301,197	602,394	984,020	918,517	15·7	25·7	24·0
1869	36,855,178	303,482	606,964	948,526	864,320	16·4	25·7	23·5
1870	36,985,212	223,705	447,410	943,515	1,046,909†	12·0	25·5	28·3†
1871	36,544,067	262,476	524,952	826,121	1,271,010†	14·4	22·6	34·8†
1872*	36,102,921	352,754	705,508	966,000	793,064	19·5	26·8	22·0
1873	36,260,928	321,238	642,476	946,354	844,588	17·7	26·1	23·3
1874	36,383,481	303,113	606,226	954,652	781,706	16·7	26·2	21·5
1875	36,542,910	305,427	610,854	950,975	845,062	16·7	26·0	23·1

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

TABLE 75.—SPAIN. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Ten Years 1861 to 1870.

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1861	15,879,868	130,731	261,462	624,096	417,764	16·5	39·3	26·3
1862	16,065,124	128,696	257,392	615,919	430,663	16·0	38·3	26·8
1863	16,210,263	124,176	248,352	606,800	461,661	15·3	37·4	28·5
1864	16,340,323	126,303	252,606	629,546	499,486	15·5	38·5	30·6
1865	16,423,793	128,917	257,834	622,050	538,580	15·7	37·9	32·8
1866	16,579,090	131,981	263,962	618,981	463,684	15·9	37·3	28·0
1867	16,716,151	118,409	236,818	624,212	487,151	14·2	37·3	29·1
1868	16,853,212	111,684	223,368	579,464	548,690	13·3	34·4	32·6
1869	16,883,986	137,120	274,240	602,287	550,660	16·2	35·7	32·6
1870	16,935,613	105,543	211,086	599,786	509,669	12·5	35·4	30·1
1871*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—The Population enumerated at the Census of 1860 was 15,673,536. The estimated Population for the Years subsequent to 1861 has been deduced from the Excess of Births over Deaths in each Year. The decline of registered marriages in 1870 is believed to be due to the introduction of civil registration, which occurred during that year.
* No figures have been received for years subsequent to 1870, in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country.

TABLE 76.—ITALY (inclusive of VENETIA). Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1863 to 1875.

(Furnished by Professor L. Bodio, Director of General Italian Statistics.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MAR- RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1863	24,649,031	201,225	402,450	964,137	760,164	16·3	39·1	30·8
1864	24,850,690	198,759	397,518	938,795	737,136	16·0	37·8	29·7
1865	25,065,239	226,458	452,916	961,234	746,685	18·0	38·3	29·8
1866	25,312,249	142,024†	284,048	980,200	733,190	11·2	38·7	29·0
1867	25,372,780	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	13·4	36·5	34·2
1868	25,495,972	182,743	365,486	900,416	777,224	14·3	35·3	30·5
1869	25,734,274	205,287	410,574	952,134	713,832	15·9	37·0	27·7
1870	25,912,600	188,986	377,972	951,495	773,169	14·6	36·7	29·8
1871*	25,964,450	192,839	385,678	960,020	778,798	14·9	37·0	30·0
1872	26,994,338	202,361	404,722	1,020,682	827,498	15·0	37·8	30·7
1873	27,165,553	214,906	429,812	985,188	813,973	15·8	36·3	30·0
1874	27,289,958	207,997	415,994	951,658	827,253	15·2	34·9	30·3
1875	27,482,174	230,486	460,972	1,035,377	843,161	16·8	37·7	30·7

NOTE.—The Population was estimated in the following manner: To the population of Italy, exclusive of Venetia, according to the census on 31st December 1861, was added the population of Venetia, according to the Austrian census in 1858, and also the excess of Births over Deaths in each year. No correction was made either for immigration or emigration. The population for 1871 (except for Rome) where the census was not taken until 1872, is that enumerated at the census on the last day of December 1871. The facts for Rome were first included with those for the kingdom of Italy in 1872.

* Census year.

† The decrease of marriages in 1866 may be attributed to the law, which then came into operation, introducing civil marriage and rendering the church marriages of no legal effect. There had been a marked increase in 1865 resulting from a wish to evade the law about to come into operation. After the 1st of January 1866 the marriages solemnized only in the churches, not being legally recognized, escaped registration; their number, which was very great in 1866 and the following year, is happily decreasing.

TABLE 77.—Changes in the Constitution of the Superintendent Registrars' Districts and Registration Sub-districts during the Year 1875.

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

Superintendent Registrar's DISTRICT and Registrar's *Sub-district* in which a change was effected, or from which a Transference was made.	Date of Change.	Place and Population (1871) transferred from the District in Column 1 to the District in Column 4.		Superintendent Registrar's DISTRICT and Registrar's *Sub-district* in which a change was effected, or to which an addition was made.
KENSINGTON (1) : *St. Peter Hammer-smith* (5). *St. Paul Hammer-smith* (6). *Fulham* (7) - -	1st April ,, ,,	St. Peter Hammersmith Sub-district - - St. Paul Hammersmith Sub-district - - Fulham Sub-district	6,662 36,029 23,350	FULHAM (1 a) : a new Superintendent Registrar's District. — *St. Peter Hammer-smith* (1). *St. Paul Hammer-smith* (2). *Fulham* (3).
WHITECHAPEL (16) : *Artillery* (1) *Spitalfields* (2) -	15th Feb. ,,	Artillery Sub-district - 6,651 Spitalfields ,, - 15,848		The two Sub-districts of *Artillery* and *Spitalfields* united for Registration purposes, and to form one Registrar's Sub-district, viz. the "Spitalfields Sub-district."
STOKE DAMEREL (279) : *St. Aubyn* (1) - *Clowance* (2) -	1st July ,,	St. Aubyn Sub-district - 6,843 Clowance ,, - 10,215		The two Sub-districts of *St. Aubyn* and *Clowance* united for Registration purposes, and to form one Registrar's Sub-district, viz. the "*St. Aubyn* Sub-district."
GUISBROUGH (532) : *Marske* (2) - *Kirk Leatham* (3)	1st Oct. ,,	Brotton - - - 2,672 Kirk Leatham and Wilton 3,058		GUISBROUGH (532) : *Lofthouse* (1). ,, *Marske* (2).
STOKESLEY (533) : *Stokesley* (1) - ,, ,, - ,, ,, -	,, ,, ,,	Eston, Normanby, and Ormesby - - - 11,938 Marton - - - 856 Hemlington - - - 101		MIDDLESBOROUGH (532 a): *Ormesby* (2). ,, *Middlesborough* (1). ,, *Thornaby* (3).
STOCKTON (541) : *Yarm* (1) - ,, ,, - ,, ,, -	,, ,, ,,	Aislaby, Billingham, Cow-pen-Bewley, Eggles-cliffe, Newsham, New-ton-Bewley, and Wol-viston - - - 3,478 Castle-Leavington, High Worsall, Kirk-Leaving-ton, Low Worsall, Pic-ton, and Yarm - 2,051 Ingleby-Barwick, Malt-by, and Stainton - 631		STOCKTON (541) : *Stockton* (1). STOKESLEY (533) : *Stokesley* (1). MIDDLESBOROUGH (532 a): *Thornaby* (3).
,, ,, - *Stockton* (2) - -	,, ,,	Acklam, Linthorpe, and Middlesborough - 39,544 Thornaby with South Stockton - 6,967		,, *Middlesborough* (1). ,, *Thornaby* (3).
DURHAM (546 a) : *Tanfield* (1) - - *Lanchester* (2) - -	1st April ,,	Tanfield Sub-district - 12,691 Lanchester ,, - 27,830		LANCHESTER (546) a new Superintendent Registrar's District. — *Tanfield* (1). *Lanchester* (2).
NEATH (587) : *Ystradgunlais* (4) - ,, *Cadoxton* (5) - - SWANSEA (588) : *Llandilotalybont* (1) - ,, *Llangafelach* (2) -	1st July ,, ,, ,, ,,	Llanguick, Lower Ystrad-gunlais, and Upper Ystradgunlais - 12,433 Killybebill and Ynisy-mond - - - 1,995 Mawr and Rhyndwycly-dach - - - 3,060 Swansea Higher - 3,684		PONTARDAWE (587a): a new Superintendent Registrar's District. — *Pontardawe* (1). SWANSEA (588) : *Llandilotalybont* (1).

NOTE.—In the various Tables of Abstracts given in this Report, the area and population are stated for the above Districts according to the alterations here indicated.