THIRTY-FOURTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL
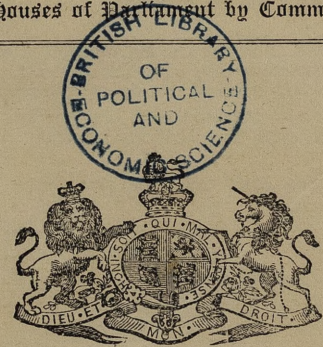
OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.

(ABSTRACTS OF 1871.)

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

CONTENTS.

a 2

REPORT

TO

The Right Honourable JAMES STANSFELD, M.P., President of the

Local Government Board, &c., &c.

General Register Office, Somerset House,
26th May 1873.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my Report on the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the year 1871.

The general results are more satisfactory than those of the year preceding. The marriages increased ; and this implies that the young marriageable people of the country were prosperous. The births exceeded, the deaths were fewer than, those of the preceding year. There is only a slight decrease in the number of the men and women who sign the marriage register with marks, through inability to write their names at all, or at least legibly. There is a steady increase of marriages at the Superintendent Registrars' offices ; the numbers were ninefold those in 1841. At the Established Church the marriages by licence have steadily decreased since 1865, while the marriages after banns have increased nearly to the same extent. The Roman Catholic marriages attained their highest numbers in 1866, declined during 1867–8-9, and have since slightly increased.

The most important deductions in my Report are drawn from a comparison of the registered facts with the population enumerated ; and having now determined by the analysis of the Census returns not only the numbers living, but their ages, I am able to show the mortality of persons of both sexes at 12 different groups of ages for each of the 34 years 1838-1871. This is one of the most important series of facts relating to the life of a nation ever published ; and it is worthy of remark that the mortality at the several ages for the 34 years differs little from the mortality of the 17 years, 1838-54. The mortality of males at all ages was 2·33 per cent. in 1838-54, and 2·33 per cent. in 1838-71 ; of females for the same periods, 2·16 and 2·15.

Annual Mortality PER CENT. of **Males** and **Females** in **England** and **Wales**.

AGES.	MALES.		FEMALES.		AGES.
	1838–54. (17 Years.)	1838–71. (34 Years.)	1838–54. (17 Years.)	1838–71. (34 Years.)	
ALL AGES	2·33	2·33	2·17	2·15	ALL AGES.
0—	7·25	7·26	6·23	6·27	0—
5—	·92	·87	·91	·85	5—
10—	·52	·49	·54	·50	10—
15—	·82	·78	·85	·80	15—
25—	1·00	·99	1·06	1·01	25—
35—	1·28	1·30	1·27	1·23	35—
45—	1·85	1·85	1·59	1·56	45—
55—	3·18	3·20	2·82	2·80	55—
65—	6·69	6·71	6·00	5·89	65—
75—	14·76	14·71	13·44	13·43	75—
85—	30·14	30·55	27·92	27·95	85—
95 & upwards	44·03	44·11	43·22	43·04	95 & upwards.

Note.—The Table may be read thus:—Of males of the age 25 and under 35 the rate of mortality *per cent.* was 1·00 in 17 years 1838–54; and ·99 in 34 years 1838–71, and so for other ages. The rates of mortality for 1838–54 are taken from the English Life Table, pp. xviii–xx; the rates for 1838–71 are the arithmetical means of the several rates for each of the 34 years, as shown in Tables 21–4, pp. lxxx–iii.

The coincidence between the rates of mortality at the ages when insurance is effected are equally remarkable. This is a decisive proof of the solid foundation of the English Life Table, which was calculated on the population living at two censuses, and on 6,470,720 deaths; for the rates are in complete accord with the rates deduced from the living at four censuses, and from 14,330,919 deaths, distinguishing the numbers living at 12 ages into which human life is divided in our tables, science being no longer contented with the seven ages of the old times.

The mean lifetime of the English people is by the table 40·86 years. That is the average number of years children born in England live.

It is gratifying to me at the end of 34 years to be able to say that one of the objects for which registration was established has been accomplished, and that the expectations held out in the following passage of the first Report from this office have been realised :—

" The recommendation of the Report" [of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Friendly Societies in 1827, pointing out the insufficiency of the data hitherto collected, and the contradictory nature of the several Life Tables founded on them], " that measures be adopted " for making 'an accurate and extensive collection of facts,' whereby may " be facilitated 'the solution of all questions depending upon the duration " ' of human life,' is at length carried into effect ; ample materials, thus " conducing to ameliorate the condition of the working classes, are now " afforded in the certified copies of registers deposited in the General " Register Office, and each year's accumulation will increase the value " of such records, by augmenting the number of facts upon which calcu- " lation may be brought to bear."*

The National Table is, it will be seen, a safe basis for the insurance of lives, as it includes all the population ; and in the degree that persons living in unfavourable conditions, or labouring under disease are excluded, will be the proportion of profits dependent on the mortality.

* First Report of Registrar General for year ending 30th June 1838, p. 16.

The returns will enable us to follow any improvements in the state of the public health. Hitherto, the sanitary works of the country have been partial, and have been confined to places where the local authorities have displayed extraordinary energy ; in some places, such as Manchester, Salford, and Glasgow, the water supply is good, but other grave defects counteract its results ; in other places, as in South London, the water supply and the drainage have been greatly improved with the best effects ; in other districts the main drainage has been carried out effectually, but the subsidiary drains and the house drains are imperfect : and the population outside drained towns is increasing rapidly without a system of sewerage, and often with a bad water supply ; dwelling houses are still crowded ; the state of the small towns, the villages, the farmyards, and of many of the cottages remains much as it was ; and whole regions of great counties are in 1871 in a condition as unsatisfactory as they were in 1838.

What was wanted was administrative machinery, which will now be supplied by the new Sanitary Act to the whole country ; and I shall watch with interest, and endeavour to record with impartiality, the results of its operation.

Increase of Population.—The finally revised results of the eighth decennial Census show that on the 3rd April 1871 the total population of England and Wales was 22,712,266, having increased by 2,646,042 persons, or at the rate of 13·19 per cent. since the Census of 1861. This is the largest decennial increase, relatively as well as actually, that has taken place since 1831–41 ; and some, at least, of the causes which have led to this arrest of the tendency of the population to increase at the decreasing rate observed from 1811 to 1861 will no doubt be elucidated when the analysis of the conditions, occupations, and birth-places of the people is completed. But the effect of a particular cause or set of causes in augmenting or diminishing the rate of increase between any periods can at the utmost be traced approximatively so long as the marriage, birth, and death registers, an obviously defective record of emigration, an entire absence of knowledge respecting immigration, and a Census taken once only in every ten years are the sole available guides. The interest of the public at large in statistical inquiry is as yet undeveloped sufficiently to justify an attempt to establish a Population Register,* or a record of the migration of every person going into or coming from Scotland, Ireland, or elsewhere beyond seas ; and it is of little use to speculate upon the nearness or remoteness of the probability of obtaining statistics complete enough to demonstrate the part played by each of the many factors concerned in producing a growth or decline of the population.

Regard being had to disturbing elements, it is apparent as a broad general deduction from the facts that the population of England and Wales at the Census of 1871 was greater by 590,186 persons than it would have been had the increase between 1861 and 1871 been dependent solely upon the balance between the natural growth or excess of births over deaths and the recorded emigration. During the 10 years the births exceeded the deaths by 2,705,598, from which, deducting

* Population Registers are kept in Sweden, Belgium, and Holland. By a decree of His Majesty the King of Italy, dated 4th April 1873, a Register of the fixed population is to be established in that country : it is to consist of three parts, one relating to houses, one to families, and one to individuals. For each person the register is to show the name, surname, and sex ; the names of his parents ; the place and date of his birth ; his civil condition, whether single, married, or widower, and if married the name of his wife, ulterior changes of condition being duly posted up ; his rank, profession, or occupation ; his residence ; his declared civil domicile ; and a reference to the folio relating to families under which he will be found inscribed.

649,742 persons of English origin reported to the Emigration Commissioners as having sailed from this country within the decennium, there is a residue of 2,055,856 which would have approximatively represented the difference between the enumerated population in 1861 and 1871 supposing there had been no immigration. On an average of the 10 years the annual excess of births was 270,560, the annual number of emigrants, 64,974; and to account for the actual population discovered in 1871 it is obvious that the influx of Scotchmen, Irishmen, or foreigners, or of Englishmen returned to their native land, must have averaged about 59,019 per annum.

For statistical purposes, the population is estimated to the middle of the year on the basis of the rate of increase ruling between the preceding Census periods; in this way, the 22,712,266 persons enumerated on 3rd April 1871 are estimated to have increased to 22,782,812 by the middle of the year.

It is satisfactory to know that the estimates of population on which the rates of marriage, birth, and death in all England have been calculated since 1861 for my Reports have been proved by the enumeration of 1871 to have approximated so nearly to the truth that at the end of 10 years the difference between the actual and estimated population amounted to less than 500,000, which is equivalent only to a difference of 0·48 per 1,000 in the rate of mortality for 1871 calculated on the true numbers.

Meteorology.—The principal meteorological features of 1871, as described by Mr. Glaisher, were the unusually warm temperatures during February and March, the cold inclement weather during May and June, the extremely low temperatures recorded during the early portion of December, and the scarcity of rain during the last quarter of the year. The mean temperature of the air at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 48°·7, exactly the same as in 1870, but nearly one degree below the average of 23 years. The rainfall amounted to 22·3 inches, or nearly 4 inches more than in 1870, but 1·6 inch less than the average. Mr. Glaisher remarks that although the meteorological values naturally varied considerably in the different localities whence returns are received, " so far as concerns the excess or deficiency above or below the average, " the observations at the Royal Observatory may be taken as generally " applicable to the whole country." (*See* pp. lvi–lvii and xciv–xcvii.)

Prices.—I have frequently remarked on the intimate relation in which the prices of the principal articles of food stand to the health and wellbeing of the population, as evidenced in the returns of births, deaths, and marriages. It has been shown in my Reports that the rate of marriage among the lower classes is to a large extent influenced by the price of wheat; the marriages, by a natural law, determine the birth-rate, which in its turn becomes one of the factors that in combination determine the death-rate; and thus the sequence of events by which the life of communities is sustained, completes itself.

The fluctuations in the prices of wheat, meat, and potatoes during each of the 20 years, 1852–71, are shown in Table 30 (p. lxxxviii). Derived from authentic sources as matters of fact, the results are unquestionable, whatever difference of opinion may arise as to the inferences deducible from them. Thus in the year 1852, when as yet the long European peace was unbroken, the average price of wheat per quarter was 40s. 10d.; the average price per pound of beef by the carcase was 4¼d., of mutton 4⅞d. In the succeeding five years, 1853–7, covering the period of the Russian War and the Indian Mutiny, wheat averaged 65s. 1d. the quarter, beef 5⅜d. per pound, mutton 5⅝d. per pound. During the three years 1858–60 the

Chinese and New Zealand Wars were in progress, and the price of wheat was 47s. 1d. per quarter, of beef 5¾d., and of mutton 5⅝d. per pound. Then followed the American Civil War and the Lancashire Cotton Famine, 1861–4, when wheat was 48s. 11d. per quarter, beef 5¾d. per pound, and mutton 6d. From 1865–7 the Cattle Plague ravaged the herds of Great Britain, and a great crisis in commercial affairs occurred; wheat in this period averaged 52s. per quarter, beef 5⅞d. per pound, and mutton 6⅝d. In the four years 1868–71 wheat averaged 53s. 11d. per quarter, beef 6⅛d. per pound, and mutton 6⅜d. Comparing the averages of these several periods, it appears that as between the initial year 1852 and the final period 1868–71, the price of beef has increased 47 per cent., and of mutton 30 per cent.; of this increase two thirds arose in the Russian War period, beef having increased since 1853–7 by about 13 per cent., and mutton by 9 per cent. only. A rise of 9 per cent. in the prices of both beef and mutton occurred in the Cattle Plague period, since which time beef has very slightly risen in price, while mutton has become cheaper.

The quantity of dead meat imported into Great Britain from foreign countries and British possessions abroad increased from 495,253 cwts. in 1859 to 1,988,890 cwts. in 1871, or 300 per cent.; preserved Australian meat began to be largely imported in 1867, and amounted in 1871 to about one eighth of the total importation of dead meat.

The Report of the Veterinary Department for the year 1872, lately issued, contains much interesting information about the meat supply of this country. From this Report I gather that 18,022,973 cwts. of meat were consumed in Great Britain during the year 1870, yielding an average consumption of 78 lbs. per head of the whole population; and that as regards beef an increase in the price of late years has not been confined to Great Britain, but has taken place in continental countries also.

It is to be regretted that no data exist, at least within my knowledge, for determining in a sufficiently satisfactory manner to what extent the general rise in the price of meat is caused by its increased use amongst the industrial classes in this country. Individual observation goes to show that the daily food of the average artizan or mechanic consists much more largely of flesh meat than used to be the case, but how far this affects the price, whether in greater or less degree than an increased cost in the production of the 67 per cent. of the total supply which is home grown, is but at best conjectural. There can be little doubt that the general rise of prices is consequent upon a depreciation in the value of money.

Pauperism.—The average weekly number of paupers relieved during the year 1871 was 143,605 in-door, and 803,797 out-door, being a diminution on the numbers for 1870 of 5842 in-door, and 23,310 out-door. In the year 1852 the paupers (in and out door) relieved constituted 5 per cent. of the whole population; in the four years 1868–71 the proportion was 4·7 per cent. On the other hand, the cost of poor relief increased from 5s. 4½d. per head of population in 1852 to 7s. in the last four years.

MARRIAGES.

The number of persons married during the year was 380,224, or 16,914 more than in the previous year, and 26,284 more than in 1869. In the 34 years 1838–71 the mean annual ratio of persons married was 16·5 to every 1000 persons living: in 1871 the ratio was 16·7, being higher than in either of the four preceding years, but less by ·6 per 1000 than the mean annual ratio in the four years 1863–66. Some parts of the country did not participate in the increased marriage-rate of 1871; in the parts

of the counties of Surrey and Kent outside the Metropolitan limits, in Berkshire, Essex, Dorset, Devon, Somerset, South Wales, and North Wales, the rate was virtually the same as in 1870 ; in Oxfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Herefordshire, Salop, Northumberland, and Westmorland, there was a falling-off in the rate. The most marked increase occurred in the counties of Cumberland, Hertford, Nottingham, Warwick, Huntingdon, Bedford, Derby, and Worcester.

Forms of Marriage.—It is interesting to look back over the returns for what has now become a long series of years, and note the changes that have taken place in the rites or forms adopted for the legal ratification of the marriage contract. Thus in the five years 1841-45 nearly 92 per cent. of all the marriages registered in England were solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church ; in the quinquennium 1866-70 the proportion was 77 per cent., and in the year 1871 it was 76 per cent.

On the other hand, marriages in the Superintendent Registrars' offices, involving no religious ceremony whatever, have steadily increased from 2·3 per cent. of the total in 1841-45, to 8·9 per cent. in 1866-70, and to 9·7 per cent. in 1871. The corresponding proportions of marriages in the registered places of worship of Roman Catholics and of other Christian denominations for the same periods were 5·9, 13·9, and 14·0 per cent. ; while of Jews and Quakers marrying the proportion remained nearly constant at about ·2 per cent. These facts cannot fairly be regarded as measuring a decline in the influence of the Established Church, because it has to be remembered that the effect of the Registration Act in breaking down the exclusive privilege of solemnizing marriage previously enjoyed by the Church was small at first, the English people being at all times slow to abandon the old ways in which they and their forefathers have walked ; while reasons apart from general religious belief may now sometimes induce professing members of the Established Church to avail themselves of the simple legal formality of the Superintendent Registrar's office.

Of the 144,663 marriages solemnized in 1871 according to the rites of the Established Church, ·01 per cent. were by special licence, 11·7 per cent. by ordinary licence, 84·3 per cent. after proclamation of banns ; 2·9 per cent. by certificates of Superintendent Registrars, and as regards one per cent. the returns do not show whether the marriage was by licence, banns, or certificate.

As a proof of the great advance towards accuracy which the marriage returns of the clergy now exhibit, it is worthy of note that in the five years 1841-5, the proportion of cases in which the nature of the precedent formality was not stated was 15·9 per cent. ; in the succeeding five years it was 12·2 per cent. ; in the next quinquennium 4·1 per cent. ; and so gradually falling to the one per cent. of 1871. Marriages by special licence fluctuate between 8 or 9 and 23 or 26 in a year, but taking groups of five years the proportion is tolerably constant at about ·01 per cent. The use of the ordinary licence for Church marriages has been relatively diminishing ever since 1856-60, when 155 in every 1000 marriages were by licence, the proportion in 1871 being 117 in 1000. Resort to banns has correspondingly become popular, they having increased from 785 in 1856-60 to 843 in 1871 out of every 1000 Church marriages.*

---

* " The unsuitableness of banns to the present state of society is commented upon by " the Marriage Laws Commissioners in their Report (1868). They say that in populous " places it seems universally agreed that no really valuable publicity is attained by " banns which afford no safeguard against improvidence, illegality, or fraud, and are " frequently, from their great number, an inconvenient and unseemly interruption to " divine service. Without proposing that banns should be prohibited the Commis- " sioners recommend that the publication should not be required by law as a con-

Certificates of the Superintendent Registrars have been used for the last 20 years in a proportion which has varied little from about 3 per cent. of all the Established Church marriages. In 1851-5 Roman Catholic marriages constituted 30 per cent. of all the marriages outside the Established Church pale ; in succeeding quinquenniums the proportion has fallen steadily to 25, 22, and 18·7, while in 1871 it was further reduced to 16·8 per cent.; the corresponding proportions of marriages in the registered buildings of other Christian denominations have in the same periods been 39, 39, 40, 41·6, and 41·8, per cent. One fourth of all the marriages registered in 1871 in Devonshire, Durham, Cumberland, and Wales, took place in the Superintendent Registrars' offices ; in Cornwall, Northumberland, and Monmouthshire the proportion was one-fifth.

First Marriages ; Re-marriages.—Of the 190,112 couples married during the year 155,346 comprised bachelors and spinsters, 8423 bachelors and widows, 16,371 widowers and spinsters, and 9972 widowers and widows. The proportion remarrying was of widowers to every 100 men married 13·9, and of widows to every 100 women married 9·7. First marriages on both sides constituted 82 per cent. of the whole, first marriages only on one side 13 per cent., and re-marriages on both sides 5 per cent.

Fifty marriages took place during 1871 in which one of the parties was stated to have been previously divorced ; in 23 of these cases divorced men married spinsters, in one a divorced man married a widow, in 19 divorced women married bachelors, and in 7 divorced women married widowers. No marriage in which both parties had been previously divorced was registered. Altogether during the eleven years 1861-1871 the number of marriages of divorced persons was 356 ; the lowest return for any of the years was 10 in 1861, the highest 48 in 1865, 47 in 1869, and 50 in 1871. Divorced men re-marry in greater proportion than divorced women, the ratio being about 5 to 4.

Ages at Marriage.—The marriage registers ought in all cases to show the precise age of the parties married, but in 55,098 out of the 190,112 marriages registered in 1871 the age column was filled in with the words " of full age," " minor," or " under age." By law the clergy are required to register marriages according to the form of the Schedule annexed to the Act (6 & 7 W. 4. c. 86), in which form the example given instead of stating the precise age of one or both of the parties describes the man as " of full age " and the woman as " minor " only. And in the earlier years of registration the clergy were perhaps not unnaturally disposed to content themselves with a bare conformation to the letter of the law without regard to the requirements of statistical and legal investigation which needed a more liberal interpretation of the spirit of that law to satisfy. It is gratifying, however, to find that whereas in 1851 the proportion

---

" dition either of the lawfulness or of the regularity of marriage, being of opinion that " ' every useful purpose which can be answered by the publication of banns in the " ' Established Church may be equally answered by the mere fact of notice to the " ' officiating minister.' That banns afford the greatest facilities for clandestine and " illegal marriages is generally admitted. In large Parishes it is impossible for the " clergyman to make personal inquiries respecting persons who may take up a temporary " or nominal residence for the purpose of having the banns published in the Parish " Church. Hence persons who desire to contract an illegal marriage have only to " choose one of the populous parishes of our large towns, where they readily escape " notice. Any inquiries that are made in such parishes are inevitably left to the parish " clerk whose interest it is not to be too particular in verifying the statements made by " the parties. A declaration similar to that required for marriages before a registrar, " with the penalties of perjury for falsely declaring, would provide some check against " the contraction of illegal marriages."—*The Marriage Law of England,*" by James " T. Hammick, Esq., Barrister-at-Law (pp. 80-81).

of cases in which the precise ages of the parties married were not stated amounted to 63 per cent. of the total marriages registered, ten years later it had fallen to 37 per cent., in 1867–70 to 32 per cent., and in 1871 to 29 per cent. Instances of unwillingness on the part of bride or bridegroom to divulge their ages must of course be anticipated, but it may be hoped that gradually they will cease to occur as common sense gets the better of a vain wish to hide that which is already probably no secret to the clergyman or registration officer, whose avocations, moreover, would most likely predispose them to regard all such matters of detail from a general point of view rather than as affecting any particular individual. Furthermore, if clergymen and registrars made it a rule to put the question as to age in the form "What was your age last birthday?" instead of "Are you of full age?" the marriage returns would soon exhibit a diminution in the number of cases of unspecified age. The importance of complete statistics of the age at marriage in determining the relative fecundity of populations is obvious.

The tables at pp. 26–8 show the extent to which men and women of proportionate or disproportionate ages married in 1871. "Crabbed age and youth," undeterred by social sarcasm or censure, are found every year mating with one another, and examples are met with in these tables of widowers of 60 and 70 years marrying maidens of 15 and 19; a bachelor of 75 wedding a spinster of 21, and a bachelor of 21 marrying a spinster of 70. At the advanced age of 70 years and upwards 238 men and 32 women entered or re-entered into the matrimonial contract. The mean age at marriage or re-marriage in 1871 was for all the men married 27·9 years and for the women 25·7 years; taking only first marriages the mean age of the bachelors was 25·8 and of spinsters 24·4 years; the mean age of the widowers who re-married was 42·6 and of widows 39·0 years. No perceptible variation has taken place in these numbers during the last five years, notwithstanding the proportion of minors has increased from 6·87 men and 20·17 women married under 21 years of age to every 100 marriages in 1867 to 7·86 and 21·99 in 1871. Marriages of minors bear nearly twice as large a proportion to the total marriages now as they did in 1841.

In my next Report, with the Census returns of conjugal condition and age before me, I shall be able to discuss the question of the tendency to later or earlier marriage among the population much more satisfactorily than on the present occasion when those returns are not available. The relative number of early marriages varies greatly in different parts of the country; in 1871 men under age constituted 3·9 per cent. of all the men married in London, whereas in the county of Bedford the proportion was 14·3 per cent.; of women married the smallest proportion under age was 12·5 per cent. in North Wales, the largest 33·6 per cent. in Durham. Some counties are remarkable for maintaining a high proportion of early marriages; for example, Bedford, Leicester, Nottingham, Stafford, and Northampton as regards males, and Durham, Stafford, the West Riding, and Huntingdon in respect of females have for three years successively exhibited the highest proportions of marriages under age.

Signature of marriage registers.—The simplest form of writing, that which everybody who masters the art of shaping letters endeavours first to accomplish, is the individual signature; and as numbers of persons succeed in this without making farther progress, it follows that the proportion of signatures to marks in the marriage registers as an educational test conveys too favourable an impression of the actual condition of the population. When it is found, therefore, that 194 out of every 1000 men, and 268 out of every 1000 women married in 1871 avowed inability to sign their names in the marriage registers, it may be taken for granted

that those who *could* have written their names, but preferred to make a mark only, were not more numerous than those whose caligraphic power was limited to their signature.

Aware that the inferences as to educational condition deduced from the marriage returns are subject to limitation, I have nevertheless from my earliest Reports down to the latest not hesitated to put them forward as conveying an approximate idea of the degree of ignorance prevailing among the lower classes. In my Thirty-first Annual Report (pp. xxxvi—xliv) will be found brought together in one view extracts from previous Reports bearing upon this subject; and it will probably be conceded, that in thus repeatedly calling public attention to such evidence of defective education, this Department has incidentally helped to strengthen a movement certainly not within the original design of the Registration Act, but of immense national importance, namely, that in favour of State education for the poor. The Legislature has now decreed that every child in the country shall be brought under educational influences, and the effect of this wise provision should ultimately be seen in the decline of the proportion of marks in the marriage registers, until all the marriageable people of the pre-educational period have given place to generations of men and women capable not merely of writing their names, but instructed in other essential branches of knowledge, the possession of which can hardly fail to raise the national standard of morality as well as of intelligence.

As the year 1872 will form a new point of departure in educational matters, it may be useful to show here the extent of the improvement which has taken place as regards the substitution of signatures for marks in the marriage registers between 1841 and 1871.

YEARS.	To 100 Marriages the Mean Annual Proportion of Cases in which a Mark instead of a Name was written in the Register.	
	MEN.	WOMEN.
1841–45 - -	32·6	48·9
1846–50 - -	31·4	46·2
1851–55 - -	30·2	43·5
1856–60 - -	27·1	38·1
1861–65 - -	23·6	32·9
1866–70 - -	20·5	28·3
1871 - -	19·4	26·8

In Table 5 (p. xliii) it will be seen that the smallest proportion of men married in 1871 who could not write was in London, Westmorland, Rutland, and the extra-metropolitan parts of Surrey and Middlesex; of women in Rutland, Middlesex, and Surrey (extra-metropolitan), Sussex, and Westmorland.

And the best proof that the marriage returns do yield approximately reliable evidence of educational deficiencies is the fact, that year after year the same localities preserve a uniform character whether of high or low proportions of signatures. If the question of signature or mark were one of timidity, or of mere caprice with the men and women who marry, it is inconceivable that whole counties should maintain for years the same position relatively to one another as they are found to do.

Thus taking the three equi-distant periods 1851, 1861, and 1871, and noting the ten counties which in each year show the highest proportion of marks as distinguished from signatures, the following results are obtained, separately for men and women married:—

MEN.

1851.		Per cent.	1861.		Per cent.	1871.		Per cent.
Herts	-	50·0	Monmouth	-	40·2	Stafford	-	35·2
Monmouth	-	48·8	Herts	-	38·1	Monmouth	-	34·6
Beds	-	47·8	Suffolk	-	37·7	South Wales	-	29·9
Stafford	-	44·8	Beds	-	37·6	Beds	-	29·6
Essex	-	44·3	North Wales	-	37·2	North Wales	-	29·4
South Wales	-	44·0	Stafford	-	37·1	Herts	-	29·1
North Wales	-	43·8	Essex	-	36·1	Suffolk	-	28·5
Suffolk	-	43·2	Norfolk	-	35·7	Norfolk	-	27·6
Bucks	-	42·8	South Wales	-	34·9	Salop	-	26·6
Norfolk	-	42·1	Salop	-	34·7	Cambridge	-	26·4

WOMEN.

1851.		Per cent.	1861.		Per cent.	1871.		Per cent.
South Wales	-	66·6	South Wales	-	55·5	South Wales	-	46·3
North Wales	-	66·3	Lancashire	-	51·7	Stafford	-	44·3
Lancashire	-	63·2	North Wales	-	51·5	Monmouth	-	40·3
Monmouth	-	61·1	Monmouth	-	48·9	Lancashire	-	38·4
Stafford	-	60·4	Stafford	-	48·8	North Wales	-	38·4
Beds	-	59·1	Beds	-	46·1	Durham	-	35·7
West Riding	-	59·1	West Riding	-	44·2	West Riding	-	35·0
Cheshire	-	55·4	Cheshire	-	42·4	Beds	-	33·4
Cornwall	-	51·9	Cornwall	-	41·7	Cheshire	-	31·7
Herts	-	51·2	Durham	-	40·3	Notts	-	31·2

Eight out of the ten counties in the above two groups (for men and women) are the same in each of the three years, thus showing conclusively that it is not merely an accidental circumstance that so many husbands and wives in those counties do not write their names in their marriage registers; while the fact that in every one of the counties the proportion of marks has steadily diminished points irresistibly to the conclusion that backwardness of education is the only sufficient explanation of the position in which these counties stand relatively to the rest of the country, and that a gradual advance in education will alone account for the diminished proportion of marks in different years in the same county,

Buildings registered for marriages.—There were 215 buildings registered in 1871 for the solemnization of marriages; of these 8 were Presbyterians, 33 Independent, 26 Baptist, 18 Roman Catholic, 7 Unitarian, 54 Wesleyan Methodist Original Connexion, 5 Wesleyan Methodist New Connexion, 23 Primitive Methodist, 2 Bible Christian, 13 Other Wesleyan, 12 Calvinistic Methodist, 3 New Jerusalem Church, 3 Catholic and Apostolic Church, and 8 other places of worship. The total number of such buildings on the register on 31st December 1871 was 6640. The distribution of these buildings under the various denominations, throughout the counties, will be found on reference to Table 8 (p. lxvii).

Certified places of worship.—It is no longer indispensable that places of meeting for religious worship should be certified to this Department, but the process is attended with so trifling an expense (the fee being only 2s. 6d.), while the advantages of certification are by no means insignificant, that probably there are very few which do not come under official cognizance. Thus every certified place of worship is wholly freed and exempted from the operation of the "Charitable Trusts Act, 1853;" it is exempt from levy of rates and taxes, unless "beneficially occupied" by any person; its congregation is placed under the protection of the law against disturbance of its services or injury to the fabric. Furthermore certification is essential as a preliminary to the registration of any place of worship (the churches and chapels of the Establishment always excepted) for the solemnization of marriage.

The number of places which having been so certified were on the register on the 31st December 1871 was 18,528, and the following is a

list of the various designations adopted by the denominations for the purpose of registry. Obviously some of the *115* distinctions shown in this list can hardly be taken to indicate difference of denomination; for example "New Church," "New Jerusalem Church," and "Swedenborgians" represent in reality but one sect or creed, namely, that of which Swedenborg was the founder. Some of the denominations represent only a single congregation. The names printed in italics have been added since the last publication of the list in the 29th Report.

Advents.
Apostolics.
Armenian New Society.
Baptists.
Baptized Believers.
Believers in Christ.
Bible Christians.
Bible Defence Association.
Brethren.
Calvinists.
Calvinistic Baptists.
Catholic and Apostolic Church.
Christians who object to be otherwise designated.
Christian Mission.
Christian Brethren.
Christian Eliasites.
Christian Israelites.
Christian Mission.
Christian Teetotallers.
Christian Temperance Men.
Christian Unionists.
Church of Scotland.
Church of Christ.
Church of the People.
Church of Progress.
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 Christians.
Free Christian Association.
Free Church.
Free Grace Gospel Christians.
Free Gospel and Christian Brethren,

Free Gospel Church.
Free Church (Episcopal).
Free Church of England.
Free Union Church.
General Baptist.
General Baptist New Connexion.
German Lutheran.
German Roman Catholic.
Glassites.
Glory Band.
Greek Catholic.
Hallelujah Band.
Independents.
Independent Religious Reformers.
Independent Unionists.
Inghamites.
Israelites.
Jews.
Latter Day Saints.
Modern Methodists.
Moravians.
Mormons.
New Connexion Wesleyans.
New Jerusalem Church.
New Church.
Old Baptists.
Original Connexion of Wesleyans.
Orthodox Eastern Church.
Particular Baptists.
Plymouth Brethren.
Peculiar People.
Presbyterian Church in England.
Primitive Methodists.
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.
Providence.
Quakers.

Ranters.
Reformers.
Reformed Presbyterians or Covenanters.
Recreative Religionists.
Refuge Methodists.
Reform Free Church of Wesleyan Methodists.
Revivalists.
Revival Band.
Roman Catholics.
Salem Society.
Sandemanians.
Scotch Baptists.
Second Advent Brethren.
Separatists (Protestant).
Seventh Day Baptists.
Society of the New Church.
Spiritual Church.
Strict Baptists.
Swedenborgians.
Temperance Methodists.
Testimony Congregational Ch
Trinitarians.
Union Baptists.
Unionists.
Unitarians.
Unitarian Baptists.
Unitarian Christian.
United Christian Church.
United Free Methodist Church.
United Brethren or Moravians.
United Presbyterians.
Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.
Welsh Free Presbyterians.
Wesleyans.
Wesleyan Methodist Association.
Wesleyan Reformers.
Wesleyan Reform Glory Band.
Working Man's Evangelistic Mission Chapels.

BIRTHS.

The number of children born alive and registered during the year 1871 was 797,428, or 4,641 more than in the year preceding, and 101,022 more than were registered in 1861.

The growth of the population is so steady that the comparison of one year's registration returns with those of its immediate predecessor conveys a much less striking impression of progress than a retrospect of 10 or 20 years. In the 10 years 1851–60 the average annual birth-rate to every 1000 persons living was 34·2; in the 10 years 1861–70 the rate increased to 35·2; in 1871 it was 35·0. All the counties of the Second, Third, Fourth, and Fifth Divisions, as a rule, produce less than the average proportion of births; they did so in 1871. London generally approximates nearly to the average, but in 1871 its birth-rate (34·5) was below that of any year since 1862; it was over 36 per 1000 in 1867 and 1868, and was stationary at 35·4 in 1869 and 1870; the marriage-rate was unusually low in London in 1869 and 1870, and although it was raised in 1871 it was then much below the rates for 1864–67. Among the counties of lowest birth-rate, Herefordshire almost always stands out prominently; while Durham, Staffordshire, the West Riding, and Lancashire, are examples of a uniformly high birth-rate. The number of married women of the childbearing ages will no doubt be found to vary considerably in the cases of extreme differences of birth-rate.

Sex.—The birth registers have established the fact that more boys than girls are born, the proportion over a series of years being in round numbers 104 boys to 100 girls. Sometimes, but only twice within the last 20 years, the ratio becomes 105 to 100, while on two occasions (1871 and 1868) it has fallen below 104 to 100. Disregarding particular years, to avoid the interference of exceptional circumstances, it is found that on an average of ten years (1861–70) Cornwall, North Wales, Northumberland, Cumberland, Rutland, and Northampton have the largest proportion of male births; Hertford and Huntingdon counties the smallest. As between legitimate and illegitimate births the latter are proportionally the more productive of male children.

Children born out of wedlock.—Illegitimate births to the number of 44,775 were registered in 1871, amounting to 5·6 per cent. of the total births registered. Twenty years ago they were close upon 7 per cent. of the total births; in the 10 years 1851–60 they averaged 6·5 per cent.; in the following 10 years 6·1 per cent.; so that from whatever cause there has been a gradual and uninterrupted falling off in these evidences of human frailty. I have no grounds for supposing that the general diminution in the illegitimate birth-rate is caused by any increase in the omissions to register; on the contrary, I think that as in those elements of registration which we have the means of accurately observing, undoubted progress in the direction of greater completeness has taken place, it is fair to assume with respect to the registration of illegitimate births that at any rate no more of them are lost sight of now than in former years. In London little or no variation in the rate of illegitimate birth has taken place in 20 years; it amounts to about 4 per cent. of all the births, which is markedly less than the average for the whole country, partly for reasons, no doubt, which will be sufficiently obvious to all who are familiar with life in great cities, but which do not lie within my province to discuss.

The lowest proportions of illegitimate births registered in 1871 were 3·8 and 3·9 per cent. in the extra-metropolitan parts of Middlesex and Surrey; the highest 9·7, 9·4, 9·2, and 9·1 respectively in the counties of Cumberland, Norfolk, Westmorland, and Salop. In a series of years 1852 to 1871 the average annual ratio of illegitimacy is found to be low in Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, both intra and extra-metropolitan, as well as in the counties of Hants, Gloucester, Warwick, Durham, and Monmouth: the counties of highest rates are Bedford, Suffolk, Norfolk, Hereford, Salop, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, East and North Ridings of York, Cumberland, Westmorland, and North Wales. It will be seen from the following statement that in most of the counties where illegitimacy abounds very little, if any, improvement has taken place of late years.

	Average Annual Per-centage of Illegitimate Births to Total Births.	
	1852–61.	1862–71.
Cumberland - - -	11·0	11·1
Norfolk - - -	10·5	10·2
Westmorland - - -	9·8	9·9
Salop - - -	9·7	9·4
North Riding - - -	8·8	9·0
Nottingham - - -	9·0	8·5
Hereford - - -	9·5	8·2
North Wales - - -	7·8	8·0
Lincoln - - -	7·9	8·0
Bedford - - -	7·8	7·8
East Riding - - -	7·6	7·5
Northumberland - - -	7·6	7·3

Seasons.—The birth-rate is usually highest in the first three months, or the winter (March) quarter of the year; taking the mean of each of the quarterly rates during 34 years, the average annual births to 1000 persons living were 35·4 in the March, 35·1 in the June, 32·5 in the September, and 32·3 in the December quarters. On 10 occasions in the last 30 years the birth-rate in the second quarter was higher than in the first; similarly there were 10 fourth quarters of higher birth-rate than the third.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in 1871 was 514,879, or 450 less than were returned in 1870 out of a population which is estimated to have increased by 281,496 in the following year. The excess of births over deaths registered in 1871 was 282,549; with the exception of the years 1867 and 1868, the greatest balance on the side of growth ever recorded in any one year since registration was instituted in this country. To every 1000 of the population there were 22·6 deaths in the year, the mortality having been slightly below the rate for 1870, while it was also a little above the average annual rates in 34 years. Such average, represented by the mean of 34 annual rates, was 22·4 per 1000; in 16 years of lowest mortality since 1840 the average annual rate was 21·5, in 14 years of highest mortality 23·4; the year 1871 approached more nearly to the high than to the low average. In the most unhealthy year (1849) of the series there was 1 death to every 40 persons living, in the healthiest year (1856) 1 in 49. Table 2 (p. lxi) shows that the healthy and unhealthy years do not alternate singly but mostly in groups of three or four years; a reason for this appears in the fact that the death-rate is to a great extent governed by the mortality from zymotic diseases and that an epidemic of either of these commonly takes two or more years to run its course. What diseases were prevalent in 1871 and the degree in which they severally influenced the death-rate, will be gathered from the customary analysis by Dr. William Farr, F.R.S., of the causes of death, appended to this Report. (_See_ Appendix, pp. 219–224.)

Sex and Age.—The 514,879 deaths registered in 1871 comprised 265,563, or 51·6 per cent. of males, and 249,316, or 48·4 per cent. of females. Males constitute 49 per cent., females 51 per cent. of the living population, and the ratio of males dying to males living in 1871 was 23·9 per 1000, of females dying to females living 21·3. So taking the deaths alone the proportion of males to females dying was as 107 to 100, but having regard to the larger number of females in the population out of which the deaths occurred, the proportion of male to female deaths out of equal numbers of both sexes living was as 112 to 100.

The rate of mortality at all ages among males has somewhat increased of late years, while the female rate has diminished.

Tables 19 and 20 (pp. lxxviii–ix) show the ages at which the deaths in every year from 1838 to 1871 inclusive have occurred, and subsequent Tables (21–24) show the proportion which those deaths bore to the living at the several ages calculated upon the basis of the Census returns of 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871. I have already remarked* upon the extreme importance of these data, which will increase in value as they continue to accumulate. No other great country, as far as I am aware, except Sweden, possesses so comprehensive and trustworthy a guide for the determination of those questions of public health and provident finance in which the duration of human life is a fundamental element.

The ages of the population at the Census of 1871 having now been ascertained, the rate of mortality of the two sexes at different ages in 1871 and in each of the years back to 1861 is given in the Tables. As before stated, of males in 1871 the deaths at all ages were at the rate of

---

* See pp. v and vi.

23·9 per 1000 living; of females 21·3. In the first five years of life the male rate was 71·7, the female 62·4; at ages 5 and under 10 years 8·3 and 7·5; at 10–15 the rates are at their lowest, 4·4 for males, 4·5 for females; at 15–25 both sexes experienced a nearly equal mortality, 7·7 and 7·4; thenceforward both male and female rates increase to the end of life, the male being invariably highest, as at 25–35 male 11·1, female 9·7; at 35–45 male 14·4, female 12·3, and so on.

Comparison of the mortality in 1871 with the average annual rate in 1861–70 shows for males a diminution of nearly 2 per 1000 in the rate of deaths at ages 0–5, an increase of about 1 per 1000 at ages 25–65, and a decrease at the more advanced ages; the female rate in 1871 at ages 0–5 was 1·4 per 1000 below the ten years' average, at ages 5–55 there was no difference worthy of note, at 55–65 there was an increase, and at 75–95 a decrease. The rates at the extreme ages of 95 years and upwards fluctuate greatly in consequence of the relatively small number of cases coming under observation.

The interest which attaches to cases of reputed centenarianism has induced me to bring together into one view the particulars of such cases as were recorded in the death registers of 1871, and these will be found in Table 18 (p. lxxvii) localized so as to admit of their being easily traced by any one who may be desirous of making inquiry respecting them. From time to time I have to announce in my Weekly, Quarterly, and Annual Reports the deaths of persons whose ages *as stated in the registers* amount to or exceed 100 years. It will not be deemed superfluous by those who take note of the newspaper correspondence which so frequently follows the announcement of a case of extreme longevity, for me to remind the public that the district registrars have no authority, even if they had the means and the leisure for so doing, to investigate the truth or otherwise of the statements as to age made by the legal informants of deaths; the informants are alone responsible for the correctness of those statements. As a most able and pains-taking writer upon this subject in his recent work remarks: "The Registrar General has no alternative but to tell the tale as it is told to him."* In 1871 the deaths of 69 persons were registered at the following ages, *as stated by the informants;* 27 at 100, 17 at 101, 10 at 102, 5 at 103, 3 at 104, 2 at 105, 2 at 106, 1 at 107, 1 at 108, and 1 at 109 years. Of these reputed centenarians 25 were males and 44 females. From 1861 to 1871 inclusive the registered deaths at 100 years of age and upwards have amounted to 856, namely, 231 males, and 625 females; so that on an average 21 men and 57 women go to their graves every year with the renown of centenarianism attaching to their memories. And the Census returns show that about 180 persons out of the entire population would, on enumeration, return themselves as having attained their hundreth year of life; the annual rate of mortality at this advanced stage would therefore be about 43 per cent. By the English Life Table the mortality at the ages 100 and upwards would be 58 per cent., and that implies 116 deaths annually out of 200 living. There is evidence † that it would be unsafe to attempt to draw any precise conclusion as to the limit of the duration of human life from the unverified statements of individuals in the death registers; all that may be said with certainty is that instances such as that of Jacob William Luning whose death in 1870 at the age of 103 years was clearly established by documentary evidence submitted to me and published in my Weekly Return, show that the limit of life is not absolute at 100 years, however exceptional may be the cases in which it is exceeded.

---

* "Human Longevity," by W. J. Thoms, F.S.A.
† Mr. Thoms gives examples of 30 cases investigated by him: 4 only of these turned out to be demonstrably centenarians; 4 were doubtful; 22 are either disproved absolutely or are shown to be unsupported by proof.

It is worthy of note that the experience of Life Assurance Societies in this country supplies only one example of an insured life completing its hundreth year, namely that of Jacob William Luning above referred to. The difficulties attending an investigation of cases of reputed centenarianism are no doubt considerable, but the question is one of scientific importance and I shall at all times be glad to receive any really valid corroborative proof of such extreme longevity.

Seasons.—Over the years 1838 to 1871 inclusive the quarterly distribution of the deaths has been such as to yield an average annual rate of 25·0 per 1000 in the first, 22·1 in the second, 20·7 in the third, and 21·9 in the fourth quarter. In 1871 the rate was below the average in the March and June quarters, and above in the September and December quarters. Departures from the rule of the first (or winter) quarter being that of highest mortality have occurred only three times, namely in 1846, in 1849, and in 1868: the third (or summer) quarter has exhibited the lowest death-rate in every year save 1846, 1849, 1854, 1868, and 1870. Detailed information respecting the meteorology and evidences of the registration returns in the four quarters of 1871 is contained in the "Summary of the Quarterly Reports" given in subsequent pages (xxviii–xlviii).

Locality.—An average annual death-rate of 22·6 per 1000 for the whole of England and Wales is the expression of a mean of rates differing widely, the range being greater or less according as the units of comparison are large and comprehensive like the Registration Divisions, or are selected for special representative purposes such as urban and rural, densely and sparsely populated, healthy and unhealthy places. Thus, the group of South Eastern Counties forming the Second Registration Division experienced in 1871 an average mortality of 18·8 per 1000, while in the Eighth Division which comprises Cheshire and Lancashire the rate was 26·7. In four of the Divisions with an aggregate population in 1871 of 10,453,107 the mortality was above the average annual rate (22·6) for all England; below in the remaining seven Divisions containing 12,259,159 persons. The mortality in these great sections of the Country remains tolerably constant on an average of years, the relative position of each Division in the scale of high or low mortality being for the most part determined by the degree in which the component populations are aggregated in large towns or dispersed over agricultural districts. In ten out of the eleven Divisions the mortality in 1871 differed to no appreciable extent from the average of preceding years; but in the Tenth Division there was a large increase, which is found to have occurred in the two counties of Durham and Northumberland and to have been mainly due to a severe epidemic of small-pox.

The Counties as units of comparison give a range of mortality in 1871 from 17·3 and 17·8 in the extra-metropolitan parts of Surrey and Kent, to 27·5 in Lancashire and 28·5 in Durham. Sixteen Counties have an average annual death-rate below 20 per 1000.

A more useful, because a more specific comparison than either of the foregoing, is that between populations living under well defined and opposite conditions, such as is obtained by contrasting the Urban with the Rural parts of the country. Nearly thirteen millions of people are comprised within districts or sub-districts wherein the chief towns are situate, and the death-rate among these in 1871 was 25·0 per 1000, or slightly in excess of the annual average; amongst the residue of nearly ten millions inhabiting the smaller towns or scattered over the purely rural districts the rate was 19·5, or slightly below the average. For general purposes this comparison may be taken as giving a fair idea of the relative advantage as regards the duration of life which a residence in the country confers over one in towns; bearing in mind, of course, that there are

special causes of unhealthiness in some country places and that the towns themselves have a wide range of death-rate.

In the "Summary of the Quarterly Reports," subsequently given (pp. xxviii–lxviii) will be found detailed remarks upon the sanitary condition of different localities as indicated by their death-rate in each quarter of 1871, together with such conclusions relative to the marriages and births as seemed to be deducible from the observed facts. And with regard to the large cities and towns, of which a selection of seventeen has been made, with London at their head, I have nothing now to add to the comments wherewith I prefaced my Annual Summary of the Weekly Returns for 1871, and which are hereto appended (pp. xlviii–lv).

Deaths in Public Institutions.—Within 707 workhouses, 346 hospitals, and 82 lunatic asylums, there were altogether 46,556 deaths registered in 1871, or 9 per cent. of the entire number of deaths which occurred in all England; the corresponding proportion in 1870 was 8·3 per cent., but the number of institutions brought into account for that year was less by 101 than is comprehended in the return for 1871. This difference arises in great measure from the fact that in the latter year the prevalence of small-pox led to the establishment of many hospitals for the reception of patients suffering from that disease; furthermore the cottage hospital system is being gradually extended, and the increasing attention paid to sanitary matters by local authorities has led generally to more adequate hospital accommodation being provided.

As explained in an introductory note (p. 99) the Table of deaths registered in the principal public institutions situate within the several districts and sub-districts (pp. 100–117) will afford the means of correcting the death-rates and so will be invaluable for purposes of local inquiry. Obviously, there is great disparity in the facilities possessed by the populations of different parts of the country of access to institutions for the relief of their necessities. In London 17·9 per cent. of all the deaths registered in 1871 took place in workhouses, hospitals, or lunatic asylums, in the South Eastern Counties the proportion was 11·2 per cent., in the South Midland 9·3, in the Eastern 7·3, in the South Western 6·6, in the West Midland 7·6, in the North Midland 5·6, in the North Western 9·1, in Yorkshire 5·4, in the Northern Counties 5·7, and in Monmouthshire and Wales 3·5.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION.

Names on the Registers.—The records of this Office for the period of 34½ years, extending from the middle of 1837 to the end of 1871, comprehend in respect of their relation to the three great events of life—birth, marriage, and death—upwards of *forty-seven million* NAMES; each name being inscribed in an Alphabetical Index prepared quarter by quarter promptly as the certified copies reach this Office, and so arranged as to give the utmost facility for reference. All that is necessary on the part of an inquirer to ensure the immediate production of an entry of marriage, birth, or death, is that he should give the year in which the event took place and the correct name of the person to whom it relates. Of course in proportion as these two particulars are accurately given will the search for the entry be facilitated. Prior to 1866 these Indexes were prepared by hand-copying on parchment sheets, which were bound up into unavoidably bulky volumes, of which between 70 and 80 were produced yearly; so that by the end of 1865 they amounted altogether to 1741 volumes. The rapidly increasing demands for space which these huge books were thus making, and the limited means at disposal for bestowing them, led to a recommendation from me in 1866 to Her Majesty's Government that in future these Indexes should be printed; this was adopted, and I am gratified to be able to report that after

several years' experience it is found to work admirably, as well on the side of greatly increased comfort to the public in making use of them as on that of departmental convenience. The saving in bulk alone may be estimated from the fact that the space occupied by 50 names in the manuscript Index now takes 500 names in print. To this advantage may be added the not inconsiderable one which print always has over the best manuscript for reference purposes, the diminished liability to errors in copying, and, greatest of all, that the existence of such invaluable documents no longer depends on the absolute preservation of one single copy. I am but doing an act of simple justice in bearing testimony to the admirable manner in which the responsible work of printing the Indexes is executed by Messrs. Eyre and Spottiswoode, Her Majesty's printers. The regularity and promptitude exhibited by them from first to last is in my opinion beyond praise.

With such important records in my custody I need hardly say that the utmost possible precautions are taken against mischance by fire or otherwise; but experience teaches that "the unexpected happens" to a very large extent in human affairs, and I may venture to refer to what must under present circumstances always be a source of anxiety to anyone holding the post which I have had the honour for 31 years of filling. I allude to the fact that of the Alphabetical Indexes for 28½ years (1837 to 1865) only one copy exists, and that, consequently, if any accident were to befall that copy, reference to the registers for all those years would virtually be suspended until, after a great lapse of time and at an enormous cost, fresh Indexes were prepared. From 1866 that contingency is at any rate provided against, for of the printed Indexes six copies are now produced at little more than the former cost of the one manuscript copy. It appears to me that it is worthy of consideration by Her Majesty's Government whether it would not be advisable at some future time to make provision for printing the Alphabetical Indexes to the Records of this Office for the years 1837 to 1865 inclusive; primarily on the precautionary grounds above suggested, and additionally because such a step would be gratefully appreciated by the public who, as will subsequently be seen, are every year applying more numerously for certificates. It would also have this further advantage, that it would the better enable me to meet the demands upon the search-room staff of this Office to which its increasing business gives rise.

Registers and Records.—In addition to the ordinary Registers of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, certain other Registers and Records have at various times been deposited in this Office, and are now exhibited to the public on payment of the statutory fees, namely, *one* shilling for the search or reference, and two shillings and sixpence for the certified copy of an entry. The following is a list of all the Registers and Records now in my custody:—

1. REGISTERS OF BIRTHS registered in England and Wales on and after 1st July 1837.
2. REGISTERS OF DEATHS registered in England and Wales on and after 1st July 1837.
3. REGISTERS OF MARRIAGES registered in England and Wales on and after 1st July 1837, after solemnization in Churches of the Established Church, in registered Roman Catholic and Dissenting Places of Worship, and in District Register Offices; also of Quakers and of Jews.
4. REGISTERS OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS AT SEA registered since 1st July 1837.

[By the Act 6 & 7 Will. 4, c. 86, sec. 38, *every Certificate sealed or stamped with the seal of the General Register Office is to be received as evidence of the Birth, Death, or Marriage to which the same relates without any further or other proof of the Entry.*

The General Indexes of Births, Deaths, and Marriages are completed about nine to twelve months after the date of the Registration, but Searches may be made in the Registers not indexed if the *locality and date* can be accurately stated by the Applicant.]

5. NON-PAROCHIAL REGISTERS OF BAPTISMS or BIRTHS, BURIALS or DEATHS, and (in a few instances) of MARRIAGES, being the Registers or Records kept by various bodies and congregations of Nonconformists prior to the general system of registration commenced in 1837;—comprising amongst others the Registers kept at *Dr. Williams's Library* from 1742; *Bunhill Fields Burial Ground* from 1713; the registers of *French Protestant and other Foreign Churches* in England; the registers, &c. of the *Society of Friends*, &c.

[By the Acts 3 & 4 Vict. c. 92, & 21 Vict. c. 25, *Extracts from these Registers stamped with the seal of the General Register Office are receivable in evidence in all civil cases.* For Searches the description of Register and the locality or name of the Chapel should be given.]

6. FLEET AND MAY FAIR REGISTERS OF MARRIAGES.

7. REGISTERS OF MARRIAGES of British Subjects in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, pursuant to the Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 68. [The Marriages under this Act are those solemnized since July 1849, at British Consulates abroad.]

8. REGISTERS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, &c. of British Subjects in FOREIGN COUNTRIES. [These are Registers kept by the British Consuls and other authorities abroad.]

9. REGISTERS OF MARRIAGES IN INDIA, pursuant to 14 & 15 Vict. c. 40. [The Marriages under this Act are those solemnized since 1st January 1852, in the presence of Registrars in India. The Marriages by Clergymen of the Church of England are not included.]

10. REGISTERS OF BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS kept by ARMY CHAPLAINS at the Military Stations abroad, from 1801 to 1870.

11. RETURNS OF PLACES OF WORSHIP certified to Diocesan Registrars, Clerks of the Peace, &c., prior to 1st July 1852 (19 & 20 Vict. c. 119. s. 24.)

12. REGISTER OF BUILDINGS certified to the Registrar General as PLACES OF RELIGIOUS WORSHIP since 1st July 1852 (18 & 19 Vict. c. 81.)

Searches and Certificates.—The total number of searches (including those relating to the non-parochial and other records) made by the public in this Office during the year 1871 was 17,910, the number of certificates granted was 14,418, and the fees received for the same and paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer amounted to 2,705*l.* 7*s.* In the previous year the corresponding number of searches was 16,170, and of certificates granted 13,127, the fees amounting to 2,456*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* The non-parochial and other miscellaneous searches form a very small proportion of the whole. Exclusive of these, the searches for entries in the ordinary registers of marriages, births, and deaths have increased in successive periods of five years since 1845 in the following manner:—

Years.				Number of Searches.
1845–9	-	-	-	4,758
1850–4	-	-	-	8,344
1855–9	-	-	-	17,425
1860–4	-	-	-	35,127
1865–9	-	-	-	56,544

The fees for searches and certificates of all kinds, which amounted to 1,721*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* in the five years 1845–9, had risen to 9,534*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in 1865–9. For purposes connected with the Factory Acts numerous searches for registers of births are made and certificates given, free of charge; these are not included in the numbers of searches above mentioned.

The introduction of the competitive system of appointment to clerkships in the Civil Service has no doubt led to part of the recent increase in the applications for birth certificates at this Office, such proof of age being an indispensable condition of candidature. And there is every probability that as years advance, as the registers become more complete and perfect, and as their value becomes more widely known, the public will resort to this Office to a larger extent; its internal organization therefore will need to be preserved in the future, as it has been hitherto kept, in such an elastic condition that it may be capable of expansion from time to time as the exigencies of the case may require. The addition of more than *one million and a half* of new names to the registers every year implies of necessity an increase of work in all the branches of this Department.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The population of the United Kingdom as enumerated at the Census of 1871 amounted to 31,483,700 persons, of whom there were in England and Wales 22,712,266, in Scotland 3,360,018, and in Ireland 5,411,416. Relatively to the area, the proportion of population in each of the three divisions of the kingdom was in 1871 as follows:—England and Wales has 100 persons to every 164 acres; Scotland 100 persons to 580 acres; Ireland 100 persons to 385 acres. The growth of the English population between 1861 and 1871 was at the rate of 13·19 per cent., of Scotland 9·72 per cent.; whereas in Ireland there was a decrease to the extent of 6·68 per cent.

Emigration went on steadily during the ten years, but at a slower rate than in the previous decennium; thus, between 1851 and 1861 the number of British-born emigrants reported to the Emigration Commissioners was 2,054,578, while between 1861 and 1871 only 1,674,594 were so reported, showing a decrease of 379,984 in the latter period. The relation between the excess of births over deaths (or the natural increase), the emigration, and the population enumerated at the Census, is thus exhibited for the United Kingdom:—

Registered births, 1861–70	-	-	-	10,083,719*
Registered deaths, 1861–70	-	-	-	6,414,556*
Excess of births over deaths, 1861–70	-	-	3,669,163
Emigration, 1861–70	-	-	-	1,674,594
Excess of births *less* emigration, 1861–70	-	1,994,569
Enumerated population, 1861	-	-	28,927,485
Estimated population, 1871	-	-	30,922,054

[Obtained by adding the difference between the excess of births and the emigration to population in 1861.]

Enumerated population, 1871	-	-	31,483,700
Difference between enumeration and estimate for 1871	}	561,646

This implies that there was a certain amount of immigration, and that the birth registers of the United Kingdom are defective. If the deaths and the emigrants are all registered, 56,165 annual births or immigrants are required to make up the number of the population enumerated in 1871.

In 1871 the emigrants of declared British origin numbered 192,751, as compared with 202,511 in the year preceding. There has been an increase of late years in the emigration to the North American Colonies and the United States, while the proportion going to the Australian Colonies and New Zealand has diminished. The sex, destination, and occupation of the emigrants in 1871 will be found stated in Tables 46 and 47 (pp. cii–ciii).

In 1871 the Scotch marriage-rate was 14·2 per 1000, the birth-rate 34·5, and the death-rate 22·2; the marriage-rate was nearly 2·5 per 1000 below that of England, the birth-rates were almost identical, and there was a difference only of ·4 per 1000 in the death-rate in favour of Scotland.

The registered rates of persons married, of birth, and of death in Ireland in 1871 were 10·7, 28·1, and 16·5 per 1000 respectively; these rates differ so widely from those of England and Scotland, as to show

---

* In order to make up the totals of births and deaths in the ten years for the United Kingdom it has been assumed that the birth and death rates in Ireland were the same during the earlier years of the decade previously to the passing of the Registration Act for that part of the kingdom as during the later years.

either that registration in Ireland is extremely defective, or that the constitution or the circumstances of the population is altogether different from that of Great Britain. How far this latter element operates in the production of the discrepant results above noticed will be seen when it is possible to compare the ages of the people and their conjugal condition in the sister kingdoms according to the last Census returns. Meanwhile I follow the course which in past years has been adopted on the authority of the Registrar General of Ireland, of assuming that the actual marriages, births, and deaths bear the same proportion to the population in Ireland as they do in England.

Thus arrived at, there were in the United Kingdom in 1871 to every 1000 persons living, 16·4 persons married, 35·0 births, and 22·6 deaths.

THE ARMY.

By direction of His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief I am favoured annually with returns relating to the Army. In 1871 the strength of the entire British Army abroad as well as at home was 192,665, of whom 105,757 were serving within the United Kingdom, and the remaining 86,908 were distributed in different parts of the world. The deaths occurring in the year out of the above strength were 1005 at home and 1322 abroad, making altogether 2327. Proportionately to each 1000 of strength there were at home 11·9 deaths of officers and 9·4 of non-commissioned officers and men; abroad 11·4 deaths of officers and 15·4 of non-commissioned officers and men. The mean annual mortality of officers in the six years 1866-71 was at the rate of 10·5 deaths per 1000 at home and 12·6 abroad; among non-commissioned officers and men the corresponding rates were 11·2 at home and 18·3 abroad.

Of the Army at home the mortality rate was considerably less among the 1216 officers stationed in Ireland than it was among the 3664 officers stationed in Great Britain; of non-commissioned officers and men, 26,437 were stationed in Ireland, and their mortality rate was 8·5 per 1000 as compared with 9·7 among the 74,440 stationed in Great Britain.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

Marine Register Book.—Under the Registration, the Merchant Shipping, and the Passengers' Acts, an obligation is laid upon all captains or commanding officers of British vessels to transmit to me the particulars of all births and deaths that occur among English subjects at sea, for entry in the Marine Register Book which is kept for that purpose. In 1871 there were 80 births and 204 deaths so recorded, the greater part of which were reported through the Admiralty from Her Majesty's Ships, and having regard to the number of such occurrences which (as stated below) come under the cognizance of the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen it is obvious that the law in its present form is virtually inoperative throughout the Mercantile Marine. For in the same year that officer had reported to him by the captains or commanding officers of vessels at the termination of their respective voyages in ports of the United Kingdom 208 births and 421 deaths of British subjects at sea, exclusive of soldiers, marines, invalided seamen from the Royal Navy, and seamen on ships' articles. The Bill now before Parliament for amending the Registration Acts contains provisions which if sanctioned by the Legislature will, it may be hoped, ensure a more perfect record than now exists of the births and deaths of English subjects at sea.

Mercantile Marine.—The Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen returns the strength of the Merchant Service in 1871 at 199,738 men and boys, exclusive of Masters; and the deaths occurring in the year out of

that strength at 4338, the rate of mortality being equivalent to 21·7 deaths per 1000 of strength. The death-rate shows a further decline on the very high rates of several preceding years, and was in fact lower than in any year since 1864. But that it is and has been for some years excessive, will be evident from a comparison of the two decenniums 1852-61 and 1862-71; the mean annual mortality was 19·2 in the former as compared with 23·1 in the latter period. As the condition of the Mercantile Marine is just now engaging a good deal of public attention it may be worth while to see how that Service compares in point of mortality with the Naval Service and the general home population at corresponding ages. The mean age of the men afloat in the Merchant Service is about 28 years, while that of the men in Her Majesty's Navy is about 26 years, so that there is really little difference between the two in respect of age. Now the mortality among the English male population at the age 28 is by the English Life Table 9·7 per 1000; in the Navy the average annual rate of mortality in the years 1856-72 was 14 per 1000; in the Merchant Service from 1852-71 it was 21 per 1000. Table 58 (p. cix) gives the ages and causes of death of the Merchant Seamen who died in 1871. Of the total 4338 deaths, 858 occurred under 21 years of age, and in 578 cases the age was "unknown." A like element of uncertainty enters into the account of the distribution of the causes of death, 272 of which were "not specified." The number of deaths by accidental drowning was 976 in 1871 and 989 in 1870, by shipwreck 1500 and 1655, and by "other accidental causes" 279 and 302 respectively. The deaths from all specified causes other than disease in 1871 were 2786, by diseases specified 1280; the 272 deaths from causes unspecified may be assumed to belong to the two classes of deaths from disease and deaths from injury or accident in like proportion to the numbers actually specified in the two classes. A comparison of the relative mortality from the two classes of causes in the Merchant Service and in the Royal Navy is subjoined.

	DEATHS per 1000 of Strength.	
	ROYAL NAVY. Annual Average, 1856-72.	MERCHANT SERVICE. 1871.
From Disease	10·0	6·8
From Injury or Accident (including Drowning)	4·0	14·9
ALL CAUSES	14·0	21·7

Thus it appears that in the Navy about two-thirds of the deaths are the result of disease, while in the Merchant Service two-thirds of the deaths are the result of causes other than disease. Among the home population at the sailors' ages the mortality from all kinds of violence does not exceed 1 per 1000. The dangers of the sea are now in the Navy four times, and in the Merchant Service fifteen times, as great as the dangers on land.

WILLS.

It is probably little known that a person coming to this Office to search for the proof of a death having taken place can at the same time learn whether a will has been proved or letters of administration granted for

the disposition of the deceased's estate. By the Act 20 & 21 Vict., c. 77, s. 67, printed Calendars are directed to be made of all Grants of Probate and Administration, with "Notes setting forth the dates of such Grants, "the Registry in which the Grants were made, the names of the Testators "and Intestates, the place and time of death, the names and descriptions "of the Executors and Administrators, and the value of Effects." Under direction of the Court of Probate, in conformity with section 68 of the said Act, a copy of these Calendars is regularly transmitted to this Office, where it "may be inspected by any person on payment of a fee of one "shilling for each search, without reference to the number of Calendars "inspected."

The Calendars date from the year 1858 inclusive, and are alphabetically arranged under the two heads of "Wills" and "Administrations." In my Twenty-second Report I showed that these Calendars contained information capable of being turned to useful account, analysis of the facts for one year (1858) having demonstrated the wide diffusion of the accumulated wealth in personal property of this country, in opposition to the notion that it is confined to any one class.

From the volume of "Judicial Statistics" for the year 1871 it appears by a Return of the Chief Registrar of the Court of Probate that the number of probates and of letters of administration granted in that year at the Principal Registry was 15,299; in the forty District Registries the number was 24,391; making altogether 39,690 probates and administrations. The value of the property under which these probates and administrations were sworn in the Principal and District Registries combined, amounted to 112,178,935*l.*; the average value under each probate, &c. being 2826*l.*, as compared with a corresponding average of 2696*l.*, in 1870, and 2634*l.* in 1869.

FOREIGN STATES.

France.—Austria.—Italy.—Spain.—The returns of population, marriages, births, and deaths in 1871 for these countries have not yet reached this Office.

Prussia.—Through the courtesy of Dr. Engel, the Director of the Statistical Department at Berlin, I am now enabled to include Prussia among the European States, of whose vital statistics all my later Reports have contained a *résumé.* The population of Prussia in 1853 was 17,065,143, and it had increased to 19,543,540 in 1866: the addition of Schleswig Holstein, Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau in 1867 raised the population to 23,971,337, which in 1871 had become augmented to 24,643,874. Prior to 1866 the increase was at the rate of 1·1 per cent. annually; since 1867 the annual rate of growth has been but 0·2 per cent.

The marriage-rate ranged from 15 to 18 per 1000 between 1853 and 1865, the birth-rate from 36 to 42, and the death-rate from 26 to 32 per 1000. In 1866 there were cholera and war to contend with, and the marriage-rate fell from 17 and 18 in the three preceding years to 15·5 per 1000; the birth-rate of that year was not affected by the combination of evils, but the death-rate was fully 7 per 1000 in excess. In 1867-9 the marriages, births, and deaths approximated to the normal standard. In 1870 the Franco-German war sent the marriage-rate down to 14·5 per 1000, the effect of which is shown in the extremely low birth-rate of 1871, namely 35 per 1000; the death-rate in 1870 was 28·6 and in 1871 rose to 30 per 1000. Speaking generally, there is no considerable difference between the average annual marriage rates of Prussia and England, but the birth and death rates are very much higher in Prussia than with us.

AMENDMENT OF THE REGISTRATION ACTS.

The Bill introduced by Her Majesty's Government in 1872, amending the Acts relating to Civil Registration of Births and Deaths did not become law; but I trust that the measure with the same object in view, under the consideration of Parliament, will this year receive the Royal assent.

In the law at present in force in England and Wales, various improvements may in my opinion be introduced.

I think that the number of qualified "informants" being increased, it should be made compulsory, under a penalty, to effect the registration of every birth and death within a prescribed time after its occurrence.

Also that legally qualified medical practitioners should be required to state for insertion in the Register the cause of death of their deceased patients. When no such written certificate is produced, the Registrar should not record the death unless he be satisfied that it arose from natural causes: and in cases of suspicion or violent deaths he should convey information to the coroner, whose duty it will be to decide whether an inquest is to be held.

Also that a statutory declaration be produced before a registration officer be allowed to correct errors of fact or substance in registers, the present law permitting a practice which I consider too lax in a matter of such importance.

Also that power be given to alter the schedules in the registers, and to change the limits of registration districts when deemed advisable.

With a view to preventing infanticide, I wish new regulations to be enacted as to the burial of stillborn children.

Registration of births and deaths not having been compulsory hitherto in England and Wales, some of these proposed enactments will be proved to be more stringent than the public and registrars have been accustomed to during the last 36 years; but in preparing them for the consideration of the legislature, much consideration has been given to the protection of the public from undue constraint. It has not been forgotten that in England and Wales upwards of 1,300,000 births and deaths occur annually, and that thus a very large number of families will in some measure be affected by this proposed statute; but I know of no milder mode in which *compulsory* registration can be insisted on, which for various reasons Her Majesty's Government have been urged to establish by statute without further loss of time.

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

Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1871.

First Quarter.—January, February, March.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the births of 280,062 children, and the deaths of 184,659 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending March 31st, 1871. The natural increase of population was thus 95,403.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending March 31st, 1871, was 107,070.

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

ENGLAND.—The marriages in the winter quarter of 1871 were much below the average numbers. The births were numerous, but stationary. The deaths decreased both in town and country, as compared with the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Scarlet fever declined, and had it not been for a virulent outbreak of small-pox in London and Liverpool the public health would have shown still more decisive marks of improvement.

Marriages.—The marriages of 72,610 persons were recorded in the March quarter of the year. The annual average rate in the three months was 12·9 per 1000 against 13·2 in the corresponding quarter of 1870. The decrease was not great in any particular division of the country, nor was the increase, which was chiefly exhibited in the manufacturing districts, conspicuous.

Births.—The births of 209,523 children born alive were registered in the first quarter of 1871, and the equivalent annual birth-rate was 37·3, or the same as in the corresponding quarter of 1870. The counties exhibiting a decrease on the average of the three previous corresponding quarters were Kent, Sussex, Huntingdon, Rutland, and Lincoln. The Northern group of counties showed the greatest relative increase.

Increase of Population.—The natural increase of the population, that is the excess of births over deaths, was 71,130 in the three months, or at the rate of 790 per day; and if it were not for the disturbing element of migration, the natural increment would suffice for determining the increase of the population at any given period. Emigration is a fluctuating quantity, not only in successive quarters of the same year, but also in corresponding seasons of different years. 27,741 emigrants sailed from British ports during the quarter, being about 5000 less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. 13,449 of the emigrants were of English, 1869 of Scotch, and 8788 of Irish origin, and 3635 were Foreigners. The number of foreign emigrants was, however, only 100 below that of the previous March quarter. The large proportion of Foreigners was probably owing to the disturbed condition of political affairs on the Continent. The United States attracted not less than seven eighths of the whole, the remainder, chiefly of British origin, went to the Australian Colonies.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat was 53s. 7d. per quarter, being higher than it had been since the September quarter of 1868 when it was declining from exceptionally high rates which had ruled during the preceding year. Beef by the carcase averaged 6⅜d. per lb. and mutton 6½d. per lb. at the Metropolitan Meat Market. In the quarter ending December 1870 the prices were 6⅜d. and 6⅝d. re-

spectively. Potatoes (York Regents) averaged 87s. 6d. per ton at the Waterside Market, Southwark, being cheaper by 15s. and 17s. 6d. per ton than in the corresponding quarters of the two previous years.

The average number of paupers relieved on the last day of each week in each of the winter quarters of the three years 1869, 1870, and 1871 was as follows:

	In-door.	Out-door.
Quarter ending 31st March 1869	162,308	850,883
,, ,, 1870	164,552	893,895
,, ,, 1871	160,968	879,574

The extreme depression of temperature which prevailed at the end of the year 1870 continued in January 1871. Although the mean temperature at Greenwich in January was 33°·2 or 3°·1 below the average of 100 years, the high temperature of February and March raised the mean of the whole quarter 1°·6 above the average of the same period. The lowest temperature was observed at Strathfield Turgiss in Hampshire, where in January it sank to 2°·7, and at Bournemouth in the same county a remarkably sudden rise occurred on 5th January from 13°·7 to 39°·4 in about four hours. Rain fell at Greenwich during the quarter to the amount of 4·3 in., being rather more than half an inch under the average of the same season for the past 56 years.

Deaths; and the State of the Public Health.—The 138,393 deaths registered during the first or winter quarter of the year showed a decline of more than 5000 upon those returned in the corresponding three months of 1870, but considerably exceeded the numbers in the same period of the three preceding years. The mortality was at the annual rate of 24·7 per 1000 persons estimated to be living, against 26·0 in the first quarter of 1870, and was ·5 below the average rate in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1861–70.

In the eleven great registration divisions of England the mortality varied from 21 per 1000 in the Eastern and South-eastern counties, to 27 and 29 per 1000 respectively in London, and the North-western counties comprising Lancashire and Cheshire. The rates in each of the eleven divisions, excepting London, showed, however, a decline from those which prevailed in the first quarter of 1870.

The registrars of the 2197 sub-districts of England and Wales reported 21,551 fatal cases of the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class, against 20,091 in the first quarter of 1870; 6086 were referred to scarlet fever, 4903 to small-pox, 4073 to different forms of fever, 2632 to whooping-cough, and 1,476 to measles. The deaths from scarlet fever showed a considerable decline upon the last quarter of 1870, but were only 600 lower than in the first quarter of that year. The fatal cases of fever whooping-cough, and measles, each showed a considerable decline from the numbers in the corresponding three months of 1870, while those of small-pox showed an excess of nearly 4500, of which further details will be found below.

In the urban population of the country, comprising all the chief towns, the annual death-rate was 27 per 1000, while in the remaining, or rural population, it was only 22. Compared with the number of deaths in the first quarter of 1870, the rate in the quarter under review in the large town districts showed a decline of 1·0 per 1000, while the decrease in the rural districts was 2·0 per 1000. It is evident, therefore, that the town population did not participate to the same extent as the rural districts in the general improvement in the public health The epidemic of small-pox which more or less generally prevailed, and was principally confined to large town districts, is the explanation of this fact.

The mortality in the 20 large cities of the United Kingdom, furnishing weekly returns, averaged 29 per 1000, and was higher than in the cor-

responding quarters of the past three years, the increase being largest in Liverpool where the small-pox epidemic prevailed with the greatest severity; in the 17 English towns the rate averaged 28 per 1000. The mortality was low in Portsmouth and Hull, and compared with recent corresponding quarters showed a considerable reduction in Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton.

In the first quarter of 1870 the mean temperature of January was considerably above the average, while February and March were comparatively speaking cold, the mean temperature of the quarter being 38°·0. In the first quarter of 1871 the weather in January was remarkably severe, February and March were warmer than the average, and the mean of the quarter was 40°·2. This difference between the two winters did not materially affect the proportions of deaths occurring among infants and elderly persons. In the 17 largest English towns, of the total deaths registered in the March quarter of 1870, 22 per cent. were of infants under one year of age, and the same proportion of persons aged 60 years and upwards. In the same 17 towns in the March quarter of 1871 22 per cent. of the total deaths were again of infants under one year, while the proportion of elderly persons had fallen to 21 per cent. The per-centage of deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards during this quarter ranged from 16 in Salford and 18 in Bradford, to 29 and 30 respectively in Nottingham and Norwich. To every 100 births registered in these 17 large towns, an average of 16 deaths of infants under one year of age was registered. Infant mortality, measured in this manner, ranged in the several towns from 10 and 13 per cent. in Portsmouth and Norwich, to 19 and 28 in Sunderland and Liverpool. In the large public institutions (principally workhouses and hospitals) of these 17 towns no less than 16 in each hundred of deaths were recorded; this per-centage ranged from 6 per cent. in Bradford and 7 in Leicester, to 18 and 20 per cent. respectively in London and Liverpool. Rather more than 6 per cent. of the total deaths in these towns were registered upon the information of the coroner, being inquest cases, and 3·4 per cent. were referred to different forms of violence. The proportion of deaths from violence in the several towns ranged from 2 per cent. in Nottingham and Sheffield, to 5 and 7 per cent. respectively in Hull and Birmingham. Birmingham usually shows a high per-centage of deaths from violence, but the proportion during this quarter was unduly raised by the registration of the deaths caused by the fatal accident at a large cartridge factory, which occurred in November 1870; these deaths were not registered until January 1871, registration having been delayed by a lengthened coroner's inquiry.

The epidemic of small-pox which more or less generally prevailed throughout the country was doubtless the most important feature in the death returns for the first quarter of the year. The deaths from small-pox in England and Wales in 1864 were 7684, and steadily declined to 6411, 3029, 2513, 2052, and 1565 in the five following years, 1865-9. In 1869 therefore the fatal cases of this disease averaged rather less than 400 per quarter. In the four quarters of 1870 the 2197 registrars of England and Wales reported successively 405, 446, 500, and 1229 fatal cases of small-pox. The recent epidemic may therefore be said to have broken out in the last quarter of 1870, the 1229 deaths in that quarter having further increased to 4903 in the first quarter of 1871. Of these, 2400 occurred in the Metropolitan division; their distribution in the various parts of London has been dwelt upon in the Weekly Returns. In the SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES 203 deaths occurred, of which 42 were returned in Brighton, 32 in Croydon, 24 in Southampton, 14 in Medway, and 13 in Kingston. In the SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES 102 deaths were returned, of which 11 occurred in Staines, 10 in Uxbridge, 12 in Brentford, and 18 in Edmonton; it will be seen that most of these places are in close proximity to the Metropolitan district. In the EASTERN COUNTIES 88

deaths were referred to this disease, including 60 in West Ham and Epping, also close to London. In the SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES there were 54 deaths, of which 11 each occurred in Tavistock and Falmouth. Only 40 deaths were returned in the WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES, with their more than two and a half millions of population; the highest district numbers were 9 in Nuneaton and 8 in Oswestry. In the NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, of the 25 deaths 18 occurred in Great Grimsby. In Lancashire and Cheshire, the NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES, 1224 deaths were reported, of which 1062 occurred in Liverpool borough, 43 in Ormskirk district (including Southport), 16 in Birkenhead, 18 in Manchester city, and 10 in Northwich. In the three Ridings of Yorkshire, containing over two millions of inhabitants, only 69 deaths occurred from this disease, including 13 in Keighley and 15 in Kirk Leatham sub-district. In the NORTHERN COUNTIES there were 463 deaths, of which 411 were returned in the county of Durham, including no less than 238 in South Shields, also 78 in Stockton, 37 in Hartlepool, 17 in Durham, 15 in Auckland, and 13 in Gateshead; in Northumberland, 25 and 23 respectively occurred in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Tynemouth. In the WELSH COUNTIES (with Monmouthshire) 235 deaths occurred; of these 141 were returned in Llanelly, 34 in Swansea, and 11 in Llanfyllin. From this resumé of the distribution of the fatal cases of small-pox it will be seen that the epidemic during this quarter was almost confined to four great centres of infection, London, Liverpool, and the mining districts of Durham and South Wales. Nearly all the smaller outbreaks may be more or less directly traced to one of these centres; Brighton, for instance, doubtless suffered from its intimate communication with London. There is distinct evidence in many cases of the introduction of the disease into sea-side towns by sailors, and considering its fatal prevalence in Holland, Belgium, and many parts of France it is not a matter for great surprise that Southampton, Great Grimsby, and one or two other ports suffered from the epidemic. It is indeed very probable that the epidemic in London was due to the large arrivals of French refugees during the latter part of the previous autumn. That the epidemic may to a great extent be traced to our foreign communications is beyond doubt, and it is to be regretted that the steady decline of deaths from small-pox in England in the six years 1864-9, had induced a certain apathy in the matter of vaccination, and thus left a large portion of the population unprotected from the disease. In times of severe epidemic, large numbers of the vaccinated, in some way or other, also suffer for the neglect which has left so many unvaccinated.

It is interesting to compare the mortality from small-pox in various cities during the quarter. The annual death-rate from this disease in the first three months of the year was equal to 3 per 1000 of the estimated population in London, 8 per 1000 in Liverpool, and 13 in South Shields; in Brussels it was 9, in Bombay 1·4, and in New York ·8 per 1000 respectively. Returns from the Dutch towns were only received for January and February; during those two months the annual death-rate from small-pox was equal to 48 per 1000 in The Hague, 36 in Utrecht, 25 in Rotterdam, and 3 in Amsterdam. It is well known that among the lower classes in Holland a very strong prejudice exists against vaccination. It may be useful to inquire what might be the result in London if prejudice against vaccination, which is so strongly held by a few in this country, should ever become so widely spread as in Holland. If the same death-rate from small-pox had prevailed in London during the quarter as existed in The Hague during January and February, the deaths from this disease within the Metropolitan Division would have been 38,828 during the three months, instead of the 2400 which actually occurred.

Scarlet fever, although showing a decline of 5660 fatal cases upon the last quarter of 1870, continued more or less fatally prevalent during the first quarter of 1871, in nearly all the counties of England and Wales;

it was particularly fatal in Faversham, Kings-Lynn, Highworth, Bideford, Redruth, Chesterfield, West Derby, Halifax, Bradford, and the mining districts of Durham and South Wales. Sharp outbreaks of diphtheria occurred in Minehead (Somersetshire) and in Neston (Cheshire). Measles was epidemic in Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, and Bedwelty. Different forms of fever were fatally prevalent in Wycombe, Stow, St. Germans, Dudley, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Guisborough, Whitehaven, East Ward, and Newtown (Montgomeryshire), besides Liverpool, and the mining districts of Durham and South Wales.

Second Quarter.—April, May, June.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the births of 272,603 children, and the deaths of 161,954 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on June 30th, 1871. The natural increase of population was thus 110,649.

The number of persons married in the quarter ending June 30th, 1871, was 120,902.

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

ENGLAND.—The marriage-rate increased, and reflected the brightening prospects of the people ; the births did not attain their usually high average. The public health was satisfactory, and the mortality was below the average in town and country in spite of small-pox, which, as vaccination had been neglected, prevailed in London and some other cities.

Marriages.—The marriages of 97,662 persons were recorded in the June quarter of the year. The annual rate in the three months was 17·2 per 1000 against 15·6 and 16·7 in the two previous corresponding quarters. This increase in the number of marriages was general throughout the country, but it was most marked in the Northern and West Midland Counties.

Births.—The births of 201,165 children born alive were registered in the second quarter of 1871, and the equivalent annual birth-rate was 35·5 per 1000.

The counties exhibiting a decrease on the average of the three previous corresponding quarters were Suffolk, Lancashire, Herefordshire, Wiltshire, Berkshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, and Cornwall.

In London the decrease was 2·4 per cent.

The Northern group of counties, as in the previous quarter, showed the greatest relative increase.

Increase of Population.—The natural increase of the population, that is the excess of births over deaths, was 80,372 in the three months, or at the rate of 883 per day. The rapid increase was moderated by the steady outflow of emigrants. The spring quarter, as in former years, exhibited an augmented stream of settlers in distant lands. Of 108,438 emigrants who sailed from ports in the United Kingdom at which there are emigration offices, 37,876 were English. Of the remainder, 8545 were Scotch, 36,978 were Irish, and 25,039 were Foreigners. The last merely passed through our ports on the way from their own countries. 86,090 sailed to the United States, 18,304 to British North America, 3058 to the Australian Colonies, and 986 to various other places.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat rose to 59s. 9d. per quarter, being higher than it had been since the June quarter of 1868, when it began to decline from exceptionally high rates which had ruled during the preceding year. Beef by the carcase averaged 6½d. per lb. and mutton 7d. per lb. at the Metropolitan Meat Market. In

the quarter ending March 1871 the prices were 6⅞d. and 6½d. respectively. The price of beef had risen during the preceding two years 6 per cent. and of mutton 10 per cent. Potatoes (York Regents) averaged 63s. 6d. per ton at the Waterside Market, Southwark, being cheaper by no less than 31s. 6d. and 61s. 6d. per ton than in the corresponding quarters of the two previous years.

The average number of paupers relieved on the last day of each week in each of the spring quarters of the three years 1869, 1870, and 1871 was as follows :

		In-door.	Out-door.
Quarter ending 30th June 1869	-	145,094	816,260
,, ,, 1870	-	144,385	826,396
,, ,, 1871	-	140,357	806,186

The extreme depression of temperature which prevailed at the end of the year 1870, and during January of the year 1871, after yielding to spring-like warmth, again became low, and the weather was relatively colder in June than in the former months of the year.

During the three months the average temperature was 1°·6 below that of the past 30 years.

Deaths ; and the State of the Public Health.—In the second or spring quarter of the year, 120,793 deaths were registered in England and Wales. This number was slightly below that returned in the corresponding three months of 1870, but rather more than 4,000 in excess of the average number in the second quarter of the three years 1868–70. The mortality was at the annual rate of 21·3 per 1000 persons living, somewhat lower than in the corresponding quarters of 1869 or 1870, and 0·6 below the average rate in the second quarters of the ten years 1861–70.

In the 11 Registration Divisions of England the mortality ranged from 19 per 1000 in the South Eastern, South Western, North Midland, Eastern, and South Midland groups of counties, to 23 per 1000 in London, and 25 in both the North Western and Northern Divisions. The small-pox epidemic appears to have governed the rate of mortality during the quarter, as its fatality was principally confined to the three last-mentioned Divisions, in each of which the death-rate showed a considerable excess upon the second quarter of 1870, while in each of the eight others there was a marked decline.

The registrars of the 2197 sub-districts of England and Wales this quarter reported 21,420 fatal cases of the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class, against 18,122 in the corresponding quarter of 1870 ; 7012 were referred to small-pox, 4210 to scarlet fever, 3269 to different forms of fever, 2306 to measles, 2173 to whooping-cough, 1867 to diarrhœa, and 583 to diphtheria. Compared with the numbers in the second quarter of 1870, those reported from small-pox, measles, and diphtheria showed an increase, while there was a decline in the fatal cases of each of the four other diseases.

In the urban population of the country, comprising all the chief towns, the annual death-rate was 23 per 1000, while in the remaining, or rural population, it was only 19. Nearly half this excess in the town death-rates was due to small-pox, which was principally confined to a few towns.

The mortality in the 20 large cities of the United Kingdom, furnishing weekly return, averaged 25·2 per 1000, against 23·6, 24·1, and 23·1 in the corresponding quarters of the three years 1868–70. The largest excess was shown in London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Salford, Sunderland, and Newcastle ; this excess was caused in Birmingham by the fatal prevalence of measles, while in each of the other towns it was due to the epidemic of small-pox, the severity of which was proportionally greatest in Sunderland and Newcastle. The annual death-rate from all causes was under 20 per 1000 in Portsmouth, Bristol, Wolverhampton, and Notting-

ham, while in Sunderland, Newcastle, Liverpool, and Glasgow it exceeded 30 per 1000.

In 50 large English town districts, ranking in respect of population next in size to the 17 largest towns for which weekly returns are published, the annual death-rate averaged 24·4 per 1000, and exceeded by 3·1 per 1000 the general rate in the whole of England and Wales. The rate was lower than 19 per 1000 in Yarmouth, Cheltenham, Shrewsbury, Chatham, Dover, Reading, Northampton, Ipswich, Plymouth (including Plymouth, East Stonehouse, and Stoke Damerel Districts), Walsall, Chester, and York. In Southampton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Bury, South Shields, and Gateshead the rate exceeded 25 per 1000; the excess in Bury was due to the prevalence of scarlet fever, and in each of the other towns to an epidemic of small-pox.

The weather during the second quarter of the year was unseasonably cold, and the continuance of north-east wind was unusually long even for an English spring, indeed it may be said to have prevailed throughout the entire quarter, except between the 12th and 29th of April. Excepting that of 1860, the June of 1871 was the coldest on record since 1821. Of the total deaths in England and Wales during the quarter, 22 per cent. were of infants under one year of age, and 23 per cent. of persons aged 60 years and upwards, leaving 55 per cent. as the proportion of children and adults aged between one and 60 years. The seven thousand deaths from small-pox, which is only to a slight extent fatal among persons aged 60 years and upwards, somewhat disturb these proportions, and especially make the proportion of deaths of elderly persons to appear smaller during this quarter than was actually the case. In the 17 largest English towns, of the total deaths registered in the three months ending June, 23 per cent. were of infants under one year of age, while the proportion of deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards was only 17 per cent.; the low per-centage of deaths of elderly persons in great measure was due to the excess of deaths of children and adults from small-pox. In the several towns the proportion of deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards ranged from 12 and 13 per cent. in Salford and Sunderland, to 27 and 29 in Nottingham and Norwich. To each hundred births registered in these 17 large towns, an average of 16 deaths of infants under one year of age was registered. Infant mortality, measured in this manner, ranged in the several towns from 11 and 12 in Nottingham and Wolverhampton, to 20·9 and 22·7 in Newcastle and Liverpool. The annual death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases, which in the whole of England and Wales averaged 3·8 per 1000, was 5·9 in these 17 largest towns; in Norwich it was only one per 1000, and in Nottingham but 1·4, while it was 5 in Birmingham and Manchester, 6 in London, 7 in Salford, 9 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and 13 in Sunderland. Small-pox was the principal cause of this excess in each of the latter towns except Birmingham, where measles was fatally prevalent. No less than 17 per cent. of the total deaths registered in these 17 towns were recorded in large public institutions, principally workhouses and hospitals, against 15 per cent. in the corresponding quarter of 1870; this increase was due to the large number of fatal cases of small-pox which occurred in the workhouses, and in the established or temporary hospitals. The proportion of these deaths in institutions ranged from 7 per cent. in Bradford, to 17 in Wolverhampton and Liverpool, and 21 in London. Six per cent. of the deaths in these 17 towns during the quarter were registered upon the information of the coroner, being inquest cases. The proportion of deaths from all forms of violence in the 17 towns averaged rather more than 3 per cent.; in Leicester the proportion was only one per cent., while in Bristol and Wolverhampton it was 4·8, and in Birmingham 5·0 per cent.

The recent epidemic of small-pox which may be said to have broken out in the last three months of 1870, caused 1229 deaths in England and

Wales during that quarter. In the first three months of the year 1871 they rose to 4903, and in the quarter ending June they further increased to 7012. Of these, 3241 occurred in the Metropolitan Division, 1120 in the North Western Counties, and 1069 in the Northern Counties; the remaining 1585 were distributed among the seven other registration divisions. It will thus be seen that the principal centres of infection were the same four that were noticed in the Quarterly return for the first three months of the year. London, from which the disease spread into the extra-metropolitan portions of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, and also into that part of Essex adjoining the East end of London. Liverpool, from which the infection extended to a considerable number of the other towns in the densely populated Lancashire district, including Manchester, Salford, Bolton, and Wigan, and also, but slightly, into Birkenhead. The third principal centre of infection was the coal districts of the North, more notably the towns of Newcastle, Sunderland, Stockton, and Durham. The fourth distinct outbreak was in the mining districts of South Wales. In London the deaths from small-pox increased from 2400 in the first to 3241 in the second quarter of the year; in Lancashire and Cheshire they declined from 1224 to 1120; they rose in Northumberland and Durham from 461 to 1022; while in South Wales they declined from 207 to 109, although the fatal cases had increased in Swansea. Of the other and smaller outbreaks which cannot be directly traced to any of the above four centres of infection, the following are the most important. Southampton, where the deaths from small-pox increased from 24 in the first quarter of the year to 229 in the quarter ending June; Weymouth, where from two in the first they rose to 39 in the second quarter; Falmouth, which showed an increase from 11 to 27; Bridgwater, which showed 12 deaths in the second quarter; Oswestry, in which 14 deaths occurred in the second quarter; Stoke-upon-Trent, in which district 103 occurred in the second quarter against but one in the first quarter; Nuneaton, in which the numbers were respectively 9 and 26; Coventry, which showed 4 and 14; and Great Grimsby, in which the deaths rose from 18 in the first quarter to 164 in the three months ending June. The three Ridings of Yorkshire, comprising the ninth Registration division, with its more than two and three quarters millions of population, had up to this time comparatively escaped the effects of the small-pox epidemic; in the first quarter of the year the deaths from this disease in Yorkshire were but 69, while in the three months now under notice they had only increased to 98; of these, 21 occurred in Bentham, and 20 in Kirk Leatham subdistricts, the former in the West, and the latter in the North Riding.

In order the better to compare the degree of fatality from small-pox in various parts of the country, it is necessary to take the several populations into account. In the first quarter of the year the annual death-rate from this disease was equal to ·9 per 1000 in the whole of England and Wales; in the three months ending June it rose to 1·4 per 1000. During the June quarter the death-rate from small-pox was 4·0 in the London Division, 1·5 in the Lancashire, 4·3 in Durham, and 2·9 in Northumberland. The annual death-rate from small-pox during the 13 weeks ending 1st July in the different parts of London, after the distribution of the deaths in hospital, was 2 per 1000 in the west group of districts, 3 in the central, 4 in the east, and 5 each in the north and south of London. The death-rates in a few of the larger boroughs which suffered more severely were as follow:—Liverpool 6, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 7, and Sunderland 9 per 1000 persons living. In the following registration subdistricts the death-rates from small-pox were:—Southampton 19, Weymouth 11, Falmouth 8, Longton (Stoke-upon-Trent) 16, Nuneaton 8, and Great Grimsby 22. In nearly all those places which suffered most severely from the epidemic great neglect of vaccination was reported; the omission, however, of the medical profession to state on the certificate of the cause

of death the fact of vaccination or otherwise, renders it extremely difficult to obtain reliable statistics showing the proportion of fatal cases of small-pox in which vaccination had been entirely neglected, or had been inefficiently performed.

Measles showed a fatal prevalence in Birmingham, Manchester, and Salford, Liverpool, Abergavenny, and Bedwelty. Scarlet fever, although showing a decline upon the numbers returned in recent quarters, again exhibited a very general prevalence in the three months ending June, more notably in Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Durham, Staffordshire, Essex, Devonshire, and Somersetshire. The greatest fatality from whooping-cough was shown in Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire. The deaths from different forms of fever showed a slight decline upon the corresponding quarter of 1870 ; Staffordshire, Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Durham, and South Wales suffered most from this disease ; locally the deaths from fever showed an excess in Walsall, Dudley, Whitwick (Ashby-de-la-Zouch), Warrington, Bishop's Auckland, North Shields, and Swansea. With few exceptions the mortality from fever was principally confined to the large towns. The deaths from diarrhœa registered previously to the 30th June were considerably below the average owing to the low temperature which prevailed throughout that month ; and only 26 deaths in the whole of England and Wales during the three months were referred to cholera and choleraic diarrhœa.

Space will not allow a detailed examination of the causes of death in the several registration sub-districts in which an excessive rate of mortality was shown. One instance, however, calls for special notice. In the Much Woolton sub-district of Prescot (457·2), which at the recent enumeration contained a population of 5772 persons, 101 deaths were returned during the quarter, against 29 the average number in the corresponding quarters of the three years 1868–70. These deaths showed an annual death-rate for the three months equal to 70 per 1000 persons living, and included 39 fatal cases of measles, 23 of whooping-cough, and 9 of scarlet fever.

Third Quarter.—July, August, September.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the births of 256,116 children, and the deaths of 155,752 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on September 30th, 1871. The natural increase of population was thus 100,364.

The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending September 30th, 1871, was 114,546.

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

ENGLAND.—The Summer marriages of 1871 increased in number, and the average rate was slightly exceeded. The birth-rate remained somewhat below, the rate of mortality was slightly above, the average of the season. Small-pox, nine times as fatal as in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, was yet less fatal than in the preceding spring quarter. Diarrhœa was excessively fatal in the summer, and a certain number of deaths from simple cholera were registered ; but fortunately the Asiatic cholera which ravaged the insanitary cities of Russia and some cities on the Baltic did not find its way to England.

Marriages.—In the September quarter of the year 1871, the marriages of 93,072 persons were registered. The annual rate for the quarter was 16·2 per 1000 which only slightly exceeded the average rate for the summer quarter in the 10 years 1861–70, though it showed a more considerable increase upon the rate of 15·5 which prevailed in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The greatest increase occurred in Lanca-

shire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Cumberland, while a decrease took place in Cambridgeshire, Dorsetshire, Somersetshire, and Shropshire.

Births.—The births of 193,271 children born alive were registered in the third quarter of 1871, and the equivalent annual rate was 33·7 per 1000.

The births were below the average of the three previous corresponding quarters in London, and in the South Midland, Eastern, South Western, and North Midland Divisions ; in other parts of England they showed an increase.

The Counties of Suffolk, Hereford, Wilts, and Berks, which exhibited a decrease in number in the June quarter, showed an increase in September.

In London a decrease again appeared equal to 2·4 per cent. upon the average number in the corresponding quarter of the three previous years.

Increase of Population.—The natural increase of the population, that is, the excess of births over deaths was 71,939 in the three months, or at the rate of 782 daily.

Of 71,400 emigrants who sailed from ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration officers, 32,312 were of English, 5862 of Scotch, and 16,139 of Irish origin ; 14,587 were Foreigners, and the nationality of 2500 was not stated. The English emigrants were nearly 3000 more than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, but those of Scotch origin had declined. Of the English, 91 per cent. sailed to the United States and to British North America.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat was 57s. 9d. per quarter, and except that it was 2s. per quarter lower than in the previous June quarter, it was higher than it had been since the middle of 1868. Beef, by the carcase, averaged 6¾d. per lb., and mutton 7½d. per lb. at the Metropolitan meat market. In the quarter ending June, the prices had been 6½d. and 7d. respectively. Potatoes (York Regents) averaged 68s. 6d. per ton at the waterside market, Southwark ; and although rather dearer than in the preceding quarter, they were considerably cheaper than during the corresponding periods of the previous two years.

The average number of paupers relieved on the last day of each week in the summer quarters was much lower in 1871 than it was in the two preceding years :

		In-door.	Out-door.
Quarter ending 30th September 1869	-	137,406	- 781,382
” ” 1870	-	138,283	- 789,409
” ” 1871	-	132,067	- 769,764

The cold weather of spring reigned, with a few exceptions, through the beginning of summer until it was succeeded on August 5th by 42 days of very warm genial weather running up to September 16th. From this time to the end of the quarter the weather again became cold, and heavy rain fell everywhere. The crops which had been backward were forced by the fine weather rapidly to maturity, and by the end of August a large portion of them had been stacked. Complaints prevailed of the potato disease, and the wheat crop was generally held to be deficient. The rainfall was 8·3 inches, nearly double that of the same period of 1870 but slightly below the average.

Of the 4·1 inches of rain which fell at Greenwich during September no less than 3·3 fell in the last week of the month.

Deaths ; and the State of the Public Health.—In the third or summer quarter of the year, ending 30th September, 121,332 deaths were registered in England and Wales : this number was nearly 3000 less than that returned in the corresponding quarter of 1870.

The mortality was at the annual rate of 21·1 per 1000 persons living, against 22·0 in the same period of 1870, and all but corresponded with

the average rate in the same three months of the ten years 1861–70. Temperature exercises an undoubted influence upon the rate of mortality, more especially the extremes of cold and heat in winter and summer. Following an unusually cold June, the mean temperature during July was moderate and ruled somewhat below the average; August, however, was so exceptionally hot that its mean temperature, 64°·8, was only equalled or exceeded on four occasions during the 100 years 1771–1870. The effect of this heat was shown in the rapid increase of the fatality from diarrhœa.

The annual death-rate from all causes ranged from 17 per 1000 in the South Western, and 18 in the South Eastern and Welsh Registration Divisions, to 25 in the North Western, and 28 in the Northern Divisions. The three first-named Divisions contain for the most part counties of a rural character; while the North Western Division comprises Lancashire and Cheshire, and the Northern includes Durham and Northumberland. The manufacturing towns of Lancashire ordinarily show in the third quarter of the year an excessive death-rate from infantile diarrhœa, and Northumberland and Durham suffered during the quarter under review from a severe epidemic of small-pox.

In the urban population of the country comprising all the chief towns, and including about 13 millions of persons, the annual death-rate was 24·0 per 1000; while in the remaining or rural population the rate did not exceed 17·4 per 1000. The town death-rate was slightly above the average rate in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1861–70, while that in the country districts was about as much below the average. Town and country death-rates usually show the widest divergence in the summer quarter of the year, owing to the far greater fatality from diarrhœa which prevails among town populations. During this quarter ending 30th September 1871, 21,663 persons died in our large and small towns who would have lived, had the urban death-rate not exceeded that which prevailed in the rural districts. There are many reasons why a town under perfect sanitary organization should show a death-rate fully as low as that which prevails in purely rural districts, but apart from the evils arising from impure water supply, and the difficulties which surround a satisfactory disposal of sewage, thousands of lives are each month sacrificed to ignorance or disregard of the first sanitary principles. The necessity for ventilation in dwellings, more especially where they are small and overcrowded, and for cleanliness of person, and some knowledge of the physical construction and requirements of the human body, should be taught in all our schools. Such instruction would soon have an important bearing on the public health.

In the seventeen largest English towns furnishing weekly returns the mortality during the quarter was 26 per 1000, and differed but slightly from that which prevailed in the corresponding periods of 1869 and 1870, while it was considerably below the rate during the remarkably hot summer of 1868. The lowest rates among these towns were Portsmouth 19, Wolverhampton 20, and Bristol 21; the highest rates Manchester 34, Salford 35, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 38, and Sunderland 46. Diarrhœa was more or less fatal in each of the towns, and small-pox showed especial fatality in Newcastle and Sunderland, while it was also prevalent in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and Salford.

In the fifty large town districts, ranking in respect of population next in size to the seventeen largest English towns, the annual death-rate in the September quarter averaged 24 per 1000, or two per 1000 less than in the seventeen largest towns. The rate was below 19 per 1000 in Dover, Cambridge, Devonport, Bath, Cheltenham, Shrewsbury, and Chester; in Wigan, Bolton, Preston, South Shields, and Gateshead the rate exceeded 30 per 1000. In Wigan, Bolton, and Preston diarrhœa was exceptionally fatal, while South Shields and Gateshead suffered severely from small-pox.

By the returns received from the 2195 registrars of sub-districts in England and Wales it appears that during the three months ending

30th September 1871, 4612 deaths were referred to small-pox, 1688 to measles, 3488 to scarlet fever, 474 to diphtheria, 1845 to whooping-cough, 3362 to different forms of fever, and 15,919 to diarrhœa; thus from the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class, 31,388 deaths resulted during the quarter, against 33,963 in the corresponding quarter of 1870. The deaths referred to scarlet fever, diphtheria, fever, and diarrhœa showed a decrease, while the fatal cases of small-pox, measles, and whooping-cough were more numerous. To simple cholera and choleraic diarrhœa 527 deaths, principally of infants, were referred, against 611 in the third quarter of 1870. Small-pox and diarrhœa caused an exceptionally high mortality in the quarter now under consideration.

The recent epidemic of small-pox first became fatally prevalent during the last quarter of 1870, resulting in 1229 deaths in England and Wales. In the first two quarters of 1871 the fatal cases were 4903 and 7012 respectively. In the three months ending 30th September they declined to 4612, of which 1255 occurred in London, 89 in Hampshire, 82 in Essex, 90 in Staffordshire, 92 in Warwickshire, 92 in Lincolnshire, 555 in Lancashire, 1120 in Durham, and 396 in Northumberland. The fatal cases showed a large increase upon those in the preceding quarter in Durham and Northumberland, and were also somewhat more numerous in the South Western, West Midland, and York Registration Divisions; in all the other divisions they showed a decline. In London the deaths from small-pox declined from 3241 in the second quarter of the year, to 1255 in the third quarter. In the South Eastern Division during the September quarter they were most numerous in Southampton, Gosport, and Dartford. In the South Midland Division in Brentford and Oxford. In the Eastern Division very few fatal cases occurred out of West Ham which adjoins the Metropolitan Division. In the South Western Counties the disease was epidemic in Weymouth, Falmouth, and Bridgwater, but very few fatal cases occurred in other parts of the division. In the West Midland Division the greatest fatality occurred in Oswestry, Stoke-upon-Trent, Wolverhampton, Nuneaton, and Coventry. In the North Midland Counties the fatal prevalence of small-pox was principally confined to Great Grimsby, although a few deaths were also returned at Leicester and Nottingham. Of the 615 deaths from small-pox in Lancashire and Cheshire, 150 were returned in Liverpool, 182 in Manchester and Salford, and the remainder were scattered for the most part among the large manufacturing towns of Lancashire. In Yorkshire the disease showed fatal prevalence in Sheffield, Scarborough, and Kirk Leatham. In Durham the disease was very generally prevalent; Stockton, Durham, Sunderland, South Shields, and Gateshead, being the principal centres of infection. In Northumberland, the towns of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tynemouth, and Morpeth suffered most from the disease; in Cumberland it was fatally prevalent in Carlisle and Cockermouth. In the Welsh Division the returns showed fatality from small-pox in Chepstow, Bedwelty, Newport, Swansea, and Brecknock. The information with regard to vaccination or otherwise in fatal cases of small-pox is necessarily incomplete, failing the co-operation of the medical profession. In but a small proportion of the cases does the certificate of the cause of death state whether the deceased has been vaccinated or not; and although the registrars have in some cases been instructed to enter this information in the death register on the authority of the informant, it is to be feared that this is not always reliable. Frequently the informant is not aware of the fact, and it is suspected that in many instances vaccination is falsely stated to have taken place to conceal the neglect on the part of the parents, who have some dread of ulterior prosecution. All the 20 deaths from small-pox in Bridgwater were "not stated" as to vaccination, as were the 16 in Nuneaton, the 15 in St. Helens (Prescot), the 11 in Kirk Leatham, the 22 in Harraton, and also the 10 each in Chepstow and Brecknock. In the districts of Sunderland, South Shields, Gateshead, and Newcastle-

upon-Tyne, 1023 deaths from small-pox were registered last quarter; of these 329 were returned as unvaccinated, 137 as vaccinated, and 557 as "not stated." Great neglect of vaccination is proved by these figures, but the neglect is probably much understated, for whereas there may be considerable doubt whether the whole of the above 137 had been successfully vaccinated, it is pretty certain that but very few were falsely returned as unvaccinated, and inquiry has proved that of the "not stated" by far the larger proportion are generally unvaccinated.

The fatality from diarrhœa which had been below the average for the season up to the beginning of August, afterwards showed a rapid increase, reached its maximum about the end of the month, and continued excessive throughout the rest of the quarter. The annual death-rate from the disease in England and Wales during the three months was 2·8 per 1000, against 3·1 in the corresponding period of 1870, when the mean temperature was 60°·7 instead of 61°·3 as in the quarter ending September 1871. The lower mortality from this disease is probably due to the cold June, and to the moderate temperature during July, which retarded the outbreak of the epidemic. It is somewhat remarkable, however, that whereas the general diarrhœa death-rate in England and Wales was lower during the summer of 1871 than in the corresponding period of 1870, the rate in the seventeen largest English towns, including London, showed an increase. In the seventeen largest towns this rate was 5·1 per 1000, in the fifty next largest towns 3·7, and in the whole of England and Wales, exclusive of these sixty-seven towns only 1·6 per 1000. Of these sixty-seven towns it was under 2 per 1000 in Gosport, Southampton, Oxford, East Stonehouse, Halifax, Newport (Monmouth), Merthyr Tydfil, and Swansea; while it was 8 per 1000 in Preston, Colchester, and Leeds, 9 in Manchester, Salford, Bolton, and Wigan, and 11 in Leicester. With regard to the excessive death-rate from diarrhœa in Leicester, Dr. J. Wyatt Crane, the Medical Officer of Health, denies that it can be due to the insanitary condition of the town in the ordinary signification of those words. He considers that the mortality from the disease is due to a diminished capacity in the individual who is attacked with the disease to withstand its depressing effects, and that it will especially " be greater or less " in proportion to the vigour of the infantile population;" and further that " the excessive diarrhœal mortality in Leicester, as compared with " that in other manufacturing towns, arises from its position, situated " as it were in a basin, which causes it to suffer from a more extreme " degree of heat." If it be true that the excessive death-rate from diarrhœa in Leicester is due to a want of "vigour in the infantile population," and it is probably true of the infant population of many of our large towns, it becomes a social question of the first importance, which certainly comes within the region of sanitary inquiry, how far this want of vigour in town children is due to causes directly within human control.

Measles, which showed in the September quarter of 1871 a somewhat greater fatality than in the same period of 1870, was most prevalent in Staffordshire, Lancashire, and Monmouthshire. Scarlet fever was fatal in Halstead, Bury Saint Edmunds, Thingoe, and Ipswich Districts; in Brighton, Southampton, Hitchin, several parts of Oxfordshire, Poole, Bodmin, Redruth, Tewkesbury, Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Warwick, Oakham, in many of the manufacturing towns of Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire, Darlington, Sunderland, Newport (Monmouth), and Glamorganshire. The fatal cases of different forms of fever were proportionally excessive in the districts of Chippenham, Bideford, Chard, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Bingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sunderland, Llanelly, and Holywell. The deaths from whooping-cough were excessive in Plomesgate, Thetford, Birmingham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, and Haverfordwest.

The 121,236 deaths registered from all causes in England and Wales during the quarter included 37,367 or 30·8 per cent. of infants under one year of age, and 23,536 or 19·4 per cent. of persons aged 60 years

and upwards; in the corresponding quarter of 1870 these proportions were almost identical, 30·9 and 19·4 per cent. respectively. Infant mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths of children under one year, to births registered, was 20·0 per cent. in 1870, and 19·4 in the third quarter of 1871. Infant mortality calculated in this manner was 27·6 per cent. in the seventeen largest English towns, 23·4 in the entire urban population, and only 16·0 in the remaining or rural districts. Among the 17 largest towns, the proportion of deaths under one to births registered ranged from 16·9 and 18·8 per cent. in Wolverhampton and Portsmouth, to 35·1 in Leeds, 35·2 in Liverpool, 37·3 in Manchester, and 46·2 in Leicester. This difference between the average proportion of 16 per cent. among the ten millions of persons living in the rural districts, and the 46 per cent. shown in the borough of Leicester is so remarkable that an exhaustive inquiry into the cause of this terrible infant mortality seems imperatively called for. The inhabitants of Leicester, and of other large towns, should know the cause of this waste of life, the reason why their infants more readily fall victims to diarrhœa and other infantile complaints.

In the large public institutions of England and Wales, including the Workhouses, Hospitals, and public Lunatic Asylums, 9782 deaths were returned, or 8·1 per cent. of the total deaths; in the corresponding quarter of 1870 the number was 9185 and the proportion 7·4 per cent. In the 17 largest English towns the proportion of these deaths this quarter was 12·6 per cent., ranging from 4·6 and 4·9 in Leicester and Bradford, to 11·3 in Liverpool and Manchester, and 16·7 per cent in London. There is no doubt that some considerable proportion of the deaths occurring in the public institutions of our large towns are of patients admitted from outlying districts, from parishes not included within the several municipal boundaries. Town rates of mortality are thus to a slight extent over-stated, not however more than is balanced by the deaths of domestic servants and other town workers who, when ill, return to their country homes, there die of diseases contracted during their town residence, and are there registered.

Inquests were held during the quarter upon 6032, or 5·0 per cent. of the deaths registered in England and Wales; in the corresponding quarter of 1870, 5526 or 4·4 per cent. were inquest cases. In the 17 largest English towns the proportion of inquest cases ranged from 2·4 and 2·9 per cent. in Sunderland and Wolverhampton, to 5·5 and 7·7 per cent. in London and Birmingham. Different forms of violence caused 4202 or 3·5 per cent. of the deaths in England and Wales; in the 17 largest towns the proportion ranged from 1·4 per cent. in Leicester and Salford, to 3·8, 4·1, and 4·2 per cent. respectively in London, Birmingham, and Hull.

Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the births of 256,439 children, and the deaths of 175,878 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending on December 31st, 1871. The natural increase of population was thus 80,561.

The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending December 31st, 1871, was 143,558.

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

ENGLAND.—The Marriages in the last quarter of 1871 exceeded the ordinary excess of the season. Births abounded, and exceeded the numbers in any preceding autumn, but the average rate was scarcely reached. The deaths were raised to the extent of seven thousand over the average

by the severity of the weather ; and the mortality was above the average. especially in the towns of the kingdom. Small-pox, owing to defective administrative arrangements, was, in spite of the Compulsory Vaccination Act, more fatal than any other epidemic : of it more than six thousand died, chiefly children. The deaths by fever, chiefly enteric, occur more among men and women of maturer ages ; the number of such deaths was 4692.

Marriages.—In the quarter ending 31st December 1871, 116,880 persons were married, a greater number than had been recorded in any previous quarter. The annual rate was 20·4 per 1000, which was higher than that in any quarter since the corresponding one of 1866, and ·8 above the mean rate for the fourth quarter of the 10 years 1861–70. On comparison with the average number of marriages registered in the corresponding quarter of the three years 1868–70, the English counties in which the greatest increase occurred, in proportion to population, were Nottinghamshire, Durham, Warwickshire, and Monmouthshire, while Westmorland was the only county which showed a decrease.

Births.—The number of children born alive, whose births were registered in the quarter ended 31st December 1871, was 193,469, giving an annual rate of 33·7 per 1000, which is about the average rate for the fourth quarter of the year. As compared with the average of the three previous corresponding quarters, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, and Durham were the only counties exhibiting any noticeable increase, and Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, and Herefordshire those in which any considerable decrease occurred.

Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths amounted during the quarter to 59,108 or 642 per day. This represents the natural increase of the population, which would be also the actual increase, if it were undisturbed by emigration and immigration.

The number of emigrants who sailed from British ports at which Government emigration officers are stationed, was 40,114. Of these, 18,621 were of English, 2997 of Scotch, and 9135 of Irish origin, and 9361 were Foreigners. It is amongst this last class that the increase of 1654 over the total number of emigrants in the previous corresponding quarter principally occurred. Emigration to the Australian Colonies again showed a decline.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat, which had gradually risen from 42s. 3d. per quarter in the March quarter 1870, to 59s. 9d. in the June quarter 1871, fell to 57s. 9d. in the September quarter, and further declined to 56s. 3d. per quarter in the last three months of the year.

The price of beef and mutton by the carcase at the Metropolitan Meat Market averaged 6¾d. and 6¾d. per lb. against 6¾d. and 7½d. per lb. respectively in the previous quarter. Potatoes (York Regents) fetched an average price of 89s. 6d. per ton at the Waterside Market, Southwark, showing an advance of 21s. per ton upon the price in the preceding quarter, and of 19s. 6d. upon that in the corresponding quarter of the preceding year.

The average number of paupers relieved on the last day of each week of the quarter was —

	In-door.			Out-door.
	141,027	-	-	759,666
against	150,864	-	-	804,219

in the previous corresponding quarter.

The last quarter of the year 1871 was remarkable for the longest continuance of low temperature during November and the first half of December in this century. The temperature of the month of October had been nearly a degree below the average, but on the 2d November a period of cold

weather set in of unprecedented length, continuing throughout the whole month. The mean temperature of this month was 37°·6, being 4°·7 below its average derived from 100 years observation. In two instances only, viz., in the years 1782 and 1786, was the mean temperature of November lower than 37°·6, and since the year 1786, that is in the previous 85 years, there had been no instance of such a cold November. The cold continued into December and with severity until the 12th day, the average deficiency of the mean daily temperature from the 1st to the 12th being 9¼°. On the 8th December the deficiency reached 19°·3, the mean temperature of that day having been 22°·4, while its average is 41°·7.

The rain-fall during the quarter, as measured at Greenwich, amounted to only 3·2 in., being 4 in. below the average.

The fall of rain in October was only one half of the average for that month ; in November it was only one fourth ; and in December it was three fifths of its average ; thus the rain-fall in each month of the quarter was defective.

State of the Public Health ; Deaths.—In the fourth or autumn quarter of 1871, ending 31st December, 134,361 deaths were registered in England and Wales : a considerable excess was shown upon the number returned in recent corresponding quarters, after making due allowance for increase of population.

The mortality was at the annual rate of 23·4 per 1000 persons living, against 22·2 the average rate in the fourth quarters of the ten years 1861–70 ; in those ten years the annual rate ranged from 20·6 in the last three months of 1861, to 23·5 in 1864, the latter rate corresponding with that which prevailed during the quarter under review. Independently of the continued fatality from the small-pox epidemic, the unusually severe weather which prevailed during the greater part of November and the first 12 days of December exercised an unquestionable influence upon the mortality of the latter part of the quarter by causing an excessive fatality, especially from diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis.

In the Eleven Registration Divisions of England and Wales the annual death-rate from all causes ranged from 17·6 and 19·9 per 1000 in the South-eastern and South Midland, containing for the most part agricultural counties, to 27·8 in the Northern and 27·9 in the North-western Divisions. The largest proportional excess of deaths, upon the average numbers in the three previous corresponding quarters, was shown in the counties of Staffordshire, Monmouthshire, and Durham. In Staffordshire, small-pox was severely epidemic in Wolverhampton, and scarlet fever in Stoke-upon-Trent and Wolstanton ; while small-pox was the principal cause of the excess in Monmouthshire and in Durham. In the county of Durham the death-rate from all causes was so high as 31·5 per 1000.

The principal town districts of the country, comprising all the large towns, contained a population of about 13 millions of persons, among which the annual death-rate for the quarter was equal to 26·4 per 1000. The remaining or rural population was about 10 millions, in which the death-rate did not exceed 19·5 per 1000. Compared with the average rate in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1861–70 the town death-rate showed an excess of 1·7 per 1000, while in the rural districts the excess was but 0·8 per 1000. During the three months ending 31st December 1871, in our principal towns 22,585 persons died (26 per cent. of the total deaths) who would have survived had the death-rate in these towns not exceeded that which prevailed in the whole of the rural districts of England and Wales. It is especially this waste of life in towns which it is hoped to control and reduce by effective sanitary legislation. The above figures, however, give but a faint idea of the entire excess of mortality, as the sanitary condition of a considerable proportion of our villages and rural parishes is far from satisfactory. How can it be otherwise where

there is absolutely no system adopted for the disposal of animal refuse, and the only sources of water supply are surface wells? In a selection of the healthiest districts of England the average annual death-rate is found to be 17 per 1000; at this rate the deaths in England and Wales during the four quarters of 1871 would have been 386,926, instead of the 515,096 actually registered. The total excess of mortality over a normal standard during 1871 may therefore be put down as 128,170 deaths, being the difference between the number registered and those which would have occurred if the death-rate during the year had not exceeded 17 per 1000.

In the 17 largest English towns furnishing weekly returns during the quarter the mortality averaged 27 per 1000, and showed a considerable excess upon that which prevailed in the corresponding quarter of 1870; this is principally due to the epidemic of small-pox prevailing in so many of the towns, and causing 2666 deaths, against 773 in the last three months of 1870. The lowest death rates among these towns in the December quarter of 1871 were 22 in Portsmouth, 24 in Hull and Birmingham, and 25 in Bradford; the highest 34 in Nottingham and Norwich, 41 in Sunderland, and 47 in Wolverhampton. Small-pox was fatally epidemic in each of the four last-mentioned towns, as well as in Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and to a less extent in London.

The annual death-rate in 50 large town districts, ranking in respect of population next in size to the 17 largest English towns, averaged 28 per 1000, against 24 in the preceding three months, when diarrhœa was so fatal. This increased mortality, and the excess of 1½ per 1000 upon the general urban death-rate, was almost entirely due to the greater fatality from small-pox. The rate was below 19 per 1000 in Chatham, Maidstone, Reading, and Cheltenham; while it exceeded 35 per 1000 in East Stonehouse, Devonport, Stoke-upon-Trent, Preston, Gateshead, and Newport (Monmouth); scarlet fever was the principal cause of this excess in Stoke-upon-Trent, and measles in Preston, while small-pox was epidemic in East Stonehouse, Devonport, Gateshead, and Newport (Monmouth).

The 134,387 deaths registered at all ages, from all causes, in England and Wales, included 30,320, or 22·6 per cent., of infants under one year of age, and 32,535, or 24·2 per cent., of persons aged 60 years and upwards; in the corresponding quarter of 1870 the proportions were 21·7 and 23·2 per cent. respectively. The larger proportion of deaths of infants, and of elderly persons, registered during the quarter under review, was probably due to the greater fatality from diseases of the respiratory organs induced by the unseasonably severe weather which prevailed during the greater part of November and the first half of December. Infant mortality, measured by the proportion of deaths under one to births registered, was 15·7 per cent., against 14·4 in the corresponding three months of 1870. In the 17 largest English towns the proportion of deaths under one to births registered averaged 18·0 per cent., and ranged from 15·5 in Hull and 16·0 in Bristol, to 21·6 in Leicester and Liverpool, and 30·8 in Wolverhampton. This remarkably high per-centage in Wolverhampton may in great measure be the result of the fatal prevalence of small-pox in that town; during the fourth quarter of 1870 the proportion of deaths under one to births registered in the town did not exceed 13·3 per cent.

According to the returns furnished by the 2195 local registrars of the sub-districts in England and Wales relating to the three months ending 31st December 1871, 6380 deaths were referred to small-pox, 3763 to measles, 4498 to scarlet fever, 635 to diphtheria; 2966 to whooping-cough, 4692 to different forms of fever, and 4063 to diarrhœa; thus 26,997 deaths resulted from these seven principal diseases of the zymotic class, against 25,907 in the corrresponding three months of 1870. The fatal cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria showed a decline of more than 7000, and of fever nearly 700, while those of small-pox, measles, and whooping-cough

had increased 5151, 1882, and 1211 respectively. The deaths from these seven principal zymotic diseases were equal to an annual death-rate of 4·7 per 1000 persons living in England and Wales; in the 17 largest English towns, including London, the rate from these diseases was equal to 5·9, and in the 50 large towns ranking next in size to 6·6 per 1000. In these 67 towns the zymotic rate ranged from 1·3 per 1000 in Cheltenham and 1·4 in Derby, to 18·9 in Sunderland and 21·7 in Wolverhampton.

The continued prevalence of the small-pox epidemic was again one of the most conspicuous features of the Return. During the six years 1864-9 the deaths from small-pox steadily declined from 7684 to 1565. In the four quarters of 1870 they were successively 405, 446, 500, and 1229, giving a total for the year of 2580. The recent epidemic may therefore be said to have broken out in the last quarter of 1870. During the March quarter of 1871 the fatal cases rose to 4903, in the June quarter to 7012, and after a decline to 4612 in the three months ending September, rose again to 6380 during the last quarter of the year. Thus in the twelve months ending 31st December 1871 no less than 22,907 children and adults in England and Wales fell victims to this disease. Who shall say how much of this mortality, which is entirely without parallel in England during the past 30 years, is directly due to neglect and apathy as to vaccination induced by the comparative immunity from the disease which the nation enjoyed during the three years 1867-8-9? Of the 6380 deaths from small-pox registered during the quarter in England and Wales, 1084 occurred in the county of Durham, 980 in London, 708 in Yorkshire, 474 in Lancashire, 419 in Northumberland, 361 in Staffordshire, 327 in Norfolk, 261 in Devonshire, 247 in Monmouthshire, 183 in Nottinghamshire, 168 in Warwickshire, and 167 in Somersetshire. In Durham, London, and Lancashire these numbers showed a decline upon those in the preceding three months ending September, while there was a considerable increase in most of the other above-mentioned counties. It will be useful briefly to notice the rise or fall of the epidemic in various parts of the country. In London the fatal cases, which fell from 3241 in the second to 1255 in the third quarter, further declined to 980 during the three months ending 31st December; these, however, showed a weekly average of 75, and towards the end of the quarter the weekly numbers were considerably higher than during October and November. The South-eastern Counties, excepting slight outbreaks at Gillingham and Dover, and 38 deaths in Portsmouth and Alverstoke districts, were almost free from the disease. In the South Midland Counties, the fatal cases showed a decline in the extra-metropolitan portion of Middlesex, while they were again numerous in Oxford, and comparatively recent outbreaks occurred at Northampton, Kettering, and Wisbech; Buckinghamshire was the only English county in which no death from small-pox was recorded during the quarter. In the three Eastern counties, Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, the disease showed a markedly increased fatality, resulting in 426 deaths against 105 in the three months ending September; in Essex the numbers were lower than in the previous quarter, and, excepting Mutford district, which includes a portion of Yarmouth borough, there was but a slight increase in Suffolk; in Norfolk, however, both Norwich and Yarmouth became centres of infection, and the fatal cases in the county rose from 13 in the September quarter to 327, of which 233 occurred in Norwich; the medical practitioners in that city have so generally omitted to mention the fact of vaccination or otherwise in their certificates of the cause of death, that it is impossible to ascertain the extent to which vaccination has been there neglected. The South-western Counties, more especially Devon and Somerset, also showed a large increase in the fatality from small-pox, the deaths rising from 156 in the September quarter to 536, of which 261 occurred in Devonshire and 167 in Somersetshire; the disease was epi-

demic at Swindon and Bridport, Bideford, Bodmin, Redruth, Bridgwater, Yeovil, and to a slight extent in that portion of Bristol city situated in Bedminster ; by far the most important centre of infection, however, in these South-western Counties was Plymouth and the adjoining districts of East Stonehouse and Stoke Damerel, in which 197 deaths occurred. In the West Midland Counties, the fatal cases showed an increase from 212 to 569; the epidemic, however, was principally confined to Stafford-shire and Warwickshire, the main centres of infection being Wolver-hampton and Coventry, and to a slight extent Birmingham ; the fatality was exceptionally severe at Wolverhampton, 267 deaths occurring within the borough. The North Midland Counties showed 234 deaths, against 121 in the preceding three months ; Nottingham became a new and im-portant centre of infection during the quarter, and 161 fatal cases were recorded in the borough and its immediate vicinity ; the epidemic had all but died out at Great Grimsby and in other parts of Lincolnshire, and the counties of Leicester and Derby were comparatively free from the disease, excepting a slight outbreak at Chesterfield. In the North-western Counties of Cheshire and Lancashire the epidemic showed a slight decline upon the September quarter, but the disease continued fatally prevalent to a greater or less extent in Chester, and in most of the large manu-facturing towns of Lancashire ; there was a marked decline in Liverpool and Manchester, while the numbers had considerably increased in Prescot, Salford, Oldham, and Rochdale. Yorkshire, in which 129 fatal cases were returned in the September quarter, lost 708 lives in the last three months of the year ; of these, 360 occurred within the borough of Sheffield, 40 in Wakefield, 38 in Hull, and 67 at Scarborough ; throughout the county an important and general increase was shown. The mining dis-tricts of the Northern Counties had been one of the most fatal small-pox fields since the outbreak of the epidemic ; during the four quarters of the year 1871 the deaths from this cause were respectively 463, 1069, 1566, and 1546, or 4644 for the whole year ; the number showed a slight decline in the December quarter in Durham, but the considerable decrease in both Sunderland and Newcastle was all but balanced by a large increase in Auckland, Easington, and Tynemouth. In the Welsh Division, including Monmouthshire, the fatal small-pox cases rose from 141 in the September quarter, to 539 in the quarter ending 31st December ; the most important increase occurred in Monmouthshire, 144 and 75 deaths being respectively returned in Bedwelty and Newport Districts ; in South Wales an im-portant outbreak occurred at Neath, causing 118 deaths, and the epidemic was more or less fatal in Merthyr Tydfil, Swansea, Carmarthen, Brecknock, and Crickhowell ; in North Wales, except at Holywell and St. Asaph, very few deaths occurred from the disease.

The mere numbers quoted in the foregoing epitome, although indi-cating those parts of the country in which small-pox was prevalent, and showing whether its fatality was on the increase or decline, afford slender means for judging the rate of mortality from the disease at the different centres of infection. Throughout the year rather more than one in every thousand persons living in England and Wales died from small-pox ; during the last quarter of the year the rate averaged 1·1 per 1000. In the 17 largest English towns the 2666 deaths from small-pox were equal to an average annual rate of 1·7 per 1000 of the six millions of the popu-lation ; the highest rates were 6·0 in Sheffield, 6·1 in Nottingham, 11·7 in Norwich, and 15·6 in Wolverhampton. In the 50 large towns ranking next in size the fatal small-pox cases were 983, and the rate 1·6 per 1000, or almost identical with that in the 17 largest towns ; among these fifty towns the highest small-pox rates were 10·3 in Stoke Damerel (Devonport) district, and 13·2 in South Shields, and 8·8 in Newport (Monmouth) sub-districts. In England and Wales, exclusive of these 67 large towns, the deaths from small-pox were 2731 and the annual rate

0·8 per 1000. In many parts of the country the death-rate from this cause was very high, especially in the following registration sub-districts, 13·7 in Houghton-le-Spring, 13·8 in Bridgwater, 14·5 in Whitford (Holywell), 15·8 in Bideford, 16·3 in Wallsend, and 20·0 in Neath.

The 3763 deaths referred to measles in England and Wales during the quarter ending 31st December 1871, showed an increase of 2075 upon the preceding three months, and were 1882 above the number in the fourth quarter of 1870. The greatest fatality was shown in London, Staffordshire, and Lancashire ; the deaths were also especially numerous in Folkestone, Plymouth, Birkenhead, and Merthyr Tydfil. Of the 951 deaths in Lancashire the more remarkable sub-district numbers of fatal cases were 91 in St. Helens (Prescot), 121 in Burnley, and 122 in Preston.

Scarlet fever caused 4498 deaths against 3488 in the preceding three months, the largest increase being shown in Cornwall, Staffordshire, Lan-cashire, Yorkshire (West Riding), and Durham. The disease was fatally prevalent in Newport Pagnell, Chelmsford, Halstead, Thingoe, Poole, Redruth, Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent, West Derby, Bury, Todmorden, Whitehaven, and Pontypridd.

Whooping-cough is usually more fatal during cold weather, and the 2966 deaths in the December quarter exceeded by 1211 those in the corresponding three months of 1870. Manchester, Birmingham, and Brad-ford showed a considerable fatality, as well as a large proportion of the town districts of Staffordshire, Lancashire, and Durham, which also suffered more or less from small-pox, measles, and scarlet fever.

The 4692 deaths referred to different forms of fever, but principally enteric, also showed an increase of 1330 upon those in the preceding three months, although they were 672 less than in the last quarter of 1870. The increase upon the September quarter was general, and as usual was largest in the town districts ; in Nottinghamshire the increase was ex-ceptional, 185 deaths being referred to this head against 88 in the previous three months.

The fatal cases of diphtheria shared the increase shown in those of scarlet fever. Those of diarrhœa exceeded by about 1000 the number in the corresponding quarter of 1870. To English cholera and to choleraic diarrhœa 60 deaths were referred, of which 6 were reported at the village of Carlton near Nottingham, and certified by the medical attendant as English cholera.

This general view of the distribution of zymotic disease in England during the quarter, apart from the small-pox epidemic, can scarcely be said to be satisfactory. The deaths referred to most of these diseases had increased, and thus implied a low sanitary condition. Towns were the greatest sufferers, but villages and rural districts were in many instances, perhaps unconsciously, also suffering from excessive death-rates. Take for example the two registration sub-districts of Missenden and Chesham, situated in the most picturesque part of Buckinghamshire, with so sparse a population that they contain an average of from 2½ to 3 acres to each person living ; in Missenden the fatal prevalence of measles and whooping-cough raised the annual death-rate to 44 per 1000 ; while in Chesham measles and typhoid fever, in addition to the ordinary mortality, produced a death-rate of 49 per 1000. In such rural districts the rate should cer-tainly not exceed 17 per 1000, if their sanitary condition were satisfactory. These are chance examples, and many more striking ones might be dis-covered by an exhaustive examination of the death-rate in villages and rural parishes. With a proper use of these returns, no part of England and Wales, however remote, need any longer remain in ignorance of its sanitary condition as shown by the proportion of deaths to its population, the number of deaths referred to the principal zymotic diseases, and its infant mortality measured by the proportion of deaths of children under one year to births registered.

In the large public institutions of England and Wales, including Work-houses, Hospitals, and public Lunatic Asylums, 11,531 deaths were returned or 8·6 per cent. of the total deaths; in the corresponding quarter of 1870 the number was 10,621 and the proportion 8·4 per cent. In the 17 largest English towns the proportion of these deaths averaged 13·6 per cent., and ranged from 5·4 and 6·6 per cent. in Bradford and Sheffield to 14·7 in Liverpool and 16·4 in London. During the quarter 6423 deaths in England and Wales were registered upon the information of the coroner, being inquest cases, or 4·8 per cent. of the total deaths, against 4·9 per cent. in the corresponding quarter of 1870. In the 17 largest English towns the proportion of inquest cases averaged 5·8 per cent., ranging from 1·9 in Wolverhampton to 8·6 per cent. in Birmingham. Different forms of violence, principally the result of accident or negligence, caused 4048 or 3·0 per cent. of the deaths in England and Wales, against 3292 and 2·6 per cent. in the fourth quarter of 1870; the proportion in the 17 largest English towns ranged from one per cent. in Norwich, to 4·5 and 5·2 respectively in Birmingham and Liverpool.

Health of London and other large Cities in 1871.*

CITIES, although no longer the heads of States, created as in Greece and Rome by their energy, are the seats of government, commerce, industry, trade, science, and literature; in England, too, they comprise a large and an increasing proportion of the nation. Besides the indigenous population, they attract the enterprising part of the people born in the country. Their diseases serve to measure the fluctuations in the health of the whole community, of which they are a part, or with which they are in intimate and constant relation. Hence, while the Returns for other districts are made quarterly, Returns are now procured weekly, under special arrangements, from London and twenty of the largest cities of the United Kingdom.

The area of the Weekly Tables has been extended as their utility in recent epidemics has become evident; so that by persevering application, the authorities have been induced to furnish returns similar to those of London, though less complete, from Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, in Europe; from Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta in Asia; and from New York in America. The sanitary state of a large portion of the population of the civilized world is thus reflected; and immediate intimation is given of any epidemic arising in the horizon, even when the cloud is no bigger than a man's hand.

The thousand millions of people in the world are in many ways bound together, simply because they are of the same species, and have wants in common, which are satisfied by the interchange of the productions of various climes through commerce. But they have this still more intimate element of solidarity, that from physical sympathy they are affected by each other's health and sicknesses. A man dies of cholera in the valley of the Ganges, and the disease there generated, like a consuming fire, visits Europe, Africa, and America; a child in Arabia has small-pox, and the disease of this child spreads and exterminates tribes of North American Indians; the plague, born in Egypt or Ethiopia, prostrates the population of the Roman Empire, and sweeps away at intervals through centuries a large proportion of the populations of Athens, Florence, London, and other large cities.

The solidarity here appears to be an evil, inasmuch as it visits on all, the sanitary sins of a few; but in reality the punishment is so graduated as to pass lightly over the heads of nations which have complied with the

conditions of human existence, and only to destroy utterly the cities which wallow in impurities, and by ignorance, negligence, or wilfulness, violate the laws of healthy life. But there is on the other hand this compensating element; the discovery of the laws of public health, the determination of the conditions of cleanliness, manners, water supply, food, exercise, isolation, medicine, most favourable to life in one city, in one country, is a boon to every city and to every country, for all can profit by the experience of one; a hygienic truth once established by facts, becomes as general in its application as a truth in chemistry.

The class of zymotic diseases deserves especial attention; they give rise to all the epidemics, and may be popularly explained on the assumption that their phenomena are the effect of changes in man and in the higher animals, wrought by the invasion of self-multiplying molecules of the lowest, simplest forms of life, having this in common with the highest forms, that they succeed each other in generations, with the marvellous variations of number so commonly observed in vegetable blights, fungi, flies, locusts, and parasites. The precautions commonly adopted, have had in view the isolation of the sick, which in the cases of leprosy, hydrophobia, and syphilis, where the zymotic matter is fixed in a solid or fluid, proves effectual at least, in restraining the disease within narrower limits than it would otherwise attain. Few people contest the propriety of isolating lepers, as it was done under the Mosaic law; neither is it considered an evil to shut up dogs in times when hydrophobia is common; but a large party in the country disputes, on various grounds, the policy of restraining women from sowing syphilis through the land, and insists on reversing the policy now in operation, which is certainly calculated to diminish the chances of its extension among all classes of people, including an indeterminate number of children. The question may be looked at from a moral, as well as a physical point of view; but it is evident that either man or woman who goes on communicating a disease so injurious as syphilis is to the human race is a living nuisance, to be suppressed by the laws in the mildest way, but to be suppressed at any reasonable cost. In London the deaths from syphilis are imperfectly reported, as they are often referred to secondary diseases; but the same system of reporting which showed a rapid increase from 288 in the year 1859 to 473, 466, and 463 in the years 1868–70, showed a decline to 356 in the year 1871.

Another method of limiting the diffusion of disease is illustrated by vaccination, where the milder form of disease protects the system to a great extent against the danger of future attacks of small-pox. In spite of the compulsory vaccination Act, this disease was epidemic in 1871, and in London alone killed 7876 persons. Several of these persons had been vaccinated; but the great bulk of them had never been vaccinated at all, and certainly had never had the true cow-pox. The Act was imperfect from the first, the work was in itself difficult, and its administration was not at all calculated to overcome the opposition to its operation. The result is the signal failure here proved by 13,174 deaths from small-pox in the year 1871 among the population of 17 large English towns.

The other zymotic diseases, as is often the case, were less active in the year; the great epidemic of scarlet fever, so fatal in the two previous years, subsided, and in 1871 was fatal, in the 17 largest English towns, to 4253 persons. In hygienic matters it is right to take precautions against the entrance into a city of zymotic diseases of any form; but, as in the case of vaccination, it is not sufficient to stop disease of one kind while the causes of diseases of all kinds abound in air, water, soil, house, food; it is necessary to take the whole condition of the city into account, and to leave none of those causes in operation by which health is destroyed, life embittered, and generations debased. This can be done under a simple practical sanitary code.

Large Towns of the United Kingdom.—During the 52 weeks of 1871, among the rather more than seven millions of people living in London and the 19 other large cities of the United Kingdom furnishing Weekly Returns, the birth-rate was equal to 36 per 1000, and the death-rate to 27. The birth-rate differed but slightly from that in the previous year, while the death-rate showed an increase of 2 per 1000. In Dublin the rate was 26, in Edinburgh 27, while in Glasgow it was so high as 33, which among the English towns was only exceeded by the rates in Liverpool and Sunderland. The Census enumeration in April 1871 showed that the population of Edinburgh had been considerably under-estimated in recent years, while it had been overstated in Dublin. In Dublin the population was all but stationary during the ten years 1861–71.

English Large Towns.—In 17 of the largest English towns, and in 50 other large town districts, it is estimated, from the numbers enumerated in April 1871, that 8,728,324 persons were living at the middle of that year, among whom 316,891 births, and 226,935 deaths were registered during the year, the birth-rate being equal to 36, and the death-rate to 26 per 1000 ; in the 17 largest towns the death-rate was 26·5, while in the 50 towns ranking next in size it did not exceed 24·8. In the population of England and Wales, exclusive of these 67 towns, the death-rate was 21 per 1000. This difference occurred principally in the death-rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases, which was 6·5 in the 17 largest towns, 5·3 in the 50 other towns, and 3·4 in the rest of England and Wales; among the 50 towns small-pox was only severely epidemic in Southampton, South Shields, and Gateshead, while in the 47 others the death-rate from the principal zymotic diseases ranged from 1·8 and 2·1 per 1000 in Cheltenham and Exeter, to 8·3 in both Wigan and Stoke-upon-Trent. The death-rate from all causes in these 50 towns was under 20 per 1000 in Dover, Chatham, and Cheltenham ; while it exceeded 30 per 1000 in Stoke-upon-Trent, Preston, South Shields, and Gateshead.

In the 17 largest English towns furnishing Weekly Returns, and including London, the birth-rate was 36·2 per 1000, and ranged from 33 in Nottingham and 34 in Norwich, to 41 each in Sunderland, Salford, and Leicester. The death-rate averaged 26·5 per 1000 ; it did not exceed 19 in Portsmouth and 23 in Hull and Bristol, while it was 31 in Manchester, 32 in Newcastle, 35 in Liverpool, and 37 in Sunderland. The small-pox epidemic was the principal cause of the excess in the three latter towns. Influenced partly by the seasons, and partly by the varying fatality from the small-pox epidemic, the annual rate of mortality from all causes in the 17 towns was 28 in the first, 24 in the second, 26 in the third, and 27 in the fourth quarters of the year ; the highest annual rate was 34 in the 50th week of the year, and the lowest 21 in the 27th week, or the beginning of July. The weekly deaths from small-pox in these 17 towns, which were 133 in the first week of the year, rose to 370 in the fifth week of the second quarter, and were 371 in the last week of June ; the weekly numbers declined during the third quarter to 120 in the second week of September ; during the last quarter of the year they rose again steadily, and averaged 287 in the last three weeks of December. In the first quarter of the year the small-pox epidemic in these 17 largest towns was almost confined to London and Liverpool, in the second quarter it became fatally prevalent in Newcastle and Sunderland, while in the last quarter of the year, Norwich, Wolverhampton, Nottingham, and Sheffield suffered severely from the disease, which was also prevalent to a slighter extent in Manchester and Salford. The 13,174 deaths in the 17 towns referred to small-pox during the year imply a death-rate of 2·1 per 1000 persons living. The death-rate from the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class in these towns, including small-pox, averaged 6·5 per 1000, while in 1870 it was only just below 6 per 1000 ; it is evident therefore that the greatly increased fatality from

small-pox was nearly balanced by a decline in the deaths from the other diseases. To scarlet fever only 4253 deaths were referred in the 17 towns in 1871, against 11,054 in 1870 ; and different forms of fever caused but 4857 deaths against 5475. Measles and whooping-cough were slightly more fatal than in 1870. In the several towns the lowest death-rates from these seven diseases were 3·2 in Portsmouth, 3·5 in Bristol, and 4·3 in Hull ; and the highest, 8·1 in Salford, 9·3 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 11·4 in Liverpool, and 15·5 in Sunderland.

The 164,419 deaths from all causes in the 17 largest English towns during 1871 included 43,113 or 26·2 per cent. of infants under one year of age, and 29,906 or 18·2 per cent. of persons aged 60 years and upwards ; these proportions were almost identical with those which prevailed in the same 17 towns during 1870. Infant mortality, measured by the per-centage of deaths under one year to births registered, averaged 19·2 in the 17 towns, against 18·3 in 1870 ; in the several towns this per-centage ranged from 14·4 and 16·5 respectively in Portsmouth and Bristol, to 24·1 in Leicester and 26·9 in Liverpool. The proportion of deaths of elderly persons to deaths at all ages in the several towns ranged from 12·7 per cent. in Salford and 13·8 in Sheffield, to 23·6 in Bristol and 25·0 in Norwich.

In the large PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS of the 17 towns no less than 24,261 deaths were recorded in 1871, showing a proportion equal to 14·8 per cent. of the total deaths, against 13·5 in 1870 ; this increase was in great measure due to the deaths occurring in temporary small-pox hospitals established to meet the exigencies of the epidemic. The per-centage of deaths in public institutions was 18·2 in London and 16·1 in Liverpool, while it was only 5·8 in Bradford and 7·3 in Sheffield. It is somewhat remarkable that notwithstanding the severity of the small-pox epidemic in Sheffield during the last quarter of 1871, resulting in 360 deaths, no special small-pox hospital appears to have been established, and the deaths recorded in the established workhouses and hospitals situated within the borough were actually below the numbers recorded in the first and second quarters of the year.

During the year 9483, or 5·8 per cent., of the deaths were registered in the 17 towns upon the information of the coroner, being inquest cases ; in the previous year 8881 inquests were registered, or 5·6 per cent. of the total deaths. The highest proportions of these inquest cases were 6·2 per cent. in London, 6·6 in Manchester, and 9·2 in Birmingham. The deaths referred to different forms of violence in large towns show a constant increase ; in the 17 largest English towns 5273 deaths were caused by violence, principally resulting from negligence (which is returned as accidental), against 4982 in 1870. The per-centage of these violent deaths in 1871, which averaged 3·2 in the 17 towns, ranged from 1·9 and 2·2 respectively in Leicester and Salford, to 3·9 in Liverpool and 5·1 in Birmingham. This excess of deaths from violent causes in Birmingham was as conspicuous in 1870 as in 1871.

London.—The number of persons enumerated in April 1871 within the registration district of London, was 3,254,260, while in 1801 it was but 958,863. The revised area is given as 78,080 acres, or 122 square miles ; this includes 2718 acres of the Thames. The mean density of population in this area was 42 persons per acre ; in 1801 it was only 12, while it successively increased at each Census enumeration to 36 in 1861. In the Central Districts at the last Census the mean density was 150, while it was 107 in the East, 56 in the North, 52 in the West, and only 21 in the South districts which include considerably more than half the entire area of London. Among the 137 registration sub-districts this density ranged from 1 person per acre in Eltham, and 3 each in Lewisham and Dulwich, to 410 and 418 respectively in St. Andrew and White-

cross sub-districts of Holborn, and 429 in Berwick Street sub-district of Westminster.

The decennial increase of population in the whole of London, which had been 21·2 and 18·7 per cent. in the two decades 1841–51 and 1851–61, further declined to 16·1 per cent. between 1861–71. In the central group of districts, including, besides the City, St. Giles, Strand, and Holborn, the population had decreased 12·8 per cent. between 1861 and 1871; while the increase was 11·9 in the East, 21·6 in the North, 22·5 in the West, and 25·2 in the South groups of districts. It is but natural that the increase of population should be largest where the density of population is smallest, that is where there still exists most land still uncovered with buildings. We may therefore fairly expect that the largest increase during the present decade will occur in Hammersmith and Fulham in the West, Hampstead in the North, and in Norwood, Wandsworth, Putney, Streatham, Dulwich, Eltham, Lewisham, and Charlton in the south group of districts. In each of these sub-districts the number of persons enumerated to an acre in 1871 showed that a considerable portion of their area still remains to be built over. The most remarkable case of increase of population between 1861 and 1871 occurred in Battersea sub-district, in which the number of persons rose from 19,600 in 1861 to 54,016 in 1871, the increase being equal to 176 per cent. The largest decrease was shown in Queenhithe sub-district of the City; here the population fell from 8570 in 1861 to 4753 in 1871, a decrease of nearly 45 per cent.; in the sub-district of St. Olave, Southwark, the decrease was equal to 43 per cent.

In London during the year 1871, 112,617 births and 80,430 deaths were registered; the natural increase to the population of the Metropolis by excess of births over deaths was therefore 32,187. The birth-rate was equal to 34·5 per 1000, and was 1·7 per 1000 below the average rate in the 17 largest English towns. The birth-rate varies to a remarkable extent in different sections of the population; this variation is governed by the ages, proportion of the sexes, conjugal condition, and social position of the people. For instance, the birth-rate per 1000 in Christchurch sub-district of the City was but 14, and in St. James's Square 15, while it was 40 in Hoxton Old Town, 41 in Haggerston East, and 44 in St. James, Bermondsey, sub-districts. In the five groups of districts the birth-rate for the year averaged 30 in the West, 34 in the North, 32 in the Central, 39 in the East, and 36 in the South.

The 80,430 deaths in London included 19,244 or 23·9 per cent. of infants under one year of age, and 15,541 or 19·3 per cent. of persons aged 60 years and upwards; these proportions were almost identical with those observed in 1870. Infant mortality measured by the proportion of deaths of infants under one to births registered was 17·1 per cent., or 2·1 lower than the average proportion in the 17 towns. Among the deaths of elderly persons 2807 were registered at 80 years of age and upwards, against 2738 during 1870.

The deaths at all ages in London included 7912 which were referred to small-pox, 1427 to measles, 1902 to scarlet fever, 344 to diphtheria, 2291 to whooping-cough, 1691 to different forms of fever, and 3887 to diarrhœa; in all 19,454 or 24·2 per cent. of the deaths from all causes resulted from these seven principal diseases of the zymotic class, against 16,489 in 1870. The deaths from these causes in 1871 were equal to six per 1000 of the population. The death-rate in the year from small-pox was 2·4 per 1000. The fatal cases of measles differed but slightly from those in the previous year; the weekly numbers were continually below the average during the first three quarters of the year, while a considerable increase was shown in the three months ending December. Scarlet fever which had been fatally epidemic in most parts of the Metropolis during 1869 and 1870, causing 5841 and 6040 deaths respectively, showed a considerably

smaller fatality during 1871 resulting in but 1902 deaths, of which 722 occurred in the first quarter of the year; excepting 1866 and 1867 scarlet fever was less fatal in London in 1871 than in any of the twelve years 1859–70. The 344 deaths from diphtheria corresponded with the number in 1870; the deaths referred to this disease have steadily declined in London since 1861–2–3, previously to which they were not separately classified from scarlet fever. The 2291 deaths from whooping-cough exceeded by 335 those in 1870, while they were 1478 below the number in 1869. Of the 1691 deaths referred to fever, 384 were classified as typhus, 871 as enteric or typhoid, and 436 as simple continued fever. It is a satisfactory sign of the improving sanitary condition of the Metropolis to find that the deaths referred to different forms of fever have steadily declined from 3703 in 1864 to 1691 in 1871. Excepting the year 1868, when the summer heat was so remarkably high, the 3887 deaths referred to diarrhœa, of which 3122 occurred in the third quarter, considerably exceeded the number in any year since 1859.

To different forms of violence 2557 deaths in London were referred during 1871, against 2390 and 2529 in 1869 and 1870; of these, 2144 resulted from negligence or accident, including 924 from fractures and contusions, 266 from burns and scalds, 50 from poison, 285 from drowning, and 498 from suffocation, nearly all cases of infants. During the year 293 cases of suicide, and 107 of murder or manslaughter were registered; nearly all the latter were cases of infanticide. The deaths from fractures and contusions included 228 caused by horses or vehicles in the streets; the numbers of these fatal accidents were 210 in 1869 and 229 in 1870. The deaths from all forms of violence showed a proportion of 3·2 per cent. of the total deaths, corresponding exactly with the average proportion in the 17 largest English towns. The number of violent deaths registered in London is doubtless raised to an appreciable extent by cases of injury occurring in the suburban districts, which are admitted to the London hospitals, and proving fatal are therein registered. Inquests were held on 4968, or 6·2 per cent., of the total deaths in London; in the previous year the inquest cases were 4949.

No less than 14,562 deaths in London, or 18·1 per cent. of the total deaths, were recorded in the large Metropolitan public institutions; of these, 6669 occurred in workhouses, 7422 in hospitals, 314 in lunatic asylums, 81 in naval and military asylums, and 76 in prisons. These deaths in institutions showed an increase of 1937 upon those in 1870, a result principally due to 2718 being recorded in the permanent and temporary small-pox hospitals; of these, 1151 occurred in that at Hampstead, 654 at Stockwell, and 613 at Homerton.

The death-rate from all causes in London was 24·6 per 1000, and higher than in any year since 1866 when cholera was epidemic; exclusive of the deaths from small-pox the rate would have been but 22·2 per 1000. The male death-rate was 26·6, while among females it did not exceed 22·8 per 1000; at the recent Census there were 113·7 females living in London to each 100 males. In the several groups of districts the death-rate of persons was 22·5 in the West, 25·6 in the North, 25·0 in the Central, 26·2 in the East, and 24·1 in the South. The deaths recorded in the public institutions form a most disturbing element in calculating local rates of mortality in the various districts and sub-districts of London; unless the 14,562 deaths in institutions could be correctly distributed among the sub-districts from which the inmates were received the several death-rates could not be satisfactorily ascertained. After distributing these deaths among the five groups of districts, in proportion to those occurring among the normal population of each of the groups, the corrected death-rates per 1000 become 22·8 in the West, 23·8 in the North, 24·4 in the Central, 26·8 in the East, and 25·1 in the South. By comparing these corrected rates with the uncorrected ones quoted above it will be

seen, that the rates in the North and Central groups were unduly raised by an excessive proportion of deaths in institutions, while the rate for the South Districts was under-stated.

Metropolitan Water Supply. The daily supply to London is about 107 millions of gallons ; of this according to Dr. Frankland's periodical reports 20 millions is " good wholesome water from wells and springs in the chalk," and 87 millions is " more or less impure water derived from polluted rivers." The Chelsea and Lambeth Companies draw their supplies from the Thames after it has received the polluted Mole, and the sewage of 600,000 people, including the filth of Oxford, Reading, and Windsor. The West Middlesex, Southwark, and Grand Junction Companies draw their water from the Thames above the junction with the Mole, but after it has received the sewage of the three above mentioned towns, as well as of smaller places. The East London Company takes its supply of water from the Lea, below the sewer outfalls of Luton, Hertford, and Ware. The Lea, however, is less polluted than the Thames, and, as Dr. Frankland remarks, it is to be " regretted that the East " London Company has just spent about 500,000*l.* in conveying water " from the Thames to their works in the Lea valley." The New River Company draws rather more than half its supply from chalk wells, and the rest from the river Lea above the sewer outfalls of Hertford and Ware, but below those of Luton, Whitwell, and Welwyn. The Kent Company is the only one of the Metropolitan Companies which draws its entire supply from chalk wells and does not distribute any water from polluted rivers; " this water is uniformly excellent for drinking and all domestic purposes, but is too hard for washing." The average relative proportions of organic impurities contained in the different companies' water at the several analyses during 1871 may be stated as follows :—Kent 1, New River 2, West Middlesex, East London, and Chelsea each 6, Grand Junction and Lambeth 7, and Southwark and Vauxhall 8. With regard to filtration, the West Middlesex and New River Companies delivered clean and transparent water on all occasions when tested ; the Chelsea water was more or less turbid on 5 occasions out of 15, the Southwark on 4 out of 13, the Grand Junction on 4 out of 15, the Lambeth on 7 out of 14, and the East London on 3 out of 13. As the Kent water is drawn entirely from deep chalk wells it is not filtered before delivery, and the natural filtration it receives through the chalk is so superior to the best artificial filtration that this company's water has never for several years past shown any signs of turbidity. The Chelsea and Lambeth Companies, however, " periodically deliver water so muddy as to be entirely unfit, on this " account alone, for domestic use." Living organisms were found during 1871 in most of the turbid samples delivered by each of the Companies drawing their supplies from the Thames, excepting only the West Middlesex which on all occasions sent out well filtered water.

Metropolitan Main Drainage. According to weekly returns furnished by the Engineers of the Metropolitan Board of Works, the average daily quantity of sewage pumped into the river Thames at Crossness was 226,905 tons (=230,545 cubic metres), and at Barking 246,143 tons (=250,092 cubic metres) ; in 1870 the daily quantities averaged 204,121 and 177,847 tons. The large increase in the amount pumped at Barking was probably due to the progress made in the low level sewer on the north side of the Thames, which was only partially used during the first part of 1870. The influence of the rain-fall upon the amount of sewage pumped does not appear to be very direct ; for instance, at Crossness the average daily quantity during the September quarter, when the rain-fall was 8·3 inches, was 234,939 tons (=238,708 cubic metres), while in the December quarter, with a rain-fall of but 3·2 inches, the daily average of sewage was 213,047 tons (=216,465 cubic metres).

Foreign Cities. Weekly returns are received from Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Brussels, Rome, Florence, and Turin ; but the continuity of the series in 1871 having been broken, in the case of Paris and Berlin by the war, and in the case of the other cities by interruptions from various causes, a summary for the year cannot be furnished.

The mortality in the Dutch towns was excessive during 1871 owing to a fatal epidemic of small-pox ; the death-rate from all causes was equal to 46 per 1000 in Rotterdam, 44 in Utrecht, 41 in the Hague, and 34 in Amsterdam ; the small-pox rate was 14 per 1000 in both Rotterdam and the Hague.

In Calcutta the deaths registered during the 52 weeks of 1871 were 10,467, showing a death-rate of 24 per 1000 of the population (430,000 persons) enumerated in 1867 ; of these 10,467 deaths, 4013 or 38 per cent. were referred to remittent fever. In Madras 13,034 deaths were registered during the 52 weeks of the year, and the death-rate calculated on the population of 427,771, as enumerated in 1863, was 30 per 1000. In Bombay the deaths from all causes (exclusive of still-born) during the same period were 16,008, giving a death-rate of 20 per 1000 of the population 816,562 as enumerated in 1864. Remittent fever was again the most fatal disease, having caused 5442 deaths; small-pox was fatal in 921 cases.

An annual return furnished by Dr. Chas. P. Russel, Registrar of Records to the Health Department of the City of New York, shows that, during the 12 months ending 31st December 1871, 26,976 deaths occurred in that city, giving an annual rate of mortality of 29, the population being estimated at 942,292. These 26,976 deaths included 805 from small-pox, 409 from measles, 791 from scarlet fever, 238 from diphtheria, 465 from whooping-cough, 306 from different forms of fever, and 3653 from cholera and diarrhœa. The total number of deaths from these eight diseases of the zymotic class was 6667, equal to an annual rate of 6 per 1000, corresponding with the death-rate in London during the year from the same eight diseases.

REMARKS on the METEOROLOGY of 1871. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., &c.

The several meteorological values in 1871 differed but very little from their respective averages. The rain-fall was in excess of that in the previous year, but still in defect of the average of the preceding 23 years, and the mean temperature of the air was also nearly one degree below the average.

The principal meteorological features of 1871 were, the unusually warm temperatures during February and March ; the cold inclement weather during May and June ; the extremely low temperatures recorded during the early portion of December, and the scarcity of rain during the last quarter of the year.

The annual means of the various elements at the several stations between Guernsey and North Shields are shown in Table 38, pages xciv–xcv.

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

Atmospheric pressure. The readings of the barometer oscillated above and below the average several times during the first few days of January, but on the 13th a rapid fall commenced, and reached its minimum 28·73 in. by 9 a.m. of the 16th ; a steady increase was recorded after this, and with but few interruptions continued till the end of the month ; the range of readings for the month was 1·36 in.

During February the mean daily readings were principally above the average, the range of reading in the month amounting to 1·20 in. In March several oscillations were recorded, the range being nearly the same as in the preceding month. During April, May, and June, the movements were generally small, especially so in May, in which month the maximum was 30·21 in., and the minimum 29·64 in. The changes of atmospheric pressure were small in amount, but frequent, during July, the tendency, however, being towards higher values in the middle than at the beginning and end of the month. The maximum value, 30·06 in. occurred on the 6th, and the minimum 29·24 in. on the 25th, thus giving a range of 0·82 in.

In August the oscillations were larger than in July, the principal movements being an increase to 30·02 in. on the 10th, a decrease to 29·26 in. on the 18th, an increase to 29·80 in. on the 21st, a decrease to 29·56 in. on the 24th, an increase to 30·31 in. on the 28th, and a decrease to 29·82 in. on the 30th. During the next two months the movements were numerous and rapid ; on the 1st October the recorded value was 28·9 in.; an increase then set in, and 30·3 in. was reached on the 13th, but during November few movements of the barometric column of any magnitude were experienced. From December 1st to 18th, high values were recorded, the daily means without exception being in excess of the average, but from the latter day to the end of the year there were several movements, a tendency being shown to decrease.

Temperature. The very cold weather at the end of the last quarter of 1870 continued till January 5th, when it somewhat moderated, and a few days of little milder temperatures were experienced. On the 19th the cold weather returned and continued to February 2nd ; taking the temperature for the 33 days ending this day, the average deficiency of daily temperature was 3¾°. From the 3rd February to the 14th March the weather was occasionally spring-like, but from the latter date to the end of the quarter very changeable, the temperatures being for periods of two

or three days considerably in excess, and then again for similar brief periods considerably in defect of the average. With the exception of the period comprised between April 9th and 12th, the temperatures were almost continuously below the average (on some days to large amounts) throughout the quarter ending June 30th. The average daily excess of temperature during the exceptional period above-mentioned was 4°, and the average daily deficiency for the remaining 73 days exceeded 2½°. The direction of the wind from April 12th to 29th was generally S.W., and during the rest of the quarter generally E. or N., or a compound of these directions. The low temperature was the most severe at the beginning and end of June, and the deficiency of temperature for this month from the average of the preceding 30 years exceeded 4° daily. The month of June 1860 was of the same low temperature, but previous to that we must go back as far as the year 1821 for one of lower temperature. The cold weather continued with slight exceptions till August 5th. This was followed by a period of 42 days of warm and genial weather, extending from August 6th to September 16th, during which interval the mean excess of temperature above the average was 4½° daily.

From this time to the end of September the weather was again cold, and heavy rain fell everywhere.

During October constant alternations of warm and cold temperatures were experienced, but during November and to the 12th December a period of cold weather was prevalent. The mean temperature of November was 37°·6 ; in the period 1771–1870 there have been but two years when a lower value than this has been recorded, viz., 1782, 34°·7, and 1786, 36°·7. The mean defect for the first 12 days of December was no less than 9¼°, the mean departure for the 7th, 8th, and 9th exceeded 14°, that for the 8th being as large as 19°·3.

(The cold was more severely felt in Norfolk than elsewhere ; the minima at Holkham, Norwich, and Somerleyton being respectively 7°·6, 9°, and 9°·7 ; the temperatures were not particularly low at Guernsey, in Cornwall, near the West Coast, nor in Northumberland ; but the cold was generally intense at a short distance inland from the south coast, and throughout the Midland Counties).

From the 13th December to the end of the year the temperature was in excess to the average amount of 3½° daily.

Rain-fall. The fall of rain or snow was somewhat large in January, being two tenths of an inch above the average, but in both February and March it was half an inch in defect. The amounts collected during April, and June were respectively 1·3 in. and 1·1 in. in excess of the average fall, but in May 1·3 in. in defect. In July and August light falls were generally experienced, but in September heavy rain fell everywhere, the amount measured being rather more than 4 inches. The fall in October was only one half its average, in November one fourth, and in December three fifths.

The rain-fall of the year at the Royal Observatory amounted to 22·3 in., which was 1·6 in. below the average of 23 years, but 3·8 in. excess of the fall of the previous year.

At the several observation stations furnishing reports, the rain-fall of the year varied from 20·1 in. at Royston, and 20·8 in. at Cardington, to 43·4 in. at Stonyhurst and Allenheads, and 41·6 in. at Helston. Rain fell on 132 days at Cardington, and on 272 days at Stonyhurst. At the Royal Observatory rain was measured on 162 days.

PRELIMINARY TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Estimated **Population**, and Number of **Marriages, Births,** and **Deaths** registered in **England** in each of the Thirty-four Years **1838–71.**

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

* 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 66, p. cxiv.

TABLE 2.—**Proportion** of **Persons Married, Births,** and **Deaths** to the **Population of England,** in each of the Thirty-four Years **1838–71.**

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
Mean	16·5	33·8	22·4	61	30	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 number of persons living to every person married, birth or death, was 65, 33, and 45 respectively. The rates in this Table have been calculated upon the estimated populations given in Table 1, but no corrections have been made for the difference between an ordinary year of 365 days and leap year.

TABLE 3.— **Marriages** in **England** in each of the Thirty-one Years **1841-71**; those solemnized 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 Licence.	Licence.	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	14,920	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	7488	4259	63	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	4,806	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	11	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 –	164,080	18	19,486	102,870	3966	3,393	129,733	34,297	7345	13870	12233	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	15058	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	353
1871 –	190,112	14	16,960	121,962	4196	1,531	144,663	45,449	7647	18975	18378	53	396

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

TABLE 4.— **Marriages** in **England** in the Thirty-one Years **1841-1871**; 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 –	—	—	—	—	—	—	5382	16,285	39,954	59,680	—	—
1842 –	—	—	—	—	15,619	10,579	5387	16,003	38,081	56,965	—	—
1843 –	—	—	—	—	16,305	10,811	5511	16,403	40,520	60,715	—	—
1844 –	—	—	—	—	16,941	11,183	5515	17,410	42,912	65,073	—	—
1845 –	119,539	6028	11,835	6341	18,176	12,369	6287	19,376	47,665	71,229	—	—
1846 –	121,324	5997	12,212	6131	18,343	12,128	6313	20,001	47,488	70,145	—	—
1847 –	112,576	5705	11,667	5897	17,564	11,602	5556	18,118	42,429	61,877	32,622	39,062
1848 –	113,284	5920	12,702	6324	19,026	12,244	6092	19,436	43,166	62,771	32,974	39,989
1849 –	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 –	130,672	6696	14,044	7370	21,414	14,066	8551	26,978	48,421	70,772	36,636	45,921
1853 –	135,023	7139	14,739	7619	22,358	14,758	9131	29,219	49,983	72,204	37,345	47,497
1854 –	131,141	6826	14,189	7571	21,760	14,397	9210	28,797	47,843	68,175	35,255	45,508
1855 –	123,398	6775	14,280	7660	21,940	14,435	8386	27,207	44,846	62,672	32,189	43,240
1856 –	129,960	7163	14,462	7752	22,214	14,915	9120	29,218	45,900	64,133	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	26,333	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 –	142,984	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	12658	37,245	35,628	49,244	21,009	42,854
1869 –	144,516	7724	15,722	9008	24,780	16,732	12775	37,813	35,199	48,758	20,748	42,461
1870 –	148,848	8134	15,866	9307	24,673	17,441	13598	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

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

TABLE 5.—**Marriages** in **England.** The Proportion per Cent. of **Minors** of each Sex, of Males and Females who **signed the Register with Marks,** and of Persons who were **Widowers** or **Widows,** in each of the Thirty-one Years **1841-71.**

| 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	10·39	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	20·03	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	13·53	9·60	11·59
1871	7·86	21·99	14·93	19·4	26·8	23·1	13·86	9·68	11·77

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

TABLE 6.—**Marriages** in **England,** and **Annual Rate** of **Persons Married per 1000 living,** in each **Quarter** of the Thirty-four Years **1838-71.**

| YEARS. | MARRIAGES. | | | | ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE.* | | | |
| | In the Quarters ending the last day of | | | | 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	26,395	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	35,003	43,889	14·4	17·0	16·6	20·8
1846	31,417	37,111	35,070	42,066	15·1	17·6	16·4	19·7
1847	27,480	35,197	32,439	40,729	13·1	16·5	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	16·8	21·0
1854	33,234	40,518	38,182	47,793	14·5	17·5	16·3	20·3
1855	29,186	38,549	37,308	47,070	12·6	16·4	15·7	19·8
1856	33,427	38,820	39,089	48,001	14·1	16·4	16·3	19·9
1857	33,321	41,267	38,669	45,840	14·1	17·2	15·9	18·8
1858	29,918	39,890	38,599	47,663	12·5	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	45,827	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	52,038	13·8	15·6	15·7	18·6
1870	36,455	46,720	43,900	54,580	13·2	16·7	15·5	19·2
1871	36,305	48,831	46,536	58,440	12·9	17·2	16·2	20·4
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each quarter					13·7	16·8	15·8	19·5

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

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

TABLE 7.—Proportional Number of Persons Married in the several Counties of England during the Year 1871; of Persons who signed the Register with Marks; of Persons not of full Age; and of Re-marriages.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MARRIED PERSONS. Persons to 1,000 Persons Living.	SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS. Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	PERSONS NOT OF FULL AGE. In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.	RE-MARRIAGES. WIDOWERS. In 100 Men Married.	WIDOWS. In 100 Women Married.
ENGLAND	16·7	19·4	26·8	7·9	22·0	13·9	9·7
I.—LONDON	19·5	9·2	14·7	3·9	15·8	13·4	9·6
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.							
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	12·3	12·3	11·2	3·6	15·4	12·7	9·0
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	13·7	15·4	14·5	5·3	22·1	11·8	9·1
3 Sussex	14·1	15·9	11·5	6·1	19·4	15·2	9·5
4 Hampshire	15·1	15·5	14·5	4·6	19·7	12·6	11·2
5 Berkshire	13·6	19·0	13·9	5·5	15·7	14·6	10·0
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	10·9	12·8	10·9	3·8	14·0	13·2	9·1
7 Hertfordshire	12·7	29·1	25·5	8·3	21·0	10·8	6·8
8 Buckinghamshire	13·2	24·8	27·1	12·5	23·2	14·2	8·9
9 Oxfordshire	12·8	18·9	16·5	6·3	18·7	14·1	9·2
10 Northamptonshire	14·7	20·9	22·4	10·9	23·8	13·2	8·2
11 Huntingdonshire	14·0	24·9	20·9	9·6	26·6	13·3	8·4
12 Bedfordshire	14·5	29·6	33·4	14·3	26·4	12·6	6·5
13 Cambridgeshire	13·9	26·4	21·5	7·6	23·2	12·8	8·7
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.							
14 Essex	12·3	21·8	16·9	7·0	23·1	11·5	8·5
15 Suffolk	14·3	28·5	22·0	9·7	21·5	14·5	8·4
16 Norfolk	14·6	27·6	22·7	7·6	19·8	15·3	9·3
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
17 Wiltshire	13·8	21·9	17·6	7·5	17·8	15·0	9·5
18 Dorsetshire	13·3	21·5	18·1	6·2	17·3	12·6	6·4
19 Devonshire	13·5	14·7	18·4	6·6	17·0	12·7	9·9
20 Cornwall	13·6	24·2	20·9	8·2	20·9	12·4	7·1
21 Somersetshire	13·6	22·9	20·7	8·0	16·5	15·4	9·0
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
22 Gloucestershire	17·7	16·8	18·2	9·4	19·7	14·5	9·3
23 Herefordshire	12·4	25·8	20·6	5·1	17·0	11·9	8·5
24 Shropshire	12·8	26·8	28·6	4·2	12·9	14·5	10·5
25 Staffordshire	17·8	35·2	44·3	13·1	31·6	12·7	10·7
26 Worcestershire	16·6	24·4	27·2	9·7	21·7	12·0	7·7
27 Warwickshire	17·6	22·8	30·0	9·4	24·0	14·0	9·4
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
28 Leicestershire	16·7	19·5	25·8	13·4	25·6	13·2	7·4
29 Rutlandshire	12·3	18·1	9·0	2·1	13·9	16·7	9·7
30 Lincolnshire	14·7	18·1	17·9	4·2	18·6	15·1	8·4
31 Nottinghamshire	19·0	21·4	31·2	13·3	28·1	16·0	9·3
32 Derbyshire	16·7	18·2	25·5	10·1	26·4	15·4	9·3
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
33 Cheshire	15·9	18·6	31·7	7·7	19·2	14·9	9·5
34 Lancashire	19·4	20·8	38·4	10·4	24·5	15·2	11·0
IX.—YORKSHIRE.							
35 West Riding	18·2	19·4	35·0	10·6	29·1	14·9	10·3
36 East Riding (with York)	18·7	13·5	23·9	6·5	24·6	14·0	9·9
37 North Riding	15·6	16·4	20·9	4·9	23·2	13·2	8·2
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.							
38 Durham	17·8	23·1	35·7	8·3	33·6	12·9	10·7
39 Northumberland	18·4	13·6	28·3	5·3	20·7	12·4	9·1
40 Cumberland	16·0	16·7	27·5	5·8	18·5	12·0	8·5
41 Westmorland	14·6	10·7	11·6	6·9	21·3	10·3	4·6
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.							
42 Monmouthshire	17·5	34·6	40·3	7·6	26·0	11·3	10·6
43 South Wales	16·2	29·9	46·3	7·9	19·1	13·2	9·3
44 North Wales	13·1	29·4	38·4	4·3	12·5	14·3	9·2

Note.—The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points:—In England, among every 10,000 persons living 167 persons were married; of 1,000 men married 194, and of 1,000 women married 268, signed the marriage register with marks; of 1,000 men married 79 were not of full age, and of 1,000 women married 220 were not of full age; of 1,000 men married 139 were Widowers, and of the same number of women married 97 were Widows.

TABLE 8.—Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages, and on the Register on 31st December 1871.

ENGLAND: DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION 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.	Wesl. Meth. Assoc. and Wesl. Reformers, generally forming the United Meth. Free Ch.	Other Wesleyan Methodist.	Calvinistic Methodists.	Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.	New Jerusalem Church.	Catholic and Apostolic Church.	All others.
ENGLAND	6640	20	85	92	1860	1315	20	697	174	1046	101	340	56	223	22	316	35	33	22	183
DIVISIONS.																				
1 LONDON	436	5	7	14	134	90	1	57	9	49	2	6	–	10	–	5	1	4	6	36
2 SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES	527	1	2	4	177	123	–	60	15	79	–	17	10	5	–	3	10	1	3	17
3 SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES	484	–	–	1	157	177	4	33	5	70	–	12	–	7	1	–	4	1	1	12
4 EASTERN COUNTIES	371	–	–	1	140	97	–	24	8	43	1	28	–	9	1	–	1	–	1	16
5 SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES	674	–	–	3	198	136	5	37	23	143	2	23	40	29	–	1	2	2	1	22
6 WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES	693	1	3	–	181	132	3	97	20	122	18	49	3	13	1	9	12	2	4	18
7 NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES	414	–	–	1	91	98	–	32	12	87	10	43	–	24	4	–	1	3	2	6
8 NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES	945	4	16	23	206	95	4	192	47	152	23	52	2	53	12	13	3	14	2	27
9 YORKSHIRE	687	–	–	2	170	78	3	68	21	177	30	64	–	53	3	–	–	4	1	9
10 NORTHERN COUNTIES	369	9	52	38	50	21	–	63	2	58	9	37	–	18	–	–	1	1	1	10
11 MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES	1040	–	–	2	356	268	–	34	12	66	1	9	1	–	–	285	1	–	–	3
I.—LONDON.																				
Middlesex (part of)	308	5	6	11	90	51	1	46	6	35	1	5	–	8	–	5	1	3	6	28
Surrey (part of)	94	–	1	1	33	29	–	7	3	8	1	1	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	7
Kent (part of)	34	–	–	2	11	10	–	4	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.																				
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	71	–	–	–	33	14	–	10	1	7	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	3
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	152	1	–	–	46	39	–	17	5	28	–	4	1	2	–	–	1	1	1	5
3 Sussex	112	–	1	1	38	27	–	14	4	13	–	2	–	–	–	3	3	–	1	5
4 Hampshire	136	–	1	3	46	30	–	12	4	20	–	6	7	1	–	–	1	–	1	4
5 Berkshire	56	–	–	–	14	13	–	7	1	11	–	6	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	2
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																				
6 Middlesex (extra-metropol.)	60	–	–	–	22	13	–	11	1	7	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6
7 Hertfordshire	59	–	–	–	27	19	–	3	1	6	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	1
8 Buckinghamshire	59	–	–	–	21	26	–	2	1	7	–	2	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–
9 Oxfordshire	49	–	–	–	15	10	–	9	1	7	–	2	–	3	–	–	1	–	–	2
10 Northamptonshire	89	–	–	–	30	35	1	4	1	12	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1
11 Huntingdonshire	28	–	–	–	5	15	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
12 Bedfordshire	64	–	–	–	24	32	2	1	–	7	–	3	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
13 Cambridgeshire	76	–	–	1	24	32	–	3	1	10	–	4	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.																				
14 Essex	135	–	–	–	72	23	–	10	1	16	–	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	8
15 Suffolk	111	–	–	–	43	37	–	7	3	10	1	7	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	2
16 Norfolk	125	–	–	1	25	37	–	7	4	17	1	18	–	8	–	–	1	–	1	6
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.																				
17 Wiltshire	112	–	–	–	39	41	2	4	1	10	–	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	6
18 Dorsetshire	65	–	–	–	26	6	–	4	1	15	–	5	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–
19 Devonshire	219	–	–	3	67	44	1	9	11	40	1	1	20	7	–	1	–	1	1	14
20 Cornwall	101	–	–	–	10	8	–	5	–	42	2	4	15	14	–	–	1	–	1	–
21 Somersetshire	177	–	–	–	56	37	2	10	7	36	–	5	5	7	–	–	1	1	1	9
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.																				
22 Gloucestershire	174	–	1	1	58	48	2	10	3	24	1	5	3	6	–	3	4	–	–	5
23 Herefordshire	38	–	–	–	7	9	1	2	–	5	–	10	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2
24 Shropshire	93	–	–	–	33	11	–	11	1	12	2	14	–	1	–	5	–	–	1	2
25 Staffordshire	178	–	1	2	36	19	–	37	4	48	10	16	–	2	–	–	4	1	1	1
26 Worcestershire	76	–	–	–	11	18	–	12	6	14	3	2	–	1	–	1	6	1	–	3
27 Warwickshire	93	–	–	1	36	27	–	25	6	19	2	2	–	2	1	–	4	–	1	1
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																				
28 Leicestershire	82	–	–	1	21	30	–	7	3	13	2	3	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	1
29 Rutlandshire	9	–	–	–	3	4	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
30 Lincolnshire	140	–	–	–	21	33	–	8	3	34	3	27	–	8	2	–	–	–	1	1
31 Nottinghamshire	67	–	–	–	17	16	–	6	3	12	4	3	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	1
32 Derbyshire	116	–	–	1	29	15	–	11	3	27	1	10	–	15	–	–	1	1	–	1
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.																				
33 Cheshire	170	–	5	6	39	13	1	25	13	31	7	14	–	9	1	5	–	–	–	1
34 Lancashire	775	4	11	17	167	82	3	167	34	121	21	38	2	44	11	8	3	14	2	26
IX.—YORKSHIRE.																				
35 West Riding	509	–	1	2	133	65	3	42	17	123	27	38	–	46	2	–	–	4	1	5
36 East Riding (with York)	89	–	–	–	19	8	–	10	2	23	3	15	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	2
37 North Riding	89	–	–	–	18	5	–	16	2	31	–	11	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	2
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.																				
38 Durham	152	1	18	5	18	10	–	43	1	29	7	19	–	9	–	–	–	–	–	2
39 Northumberland	131	8	27	26	12	8	–	19	–	19	–	7	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	2
40 Cumberland	64	–	6	7	15	1	–	10	–	16	–	7	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
41 Westmorland	22	–	1	–	5	2	–	1	1	4	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1
XI.—MONMOUTHSH. AND WALES.																				
42 Monmouthshire	127	–	–	–	37	60	–	11	–	9	–	2	–	1	–	7	–	–	–	–
43 South Wales	574	–	–	2	230	169	–	13	11	30	–	5	1	–	–	109	1	–	2	1
44 North Wales	339	–	–	–	89	39	–	10	1	27	1	2	–	–	–	169	–	–	–	1

TABLE 9.—Marriages of Divorced Men and Women in each of the Eleven Years 1861-71, and the Districts in which they were celebrated in 1871.

MARRIAGES of DIVORCED MEN and WOMEN in ENGLAND.	TOTAL.	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 the 11 Years 1861-71	356	164	120	26	40	6
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	–

In Divisions and Districts in 1871.

	TOTAL.	Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Widowers and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.
ENGLAND	50	23	19	1	7	–
Divisions.						
I. LONDON	23	7	12	1	3	–
II. SOUTH EASTERN	1	1	–	–	–	–
III. SOUTH MIDLAND	1	–	1	–	–	–
IV. EASTERN	–	–	–	–	–	–
V. SOUTH WESTERN	5	4	–	–	1	–
VI. WEST MIDLAND	6	4	1	–	1	–
VII. NORTH MIDLAND	2	2	–	–	–	–
VIII. NORTH WESTERN	5	1	2	–	2	–
IX. YORK	4	2	2	–	–	–
X. NORTHERN	2	1	1	–	–	–
XI. WELSH	1	1	–	–	–	–

No. of District.	Marriages of DIVORCED MEN and WOMEN in DISTRICTS in 1871.	TOTAL.	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	5	1	3	–	1	–
2	Chelsea	1	1	–	–	–	–
3	St. George, Hanover Square	2	–	2	–	–	–
4	Westminster	1	–	1	–	–	–
5	Marylebone	1	–	–	–	1	–
7	Pancras	1	1	–	–	–	–
8	Islington	2	1	1	–	–	–
9	Hackney	1	–	1	–	–	–
11	Strand	2	–	2	–	–	–
12	Holborn	1	–	1	–	–	–
13	London City	5	3	–	1	1	–
18	Stepney	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Div. II.						
118	Reading	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Div. III.						
135	St. Albans	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Div. V.						
271	St. Thomas	1	1	–	–	–	–
275	Kingsbridge	1	1	–	–	–	–
279	Stoke Damerel	1	–	–	–	1	–
291	Launceston	1	1	–	–	–	–
300	Redruth	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Div. VI.						
320	Bristol	2	–	1	–	1	–
330	Tetbury	1	1	–	–	–	–
377	Kidderminster	1	1	–	–	–	–
386	King's Norton	1	1	–	–	–	–
387	Birmingham	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Div. VII.						
432	Radford	1	1	–	–	–	–
433	Nottingham	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Div. VIII.						
452	Chester	1	–	1	–	–	–
455	Liverpool	2	1	1	–	–	–
456	West Derby	1	–	–	–	1	–
474	Blackburn	1	–	–	–	1	–
	Div. IX.						
494	Huddersfield	1	–	1	–	–	–
500	Leeds	1	–	1	–	–	–
502	Wakefield	1	1	–	–	–	–
520	Hull	1	1	–	–	–	–
	Div. X.						
556	Hexham	1	1	–	–	–	–
565	Alston	1	–	1	–	–	–
	Div. XI.						
619	Corwen	1	1	–	–	–	–

TABLE 10.—Legitimate and Illegitimate Births in England in the Thirty-four Years 1838-71 and the 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	—	—	6·4*
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	6·4
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	104·3	104·8	6·0
1867	768,349	723,163	45,186	104·3	104·2	105·7	5·9
1868	786,858	740,520	46,338	103·6	103·5	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

* In September and December quarters only.

Table 11.—Proportion of Illegitimate Children to every 100 Births in the several Counties of England in each of the Twenty Years 1852–71.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
ENGLAND	6·8	6·5	6·4	6·4	6·5	6·5	6·6	6·5	6·4	6·3	6·3	6·5	6·4	6·2	6·0	5·9	5·9	5·8	5·6	5·6
I.—LONDON	4·1	3·8	4·0	4·0	4·2	4·2	4·2	4·2	4·2	4·4	4·4	4·3	4·2	4·4	4·1	4·1	4·2	4·0	4·0	4·0
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.																				
1 Surrey (*extra-metropolitan*)	5·2	5·0	5·8	4·5	4·7	4·9	4·3	5·0	4·6	4·3	4·7	4·5	4·4	3·9	4·2	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·0	3·9
2 Kent (*extra-metropolitan*)	6·6	5·9	6·0	5·2	5·9	5·5	5·9	6·1	5·2	5·8	5·5	5·3	5·2	5·0	4·5	4·9	4·7	4·7	4·7	4·7
3 Sussex	7·0	7·1	7·0	6·7	6·3	6·7	7·0	6·8	6·6	6·7	6·7	6·3	6·2	6·0	6·0	5·5	5·7	5·3	5·7	5·6
4 Hampshire	6·8	6·3	6·2	5·8	6·0	5·5	5·7	5·7	5·1	5·7	5·5	5·3	5·2	5·0	4·9	5·2	4·8	4·7		
5 Berkshire	7·9	7·9	7·6	6·9	7·0	7·8	7·0	7·4	7·2	7·2	7·3	6·8	6·6	6·2	6·5	6·7	6·6	6·3	5·8	5·6
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																				
6 Middlesex (*extra-metropol.*)	4·8	5·2	5·1	4·5	4·9	4·3	4·5	4·7	4·2	4·6	4·4	4·4	4·0	3·8	3·8	3·9	3·7	3·5	4·0	3·8
7 Hertfordshire	7·7	6·7	7·2	6·7	6·5	6·7	7·2	7·1	7·0	6·6	6·5	7·3	6·9	6·5	6·2	6·6	6·8	6·5	6·6	6·5
8 Buckinghamshire	7·7	6·9	6·9	6·3	6·7	6·6	6·9	6·9	6·6	7·5	6·9	7·5	6·8	6·5	6·3	5·6	5·5	5·9	6·0	5·5
9 Oxfordshire	8·0	7·2	6·8	7·0	7·0	7·5	7·4	7·2	7·5	6·8	6·6	7·3	6·8	7·1	6·1	6·5	6·6	6·2	5·9	6·4
10 Northamptonshire	6·4	6·7	5·9	5·8	6·1	5·9	6·4	5·7	5·7	6·5	5·7	5·7	5·8	5·9	6·2	5·4	5·7	6·0	5·5	5·2
11 Huntingdonshire	6·3	5·0	5·7	4·6	5·6	5·5	5·1	6·2	4·5	5·4	5·7	6·7	6·5	5·1	6·4	6·3	6·7	6·9	5·8	6·2
12 Bedfordshire	8·1	6·8	7·3	7·8	7·9	8·1	8·6	8·0	8·3	6·9	7·9	7·1	8·0	7·8	8·2	7·8	7·8	7·4	8·1	
13 Cambridgeshire	7·4	7·1	6·5	7·9	7·3	7·9	7·5	7·4	7·0	7·4	7·1	6·9	7·6	7·0	7·6	6·6	6·6	6·5	5·9	6·0
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.																				
14 Essex	7·1	6·4	6·4	6·0	6·2	5·7	5·7	5·4	5·7	5·3	5·4	5·5	8·8	5·3	5·2	5·3	5·0	4·8	4·5	4·9
15 Suffolk	8·1	8·1	8·5	8·5	8·4	8·2	8·0	8·1	8·2	8·2	8·1	7·7	7·9	8·0	7·9	7·5	7·1	7·1	6·9	6·8
16 Norfolk	11·4	10·6	10·2	10·1	10·3	10·5	10·5	10·7	10·7	10·3	10·5	11·3	10·5	10·6	10·3	10·0	9·9	9·7	9·7	9·4
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.																				
17 Wiltshire	7·4	7·1	7·1	7·5	6·7	7·2	6·7	7·1	6·8	6·7	6·7	6·6	7·2	6·9	6·6	6·3	5·2	5·9	5·5	5·8
18 Dorsetshire	7·2	7·2	6·8	6·5	7·5	6·9	6·5	6·2	6·8	5·6	6·1	6·4	6·3	6·3	5·8	5·4	5·7	6·0	5·1	5·7
19 Devonshire	5·7	5·5	5·8	5·7	5·6	5·5	5·7	6·2	5·9	5·9	5·5	5·9	5·9	6·0	5·9	5·8	5·8	5·9	5·5	5·5
20 Cornwall	5·2	5·0	5·2	5·1	5·1	5·3	5·6	5·8	5·4	5·5	5·5	5·7	5·9	6·0	5·9	6·6	6·6	6·4	6·8	6·6
21 Somersetshire	6·9	6·6	6·6	6·3	6·0	6·3	6·4	6·3	6·3	5·7	5·7	5·9	5·7	5·5	5·5	5·2	5·4	4·9	5·4	
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.																				
22 Gloucestershire	6·2	5·8	5·7	5·5	6·0	5·8	5·6	5·2	5·4	5·8	5·1	5·8	5·3	5·0	5·3	5·3	5·5	5·2	5·3	5·0
23 Herefordshire	10·6	9·8	10·3	9·9	9·3	10·2	9·4	8·1	8·8	8·6	8·0	8·7	8·4	7·8	7·9	7·9	7·4	7·7		
24 Shropshire	9·6	9·8	9·4	9·8	9·4	10·0	9·4	9·8	9·6	9·3	8·5	10·1	9·2	9·3	8·9	9·4	9·6	9·2	9·4	9·1
25 Staffordshire	6·5	5·9	6·2	5·8	6·0	6·3	5·9	6·0	6·5	6·2	6·1	6·6	6·1	5·8	5·9	5·8	5·9	5·5		
26 Worcestershire	7·2	6·5	6·8	6·4	6·2	6·3	6·8	6·4	6·4	6·1	6·6	6·2	6·6	5·7	6·0	5·9	5·9	5·3	5·4	5·2
27 Warwickshire	5·9	5·4	5·5	5·4	5·7	5·7	5·7	5·7	5·7	5·6	5·8	5·7	5·6	5·8	5·5	5·0	5·1	5·0	4·5	4·7
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																				
28 Leicestershire	8·2	7·8	7·5	8·0	8·3	7·9	8·6	8·0	7·8	7·6	7·8	7·9	7·8	7·3	7·3	6·9	6·9	6·3	6·6	5·8
29 Rutlandshire	5·7	6·3	6·3	5·8	5·8	5·9	6·7	7·7	7·7	8·4	5·3	5·8	7·2	4·8	5·7	6·3	6·9			
30 Lincolnshire	7·7	7·6	7·9	7·8	7·8	8·3	7·7	8·8	8·7	8·4	5·3	8·3	8·1	7·8	7·9	7·6	7·0	7·2		
31 Nottinghamshire	9·5	8·5	8·4	8·9	9·0	9·0	9·3	8·9	9·1	9·9	9·2	9·1	9·2	9·0	9·1	9·0	7·9	7·9	7·8	7·6
32 Derbyshire	8·0	7·2	7·4	7·6	8·2	7·2	7·8	7·7	7·4	7·5	6·9	8·1	7·4	7·2	7·0	6·4	6·6	6·5	6·7	6·2
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.																				
33 Cheshire	8·3	7·8	7·8	8·5	8·2	8·0	8·2	7·6	7·5	7·0	7·2	7·8	7·2	7·2	6·9	6·5	6·3	6·6	5·9	6·1
34 Lancashire	7·0	6·8	6·6	6·6	6·9	6·9	6·9	6·6	6·4	6·3	6·3	6·6	6·2	6·2	6·0	5·7	5·7	5·5	5·3	5·3
IX.—YORKSHIRE.																				
35 West Riding	6·7	6·5	6·4	6·6	6·7	7·1	7·3	6·9	6·8	6·6	6·5	6·7	6·7	6·6	6·3	6·0	6·1	5·9	5·9	6·0
36 East Riding (with York)	7·7	7·6	7·5	7·3	7·7	7·8	7·5	8·0	7·7	7·5	7·4	8·2	7·9	7·6	7·2	7·3	7·5	7·1	7·4	7·3
37 North Riding	8·3	8·7	8·8	8·6	8·3	9·2	8·9	8·9	9·2	9·4	9·6	9·4	9·4	9·0	8·8	8·7	8·9	8·1		
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.																				
38 Durham	6·3	5·8	5·3	5·6	5·4	6·0	5·8	5·6	5·3	5·6	5·4	5·6	5·6	5·4	4·9	5·2	5·2	4·8	5·0	
39 Northumberland	7·7	7·1	7·6	8·0	7·8	7·7	7·7	7·7	7·8	7·2	7·6	8·3	7·4	7·8	7·5	7·0	7·4	7·0	6·4	6·5
40 Cumberland	10·7	11·7	9·9	10·6	10·5	10·1	10·2	11·4	11·3	12·0	11·8	11·7	11·5	11·1	10·7	10·4	11·0	9·7		
41 Westmorland	10·4	8·9	9·1	10·0	10·5	8·6	9·2	9·7	10·6	10·6	11·2	9·7	9·6	10·2	11·3	10·0	9·5	9·2		
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.																				
42 Monmouthshire	4·8	5·0	4·6	4·6	5·3	5·1	4·9	4·7	4·9	5·6	5·5	5·5	5·1	5·4	5·0	6·4	6·1	6·3	6·4	5·8
43 South Wales	7·3	7·2	6·9	7·1	6·5	6·6	6·7	6·6	6·8	7·0	6·7	6·6	6·6	6·4	6·4	6·3	6·1	5·9	5·8	
44 North Wales	8·3	7·6	8·1	7·8	7·8	7·5	7·8	8·1	7·7	7·4	8·0	8·6	8·3	8·0	7·9	8·1	7·9	8·1	7·3	7·6

Table 12.—Number, and Annual Rate per 1000 Persons living, of Births in England during each Quarter of the Thirty-four Years 1838–71.

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	133,720	129,884	123,863	124,686	34·2	32·8	30·8	30·9
1842	135,815	134,096	123,296	124,782	34·3	33·4	30·3	30·6
1843	136,537	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	140,359	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	155,865	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	32·9	33·0
1853	161,729	158,697	147,602	144,363	35·8	34·6	31·8	31·0
1854	160,785	172,457	154,724	146,489	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	172,481	36·3	36·6	33·7	33·6
1863	186,341	189,340	173,439	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	193,469	37·3	35·5	33·7	33·7
Mean Annual Rate per 1,000 in each Quarter					35·4	35·1	32·5	32·3

* These rates may thus be read without reference to the decimal points:—In the March quarter of 1838, to 10,000 persons living there were 303 births registered. In the calculation of these rates a correction has been made for the varying number of days in the different quarters, *see* note to Table 6.

TABLE **13.**—**Proportional** Number of **Births** in **England** in each **Quarter** to **1000 Births** in the **Average Quarter*** of each of the Thirty-four Years **1838-71.**

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	961	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

* 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 **14.** — **Number** and **Proportion** of **Male** and **Female Children** born in and out of **Wedlock** in the several **Counties** of **England** during the Year **1871.**

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.	CHILDREN born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
ENGLAND	405,605	391,823	382,879	369,774	22,726	22,049	103·5	103·5	103·1	5·6
I.—LONDON	57,032	55,585	54,788	53,378	2244	2207	102·6	102·6	101·7	4·0
No. II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.										
1 Surrey (*extra-metropolitan*)	6029	5856	5800	5622	229	234	103·0	103·2	97·9	3·9
2 Kent (*extra-metropolitan*)	10443	10212	9935	9725	508	487	102·3	102·2	104·3	4·8
3 Sussex	6602	6402	6231	6039	371	363	103·1	103·2	102·2	5·6
4 Hampshire	8409	8042	8043	7635	366	407	104·6	105·3	89·9	4·7
5 Berkshire	3669	3568	3473	3362	196	206	102·8	103·3	95·1	5·6
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
6 Middlesex (*extra-metropolitan*)	4351	4206	4193	4041	158	165	103·4	103·8	95·8	3·8
7 Hertfordshire	3266	3034	3063	2825	203	209	107·6	108·4	97·1	6·5
8 Buckinghamshire	2733	2589	2586	2439	167	150	105·5	106·0	111·3	5·9
9 Oxfordshire	2869	2746	2666	2588	203	158	104·5	103·0	128·5	6·4
10 Northamptonshire	4375	4234	4136	4016	239	218	103·3	103·0	109·6	5·3
11 Huntingdonshire	961	953	905	891	56	62	100·8	101·6	90·3	6·2
12 Bedfordshire	2648	2548	2449	2327	199	221	103·9	105·2	90·0	8·1
13 Cambridgeshire	3222	3286	3029	3090	193	196	98·1	98·0	98·5	6·0
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.										
14 Essex	7466	7085	7096	6735	370	350	105·4	105·4	105·7	4·9
15 Suffolk	5648	5469	5271	5087	377	382	103·3	103·6	98·7	6·8
16 Norfolk	6994	6664	6340	6032	654	632	105·0	105·1	103·5	9·4
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
17 Wiltshire	3894	3813	3670	3589	224	224	102·1	102·3	100·0	5·8
18 Dorsetshire	2904	2843	2750	2669	154	174	102·1	103·0	88·5	5·7
19 Devonshire	9535	9100	9034	8567	501	533	104·8	105·5	94·0	5·5
20 Cornwall	5629	5476	5257	5110	372	366	102·8	102·9	101·6	6·6
21 Somersetshire	7488	7420	7058	7044	430	376	100·9	100·2	114·4	5·4
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
22 Gloucestershire	8133	7908	7735	7504	398	404	102·8	103·1	98·5	5·0
23 Herefordshire	1881	1767	1745	1622	136	145	106·5	107·6	93·8	7·7
24 Shropshire	4401	4300	4001	3905	400	395	102·3	102·5	101·3	9·1
25 Staffordshire	18078	17582	17028	16674	1050	908	102·8	102·1	115·6	5·5
26 Worcestershire	6069	5869	5732	5528	337	341	103·4	103·7	98·8	5·7
27 Warwickshire	11651	11141	11095	10618	556	523	104·6	104·5	106·3	4·7
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
28 Leicestershire	5076	4915	4796	4615	280	300	103·3	103·9	93·3	5·8
29 Rutlandshire	366	358	348	333	18	25	102·2	104·5	72·0	5·9
30 Lincolnshire	7095	6733	6584	6252	511	481	105·4	105·3	106·2	7·2
31 Nottinghamshire	6452	6220	5984	5721	468	499	103·7	104·6	93·8	7·6
32 Derbyshire	6061	5749	5680	5401	381	348	105·4	105·2	109·5	6·2
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
33 Cheshire	9827	9491	9233	8898	594	593	103·5	103·8	100·2	6·1
34 Lancashire	55275	53166	52315	50331	2960	2835	104·0	103·9	104·4	5·3
IX.—YORKSHIRE.										
35 West Riding	35893	34763	33749	32681	2144	2082	103·3	103·3	103·0	6·0
36 East Riding (with York)	5275	5266	4877	4895	398	371	100·2	99·6	107·3	7·3
37 North Riding	4209	3940	3885	3607	324	333	106·8	107·7	97·3	8·1
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.										
38 Durham	16163	15514	15361	14745	802	769	104·2	104·2	104·3	5·0
39 Northumberland	7346	6926	6842	6503	504	423	106·1	105·2	119·1	6·5
40 Cumberland	3958	3786	3578	3412	380	374	104·5	104·9	101·6	9·7
41 Westmorland	1058	1016	961	923	97	93	104·1	104·1	104·3	9·2
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.										
42 Monmouthshire	4074	3991	3882	3770	192	221	102·1	103·0	86·9	5·1
43 South Wales	14111	13388	13277	12817	834	771	103·8	103·6	108·2	5·8
44 North Wales	6966	6703	6418	6208	548	495	103·9	103·4	110·7	7·6

TABLE 15.—Proportion of Male and Female Children born in the several Counties of England in each of the Eleven Years 1861–71.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MALES BORN TO EVERY 100 FEMALES BORN.											
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Mean proportion in the 10 Years 1861-70.	1871.
ENGLAND	104·6	104·1	104·7	104·2	104·0	104·3	104·3	103·6	104·2	104·1	104·2	103·5
I.—LONDON.	103·4	101·9	104·9	104·3	102·5	103·4	104·6	103·0	103·2	104·2	103·5	102·6
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	102·2	104·8	103·3	104·6	103·5	104·8	98·8	99·7	105·9	101·8	102·9	103·0
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	107·8	103·6	102·0	105·5	106·9	104·7	103·2	102·4	103·8	107·2	104·7	102·3
3 Sussex	106·8	105·2	104·0	104·3	104·7	103·8	103·6	105·0	103·1	101·0	104·2	103·1
4 Hampshire	104·7	103·1	102·1	105·1	104·3	105·0	107·5	100·1	103·7	104·4	104·0	104·6
5 Berkshire	100·5	103·3	99·7	101·8	106·7	104·6	107·5	100·0	106·9	101·1	103·2	102·8
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6 Middlesex (extra-metropol.)	106·2	101·6	108·3	102·9	104·6	104·8	99·5	103·1	101·2	102·6	103·5	103·4
7 Hertfordshire	105·5	105·5	101·2	98·4	99·8	105·4	99·6	101·9	104·3	104·9	102·7	107·6
8 Buckinghamshire	104·4	100·6	103·8	101·8	102·1	102·8	110·3	102·2	103·1	103·1	103·4	106·3
9 Oxfordshire	101·1	108·5	102·7	105·2	103·8	105·0	104·2	104·8	101·1	100·6	103·4	105·8
10 Northamptonshire	104·9	111·1	103·3	103·3	107·9	106·1	107·9	103·8	103·7	101·9	104·4	103·3
11 Huntingdonshire	102·3	113·8	107·9	98·7	103·1	103·3	103·7	94·3	102·5	95·6	102·8	100·8
12 Bedfordshire	104·5	103·3	106·6	103·8	107·5	104·1	104·0	101·1	101·3	104·3	104·3	103·9
13 Cambridgeshire	107·4	102·7	100·7	105·4	103·7	108·1	99·3	105·1	105·8	108·8	104·7	98·1
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14 Essex	101·8	103·7	107·5	103·7	103·1	106·9	102·5	102·9	104·3	103·2	104·0	105·4
15 Suffolk	103·6	103·7	107·7	102·2	102·3	105·9	102·2	102·7	105·1	106·3	104·2	103·3
16 Norfolk	107·3	107·3	105·6	103·6	104·0	105·7	102·8	105·3	104·4	106·9	105·3	105·0
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17 Wiltshire	105·0	104·0	102·2	101·5	103·0	104·0	104·6	103·8	102·2	106·0	103·8	102·1
18 Dorsetshire	101·4	99·9	102·8	103·5	106·7	106·8	99·9	105·2	102·1	106·2	103·5	102·1
19 Devonshire	106·6	106·4	104·2	102·7	103·1	104·7	104·1	105·3	104·6	104·4	104·6	104·8
20 Cornwall	105·7	106·3	106·9	102·9	106·2	109·3	105·1	104·3	108·2	105·6	105·0	102·8
21 Somersetshire	99·9	103·4	104·7	107·3	104·5	104·3	104·3	105·3	105·3	104·6	104·2	100·9
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
22 Gloucestershire	104·9	103·9	104·4	105·5	104·7	104·2	107·0	106·2	103·8	104·0	104·9	102·8
23 Herefordshire	104·5	103·8	108·1	98·6	103·2	105·8	102·7	102·4	103·9	104·8	103·9	105·8
24 Shropshire	106·2	102·9	104·3	104·1	105·9	102·0	102·8	108·7	100·8	105·0	104·2	102·3
25 Staffordshire	102·3	103·9	105·0	104·3	103·5	102·3	104·0	104·6	106·0	102·0	103·7	102·8
26 Worcestershire	104·8	102·3	103·8	105·4	103·7	106·0	103·6	102·3	103·9	102·4	104·0	103·4
27 Warwickshire	103·2	104·3	101·1	105·0	104·1	105·3	102·7	100·9	101·4	104·0	103·0	104·6
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
28 Leicestershire	107·7	107·9	102·8	106·0	104·7	103·0	105·0	103·0	103·1	104·6	104·6	103·3
29 Rutlandshire	109·8	97·0	99·5	114·6	101·3	98·9	103·2	104·3	94·3	113·7	103·5	102·2
30 Lincolnshire	106·7	106·0	103·9	104·8	104·0	102·1	104·7	104·6	106·9	104·7	104·8	105·4
31 Nottinghamshire	103·8	103·7	103·0	103·1	102·8	101·4	105·0	105·8	101·2	103·9	103·7	103·7
32 Derbyshire	104·3	109·6	106·0	101·9	104·0	102·6	102·9	102·2	101·2	105·3	104·0	105·4
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
33 Cheshire	104·4	105·4	108·6	104·3	104·2	104·2	108·6	102·5	102·6	105·3	104·5	103·5
34 Lancashire	105·3	103·7	103·9	104·0	104·7	105·0	104·5	103·5	104·1	103·5	104·2	104·0
IX.—YORKSHIRE.												
35 West Riding	104·4	104·1	105·1	103·6	104·5	104·1	103·5	104·1	105·0	103·7	104·2	103·3
36 East Riding (with York)	106·7	106·3	107·6	102·1	105·3	100·7	104·8	105·3	107·6	102·6	104·9	100·2
37 North Riding	106·3	105·8	99·6	106·1	101·7	101·2	104·6	106·0	110·5	107·8	105·0	106·8
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.												
38 Durham	107·0	104·8	103·6	105·1	103·0	106·4	106·7	104·0	104·6	105·2	105·1	104·2
39 Northumberland	108·2	104·4	106·6	106·5	104·1	104·9	104·9	106·7	104·8	104·6	105·6	106·1
40 Cumberland	102·5	103·8	108·1	103·8	109·4	103·6	109·1	101·3	108·9	101·3	105·6	104·5
41 Westmorland	105·4	102·8	109·1	95·9	105·3	105·3	107·4	104·2	102·7	104·2	104·4	104·1
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.												
42 Monmouthshire	103·2	105·4	111·0	104·5	102·9	104·9	101·2	103·4	103·6	100·4	104·2	102·1
43 South Wales	103·3	102·7	105·8	105·9	101·7	104·8	105·2	105·4	106·1	105·9	104·7	103·8
44 North Wales	106·7	106·6	100·2	105·8	105·9	107·4	105·6	103·5	104·5	103·8	105·9	103·9

TABLE 16.—Births to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1861–71.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	BIRTHS TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.											
	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Mean of 10 Years 1861-70.	1871.
ENGLAND	34·6	35·0	35·3	35·4	35·4	35·2	35·4	35·8	34·8	35·2	35·2	35·0
I.—LONDON	34·5	34·2	35·2	34·8	36·1	35·7	36·5	36·4	35·4	35·4	35·4	34·5
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	31·9	31·6	32·2	32·1	32·2	32·7	32·7	34·6	33·8	33·2	32·7	32·3
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	32·9	32·7	33·8	34·2	34·6	33·5	34·9	35·0	33·6	33·9	33·9	32·8
3 Sussex	30·5	30·2	30·7	31·1	30·9	31·1	31·6	31·6	31·0	32·1	31·4	31·2
4 Hampshire	30·8	30·9	32·0	31·4	31·6	31·4	31·6	31·6	31·9	32·2	31·4	31·2
5 Berkshire	31·2	32·2	32·7	32·2	31·1	31·2	31·5	33·2	31·9	32·2	31·5	31·9
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	30·5	30·0	30·6	30·9	30·9	31·9	34·0	34·1	32·7	33·1	32·0	32·0
7 Hertfordshire	30·9	32·1	31·7	32·4	31·5	31·8	32·7	32·5	32·6	32·4	32·1	32·3
8 Buckinghamshire	34·1	33·9	33·9	34·0	34·0	33·7	34·2	34·0	33·3	33·3	33·8	34·4
9 Oxfordshire	33·3	33·2	33·5	33·5	32·4	33·2	31·8	33·4	32·0	32·4	32·9	31·5
10 Northamptonshire	35·1	35·2	37·0	35·1	36·3	35·0	34·6	35·5	34·9	35·3	35·4	34·6
11 Huntingdonshire	32·1	34·0	35·5	35·2	34·1	32·9	33·5	34·0	32·5	33·4	33·6	37·0
12 Bedfordshire	34·2	34·6	35·7	35·4	35·9	34·8	36·6	36·1	34·6	34·9	35·3	34·2
13 Cambridgeshire	32·6	32·1	32·9	32·9	32·8	32·4	32·0	33·3	33·2	33·2	32·7	33·9
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14 Essex	32·3	32·4	33·5	33·2	33·0	33·3	32·8	33·2	32·5	33·2	32·9	32·9
15 Suffolk	32·5	32·5	32·4	33·1	32·6	31·9	31·9	31·5	31·9	32·4	32·4	32·0
16 Norfolk	32·3	32·4	32·4	33·1	32·1	31·1	31·7	32·1	31·0	32·0	32·0	31·7
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17 Wiltshire	31·6	33·1	32·9	32·1	30·8	31·1	30·5	31·1	30·7	31·8	31·6	31·5
18 Dorsetshire	31·7	32·1	33·3	32·8	31·9	31·1	31·8	31·0	31·2	30·1	31·7	30·4
19 Devonshire	31·0	31·7	31·1	31·3	31·4	31·4	31·4	31·5	30·6	31·3	30·8	31·0
20 Cornwall	34·7	34·9	36·3	36·0	36·1	33·9	32·1	32·3	31·2	31·5	30·7	31·0
21 Somersetshire	30·8	31·0	31·1	30·7	30·6	30·2	30·7	30·8	30·6	30·5	30·7	30·9
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
22 Gloucestershire	32·1	32·7	32·6	32·6	31·4	31·6	32·5	32·4	32·3	32·3	32·3	32·8
23 Herefordshire	30·9	30·4	30·4	31·7	29·1	30·2	30·0	31·3	30·5	29·6	30·4	30·2
24 Shropshire	32·1	32·8	32·6	33·8	32·9	33·1	33·1	33·2	33·1	32·8	33·1	31·5
25 Staffordshire	40·3	39·5	41·3	42·0	42·6	41·8	41·9	41·0	39·3	40·9	41·1	40·6
26 Worcestershire	34·6	35·0	35·1	35·8	33·8	35·4	34·1	35·1	34·0	34·4	34·8	35·4
27 Warwickshire	37·0	37·1	37·8	37·2	36·4	37·0	36·5	36·0	35·4	35·6	36·6	36·1
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
28 Leicestershire	34·4	35·5	35·6	36·3	35·3	35·9	36·2	36·8	35·8	36·1	35·8	36·2
29 Rutlandshire	30·2	30·5	31·4	32·2	32·0	30·1	32·0	34·2	32·8	30·7	30·2	32·2
30 Lincolnshire	33·4	32·7	32·5	33·2	33·1	32·3	32·2	34·2	32·8	33·4	33·0	35·6
31 Nottinghamshire	35·6	35·4	34·8	33·7	35·8	33·0	33·6	33·6	33·4	35·3	34·2	35·6
32 Derbyshire	34·9	36·1	35·7	36·4	35·9	36·1	36·5	36·6	34·9	36·7	36·0	36·3
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
33 Cheshire	35·3	36·6	36·2	36·1	36·2		34·8	34·7	35·1	35·6		35·7
34 Lancashire	37·7	38·7	37·4	37·9	37·5	37·6	38·5	39·5	37·9	38·3	38·1	37·9
IX.—YORKSHIRE.												
35 West Riding	37·0	37·6	38·0	38·8	38·7	38·0	38·6	38·6	37·6	38·4	38·1	37·9
36 East Riding (with York)	34·8	35·2	34·9	34·7	34·6	34·4	33·7	34·9	33·3	34·5	34·5	34·3
37 North Riding	33·2	33·5	33·7	33·9	34·7	34·0	34·1	34·2	33·2	34·6	33·9	34·6
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.												
38 Durham	40·2	41·8	41·9	42·7	43·3	43·0	41·5	42·6	41·0	41·6	42·0	42·4
39 Northumberland	35·5	37·1	36·8	37·3	37·3	37·5	37·8	36·4	38·0	38·2	37·1	36·8
40 Cumberland	34·4	34·2	34·6	34·6	34·2	33·5	34·5	34·7	33·3	32·9	34·1	35·1
41 Westmorland	31·6	30·6	29·4	31·1	29·8	29·4	29·7	30·1	29·9	30·4	30·2	31·8
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.												
42 Monmouthshire	35·4	35·3	36·5	36·8	37·6	37·1	36·7	36·3	35·5	35·3	36·3	36·6
43 South Wales	34·2	35·3	35·0	36·0	35·5	36·4	36·4	35·7	35·9	35·7	36·1	36·1
44 North Wales	29·5	30·9	31·5	32·4	31·4	32·5	32·1	31·8	31·9	31·7	31·4	

TABLE **17.**—**Estimated Population** and **Annual Rate of Mortality** of Males and of Females in **England**, in each of the Thirty-four Years **1838–71**; and Proportion of Deaths of Males to those of Females.

YEARS.	POPULATION.		DEATHS.		DEATHS OF MALES TO 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.	OF EQUAL NUMBERS LIVING, DEATHS OF MALES TO EVERY 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	OF MALES TO 1000 MALES LIVING.	OF FEMALES TO 1000 FEMALES LIVING.		
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	8,749,193	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
Average proportion in 34 years, 1838-71			23·3	21·5	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 **18.**—**Deaths** of **69 Persons** RETURNED as **Aged 100 Years** and **upwards** in ENGLAND and WALES during the Year **1871**.

DI-VISION.	COUNTY.	DISTRICT.	SEX.	AGE.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
I.	Middlesex (Metropol.)	Pancras	Female	100	Old Age.
	"	Shoreditch	Male	106	Diarrhœa.
	"	"	Male	102	Old Age.
	"	Bethnal Green	Male	103	Ditto.
	Surrey (Metropolitan)	St. Olave Southwark	Male	101	Ditto.
	"	Wandsworth	Female	101	Ditto.
	Kent (Metropolitan)	Woolwich	Male	100	Bronchitis.
II.	Surrey	Kingston	Female	100	Old Age.
	Kent	Sevenoaks	Male	107	Ditto.
	"	Eastry	Female	100	Ditto.
	Sussex	Battle	Female	100	Disease of Liver.
	"	Brighton	Male	105	Paralysis.
	"		Female	101	Old Age.
	Hampshire	Portsea Island	Male	106	Bronchitis.
	"	Alverstoke	Female	100	Old Age.
	"	Isle of Wight	Female	102	Ditto.
III.	Middlesex	Barnet	Female	101	Ditto.
	Bedfordshire	Biggleswade	Male	101	Ditto.
	Cambridgeshire	Cambridge	Female	100	Ditto.
	" 2	Linton	Female	100	Ditto.
IV.	Essex	West Ham	Female	105	Bronchitis.
	"	Epping	Female	102	Old Age.
	Suffolk	Sudbury	Male	100	Ditto.
	"	Plomesgate	Male	103	Ditto.
	"	Mutford	Female	101	Ditto.
	Norfolk	Aylsham	Female	100	Ditto.
	"	Norwich	Female	102	Ditto.
	"	Loddon			
V.	Devonshire	Plympton St. Mary	Male	102	Ditto.
	"	Okehampton	Male	100	Ditto.
	"		Male	101	Ditto.
	Cornwall	Liskeard	Female	102	Bronchitis.
	"	Falmouth	Female	100	Old Age.
	"	Redruth	Male	101	Ditto.
	Somersetshire	Dulverton	Male	101	Ditto.
VI.	Gloucestershire	Bristol	Female	101	Ditto.
	Herefordshire	Ledbury	Male	108	Ditto.
	Shropshire	Cleobury Mortimer	Male	100	Ditto.
	Staffordshire	Stafford	Male	101	Angina Pectoris.
	"	Stone	Female	102	Old Age.
	"	Wolstanton	Female	100	Bronchitis.
	"	Burton-upon-Trent	Female	101	Old Age.
	Warwickshire	Foleshill	Male	100	Bronchitis.
VII.	Lincolnshire	Holbeach	Female	103	Old Age.
	Nottinghamshire	Worksop	Female	101	Ditto.
VIII.	Cheshire	Northwich	Female	103	Ditto.
	"	Nantwich	Female	100	Ditto.
	"	Chester	Female	109	Ditto.
	Lancashire	Liverpool	Female	100	Ditto.
	"	West Derby	Male	100	Ditto.
	"	Prescot	Female	100	Ditto.
	"	Chorlton	Female	104	Ditto.
	"	Salford	Female	100	Ditto.
	"	Ashton-under-Lyne	Female	104	Ditto.
	"	Blackburn	Female	102	Bronchitis.
IX.	West Riding	Halifax	Male	100	Old Age.
	North Riding	Whitby	Female	104	Ditto.
	"	Bedale	Female	101	Ditto.
X.	Durham	Stockton	Male	100	Ditto.
	"	Sunderland	Female	101	Ditto.
	Cumberland	Whitehaven	Female	101	Ditto.
XI.	Monmouthshire	Monmouth	Male	102	Ditto.
	"	Bedwelty	Male	100	Ditto.
	Glamorganshire	Pontypridd	Female	101	Ditto.
	"	Swansea	Female	100	Ditto.
	Carmarthenshire	Carmarthen	Male	100	Ditto.
	Pembrokeshire	Haverfordwest	Female	100	Ditto.
	Cardiganshire	Cardigan	Female	102	Ditto.
	Carnarvonshire	Pwllheli	Female	100	Ditto.

TABLE **19.**—ENGLAND.—**Deaths** REGISTERED **at different Ages** in each of the Thirty-four Years 1838–71.—Males.

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	AGES AT DEATH.—MALES.																		
		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	15,287	8,691	5,990	4,536	77,988	10,199	4,722	5,761	6,963	11,532	10,902	10,872	12,294	14,688	12,404	3,811	259	326
1841	174,198	41,444	13,987	7,516	5,028	3,620	71,595	9,093	4,478	5,604	6,633	11,467	10,636	10,995	12,508	14,511	12,350	3,739	249	340
1842	176,594	44,046	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	15,265	12,478	3,634	244	282
1844	181,126	45,183	14,060	7,629	5,151	3,757	75,780	8,804	4,278	5,233	6,645	11,425	11,205	11,366	12,887	15,921	13,126	4,013	231	212
1845	177,529	43,520	14,364	7,097	4,669	3,524	73,174	8,150	4,251	5,416	6,864	11,397	11,166	11,333	12,803	15,616	13,045	3,823	262	229
1846	198,325	52,388	17,544	8,056	4,787	3,444	86,219	8,256	4,674	6,064	7,574	12,762	11,992	12,102	13,727	16,551	13,807	4,083	276	238
1847	212,426	49,415	16,642	8,880	5,850	4,112	84,899	9,756	5,088	6,601	8,220	13,789	13,673	14,057	16,284	19,092	15,974	4,488	301	254
1848	202,265	48,373	15,666	9,050	6,144	4,695	83,928	10,618	4,957	6,129	7,719	13,037	12,616	12,932	14,831	17,184	13,994	3,875	226	219
1849	221,801	51,417	15,981	8,673	5,826	4,594	86,491	11,592	6,119	6,801	8,666	16,044	15,589	16,019	16,966	18,714	14,388	3,809	229	284
1850	186,491	48,387	14,389	6,994	4,600	3,612	77,982	8,482	4,470	5,392	6,450	11,484	11,655	12,366	14,096	16,582	13,429	3,631	206	266
1851	200,500	53,137	16,268	8,105	4,932	3,571	86,013	9,145	4,736	5,914	7,029	12,531	12,547	13,104	14,609	17,116	13,612	3,594	224	326
1852	207,042	55,299	17,013	8,120	5,371	3,756	89,559	9,652	5,084	6,130	7,377	12,957	12,657	13,493	15,009	17,040	13,897	3,646	235	306
1853	214,720	54,847	16,757	8,295	5,093	3,750	88,742	9,132	5,003	6,414	7,749	13,716	13,692	14,715	16,196	18,962	15,782	4,082	259	276
1854	222,422	55,380	19,367	10,111	6,305	4,279	95,442	10,222	5,520	6,567	7,907	14,074	14,234	14,947	16,160	18,533	14,901	3,702	213	—
1855	216,587	54,798	16,282	8,495	5,760	4,192	89,527	9,040	5,054	6,129	7,362	13,278	13,657	14,593	16,958	19,957	16,418	4,375	239	—
1856	198,875	52,598	16,068	7,759	5,152	3,703	85,280	8,031	4,619	5,854	7,028	12,387	12,721	13,223	15,258	17,388	13,336	3,567	183	—
1857	212,356	57,285	18,198	8,353	5,306	3,773	92,915	8,797	4,813	5,949	7,072	12,645	13,115	13,946	15,937	18,361	14,775	3,833	198	—
1858	227,220	57,816	19,204	10,471	7,231	5,105	99,827	11,962	5,192	6,350	7,900	12,833	13,625	14,471	16,743	19,433	15,282	4,022	230	—
1859	223,576	58,932	19,045	9,691	6,508	4,698	98,874	10,646	4,988	6,070	7,158	12,766	13,743	14,754	16,904	19,097	14,823	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	15,967	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	15,615	16,704	18,303	20,681	22,252	16,993	4,227	202	—
1866	256,402	66,851	21,532	10,115	5,921	4,005	108,424	9,903	5,214	6,626	8,384	16,328	17,463	18,940	20,894	22,711	17,068	4,249	198	—
1867	242,588	65,464	19,278	8,297	5,013	3,450	101,502	8,327	4,578	6,229	7,678	15,088	16,236	17,474	20,483	22,865	17,509	4,407	212	—
1868	247,107	67,290	20,844	9,610	6,122	4,459	108,325	10,131	4,888	6,164	7,413	14,921	15,945	17,592	19,782	21,745	16,224	3,799	178	—
1869	254,863	66,691	20,981	10,013	6,580	4,747	109,012	10,930	5,090	6,024	7,428	15,332	16,421	18,184	20,861	23,025	17,572	4,218	166	—
1870	265,586	70,465	21,547	10,099	6,871	5,117	114,099	11,903	5,470	6,391	7,612	15,894	16,940	18,622	21,500	24,407	18,147	4,407	194	—
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	—

TABLE **20.**—ENGLAND.—**Deaths** REGISTERED **at different Ages** in each of the Thirty-four Years 1838–71.—Females.

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	AGES AT DEATH.—FEMALES.																		
		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	7,882	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	11,846	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	10,508	12,737	16,559	14,738	5,179	452	156
1845	171,887	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	18,229	5,928	537	113
1848	196,266	38,034	14,917	8,999	6,130	4,497	72,577	9,968	5,267	6,893	8,087	14,916	13,209	11,730	14,181	17,822	15,896	5,139	473	108
1849	219,038	40,754	14,896	8,544	6,077	4,338	74,609	11,202	6,138	7,797	9,426	18,686	16,747	15,060	17,021	19,775	16,780	5,261	439	147
1850	182,504	37,915	13,669	6,804	4,678	3,613	66,679	8,350	4,644	6,294	7,182	13,848	12,318	11,306	13,584	17,454	15,396	4,895	485	119
1851	194,896	41,616	15,725	8,037	4,923	3,631	73,932	8,977	5,014	6,626	7,647	14,231	12,779	11,868	14,135	18,195	15,828	5,005	456	203
1852	200,093	43,361	16,103	8,091	5,297	3,703	76,555	9,280	5,167	6,996	7,729	14,778	13,167	11,972	14,202	17,954	16,467	5,271	417	138
1853	206,377	43,084	16,170	8,266	5,178	3,638	76,336	8,675	5,249	7,298	8,061	15,403	13,708	12,745	15,347	19,488	17,808	5,624	474	161
1854	215,483	43,919	18,384	9,765	6,363	4,312	82,743	9,980	5,513	7,216	8,291	16,144	14,107	12,751	16,238	20,801	19,088	6,091	442	—
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	14,783	17,011	20,...	18,...	6,...	4..	—
1856	191,631	41,809	15,335	7,737	5,191	3,715	73,787	8,134	4,524	6,428	7,844	13,964	13,140	11,801	14,095	17,697	15,626	4,706	365	—
1857	207,459	45,942	17,339	8,618	5,400	3,790	81,089	8,644	4,686	6,718	7,786	14,277	13,551	12,456	15,348	19,727	17,251	5,475	451	—
1858	222,436	46,021	18,250	10,447	7,180	5,204	87,102	11,851	5,430	7,018	8,199	14,978	14,151	12,761	15,747	20,702	18,248	5,795	454	—
1859	217,205	46,697	17,707	9,504	6,597	4,885	85,390	10,771	5,392	6,866	7,914	14,996	14,219	13,166	15,526	19,934	17,224	5,407	400	—
1860	207,483	44,092	16,134	7,630	4,985	3,515	76,356	8,032	4,550	6,520	7,554	14,745	14,165	13,223	16,513	21,309	18,296	5,828	392	—
1861	212,833	46,755	19,412	8,787	5,181	3,517	83,652	7,964	4,574	6,857	7,838	14,830	13,915	13,159	16,366	20,341	17,667	5,281	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	14,870	13,735	16,944	20,720	17,798	5,705	430	—
1863	231,634	47,382	21,427	11,363	7,814	5,570	93,556	11,973	5,591	6,803	7,965	15,544	14,870	13,735	16,944	23,584	19,733	6,040	443	—
1864	241,912	50,117	19,540	10,353	7,324	5,257	92,591	11,541	5,566	7,063	8,398	16,656	16,026	15,714	18,556	22,750	19,533	5,940	481	—
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	8,582	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	15,950	14,836	17,780	21,689	18,448	5,494	383	—
1869	230,965	53,583	19,445	10,117	6,637	4,768	94,550	10,253	5,071	6,562	7,566	15,896	15,468	15,812	18,819	23,653	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	8,676	17,070	16,475	16,531	20,015	24,830	20,255	6,018	403	—

Table **21.**—ENGLAND.—**Mortality** per 1000 at different Ages in Thirty-four Years **1838–71.***—**Males.**

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	0–	5–	10–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–	95 and upwds.
							AGES.—MALES.						
MEAN OF 34 YEARS.													
1838–71	23·3	72·6	8·7	4·9	7·8	9·9	13·0	18·5	32·0	67·1	147·1	305·5	441·1
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	30·7	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	8·4	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	299·1	431·8
1846–50	24·1	74·1	9·6	5·4	8·6	10·5	13·4	19·4	33·4	68·9	152·9	313·2	449·3
1851–55	23·6	74·2	8·8	5·2	8·1	9·9	12·9	18·6	31·5	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

Note.—The Table may thus be read :—Of each 1000 male children living under five years of age, 72·6 died in the 34 years 1838–71 ; in the five years 1841–45 this proportion averaged 69·0 per 1000 ; and in the five years 1866–70 it was 73·0.

* The population used in these calculations is deduced from the ascertained rates of increase observed in the 30 years 1841–71 (*see* Table 66, p. cxiv.), distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportions found to prevail at the four Censuses.

Table **22.**—ENGLAND.—**Annual Rates** of **Mortality** per 1000 of **Males** at different Ages in each of the Thirty-four Years **1838–71.***

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	142·2	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	299·3	419·2
1850	21·4	67·0	8·2	4·7	7·2	8·8	11·6	17·2	29·8	62·8	140·1	285·3	381·2
Mean of 34 Years (1838–71).	23·3	72·6	8·7	4·9	7·8	9·9	13·0	18·5	32·0	67·1	147·1	305·5	441·1
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	414·3
1854	24·4	77·7	9·4	5·6	8·4	10·4	13·6	19·3	31·7	66·8	162·8	344·2	471·8
1855	23·5	71·9	8·2	5·0	7·8	9·7	12·9	18·5	32·6	71·3	131·0	280·9	367·0
1856	21·4	67·5	7·2	4·6	7·4	9·2	12·2	17·0	29·5	64·6	143·8	303·2	403·7
1857	22·6	72·5	7·8	4·7	7·4	9·2	12·5	17·3	30·5	68·0	147·0	317·7	477·3
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

* See Notes to Table 21.

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND.—**Mortality** per 1000 at different Ages in Thirty-four Years **1838-71.—Females.***

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	95 and upwds.
					MEAN OF 34 YEARS.								
1838-71	21·5	62·7	8·5	5·0	8·0	10·1	12·3	15·6	28·0	58·9	134·3	279·5	480·4
					MEANS OF 10 YEARS.								
1841-50	21·6	61·4	9·1	5·3	8·5	10·6	12·8	15·9	28·2	61·3	135·1	283·8	444·5
1851-60	21·4	63·3	8·4	5·1	8·1	10·0	12·1	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	483·5
					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	57·6	132·6	267·9	386·8
(5 Years.) 1841-45	20·6	58·8	8·9	5·0	8·2	10·0	12·1	15·0	27·0	59·4	131·2	280·2	420·5
1846-50	22·6	63·9	9·3	5·7	8·9	11·3	13·5	16·7	29·4	63·2	138·9	287·3	468·4
1851-55	21·8	64·1	8·5	5·3	8·4	10·4	12·4	15·6	27·9	59·0	136·2	283·6	440·1
1856-60	21·0	62·6	8·3	4·8	7·8	9·5	11·6	14·7	27·1	54·9	130·9	278·9	416·3
1861-65	21·5	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

Note.—The Table may thus be read :—Of each 1000 female children living under five years of age, 62·7 died in the 34 years 1838-71 ; in the five years 1841-45 this proportion averaged 58·8 per 1000 ; and in the five years 1866-70 it was 63·4.

* The population used in these calculations is deduced from the ascertained rates of increase observed in the 30 years 1841-71 (*see* Table 66, p. cxiv.), distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportions found to prevail at the four Censuses.

TABLE 24.—ENGLAND.—**Annual Rates** of **Mortality** per **1000** of **Females** at different Ages in each of the Thirty-four Years **1838-71.***

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	95 and upwds.
					DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING.								
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	297·7	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
Mean of 34 Years (1838-71).	21·5	62·7	8·5	5·0	8·0	10·1	12·3	15·6	28·0	58·9	134·3	279·5	430·4
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	12·1	16·1	29·3	61·5	147·6	315·2	443·0
1856	19·7	58·9	7·3	4·6	7·9	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	263·6	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	268·8	412·5

* See Notes to Table 23.

TABLE **25.**—**Number,** and **Annual Rate** per 1000 Persons living, of **Deaths** in **England** during each **Quarter** of the Thirty-four Years 1838–71.

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	80,854	26·2	23·9	18·9	20·9
1839	89,740	87,969	76,280	84,995	23·6	22·8	19·5	21·6
1840	98,896	90,339	80,822	89,630	25·4	23·1	20·4	22·5
1841	99,069	86,134	75,440	83,204	25·4	21·7	18·8	20·6
1842	96,314	86,538	82,339	84,328	24·4	21·6	20·3	20·7
1843	94,926	87,234	76,792	87,493	23·7	21·5	18·7	21·2
1844	101,024	85,337	79,708	90,864	24·7	20·8	19·1	21·8
1845	104,664	89,149	74,872	80,681	25·5	21·4	17·8	19·1
1846	89,484	90,230	101,664	108,937	21·6	21·4	23·8	25·5
1847	119,672	106,718	93,435	103,479	28·5	25·1	21·6	23·9
1848	120,032	99,727	87,638	92,436	27·9	23·1	20·1	21·1
1849	105,870	102,153	135,227	97,589	24·6	23·4	30·6	22·0
1850	98,430	92,871	85,849	91,845	22·6	21·1	19·2	20·5
1851	105,359	99,458	91,499	99,080	23·9	22·2	20·2	21·8
1852	106,358	100,625	100,382	99,770	23·6	22·2	21·9	21·7
1853	118,119	107,647	92,201	103,130	26·1	23·5	19·9	22·1
1854	111,843	102,586	113,843	109,633	24·5	22·1	24·2	23·3
1855	134,542	106,493	87,646	97,022	29·1	22·7	18·4	20·4
1856	103,014	100,099	91,155	96,238	21·8	21·1	19·0	20·0
1857	108,665	100,046	100,528	110,576	23·0	20·9	20·7	22·7
1858	125,819	107,142	98,142	118,553	26·3	22·1	20·0	24·1
1859	121,580	105,631	104,216	109,354	25·2	21·6	21·0	22·0
1860	122,617	110,869	86,312	102,923	24·8	22·4	17·2	20·4
1861	121,215	107,558	101,232	105,109	24·5	21·5	19·9	20·6
1862	122,019	107,392	92,381	114,774	24·3	21·2	18·0	22·4
1863	128,096	118,121	112,504	115,116	25·2	23·0	21·7	22·2
1864	142,977	116,880	112,223	123,451	27·5	22·5	21·4	23·5
1865	140,410	115,892	113,362	121,245	27·0	22·0	21·3	22·8
1866	138,136	128,551	116,650	117,352	26·2	24·2	21·7	21·8
1867	134,008	112,355	108,513	116,197	25·2	20·9	19·9	21·3
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
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each Quarter					25·0	22·1	20·7	21·9

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

TABLE **26.**—**Proportional Number** of **Deaths** in **England** in each **Quarter** to **1000 Deaths** in the **Average Quarter*** of each of the Thirty-four Years 1838–71.

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	1031	993
1855	106,426	1000	1280	1001	816	903
1856	97,627	1000	1061	1031	923	980
1857	104,954	1000	1050	955	950	1045
1858	112,414	1000	1134	955	863	1046
1859	110,195	1000	1118	961	938	983
1860	105,680	1000	1166	1054	812	968
1861	108,778	1000	1129	990	923	958
1862	109,142	1000	1133	986	839	1042
1863	118,460	1000	1095	999	942	964
1864	123,883	1000	1159	949	901	991
1865	122,727	1000	1159	946	916	979
1866	125,172	1000	1118	1029	924	929
1867	117,768	1000	1152	956	914	978
1868	120,156	1000	1001	921	1081	997
1869	123,707	1000	1090	964	919	1027
1870	128,882	1000	1130	943	957	970
1871	128,720	1000	1090	941	934	1035

* 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 27.—**Deaths** to 1000 Persons living in the several **Counties of England** during each of the Eleven Years **1861-71.**

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Mean of 10 Years 1861-70.	1871.
ENGLAND	21·6	21·4	23·0	23·7	23·2	23·4	21·7	21·9	22·3	22·9	22·5	22·6
I.—LONDON	23·2	23·6	24·5	26·5	24·9	26·5	23·0	23·6	24·6	24·1	24·5	24·6
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	18·2	17·3	19·5	19·6	18·9	18·7	17·2	18·8	18·4	19·9	18·7	17·8
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	19·9	17·9	20·5	20·9	20·4	19·3	19·4	19·0	19·0	19·4	19·8	17·3
3 Sussex	18·2	18·1	19·0	19·9	20·0	18·4	18·5	17·5	18·1	20·2	18·8	18·4
4 Hampshire	17·5	18·3	19·2	19·9	20·3	19·3	18·1	18·7	19·4	20·6	19·1	19·4
5 Berkshire	18·9	18·6	20·1	20·4	20·5	19·6	18·8	18·2	20·6	22·1	19·8	19·3
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	19·7	19·1	21·4	22·1	20·1	20·6	19·8	19·6	20·7	21·6	20·5	20·5
7 Hertfordshire	18·2	17·8	20·2	22·0	19·6	18·0	18·6	18·0	18·9	20·3	19·1	20·4
8 Buckinghamshire	21·0	19·2	20·5	22·1	20·5	19·2	19·3	18·5	19·8	22·4	20·3	20·5
9 Oxfordshire	18·6	18·7	21·5	22·1	20·3	19·0	19·4	17·9	19·2	22·1	19·8	20·7
10 Northamptonshire	21·0	19·0	22·3	23·1	23·0	19·5	20·5	19·3	19·3	23·2	21·0	20·2
11 Huntingdonshire	20·3	19·9	23·3	22·3	21·7	18·6	17·8	19·7	18·6	18·7	20·1	20·0
12 Bedfordshire	19·0	18·7	24·3	24·2	22·0	21·2	20·5	20·6	18·1	22·1	20·7	20·3
13 Cambridgeshire	21·1	20·0	22·0	21·8	21·0	19·2	18·9	19·0	19·1	20·5	20·3	19·4
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14 Essex	19·0	18·9	21·1	20·8	19·6	19·7	18·2	18·4	19·7	20·6	19·6	19·7
15 Suffolk	20·7	18·2	22·7	21·0	19·9	18·6	19·0	18·1	19·1	19·5	19·7	20·1
16 Norfolk	22·3	20·0	21·8	22·0	22·2	20·5	19·4	20·5	20·2	21·6	21·1	21·0
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17 Wiltshire	17·8	18·4	20·5	21·2	20·2	18·4	18·7	17·5	18·8	21·6	19·3	19·1
18 Dorsetshire	16·9	17·6	19·7	20·1	20·7	18·6	17·5	16·8	18·0	20·7	18·7	18·5
19 Devonshire	18·9	19·2	20·2	21·2	20·5	22·4	19·5	18·4	20·6	21·9	20·3	20·9
20 Cornwall	19·9	20·2	25·6	21·8	19·8	19·5	19·9	19·4	21·0	22·5	21·0	20·1
21 Somersetshire	19·2	17·5	21·0	22·0	20·3	19·8	18·5	17·5	19·0	21·3	19·6	19·6
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
22 Gloucestershire	20·6	19·4	23·0	22·4	20·8	20·6	19·5	19·5	20·8	24·6	21·1	20·2
23 Herefordshire	19·1	18·1	19·0	23·0	22·1	18·3	17·5	19·1	19·9	21·5	19·8	18·0
24 Shropshire	20·9	19·2	20·8	21·3	21·8	20·1	18·9	19·5	19·3	20·9	20·3	19·1
25 Staffordshire	21·1	23·7	24·1	26·3	23·8	25·0	22·5	23·1	22·7	23·0	23·5	23·7
26 Worcestershire	18·9	18·6	21·0	22·9	20·0	19·9	18·8	19·9	21·4	20·3	20·2	19·5
27 Warwickshire	21·1	22·0	23·3	24·9	23·2	22·6	22·9	22·8	21·8	22·0	22·7	22·9
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
28 Leicestershire	21·6	20·2	24·5	22·5	22·0	20·7	21·5	23·0	21·8	22·6	22·0	21·9
29 Rutlandshire	17·7	16·4	22·5	20·5	19·5	17·8	17·7	17·8	18·0	17·6	19·0	19·9
30 Lincolnshire	19·2	17·9	19·8	20·2	21·1	18·5	18·4	18·0	19·0	19·0	19·1	19·2
31 Nottinghamshire	21·4	20·5	21·3	22·7	21·7	21·4	19·6	21·8	23·0	23·1	21·7	21·6
32 Derbyshire	21·7	19·9	21·0	21·9	21·5	21·8	21·0	22·1	23·1	21·9	21·6	20·8
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
33 Cheshire	21·6	22·4	23·8	22·7	22·9	24·8	21·9	22·8	20·8	22·0	22·6	22·0
34 Lancashire	25·9	25·7	26·4	27·3	28·5	30·4	27·0	27·3	26·5	26·8	27·2	27·5
IX.—YORKSHIRE.												
35 West Riding	23·2	23·4	25·3	26·0	25·9	25·9	23·4	24·5	25·2	25·7	24·9	24·1
36 East Riding (with York)	23·4	22·4	24·3	22·9	22·1	23·6	21·7	21·2	22·7	23·3	22·7	20·9
37 North Riding	20·0	20·5	21·1	20·7	20·7	20·4	20·2	19·4	21·4	20·9	20·5	20·4
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.												
38 Durham	22·5	22·1	23·4	22·7	23·8	23·5	24·2	24·6	23·4	22·5	23·3	25·4
39 Northumberland	23·9	22·8	23·6	22·7	23·6	25·7	25·4	23·7	22·6	21·9	23·5	22·3
40 Cumberland	21·4	22·4	23·6	20·3	23·3	22·7	23·0	23·0	22·4	21·1	22·3	22·3
41 Westmorland	17·8	20·8	17·3	18·1	17·0	17·3	18·6	16·4	17·6	18·7	18·0	18·6
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.												
42 Monmouthshire	21·0	21·0	21·1	26·2	23·5	22·1	20·7	20·1	20·2	22·4	21·8	23·5
43 South Wales	20·5	20·1	20·7	23·4	24·2	22·8	20·2	19·4	20·2	22·1	21·4	21·0
44 North Wales	21·0	21·8	21·6	21·9	21·8	23·3	21·6	20·6	21·3	20·4	21·8	19·9

TABLE 28.—**Annual Rate of Mortality** per 1000 in **Town** and **Country Districts** of **England** in each **Quarter** of the Eleven Years **1861–1871.**

	Area in Statute Acres.	Population enumerated 1861.	Population enumerated 1871.	Quarters ending	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	Mean 1861-70.	1871.
In 130 Districts and 59 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS	3,183,965	10,930,841	12,802,982	March	26·6	26·6	27·2	29·9	28·8	29·7	27·2	24·0	26·6	27·7	27·4	26·7
				June	22·7	22·7	24·8	24·2	23·5	26·4	22·0	22·3	22·8	22·7	23·4	22·9
				Sept.	21·9	19·8	24·2	24·0	23·9	25·1	22·5	26·9	23·3	23·9	23·6	24·0
				Dec.	22·9	23·6	25·3	24·3	26·3	25·7	24·4	23·9	25·8	24·3	24·7	26·4
				Year	23·5	23·6	25·1	26·1	25·5	26·4	23·9	24·4	24·6	24·7	24·8	25·0
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	19·3	18·8	20·4	20·9	20·4	19·6	19·0	18·7	19·3	20·6	19·7	19·5
				March	22·0	21·7	23·0	24·9	24·8	22·0	22·7	19·5	21·9	24·0	22·7	22·0
				June	19·9	19·3	20·8	20·5	20·2	19·3	20·2	19·3	17·4	19·9	19·9	19·1
				Sept.	17·4	18·7	15·6	18·4	18·1	17·8	17·0	16·4	19·4	16·7	19·1	17·4
				Dec.	17·8	18·5	19·2	19·9	18·8	18·1	17·7	18·4	18·0	19·1	18·7	19·5

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

Following are the names of the 131 Districts and 57 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS:—All the 28 Districts of London; Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, Gravesend, Medway, Tunbridge: *West and East Maidstone Sub-districts* (Maidstone); Canterbury; *Minster Sub-district* (Sheppey); Thanet, Dover, Hastings, Brighton; *Shoreham Sub-district* (Steyning); Portsea Island, Alverstoke, Southampton; *Winchester Sub-district* (Winchester); Reading, Brentford, Edmonton; *St. Clement Sub-district* (Headington); Oxford, Northampton; *Peterborough Sub-district* (Peterborough); *Bedford and Kempston, and Bedford and Cardington Sub-districts* (Bedford); *Luton Sub-district* (Luton); Cambridge, West Ham, Colchester, Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Norwich, King's Lynn, Melksham; *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; *Great 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, Ashton, 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. Cuthbert 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); *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 29.—**Average Annual Rate** of **Mortality** to **1000** of the **Population** in **England** and its **11 Registration Divisions** in the Two Decades **1851-60** and **1861-70,** and in the Year **1871.**

DIVISIONS.	Mean Rate in the 10 Years 1851-60.	Mean Rate in the 10 Years 1861-70.	In the Year 1871 — Year.*	Winter Quarter.	Spring Quarter.	Summer Quarter.	Autumn Quarter.
ENGLAND	22·2	22·4	22·6	24·7	21·3	21·1	23·4
I. LONDON	23·6	24·3	24·6	27·0	23·2	22·8	25·5
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES	19·6	19·1	18·8	21·1	18·6	17·8	17·6
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES	20·4	20·2	20·3	23·3	19·4	18·7	19·9
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES	20·6	20·1	20·3	21·3	19·1	17·0	21·1
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES	20·0	19·9	20·0	23·1	18·7	17·0	21·1
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES	22·4	21·8	21·7	24·1	19·8	19·3	23·4
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES	21·1	20·7	20·7	23·1	19·0	19·5	21·3
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES	25·5	26·3	26·7	29·4	24·5	25·0	27·9
IX. YORKSHIRE	23·1	24·0	23·4	24·2	21·9	22·8	24·5
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES	22·0	22·7	26·1	24·1	25·0	27·6	27·8
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES	21·3	21·6	21·1	23·6	21·1	17·9	21·6

* The mortality for the *year* 1871 is the mean of the quarterly rates.

TABLE 30.—The **Average Prices** of **Consols**, of **Wheat**, of **Meat**, and of **Potatoes**, and also the **Average Number** of **Paupers** relieved on the *last day* of each Week, in each of the Twenty Years **1852-71**, and in each **Quarter** of the Ten Years **1862-1871**.

—	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.	AVERAGE PRICES OF — BEEF. Range of Prices.	Mean.	MUTTON. Range of Prices.	Mean.	BEST POTATOES per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark. Range of Prices.	Mean.
YEARS.	£	s. d.			d.	d.	d.	d.	s.	s. d.
1852	99½	40 10	—	—	3½—5	4½	4 —5½	4¾	79—103	91 0
1853	97½	52 11	—	—	4 —5½	4½	4½—7	5½	116—145	130 6
1854	91½	72 5	—	—	4½—6½	5½	4½—7	5½	107—131	119 0
1855	90	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	91¾	56 5	121,660	737,287	4½—6½	5½	4½—7	5½	108—134	120 8
1858	97	44 3	120,140	751,031	4½—6½	5½	4½—6½	5½	104—136	120 0
1859	95	43 10	110,703	705,590	4½—6½	5½	4½—7	5½	79—109	94 0
1860	94	53 3	110,603	687,763	4½—6½	5½	5 —7½	6	120—145	132 6
1861	92	55 4	122,600	720,366	4 —6½	5½	5 —7½	6	114—134	124 0
1862	93½	55 5	130,974	820,953	4 —6½	5½	5 —7½	6	125—149	137 0
1863	92½	44 8	129,934	859,751	4½—6½	5½	4½—7	5½	90—111	100 6
1864	90½	40 2	126,753	788,689	4½—7	5½	5⅜—7	6½	64— 86	75 0
1865	89½	41 9	127,589	758,199	4½—7	5½	5½—8½	6½	75—101	88 0
1866	87½	49 11	129,914	736,839	4½—7	5½	5½—8	6½	69—109	89 0
1867	93½	64 5	139,565	782,390	4½—6½	5½	5 —7	6	115—161	138 0
1868	94	63 9	148,511	809,336	4½—6½	5½	4½—6½	5½	111—164	137 6
1869	93½	48 2	149,207	815,570	4½—7½	6½	5 —7½	6½	75—124	99 6
1870	92½	46 10	148,447	827,107	4½—7½	6	5¼—7½	6½	90—119	104 6
1871	93	56 10	145,605	803,797	5¼—7½	6½	5½—8½	6½	65— 89	77 0
QUARTERS ending 1862:—										
March	93½	60 1	143,772	804,268	4 —6½	5½	4½—6½	5½	130—155	142 6
June	93½	56 8	127,861	782,113	4 —6	5	5 —7	6	180—200	190 0
Sept.	93½	56 10	119,600	789,917	4½—6½	5½	4½—7	6½	100—130	115 0
Dec.	93½	48 2	132,663	907,514	4 —6½	5½	5⅜—6¾	5½	90—110	100 0
1863:—										
March	92½	46 7	142,257	943,324	4½—6½	5½	5 —7	6	120—130	125 0
June	93½	46 2	127,063	873,503	4½—6½	5½	4½—7	5½	110—130	120 0
Sept.	93	45 7	120,343	817,238	4½—6½	5½	4½—6½	5½	70—105	87 6
Dec.	92½	40 6	130,072	804,940	4 —6½	5½	5 —7	6	60— 80	70 0
1864:—										
March	91	40 4	139,606	855,776	4½—6½	5½	5½—7	6½	55— 70	62 6
June	91½	39 7	122,883	786,863	4½—6½	5½	5½—7	6½	40— 60	50 0
Sept.	89½	42 3	116,198	740,210	4½—6½	5½	5½—7	6½	80—120	100 0
Dec.	89½	38 5	128,326	771,908	4½—7	5½	5½—7½	6½	80— 95	87 6
1865:—										
March	89½	38 4	140,517	819,898	4½—7	5½	5½—7½	6½	85— 97	91 0
June	90½	40 6	123,760	768,496	4½—6½	5½	6½—8½	7½	90—115	102 6
Sept.	89½	43 3	117,221	719,611	4½—7	5½	5½—8½	6½	65—109	85 0
Dec.	88½	44 10	128,858	724,792	4½—7	5½	5½—8½	6½	60— 90	75 0
1866:—										
March	87	45 6	139,541	759,400	4½—7	5½	5½—8½	6½	55— 90	72 6
June	86½	46 6	125,044	734,748	4½—7	5½	5½—8½	7	60— 95	77 6
Sept.	88½	51 0	120,985	717,555	4½—7½	6½	5½—8	6½	75—120	97 6
Dec.	89½	56 8	134,086	735,654	4½—7	5½	5½—8	6½	85—130	107 6
1867:—										
March	90½	60 7	148,280	834,681	4½—7	5½	5 —7½	6½	115—160	137 6
June	92½	63 11	134,233	779,158	4½—6½	5½	5½—7½	6½	135—175	155 0
Sept.	94½	65 4	129,860	743,965	4½—6½	5½	5 —7	6	100—155	127 6
Dec.	91½	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—6½	5½	125—170	147 6
June	94½	71 10	142,782	801,500	4½—6½	5½	5 —7	6	130—170	150 0
Sept.	94½	59 1	138,794	779,039	4½—6½	5½	4½—6½	5½	120—175	147 6
Dec.	94½	51 11	152,747	795,761	4½—7	6½	4½—7	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	5 —7½	6½	75—145	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	5½	5½—7½	6½	95—110	102 6
June	94	44 8	144,385	826,396	4½—7	5½	5½—8	6½	115—135	125 0
Sept.	91½	50 4	138,283	789,409	4½—7	6	5½—8	6½	100—140	120 0
Dec.	92½	50 1	150,864	804,219	5 —7½	6½	5½—8	6½	50— 90	70 0
1871:—										
March	92½	53 7	160,968	879,574	5 —7½	6½	5½—7½	6½	75—100	87 6
June	93½	59 9	140,357	806,186	5½—7½	6½	5 —8	6½	51— 76	63 6
Sept.	93½	57 9	132,067	769,764	5½—8	6½	5½—9	7½	60— 77	68 6
Dec.	93	56 3	141,027	759,666	5 —7½	6½	5½—8½	6½	75—104	89 6

TABLE 31.—**Mean Temperature** at the **Royal Observatory, Greenwich**, and **Annual Rate of Mortality** per 1000 Persons living in **Twenty Large Towns** of the **United Kingdom**, in each Week of 1871.

No. of Week	Weeks Ending	Fahr.	Cent.	Total of 20 Large Towns	London	Portsmouth	Norwich	Bristol	Wolverhampton	Birmingham	Leicester	Nottingham	Liverpool	Manchester	Salford	Bradford	Leeds	Sheffield	Hull	Sunderland	Newcastle-on-Tyne	Edinburgh	Glasgow	Dublin
	YEAR (of 52 Weeks ending 30 Dec. 1871.)	48·7	9·28	27	25	19	26	23	28	25	27	26	35	31	30	26	26	23	37	32	27	33	26	
	March Quarter	40·2	4·55	29	27	18	25	26	26	28	28	25	47	31	27	27	26	27	23	28	28	29	37	33
	June „	51·5	10·83	25	23	18	20	19	20	23	21	19	34	28	29	25	23	25	22	31	32	27	35	24
	September „	61·3	16·28	26	23	19	24	21	20	25	33	27	32	34	35	26	31	30	25	46	38	24	30	20
	December „	41·8	5·44	28	26	22	34	27	47	24	26	34	30	32	25	26	32	24	41	31	31	31	28	
1	January 7	31·1	-0·50	34	29	21	37	37	40	31	38	35	60	41	30	43	34	30	24	25	37	32	39	37
2	„ 14	33·0	0·56	32	30	20	38	34	30	39	33	29	47	32	32	28	31	32	27	24	32	39	36	33
3	„ 21	37·1	2·84	32	31	31	27	24	38	32	29	54	31	33	27	27	24	29	22	33	30	27	33	37
4	„ 28	32·4	0·22	29	26	23	21	28	27	28	31	40	31	51	27	26	23	22	36	23	27	42	37	
5	February 4	34·9	1·61	30	27	16	29	30	30	31	24	27	48	35	25	32	28	19	26	31	29	33		
6	„ 11	41·6	5·33	30	28	24	19	26	30	26	25	27	27	21	22	28	28	26	36	41				
7	„ 18	42·7	5·95	29	26	17	19	24	17	22	23	16	48	34	24	24	21	31	26	21	31	31		
8	„ 25	43·8	6·55	27	26	24	19	21	24	23	21	38	27	25	25	21	33	23	37	35	30			
9	March 4	45·7	7·61	27	25	16	26	23	15	26	31	44	29	25	25	25	21	27	23	20	35	30		
10	„ 11	46·3	7·94	27	21	40	31	21	40	26	26	17	29	19	30	27	29	33	24	39	32			
11	„ 18	41·7	5·39	26	25	19	23	25	29	21	25	44	28	22	24	24	30	24	33	24	39	32		
12	„ 25	47·1	8·39	25	28	17	18	20	17	23	26	32	26	31	27	35	26							
13	April 1	43·8	6·55	26	26	17	18	20	23	17	22	20	33	24	27	25	35	26						
14	„ 8	43·1	6·17	26	24	21	25	21	18	24	27	21	40	31	23	21	20	23	22	30	19	43	28	
15	„ 15	48·3	9·05	29	28	24	27	22	17	19	16	24	38	31	27	30	25	29	21	36	40	26	41	20
16	„ 22	50·7	10·00	27	25	20	21	22	20	16	35	29	24	31	23	26	20	17	33	29	26	26		
17	„ 29	50·7	10·39	26	24	23	17	18	18	23	22	26	24	31	23	26	20	23	22	30	30	21		
18	May 6	49·7	9·83	26	21	20	19	12	25	18	10	34	30	30	23	24	27	17	29	28	31	35	27	
19	„ 13	47·6	8·66	25	21	20	19	12	25	18	16	34	30	30	24	24	27	17	29	28	31	35	27	
20	„ 20	50·1	10·06	25	24	17	16	19	29	16	24	34	29	34	20	23	23	29	28	30	25			
21	„ 27	56·7	13·72	25	22	19	18	19	24	23	17	34	31	38	20	23	23	29	28	36	23			
22	June 3	53·9	12·17	24	22	19	18	18	23	15	19	34	31	38	26	23	24	29	33	38	22	34	23	
23	„ 10	49·9	9·94	25	23	15	19	17	12	21	24	19	34	31	38	26	19	22	26	41	35	20		
24	„ 17	59·5	15·28	24	22	15	23	17	20	21	24	27	28	25	23	20	23	36	38	22	34	23		
25	„ 24	56·2	13·44	23	21	13	14	21	17	20	16	17	29	27	24	19	24	20	51	34	29	33	27	
26	July 1	56·6	13·66	23	21	13	14	21	17	20	16	17	29	27	24	19	24	20	51	34	29	33	27	
27	„ 8	60·5	15·83	21	19	16	12	19	10	23	19	26	26	25	24	19	15	43	30	21	34	21		
28	„ 15	61·7	16·50	22	20	12	14	19	11	18	20	22	30	26	28	19	21	25	15	47	33	24	35	17
29	„ 22	65·5	18·61	23	21	11	12	22	13	20	22	30	30	36	15	21	25	15	47	37	25	35	20	
30	„ 29	60·4	15·78	23	22	15	21	24	18	18	21	28	29	24	20	19	33	17	51	35	23	24		
31	August 5	60·3	15·72	26	24	19	21	24	9	20	18	21	26	30	34	21	21	29	33	17	51	35	23	19
32	„ 12	68·3	20·17	26	22	19	17	16	18	19	26	46	31	30	24	38	36	27	44	34	19			
33	„ 19	67·1	19·50	30	27	22	30	20	24	18	46	31	38	41	48	33	42	44	36	44	51	19		
34	„ 26	63·0	17·22	31	24	19	31	20	20	24	31	34	34	24	34	44	33	36	35	50	51	21	27	18
35	September 2	64·0	17·78	35	24	31	31	20	19	24	31	38	25	34	44	33	36	31	35	51	21	26	23	
36	„ 9	60·5	15·83	27	23	20	23	19	31	40	34	41	41	31	43	36	31	51	41	19	25	24		
37	„ 16	62·6	17·00	28	23	22	19	20	34	31	40	31	34	32	36	34	32	47	36	25	28	23		
38	„ 23	53·6	12·00	27	23	27	29	20	34	31	34	34	32	36	34	31	32	47	36	25	28	23		
39	„ 30	50·2	10·11	26	22	23	22	33	30	34	34	32	31	34	31	32	47	36	25	28	23			
40	October 7	51·9	11·06	25	21	32	22	33	33	28	29	30	35	37	22	34	29	26	41	33	25	28	23	
41	„ 14	45·5	7·50	25	20	27	22	33	27	26	31	30	34	30	35	25	29	19	38	30	27	28	24	
42	„ 21	53·5	11·95	24	20	19	27	40	24	28	26	31	30	35	23	25	29	18	42	30	25	25	24	
43	„ 28	46·9	8·28	23	20	20	19	14	25	27	20	19	29	27	31	21	27	21	41	28	28	25	24	
44	November 4	47·3	8·50	24	22	14	26	25	44	17	19	25	27	30	20	14	21	29	37	36	25	29	24	
45	„ 11	39·2	4·00	24	22	17	20	42	10	25	28	33	32	20	27	36	25	29	23					
46	„ 18	35·3	1·84	27	23	18	37	22	49	20	26	30	24	43	32	32	30	27						
47	„ 25	34·3	1·28	30	31	20	22	56	23	33	36	26	19	24	46	32	33	31	24					
48	December 2	36·4	2·44	31	31	30	24	56	23	31	33	38	28	25	34	26	45	32	33	31	24			
49	„ 9	29·8	-1·22	30	30	24	49	32	62	32	40	33	29	33	34	26	45	32	30	37	42			
50	„ 16	39·9	4·39	35	31	17	43	26	61	24	30	52	32	41	34	26	26	43	46	45	30	31	33	
51	„ 23	41·6	5·33	32	31	24	43	24	27	26	34	24	27	26	34	26	41	34	40	30	30			
52	„ 30	43·0	6·11	30	27	25	39	29	68	25	39	24	27	26	34	26	41	34	40	30	30			

TABLE 32.—Population; Births and Deaths; Annual Birth and Death Rates; Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in the Year 1871, in London and Nineteen other Large Towns of the United Kingdom.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1871.*	PERSONS to an Acre, mid. 1871.	BIRTHS in 52 Weeks ending 30th Dec. 1871.	DEATHS in 52 Weeks ending 30th Dec. 1871.	BIRTHS in 52 Weeks ending 30 Dec. 1871.	DEATHS in 52 Weeks ending December 1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	MEAN TEMPERATURE in 52 Weeks ending 30th Dec. 1871.	RAIN-FALL in inches in 52 Weeks ending 30th Dec. 1870.
TOTAL of 20 Towns in the UNITED KINGDOM	7,199,390	34	259,420	193,764	36·0	25·2	26·3	26·2	25·8	26·9	47·7	26·6
London	3,263,872	42	112,535	80,332	34·5	22·9	24·0	24·6	24·0	24·7	48·7	22·3
Portsmouth	113,450	12	3,938	2,195	34·7	20·9	23·0	22·3	22·1	19·3	48·8	24·9
Norwich	80,533	11	2,745	2,087	34·1	22·2	25·1	21·2	27·7	25·9	46·8	22·8
Bristol	183,298	39	6,417	4,246	35·0	21·7	22·3	23·1	28·4	23·2	—	—
Wolverhampton	68,476	20	2,651	1,914	38·7	23·1	28·8	26·1	23·5	28·0	47·1	28·2
Birmingham	344,980	44	13,443	8,594	39·0	25·6	25·9	23·1	23·0	24·9	47·9	—
Leicester	95,882	30	3,936	2,569	41·1	25·3	28·9	26·2	27·9	26·8	47·5	—
Nottingham	86,929	44	2,897	2,259	33·3	22·1	23·9	24·2	24·9	26·0	47·7	26·6
Liverpool	494,649	97	18,335	17,375	37·1	30·6	31·0	30·4	32·9	35·1	48·4	26·2
Manchester	351,488	78	13,498	10,959	38·4	32·8	34·3	30·7	29·8	31·2	—	—
Salford	125,422	24	5,127	3,815	40·9	28·2	31·0	26·4	25·8	30·4	47·0	33·0
Bradford	146,987	22	5,582	3,753	38·0	24·6	27·0	25·6	27·5	25·5	48·2	—
Leeds	260,657	12	10,401	6,889	39·9	26·2	28·3	26·6	28·7	26·4	47·8	27·4
Sheffield	241,507	11	9,764	6,843	40·4	25·4	28·1	28·7	26·5	28·3	47·3	30·1
Hull	122,266	34	4,473	2,841	36·6	23·7	26·6	27·4	23·8	23·2	45·6	24·2
Sunderland	98,797	30	4,017	3,608	40·7	23·9	27·2	22·9	20·9	36·5	—	—
Newcastle-on-Tyne	128,677	24	5,070	4,140	39·4	31·8	27·1	27·2	25·4	32·2	—	—
Edinburgh	201,728	46	6,881	5,434	34·1	25·2	25·2	27·6	23·7	26·9	47·1	—
Glasgow	479,227	95	18,850	15,765	39·3	28·2	30·7	34·0	29·6	32·9	—	—
Dublin	310,565	33	8,860	8,146	28·5	27·7	25·8	24·7	24·9	26·2	—	—

* The figures in this column are the unrevised numbers enumerated at the Census in April 1871, raised to the middle of the year by the addition of 1-40th of the rate of increase which prevailed between 1861 and 1871. The population of Dublin, however, is taken as stationary.

TABLE 33.—LONDON.—Deaths in Public Institutions in the 52 or 53 Weeks of the Thirteen Years 1859-71.*

	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	9633	9550	10276	11313	(53 weeks) 11112	12731	12116	13054	12002	(53 weeks) 12326	12298	12300	14665
In Workhouses	5228	5161	5757	6401	6187	7055	6715	7088	6829	6789	7068	6833	6675
Prisons	40	41	46	53	64	125	99	95	90	75	83	78	76
Military and Naval Asylums	307	272	251	307	289	315	278	195	147	176	165	86	81
General Hospitals	2927	3039	3234	3167	3169	3558	3354	3813	3291	3714	3480	3614	3796
Hospitals for Special Diseases	431	413	335	690	827	982	1002	1167	929	933	849	981	3320
Lying-in Hospitals { Women	35	34	38	35	11	24	26	22	31	15	13	31	16
Lying-in Hospitals { Children	51	57	58	40	37	48	42	50	51	46	41	40	37
Military and Naval Hospitals	187	173	223	236	203	215	176	146	177	163	170	200	218
Hospitals and Asylums for Foreigners	46	47	58	74	61	82	71	96	100	79	98	102	99
Lunatic Asylums	381	313	276	310	264	327	353	382	357	336	336	335	347

* 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 1871 will not agree with those given on pages 100-3, 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 34.—London and its Registration Sub-districts. Area inclusive and exclusive of Tidal Water.

	TOTAL AREA in Acres.	AREA in Acres, exclusive of Tidal Water.	TIDAL WATER.		TOTAL AREA in Acres.	AREA in Acres, exclusive of Tidal Water.	TIDAL WATER.
LONDON	78,080	75,362	2,718	EAST DISTRICTS.			
				14.—SHOREDITCH.			
WEST DISTRICTS	10,778	10,399	379	Holywell	67	67	—
NORTH DISTRICTS	13,468	13,468	—	St. Leonard	74	74	—
CENTRAL DISTRICTS	2,225	2,132	93	Hoxton New Town	132	132	—
EAST DISTRICTS	5,948	5,500	448	Hoxton Old Town	117	117	—
SOUTH DISTRICTS	45,661	43,863	1,798	Haggerston West	181	181	—
WEST DISTRICTS.				Haggerston East	127	127	—
1.—KENSINGTON.				15.—BETHNAL GREEN.			
St. Mary Paddington	806	806	—	Hackney-road	141	141	—
St. John Paddington	445	445	—	Green	390	390	—
Kensington Town	1497	1497	—	Church	181	181	—
Brompton	693	693	—	Town	93	93	—
St. Peter Hammersmith	202	185	17	16.—WHITECHAPEL.			
St. Paul Hammersmith	2117	2102	15	Artillery	25	25	—
Fulham	1890	1716	174	Spitalfields	52	52	—
2.—CHELSEA.				Mile End New Town	58	58	—
Chelsea South	369	304	65	Whitechapel North	59	59	—
Chelsea North-west	209	209	—	Whitechapel Church	46	46	—
Chelsea North-east	283	283	—	Goodman's Fields	51	51	—
3.—ST. GEO. HANOVER SQ.				Aldgate	114	87	27
Hanover Square	439	439	—	17.—ST. GEO.-IN-THE-EAST.			
May Fair	137	137	—	St. Mary	62	62	—
Belgrave	584	543	41	St. Paul	84	84	—
St. John	258	211	47	St. John	98	97	1
St. Margaret	633	613	20	18.—STEPNEY.			
4.—WESTMINSTER.				Shadwell	177	108	69
St. James's Square	84	84	—	Ratcliff	132	111	21
Golden Square	54	54	—	Limehouse	260	243	17
Berwick-street	24	24	—	19.—MILE END OLD TOWN.			
St. Anne Soho	54	54	—	Mile End Old Town Westn.	189	189	—
NORTH DISTRICTS.				Mile End Old Town Eastrn.	490	490	—
5.—MARYLEBONE.				20.—POPLAR.			
All Souls	112	112	—	Bow	1184	1171	13
Cavendish Square	112	112	—	Poplar	1464	1164	300
Rectory	116	116	—	SOUTH DISTRICTS.			
St. Mary	108	108	—	21.—ST. SAVIOUR SOUTHWK.			
Christchurch	513	513	—	Christchurch Southwark	98	77	21
St. John	545	545	—	St. Saviour Southwark	156	126	30
6.—HAMPSTEAD.				Kent-road	103	103	—
Hampstead	2248	2248	—	Borough-road	64	64	—
7.—PANCRAS.				London-road	117	117	—
Regent's Park	419	419	—	Trinity Newington	146	146	—
Tottenham-court	144	144	—	St. Peter Walworth	319	319	—
Gray's Inn Lane	154	154	—	St. Mary Newington	167	167	—
Somers Town	183	183	—	22.—ST. OLAVE SOUTHWK.			
Camden Town	170	170	—	St. Olave Southwark	74	55	19
Kentish Town	1602	1602	—	St. John Horsleydown	94	69	25
8.—ISLINGTON.				Leather Market	93	93	—
Islington West	1226	1226	—	St. Mary Magdalen	142	142	—
Islington East	1881	1881	—	St. James Bermondsey	417	391	26
9.—HACKNEY.				Rotherhithe	905	753	152
Stoke Newington	638	638	—	23.—LAMBETH.			
Stamford Hill	613	613	—	Waterloo-road 1st	90	67	23
West Hackney	467	467	—	Waterloo-road 2nd	142	100	42
Hackney	1795	1795	—	Lambeth Church 1st	208	162	46
South Hackney	422	422	—	Lambeth Church 2nd	186	186	—
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.				Kennington 1st	497	490	7
10.—ST. GILES.				Kennington 2nd	498	498	—
St. George Bloomsbury	122	122	—	Brixton	1429	1429	—
St. Giles South	64	64	—	Norwood	1009	1009	—
St. Giles North	59	59	—	24.—WANDSWORTH.			
11.—STRAND.				Clapham	1137	1137	—
Long Acre	38	38	—	Battersea	2362	2203	159
Charing Cross	258	248	10	Wandsworth	2488	2433	55
St. Mary-le-Strand	64	56	8	Putney	2273	2235	38
St. Clement Danes	73	61	12	Streatham	3480	3480	—
12.—HOLBORN.				25.—CAMBERWELL.			
St. George-the-Martyr	104	104	—	Dulwich	1450	1450	—
St. Andrew Eastern	83	83	—	Camberwell	1378	1378	—
Saffron Hill	60	60	—	Peckham	1175	1175	—
St. James Clerkenwell	73	73	—	St. George	447	447	—
Amwell	83	83	—	26.—GREENWICH.			
Pentonville	133	133	—	St. Paul Deptford	1601	1574	27
Goswell-street	91	91	—	St. Nicholas Deptford	148	111	37
Old-street	51	51	—	Greenwich West	336	307	29
City-road	76	76	—	Greenwich East	1715	1434	281
Whitecross-street	33	33	—	27.—LEWISHAM.			
Finsbury	79	79	—	Eltham	4424	4424	—
13.—LONDON CITY.				Lee	1608	1608	—
St. Botolph	83	83	—	Lewisham Village	3781	3781	—
Cripplegate	66	66	—	Sydenham	1623	1623	—
St. Sepulchre	48	48	—	28.—WOOLWICH.			
St. Bride	93	83	10	Charlton	2056	1986	70
Castle Baynard	69	55	14	Woolwich Dockyard	503	412	91
Christchurch	73	73	—	Woolwich Arsenal	1001	714	287
Queenhithe	102	83	19	Plumstead West	349	349	—
Allhallows Barking	102	82	20	Plumstead East	3372	3039	333
Broad-street	95	95	—				

NOTE.—These Areas have recently been supplied to the Registrar General by the Ordnance Department.

Table 35.—LONDON.—Deaths and Meteorology in the Thirty-two Years 1840-71.

Years.	Total Number of Deaths.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Mean Daily Amount of Horizontal Movement of the Air as shown by Robinson's Anemometer.*
		°	°	in.	miles.
1840	47156	47·7	—	18·3	—
1841	46292	48·7	5·0	33·3	—
1842	46242	49·6	4·6	22·6	—
1843	49477	49·4	3·7	24·6	—
1844	51109	48·6	4·9	24·9	—
1845	48318	47·6	4·4	22·4	—
1846	49450	51·3	5·1	25·3	—
1847	59131	49·5	5·4	17·8	—
1848	57771	50·4	6·4	30·2	—
1849	68756	50·0	6·6	23·9	258
1850	48950	49·3	6·1	19·7	263
1851	55488	49·2	6·5	21·6	247
1852	54638	50·6	7·4	34·2	254
1853	60069	47·7	6·2	29·0	228
1854	73697	48·9	4·7	18·7	247
1855	61942	47·1	4·5	21·1	237
1856	57274	49·0	5·6	22·2	254
1857	59103	51·0	5·2	21·4	223
1858	64093	49·2	6·5	17·8	232
1859	61860	50·7	6·0	25·9	228
1860	62309	47·0	4·6	32·0	239
1861	65251	49·4	5·0	20·8	238
1862	67371	49·5	4·7	26·2	240
1863	71060	50·3	6·0	20·0	246
1864	78238	48·5	7·0	16·7	228
1865	73531	50·3	6·2	29·0	222
1866	80453	49·8	5·6	30·7	274
1867	70924	48·6	5·6	28·6	283
1868	73798	51·6	6·8	25·3	293
1869	78082	49·5	5·7	24·0	293
1870	77634	48·7	6·7	18·5	266
1871	80430	48·7	6·0	22·5	251

Weekly Average of 1871.

1871	Number of Deaths weekly.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Average daily Range of Temperature.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Daily Horizontal Movement of the Air.†
		°	°	°	in.	miles.
Year -	1541	48·7	15·8	6·0	22·5	250
First Quarter	1691	40·2	12·3	4·7	4·3	285
Second Quarter	1451	51·5	19·1	6·6	6·7	256
Third Quarter	1430	61·3	20·1	8·6	8·3	248
Fourth Quarter	1600	41·8	11·7	4·0	3·2	210

* 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.

Table 36.—LONDON.—Births and Deaths in the Thirteen Years 1859 to 1871.

YEARS.	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871
BIRTHS	92909	93414	97064	97850	102119	102625	106803	108665	112691	113937	112332	113902	112617
DEATHS	61860	62309	65251	67371	71060	78238	73531	80453	70924	73798	78082	77634	80430
Excess of Births over Deaths	31049	31105	31813	30479	31059	24387	33272	28212	41767	40139	34250	36268	32187
Births { Males	47330	47645	49335	49382	52277	52383	54051	55249	57608	57810	57039	58117	57032
Females	45579	45769	47729	48468	49842	50242	52752	53416	55083	56127	55293	55785	55585
Deaths { Males	31577	31657	33105	34288	36354	39551	37578	41092	36378	37753	39862	39853	40634
Females	30283	30652	32146	33083	34706	38687	35953	39361	34546	36045	38220	37781	39796
Annual Mortality per 1000	22·7	22·5	23·2	23·6	24·5	26·5	24·6	26·5	23·0	23·6	24·6	24·1	24·6

Table 37.—LONDON.—Annual Rate of Mortality in each of the 32 Years 1840-1871, 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 (revised numbers)	3,254,260	561,359	751,729	334,369	639,111	967,692

ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000.

MEAN OF 32 YEARS.

YEARS.	LONDON.	WEST DISTRICTS.	NORTH DISTRICTS.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	EAST DISTRICTS.	SOUTH DISTRICTS.
1840-1871	24·4	22·8	23·0	25·3	26·1	24·7

MEANS OF 10 YEARS.

	LONDON.	WEST DISTRICTS.	NORTH DISTRICTS.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	EAST DISTRICTS.	SOUTH DISTRICTS.
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.

	LONDON.	WEST DISTRICTS.	NORTH DISTRICTS.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	EAST DISTRICTS.	SOUTH DISTRICTS.
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

YEARS.

	LONDON.	WEST DISTRICTS.	NORTH DISTRICTS.	CENTRAL DISTRICTS.	EAST DISTRICTS.	SOUTH DISTRICTS.
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	23·6	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	26·6	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
Average Number living to One Death annually (1840-71)	41	44	44	40	38	41

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

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

TABLE 38.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

in the Year 1871. 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 Mean of the highest Monthly Readings	Thermometer Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings	Thermometer Mean Monthly Range of 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 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	Wind N.	Wind E.	Wind S.	Wind W.	Mean Amount of Cloud (0–10)	Rain Number of Days it fell	Rain Amount collected
	feet	° '	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	in.	grs.	gr.		grs.							days.	in.
Guernsey	204	49 28 N.	29·643	0·989	67·4	34·1	33·3	54·7	46·0	8·7	50·1	45·4	·312	3·5	0·7	84	540	1·5	7	7	8	8	4·9	169	36·23
Helston	106	50 7	29·692	1·037	73·5	31·5	42·0	59·3	45·5	14·8	52·3	45·1	·316	3·5	1·0	78	540	2·3	7	8	6	9	5·2	174	41·60
Truro	43	50 17	29·676	1·041	73·2	26·7	46·5	57·8	45·4	12·4	50·9	45·2	·311	3·5	0·8	81	543	2·4	9	7	6	9	6·4	183	39·85
Sidmouth	30	50 41	29·731	1·049	68·9	29·4	39·5	54·9	43·6	11·3	49·1	45·0	·308	3·5	0·6	85	545	1·1	7	6	7	11	3·6	160	29·78
Osborne	172	50 45	29·648	1·015	73·7	28·5	45·2	57·0	42·4	14·6	49·1	46·3	·327	3·7	0·5	91	542	0·3	7	6	9	9	6·3	151	29·09
Bournemouth	128	..	29·689	1·049	69·1	27·4	41·7	54·8	43·2	11·6	48·9	43·7	·295	3·4	0·7	83	544	..	9	5	6	10	4·5	152	29·60
Worthing	31	50 47	29·664	1·044	70·8	29·5	41·3	55·1	43·6	11·5	48·9	43·4	·292	3·4	0·8	82	545	1·0	7	6	8	10	5·7	143	23·68
Taunton	80	51 3	29·642	1·130	78·5	21·3	57·2	58·2	41·3	16·9	49·4	44·5	·304	3·5	0·7	84	543	0·4	7	6	6	11	5·2	156	27·31
Wilton House	186	51 4	..	..	78·2	21·8	56·4	58·9	39·5	19·4	48·5	44·1	·302	3·4	0·7	85	543	1·3	8	6	9	7	5·3	162	31·64
Barnstaple	43	51 5	29·638	1·076	74·2	27·1	47·1	57·9	45·0	12·9	51·3	45·4	·311	3·5	0·9	81	542	1·1	4	7	10	9	3·6	189	37·94
Aldershot Camp	325	51 15	29·666	0·926	76·6	26·1	50·5	57·2	40·8	16·4	48·5	43·2	·289	3·2	0·8	82	540	1·3	7	6	10	7	7·3	167	25·91
Strathfield Turgiss	197	51 24	29·696	1·035	77·3	18·3	59·0	56·9	39·4	17·5	48·0	42·2	·279	3·2	0·8	81	543	2·0	6	8	6	11	6·2	141	22·25
Marlborough College	456	51 25	29·705	1·052	74·1	20·5	53·6	54·7	39·8	14·9	46·8	42·3	·282	3·2	0·6	86	539	..	6	7	8	10	6·9	170	30·52
Chislehurst	295	..	29·677	1·027	78·5	23·3	55·2	57·9	40·2	17·7	48·7	42·6	·283	3·2	0·8	80	542	..	6	8	7	10		177	23·31
Royal Observatory	159	51 29	29·679	1·057	77·0	26·3	50·7	57·6	41·8	15·8	48·7	42·7	·285	3·3	0·8	80	543	0·3	6	7	9	9	6·5	162	22·32
London (Camden Town)	123	51 32	29·676	1·062	76·2	26·6	49·6	57·5	41·6	15·9	49·1	43·4	·291	3·3	0·9	82	543	..	9	8	6	8	6·0	157	24·93
Oxford	210	51 45	29·678	1·021	74·0	22·1	51·9	56·0	41·7	14·3	48·7	42·3	·280	3·2	0·9	79	542	0·9	7	5	9	9	7·2	155	20·97
Gloucester	100	51 55	29·720	1·074	79·3	23·5	55·8	58·5	41·9	16·6	49·8	43·1	·290	3·5	0·9	79	544	0·6	7	6	7	11	5·8	140	26·18
Royston	269	52 2	29·689	1·039	78·6	24·7	53·9	57·6	40·3	17·3	48·0	43·1	·290	3·3	0·7	84	541	..	8	5	9	9	6·1	152	20·06
Cardington	100	52 7	29·679	1·048	75·0	21·7	53·3	56·5	39·8	16·7	48·1	42·6	·285	3·2	0·8	82	544	0·8	8	6	7	10	6·1	132	20·84
Leamington	195	..	29·678	1·029	74·2	24·5	49·7	55·7	41·3	14·4	47·9	42·1	·284	3·1	0·8	81	543	0·7	7	8	6	10		153	23·04
Somerleyton Rectory	50	..	29·640	1·036	73·7	22·1	51·6	55·7	40·1	15·6	47·4	44·4	·303	3·4	0·4	89	546	0·9	8	9	9	8	5·7	156	23·45
Norwich	42	52 30	29·677	1·050	74·2	22·9	51·3	54·6	40·0	14·6	47·1	42·0	·278	3·1	0·7	84	546	..	6	6	9	9		143	22·36
Wisbech	14	52 41	29·647	1·021	74·9	21·0	53·9	56·1	40·6	15·5	48·0	43·3	·291	3·3	0·7	84	546	0·5	7	7	8	8	6·2	151	24·83
Llandudno	100	..	29·636	1·128	72·7	30·9	42·2	56·6	43·8	12·8	49·9	43·6	·293	3·3	0·9	79	542	0·7	4	7	3	16	6·3	164	30·57
Derby	174	52 55	29·637	1·058	72·2	23·2	49·0	54·8	41·3	13·5	48·7	41·8	·276	3·1	0·9	79	542	..	6	6	6	12		179	28·70
Nottingham	241	52 57	29·680	1·034	76·2	23·1	53·1	56·2	40·1	16·1	47·6	43·0	·290	3·1	0·7	85	541	0·4	7	8	8	9	6·2	174	26·81
Holkham	39	52 57	..	1·056	73·8	18·1	55·7	54·3	39·6	14·7	47·1	41·1	·269	3·1	0·8	80	546	1·3	10	4	9	7	6·4	109	21·36
Eccles	145	53 29	29·659	1·121	76·0	23·1	52·9	55·2	39·7	15·5	47·6	41·5	·270	3·1	0·8	79	544	0·4	5	7	9	9	6·1	192	31·54
Park Road, Halifax	618	..	29·657	1·074	71·1	20·6	50·5	52·2	39·0	13·2	45·1	40·5	·259	3·0	0·6	85	537	0·5	..	..	..	..	6·8	197	36·65
Hull	12	53 45	29·658	1·119	72·8	20·0	52·8	53·8	38·4	15·5	46·3	41·9	·273	3·1	0·6	84	548	..	..	..	..	..		171	25·99
Stonyhurst	381	53 51	29·650	1·125	72·8	25·1	47·7	54·0	40·9	13·1	46·9	41·8	·299	3·1	0·6	83	539	..	5	7	7	12	7·0	272	43·41
Cockermouth	148	54 39	29·617	1·147	73·7	22·0	51·7	55·3	41·4	13·9	47·9	42·5	·280	3·2	0·8	82	542	0·5	5	9	5	11	5·8	167	36·10
Allenheads	1360	54 49	28·413	1·060	68·7	20·8	47·9	50·4	37·2	13·2	42·9	38·7	·243	2·8	0·5	86	528	1·8	5	9	10	10	6·8	265	43·36
Silloth	28	54 52	29·605	1·180	73·9	24·6	49·3	56·0	40·3	15·7	47·6	42·2	·280	3·2	0·8	82	545	1·2	4	9	6	11	5·8	166	30·64
Carlisle	114	54 53	29·608	1·191	72·8	21·6	51·2	56·0	39·4	16·6	47·0	42·7	·280	3·2	0·8	85	544	1·0	3	6	10	11	6·3	180	22·90
North Shields	124	55 0	..	1·216	65·7	26·0	39·7	51·8	40·9	10·9	45·8	40·5	·259	3·1	0·7	83	547	1·7	7	6	7	10	6·3	204	26·17
Miltown (Ireland)	200	54 23	29·605	1·115	68·5	23·8	44·7	54·2	41·1	13·1	47·6	42·6	·279	3·2	0·7	83	541	2·1	6	5	12	7	5·2	182	28·67

Table 39.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements in the Year 1871 for different Parallels of Latitude.

Parallels of Latitude, &c.	Mean Elevation in Feet above the Sea Level.	Barometer. Mean.	Barometer. Mean Monthly Range.	Thermometer. Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.	Mean Monthly Range of Readings.	Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	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. Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	Parallels of Latitude, &c.
	feet.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	in.	grs.	gr.	grs.	grs.							days.	in.	
Guernsey	204	29·643	0·989	67·4	34·1	33·3	54·7	46·0	8·7	50·1	45·4	·312	3·5	0·7	84	540	1·5	7	7	8	8	4·9	169	36·23	Guernsey.
Between the latitudes,— 50° and 51°	85	29·683	1·039	71·5	28·8	42·7	56·5	43·9	12·6	49·9	44·8	·308	3·5	0·7	83	543	1·4	8	6	7	10	5·3	161	32·27	Between the latitudes,— 50° and 51°
51° and 52°	198	29·678	1·036	76·7	23·4	53·3	57·4	41·2	16·2	48·9	43·3	·291	3·4	0·7	82	542	0·8	7	7	8	9	6·0	161	26·66	51° and 52°
52° and 53°	122	29·656	1·050	74·5	23·2	51·3	55·8	40·7	15·1	48·0	42·7	·286	3·2	0·7	83	544	0·8	7	6	7	10	6·1	151	24·20	52° and 53°
53° and 54°	289	29·656	1·200	73·2	22·2	51·0	53·8	39·5	14·3	46·5	41·4	·275	3·1	0·7	83	542	0·5	5	7	8	10	6·6	208	34·40	53° and 54°
54° and 55°	412	29·311	1·145	72·3	22·3	50·0	54·4	39·6	14·8	46·3	41·5	·271	3·1	0·7	84	540	1·1	4	6	9	11	6·2	195	33·25	54° and 55°
North Shields	124	—	1·216	65·7	26·0	39·7	51·8	40·9	10·9	45·8	40·5	·259	3·1	0·7	83	547	1·7	7	6	7	10	6·3	204	26·17	North Shields.
Miltown (Ireland)	200	29·605	1·115	68·5	23·8	44·7	54·2	41·1	13·1	47·6	42·6	·279	3·2	0·7	83	541	2·1	6	5	12	7	5·2	182	28·67	Miltown (Ireland).
Between the latitudes,— 50° and 55°	221	29·597	1·094	73·6	23·9	49·7	55·6	41·0	14·6	47·9	42·7	·286	3·2	0·7	83	542	0·9	6	6	8	10	6·0	175	30·16	Between the latitudes,— 50° and 55°

Table 40.—Meteorology of Greenwich in the Twenty-three Years 1849–1871.

Years.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*	Departure from Average of 23 Years.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Departure from Average of 23 Years.	Mean Dryness of Atmosphere.	Departure from Average of 23 Years.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Departure from Average of 23 Years.	March.	Departure from Average of 23 Years.	June.	Departure from Average of 23 Years.	Sept.	Departure from Average of 23 Years.	Dec.	Departure from Average of 23 Years.	Years.
	Miles.	Miles.	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
1849	1808	+ 58	23·9	0·0	6·6	+ 0·7	50·0	+ 0·5	41·9	+ 2·1	51·7	− 1·1	61·0	+ 0·6	44·8	+ 0·5	1849
1850	1841	+ 91	19·7	− 4·2	6·1	+ 0·2	49·3	− 0·2	39·4	− 0·4	53·5	+ 0·7	59·6	− 0·8	44·7	+ 0·4	1850
1851	1730	− 20	21·6	− 2·3	6·5	+ 0·6	49·2	− 0·3	41·9	+ 2·1	51·5	− 1·3	59·8	− 0·6	43·7	− 0·6	1851
1852	1781	+ 31	34·2	+10·3	7·4	+ 1·5	50·6	+ 1·1	41·4	+ 1·4	51·2	− 1·6	61·8	+ 1·4	48·1	+ 3·8	1852
1853	1597	−153	29·0	+ 5·1	6·2	+ 0·3	47·7	− 1·8	38·1	− 1·7	51·8	− 1·0	58·5	− 1·9	42·3	− 2·0	1853
1854	1731	− 19	18·7	− 5·2	4·7	− 1·2	48·9	− 0·6	40·8	+ 1·0	51·7	− 1·1	59·8	− 0·6	43·7	− 0·6	1854
1855	1659	− 91	21·1	− 2·8	4·5	− 1·4	47·1	− 2·4	34·1	− 5·7	50·5	− 2·3	60·4	0·0	42·7	− 1·6	1855
1856	1775	+ 25	22·2	− 1·7	5·6	− 0·3	49·0	− 0·5	40·0	+ 0·2	52·3	− 0·5	59·9	− 0·5	44·2	− 0·1	1856
1857	1562	− 88	21·4	− 2·5	5·2	− 0·7	51·0	+ 1·5	39·2	− 0·6	53·8	+ 1·0	63·3	+ 2·9	47·9	+ 3·6	1857
1858	1626	−124	17·8	− 6·1	6·5	+ 0·6	49·2	− 0·3	37·8	− 2·0	54·3	+ 1·5	61·0	+ 0·6	43·8	− 0·5	1858
1859	1598	−152	25·9	+ 2·0	6·0	+ 0·1	50·7	+ 1·2	43·3	+ 3·5	53·7	+ 0·9	62·8	+ 2·4	43·3	− 1·0	1859
1860	1676	− 74	32·0	+ 8·1	4·6	− 1·3	47·0	− 2·5	38·8	− 1·0	50·5	− 2·3	56·2	− 4·2	42·6	− 1·7	1860
1861	1666	− 84	20·8	− 3·1	5·0	− 0·9	49·4	− 0·1	39·9	+ 0·1	51·8	− 1·0	60·4	0·0	45·5	+ 1·2	1861
1862	1680	− 70	26·2	+ 2·3	4·7	− 1·2	49·5	0·0	41·0	+ 1·2	53·3	+ 0·5	58·8	− 1·6	45·0	+ 0·7	1862
1863	1775	+ 25	20·0	− 3·9	6·0	+ 0·1	50·3	+ 0·8	42·6	+ 2·8	53·1	+ 0·3	58·8	− 1·6	46·8	+ 2·5	1863
1864	1597	−153	16·7	− 7·2	7·0	+ 1·1	48·5	− 1·0	37·9	− 1·9	53·1	+ 0·3	59·4	− 1·0	43·7	− 0·6	1864
1865	1553	−197	29·0	+ 5·1	6·2	+ 0·3	50·3	+ 0·8	36·5	− 3·3	56·2	+ 3·4	62·5	+ 2·1	46·0	+ 1·7	1865
1866	1917	+167	30·7	+ 6·8	5·6	− 0·3	49·8	+ 0·3	41·2	+ 1·4	53·0	+ 0·2	58·9	− 1·5	46·2	+ 1·9	1866
1867	1981	+231	28·4	+ 4·5	5·6	− 0·3	48·6	− 0·9	38·9	− 0·9	53·5	+ 0·7	59·7	− 0·7	42·5	− 1·8	1867
1868	2029	+279	25·2	+ 0·9	6·8	+ 0·9	51·5	+ 2·6	41·4	+ 1·6	55·8	+ 3·0	63·9	+ 3·5	45·1	+ 0·8	1868
1869	2043	+293	24·0	+ 0·1	5·7	− 0·2	49·5	0·0	41·3	+ 1·5	52·0	− 0·8	61·4	+ 1·0	43·3	− 1·0	1869
1870	1872	+122	18·5	− 5·4	6·7	+ 0·8	48·7	− 0·8	38·0	− 1·8	54·4	+ 1·6	60·7	+ 0·3	41·6	− 2·7	1870
1871	1749	− 1	22·3	− 1·6	6·0	+ 0·1	48·7	− 0·8	40·2	+ 0·4	51·5	− 1·3	61·3	+ 0·9	41·8	− 2·5	1871
Average	1750	—	23·9	—	5·9	—	49·5	—	39·8	—	52·8	—	60·4	—	44·3	—	Average.

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

TABLE **41.**—**Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers** at the End of each of the **Thirty-five Years 1837-71**; also the **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 | | | | NUMBER of SEARCHES in the REGISTERS at the CENTRAL OFFICE. | ANNUAL AMOUNT of FEES RECEIVED and PAID into H.M. EXCHEQUER. |
	OF PERSONS MARRIED.	OF BIRTHS.	OF DEATHS.	OF NAMES REGISTERED.		
						£ 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 0
1844	1,889,530	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	355 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	8,351,333	5,762,059	18,295,176	1,658	487 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	1,860 15 6
1867	9,227,284	18,730,236	12,473,962	40,431,482	11,306	1,906 16 6
1868	9,581,208	19,517,094	12,954,584	42,052,886	11,926	2,031 11 0
1869	9,935,148	20,290,475	13,449,412	43,675,035	13,326	2,247 7 6
1870	10,298,458	21,083,262	13,964,741	45,346,461	15,303	2,456 19 6
1871	10,678,682	21,880,690	14,479,620	47,038,992	16,817	2,705 7 0

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

TABLE **42.**—**Area**, estimated **Population**, and **Marriages, Births**, and **Deaths** in the **United Kingdom**, in the Year **1871.**

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	AREA IN HECTARES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1871.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM	77,635,182	31,416,707	31,541,347	259,060	518,120	1,102,283	711,348
Great Britain	56,815,353	22,991,526	26,150,734	214,078	428,156	913,555	589,523
England and Wales	37,319,221	15,102,007	22,782,812	190,112	380,224	797,428	514,879
Scotland	19,496,132	7,889,519	3,367,922	23,966	47,932	116,127	74,644
Ireland	20,819,829	8,425,181	5,390,613	44,982*	89,964*	188,678*	121,825*

* The *registered* Marriages, Births, and Deaths for Ireland were 28,960, 151,665, and 88,720 respectively. By the authority of the Registrar General of Ireland these numbers have been corrected in the above table for defective registration. It has been assumed that the marriages, births, and deaths in Ireland in the year 1871 were in the same proportion to population as the marriages, births, and deaths in England and Wales.

TABLE **43.**—**Proportion** per **1000** of **Marriages, Births**, and **Deaths** to the Population of the **United Kingdom**, in the Year **1871.**

| | ACRES TO A PERSON. | HECTARES TO A PERSON. | To 1000 PERSONS LIVING. | | | |
			MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM	2·46	·996	8·21	16·4	35·0	22·6
Great Britain	2·17	·879	8·19	16·4	34·9	22·5
England and Wales	1·64	·663	8·34	16·7	35·0	22·6
Scotland	5·79	2·343	7·12	14·2	34·5	22·2
Ireland	3·86	1·563	8·34*	16·7*	35·0*	22·6*

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.

* The deaths in Ireland are not all registered; but by the estimate of the Registrar General of Ireland the rate of mortality is nearly the same as that of England. The same may be said of natality.

TABLE **44.**—**Population, Area, Births,** and **Deaths** in the **Islands** in the **British Seas** in the Twenty-one Years **1851–1871.**

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	1,489	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	3,837	2,552	1,492	850	1,542	1,114	823	588
1863	4,128	2,681	1,647	944	1,676	1,135	805	602
1864	3,975	3,094	1,629	1,356	1,543	1,166	803	572
1865	4,017	3,426	1,644	1,466	1,604	1,240	769	720
1866	3,897	3,341	1,559	1,203	1,611	1,486	727	652
1867	3,780	3,168	1,573	921	1,477	1,486	730	761
1868	3,941	2,962	1,557	1,007	1,603	1,265	781	690
1869	3,606	2,862	1,480	1,079	1,424	1,224	702	559
1870	4,027	3,006	1,575	1,132	1,824	1,217	628	657
1871	3,887	3,156	1,634	1,200	1,510	1,268	693	688

POPULATION.

Enumerated 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 Mr. S. Harris, Registrar General of the Isle of Man.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(*From the Thirty-second Report of the Emigration Commissioners.*)

TABLE **45.**—**Emigration** in each of the Fifty-seven Years from **1815** to **1871** 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
TOTAL	1,424,442	4,671,515	1,000,650	169,465	7,266,072

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom	From 1815 to 1871	- 127,475
	For the 10 years ending 1871	- 212,824

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

TABLE 46.—Emigration in 1871.

DESTINATION.	AGE, SEX, &c. OF EMIGRANTS EMBARKED.												NATIVE COUNTRY OF EMIGRANTS.				
	Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to Age.		TOTAL.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	Married.		Single.														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
To the United States -	22,027	23,798	74,633	35,395	16,316	14,077	4,503	3,782	2,949	1,303	198,843	71,926	13,271	65,591	43,521	4,534
To British North America	3,370	4,346	12,731	4,136	3,385	3,144	737	813	5	4	32,671	18,285	3,608	3,061	7,620	97
To Australasia - -	1,328	1,522	4,052	2,936	1,078	991	154	158	7	1	12,227	7,960	1,720	2,015	447	85
To all other places -	2,401	1,051	1,799	856	378	340	66	76	1,169	558	8,694	4,281	633	400	1,658	1,722
TOTAL -	29,126	30,717	93,275	43,323	21,157	18,552	5,460	4,829	4,130	1,866	252,435	102,452	19,232	71,067	53,246	6,438

TABLE 47.—Occupations, Sex, and general Destination of the Emigrants in 1871, 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. - - -	502	121	728	27	1,378
Bakers, Confectioners, &c. - -	209	10	19	1	239
Blacksmiths and Farriers - -	91	23	43	1	158
Bookbinders and Stationers - -	5	—	—	—	5
Boot and Shoe Makers - - -	242	14	45	1	302
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c. - - - -	83	3	4	3	93
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c. - - -	22	7	5	1	35
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c. - -	1,151	150	64	2	1,367
Builders - - - - -	39	1	7	2	49
Butchers, Poulterers, &c. - -	120	9	13	—	142
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	19	3	9	—	31
Carpenters and Joiners - -	2,566	169	121	14	2,870
Carvers and Gilders - - -	12	—	1	—	13
Clerks - - - - -	571	101	206	234	1,112
Clock and Watch Makers - -	8	3	6	2	19
Coach Makers and Trimmers -	12	—	9	—	21
Coal Miners - - - -	395	1	4	—	400
Coopers - - - - -	504	3	10	1	518
Cutlers - - - - -	25	—	—	—	25
Domestic Servants - - -	323	43	51	19	436
Dyers - - - - -	15	5	3	—	23
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c. -	41	—	7	2	50
Engineers - - - -	199	35	34	79	347
Engravers - - - -	26	3	2	—	31
Farmers - - - - -	5,923	1,708	385	37	8,053
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c. - -	7,066	1,320	970	952	10,308
Jewellers and Silversmiths -	31	4	4	1	40
Labourers, General - - -	47,789	8,943	618	192	57,542

TABLE 47 continued.—Occupations, Sex, and general Destination of the Emigrants in 1871.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL-ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES—continued.					
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c. - -	8	—	1	1	10
Millers, Maltsters, &c. - - -	43	9	9	—	61
Millwrights - - - - -	—	1	—	—	1
Miners and Quarrymen - -	4,879	46	310	37	5,272
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers - -	239	19	36	4	298
Pensioners - - - -	1	2	2	1	6
Printers - - - - -	97	13	7	1	118
Rope Makers - - - -	—	—	—	—	—
Saddlers and Harness Makers -	19	6	8	2	35
Sail Makers - - - -	3	—	2	—	5
Sawyers - - - - -	15	7	4	—	26
Seamen - - - - -	150	37	21	14	222
Shipwrights - - - -	12	5	17	—	34
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c. - -	359	63	115	28	565
Smiths, General - - -	783	13	10	2	808
Spinners and Weavers - -	220	11	11	1	243
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c. - -	22	—	—	—	22
Surveyors - - - -	7	1	7	2	17
Tailors - - - - -	627	27	19	8	681
Tallow Chandlers and Soap Makers	—	—	—	—	—
Tanners and Curriers - -	18	1	3	—	22
Turners - - - - -	8	—	1	—	9
Wheelwrights - - - -	17	7	4	1	29
Wool Combers and Sorters -	3	—	1	—	4
Trades and Professions not before specified - -	13,493	1,385	299	187	15,364
Not distinguished - - -	7,708	1,769	1,125	2,340	12,942
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c. - - -	8,114	661	1,734	123	10,632
Gentlewomen and Governesses -	846	264	188	159	1,457
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen - -	230	9	112	2	353
Married Women - - -	23,798	4,346	1,522	1,051	30,717
Shopwomen - - - -	5	—	4	—	9
Trades and Professions not before specified - - -	152	4	32	1	189
Not distinguished - - -	26,048	3,198	866	571	30,683
CHILDREN.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years -	16,316	3,385	1,078	378	21,157
Female do. do. -	14,077	3,144	991	340	18,552
Infants, Males - - -	4,503	737	154	66	5,460
Do. Females - - -	3,782	813	158	76	4,829
Not distinguished as to age, Males -	2,949	5	7	1,169	4,130
Do. Do. Females	1,303	4	1	558	1,866
TOTAL - -	198,843	32,671	12,227	8,694	252,435

TABLE 48.—Average Strength of the Army at Home, in the Year 1871.
(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	682	12,557	445	8,130	29	606	208	3,821
Infantry	3,020	67,845	2,018	45,643	122	2,226	880	19,976
Royal Artillery	744	16,851	641	14,304	10	363	93	2,184
Royal Engineers	434	3,624	391	3,070	8	98	35	456
Total	4,880	100,877	3,495	71,147	169	3,293	1,216	26,437

		Officers and Men.		
		1869.	1870.	1871.
British Army at Home	-	86,278	89,670	105,757
" Abroad	-	100,390	90,774	86,908
Total	-	186,668	180,444	192,665

TABLE 49.—Average Strength, Deaths, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of the Army in the United Kingdom in 1871.

	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	4,880	100,877	58	947	11·9	9·4
Great Britain	3,664	74,440	47	722	12·8	9·7
Ireland	1,216	26,437	11	225	9·1	8·5

TABLE 50.—Average Strength of the British Army Abroad in each of the Years 1868-1871. (Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.)

	1868		1869		1870		1871	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Cavalry	365	5,171	363	5,144	289	4,286	278	4,067
Infantry	3,820	77,925	3,573	71,813	3,082	64,988	2,713	63,067
Royal Artillery	1,169	16,949	1,165	16,459	1,093	15,278	995	14,332
Royal Engineers	384	1,484	372	1,501	341	1,417	328	1,128
Total	5,738	101,529	5,473	94,917	4,805	85,969	4,314	82,594

TABLE 51.—Number of Deaths in the British Army during each of the Four Years 1868-1871.
(Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.)

CORPS.	1868 GREAT BRITAIN. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	IRELAND. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	ABROAD. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	1869 GREAT BRITAIN. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	IRELAND. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	ABROAD. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	1870 GREAT BRITAIN. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	IRELAND. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	ABROAD. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	1871 GREAT BRITAIN. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	IRELAND. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	ABROAD. Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Cavalry and Infantry	25	686	3	156	53	1275	15	551	5	138	52	1,808	40	580	5	187	47	1,217	36	544	8	199	24	991
Royal Artillery	12	159	–	30	16	344	5	140	1	25	13	456	14	147	–	24	13	315	7	160	2	19	15	268
Royal Engineers	4	12	–	1	6	22	1	20	1	1	1	18	5	22	2	3	4	13	4	18	1	7	10	14
Total	41	857	3	187	75	1,641	21	711	7	164	65	2,282	59	749	7	214	64	1,545	47	722	11	225	49	1,273

TABLE 52.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 amongst the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Men in the Army Abroad, in each of the Fourteen Years 1858-71. (Deduced from the Strength and Deaths as given in the two preceding Tables.)

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

TABLE 53.—Army serving at Home and Abroad.

	1861
Officers and Men born in ENGLAND	130,469
" " SCOTLAND	20,901
" " IRELAND	71,556
" " FOREIGN PARTS	6,635
Total	229,561

Table 54.—**Deaths of Officers and Men** in the **Army Abroad,** and Estimated Numbers belonging to **Great Britain** and to **England and Wales,** in each of the Fourteen Years **1858–1871.**

| Years. | Deaths of Officers and Men in the Army Abroad. | Estimated proportion of Numbers in Col. 2. belonging to | |
		Great Britain.	England and Wales.
1	2	3	4
1858	7,363	4,275	3,486
1859	4,150	2,409	1,965
1860	3,293	1,912	1,559
1861	3,097	2,042	1,760
1862	2,544	1,677	1,445
1863	2,209	1,457	1,255
1864	2,493	1,644	1,417
1865	2,578	1,700	1,465
1866	1,802	1,188	1,024
1867	2,284	1,506	1,298
1868	1,716	1,132	975
1869	2,347	1,548	1,334
1870	1,609	1,061	914
1871	1,322	871	751

Note.—The number of Deaths in the cols. 3 and 4 are estimated on the assumption that the soldiers abroad belonged to the different parts of the British Empire in the proportions indicated in Table 53.

Table 55.—**Austria. Annual Rate** of **Mortality** per 1,000 in the **Army** in each of the Fifteen Years **1857–71.**

Years.	Estimated Strength.	Deaths.	Annual Rate of Mortality per 1,000.
1857	379,374	8,646	22·79
1858	347,696	8,577	24·67
1859	527,772	16,638	31·52
1860	384,302	11,903	30·97
1861	459,300	8,763	19·08
1862	400,895	6,800	16·96
1863	467,154	5,811	12·44
1864	559,599	6,928	12·38
1865	552,148	5,261	9·53
1866	646,636	11,942	18·46
1867	615,409	4,432	7·22
1868	614,826	3,422	5·57
1869	609,072	3,533	5·80
1870	610,662	3,918	6·42
1871	—	—	—

Table 56.—**Number** of **Births** and **Deaths** of **British Subjects at Sea,** exclusive of Soldiers, Marines, invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, and Seamen on Ships' Articles, in each of the Sixteen Years **1856–1871,** 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.
Births at Sea			
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
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
Total	2,401	2,267	4,668
*Deaths at Sea			
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
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
Total	5,642	3,251	8,893

* 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, and 24 in 1871. The number is 1,647 in sixteen years, which, if added to the 8,893 above, makes 10,540, the total number of deaths of British subjects at sea in 1856-71, exclusive of those of merchant seamen. The Entries in the "Marine Register" of Births occurring in 1871 were but 80, and of Deaths 204.

TABLE 57.—**Mortality** of **Merchant Seamen at Sea,** in the Twenty Years 1852–71.*

YEARS.	STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY. To 1000 living.
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
In the 20 years 1852–71	3,640,625	77,892	21·3

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

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

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

TABLE 58.—RETURN of the AGES, RATING, and CAUSES of DEATHS of **4338 Seamen** reported to the BOARD OF TRADE as having died in the **British Merchant Service** in the Year 1871. (*Parliamentary Return, No.*169, *Session of* 1872.)

RATING OF THE SEAMEN WHO DIED.

Mates – – –	330	Surgeons – – –	8	Firemen – – –	160
Midshipmen – –	1	Stewards – – – }	315	Stowaways – – –	3
Quartermasters – –	20	Cooks – – – }		Unknown – – –	728
Boatswains – –	122	Carpenters – – –	127		
Able seamen – –	1,657	Sailmakers – – –	25	TOTAL –	4,338
Ordinary seamen –	415	Minor capacities –	60		
Apprentices and boys	296	Engineers – – –	71		

AGES OF SEAMEN AT DEATH.

Under 21 years –	858	Over 60 years – –	11
21—30 years – –	1,773	Unknown – – –	578
31—40 years – –	749		
41—50 years – –	302	TOTAL – –	4,338
51—60 years – –	67		

CAUSES OF DEATH OF SEAMEN.

Class I.	Deaths.		Deaths.
ORDER 1.		ORDER 3.	
Small-pox – – –	121	Laryngitis – – – }	
Measles – – –	1	Bronchitis – – – }	
Quinsy *(included with diseases of Respiratory Organs, Class III., Order 3.)*		Pleurisy – – – } Pneumonia – – – }	29
Fever – – –	255	Asthma – – – } *Lung disease, &c.* }	
Erysipelas *(included with diseases of Integumentary System, Class III., Order 8.)*		ORDER 5.	
Dysentery – – –	109	Nephritis – – – }	
Diarrhœa – – –	78	Ischuria – – – }	
Cholera – – –	57	Bright's disease (Nephria) }	18
Ague – – –	8	Calculus (Stone) – }	
Yellow fever – –	172	Cystitis – – – }	
Rheumatism – –	5	*Kidney disease, &c.* – }	
ORDER 2.		ORDER 8.	
Syphilis – } *(included with diseases of Urinary Organs, Class III., Order 5.)* Stricture of Urethra – }		Phlegmon – – – } Ulcer – – – } *Skin disease, &c.* – }	11
ORDER 3.		**Class V.**	
Purpura and Scurvy –	10	ORDER 1.	
Class II.		(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)	
ORDER 2.		Drowning – { by accident – } { by wreck – }	976 / 1,500
Phthisis – – – –	167	Other accidental deaths –	279
Class III.		ORDER 3.	
ORDER 1.		(HOMICIDE.)	
Cephalitis – – – }		Murder and Manslaughter –	10
Apoplexy – – – }			
Paralysis – – – }		ORDER 4.	
Insanity – – – }	113	(SUICIDE.)	
Epilepsy – – – }		Means not stated – –	21
Convulsions – – }			
Brain disease, &c. – }		TOTAL specified Causes –	4,066
ORDER 2.		Causes not specified –	272
Pericarditis – – – }			
Aneurism – – – }	126	**Total** –	4,338
Heart disease, &c. – }			

TABLE 59.—Estimated Population of England, France, Austria, and of Prussia, in the middle of each of the Nineteen Years 1853 to 1871.

YEARS.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.*	AUSTRIA.†	PRUSSIA.‡
1853	18,404,368	36,225,000	31,328,874	17,065,143
1854	18,616,310	35,910,496	31,493,583	17,183,544
1855	18,829,000	35,974,930	31,200,576	17,202,831
1856	19,042,412	36,039,364	31,425,385	17,328,539
1857	19,256,516	36,154,398	32,053,235	17,479,512
1858	19,471,291	36,236,322	32,361,905	17,739,013
1859	19,686,701	36,331,642	32,750,697	17,983,484
1860	19,902,713	36,522,404	33,108,529	18,105,757
1861	20,119,314	37,386,313	33,399,945	18,491,220
1862	20,371,013	37,521,486	33,719,823	18,711,806
1863	20,625,855	37,657,134	23,078,057	18,950,278
1864	20,883,889	37,793,278	23,317,544	19,254,649
1865	21,145,151	37,929,918	20,876,643	19,465,146
1866	21,409,684	38,067,064	20,835,008	19,548,540
1867	21,677,525	38,204,696	20,986,536	23,971,337
1868	21,948,713	38,342,818	21,185,021	24,148,516
1869	22,223,299	36,855,478	20,217,531	24,380,505
1870	22,501,316	36,985,212	20,385,498	24,635,893
1871	22,782,812	—	—	24,643,874

* M. LEGOYT, late director of the Statistical Department of France, favoured the Registrar General with the returns for France for the years 1853-61 and for the year 1866. The population in the four years 1862-65, and in the years 1867-69 was estimated by means of the average annual rate observed between the two enumerations of 1861 and 1866. The estimate for 1870 has been supplied by the French Government.

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

‡ The population of Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau is included in and after the year 1867.

TABLE 60.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Great Britain, England, France, Austria, Prussia, and in Italy, including the Deaths of Soldiers at Home and Abroad, 1857 to 1871.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA.	PRUSSIA.	ITALY.
1857	21·7	21·8	23·8	29·5	29·9	—
1858	23·0	23·2	24·1	31·9	29·3	—
1859	22·2	22·4	27·0	30·7	27·5	—
1860	21·4	21·3	21·4	29·8	25·5	—
1861	21·5	21·6	21·3	31·2	26·9	—
1862	21·5	21·5	21·7	30·8	26·1	—
1863	23·0	23·0	22·5	31·0	27·7	30·8
1864	23·8	23·8	22·8	31·7	27·8	29·6
1865	23·3	23·4	24·3	30·0	28·9	29·8
1866	23·5	23·6	23·3	32·1	35·7	28·9
1867	22·0	22·0	22·7	27·5	27·2	34·1
1868	22·1	22·2	24·0	28·7	28·7	30·5
1869	22·8	22·6	23·5	28·1	27·7	27·7
1870	22·8	22·9	28·3	28·9	28·6	29·8
1871	22·6	22·6	—	—	30·0	—

TABLE 61.—Number and Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in England, France, Austria, and in Prussia, per 1000 of the Population, 1853-71.

(The returns relating to France have been supplied by the French Government; those relating to Austria by the Chief of the Statistical Department of Austria; and those for Prussia by Dr. Engel.)

YEARS.	NUMBER of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS.				PROPORTIONS per 1000.			
	England.	France.*	Austria.†	Prussia.‡	England.	France.*	Austria.†	Prussia.‡
	MARRIAGES.				PERSONS MARRIED.			
1853	164,520	280,609	263,627	145,345	17·9	15·5	16·8	17·0
1854	159,727	270,896	241,799	134,261	17·2	15·1	15·4	15·6
1855	152,113	283,385	225,515	131,911	16·2	15·8	15·8	15·2
1856	159,387	284,401	295,970	141,267	16·7	15·8	18·8	16·3
1857	159,097	295,510	281,643	162,475	16·5	16·3	17·6	18·9
1858	156,070	307,056	280,558	167,387	16·0	16·9	17·3	18·9
1859	167,723	298,417	242,371	150,569	17·0	16·4	14·8	16·7
1860	170,156	288,936	289,119	151,847	17·1	15·8	17·5	16·8
1861	163,706	305,203	286,244	146,992	16·3	16·3	17·1	15·9
1862	164,030	303,514	304,188	157,118	16·1	16·2	18·0	16·8
1863	173,510	301,376	199,833†	163,704	16·8	16·0	17·3†	17·3
1864	180,387	299,579	194,837	165,590	17·3	15·9	16·7	17·2
1865	185,474	298,838	167,004	176,236	17·5	15·8	13·5	15·5§
1866	187,776	301,390	141,072	151,759§	16·8	15·7	17·8	18·6
1867	179,154	299,521	187,079	222,466	16·5	15·7	18·5	17·4
1868	176,962	301,197	198,274	210,189	16·1	16·4	20·7¶	17·6
1869	176,970	303,482	208,787	214,589	15·9	12·0	19·4	14·5
1870	181,655	223,705	197,497	178,367	16·1	—	—	15·7
1871	190,112	—	—	195,365	16·7	—	—	—
	BIRTHS.							
1853	612,391	936,967	1,279,226	659,122	33·3	25·9	40·8	38·6
1854	634,405	923,461	1,208,853	648,649	34·1	25·7	36·9	37·8
1855	635,043	902,336	1,151,039	617,817	33·7	25·1	36·9	35·9
1856	657,453	952,116	1,245,330	625,792	34·5	26·4	39·6	35·9
1857	663,071	940,709	1,373,988	705,540	34·4	26·0	42·9	40·3
1858	655,481	969,343	1,364,905	730,170	33·7	26·8	42·2	41·2
1859	689,881	1,017,896	1,413,983	747,062	35·0	28·0	43·2	41·5
1860	684,048	956,875	1,342,992	730,243	34·4	26·2	40·6	40·3
1861	696,406	1,005,078	1,234,727	723,018	34·6	26·9	40·0	39·1
1862	712,684	995,167	1,358,116	722,530	35·0	26·5	40·3	38·6
1863	727,417	1,012,794	920,489†	777,940	35·3	26·9	40·4	41·1
1864	740,275	1,005,880	942,826	791,981	35·4	26·6	39·1	41·0
1865	748,069	1,006,753	816,753	794,206	35·4	26·5	44·2	40·8
1866	753,870	994,288	817,346	798,559§	35·2	26·1	34·7	40·9
1867	768,349	1,002,621	729,037	921,798	35·4	26·2	37·8	38·5
1868	786,858	984,020	832,684	920,805	35·8	25·7	39·3	38·1
1869	773,381	948,526	812,474	953,450	35·4	25·7	40·2	39·1
1870	792,787	943,515	825,017	971,878	35·2	25·5	40·5	39·5
1871	797,428	—	—	863,273	35·0	—	—	35·0
	DEATHS.							
1853	421,097	795,607	1,096,119	521,196	22·9	22·0	35·0	30·5
1854	437,905	992,779	1,177,888	500,737	23·5	27·7	37·4	29·1
1855	425,703	937,942	1,435,949	550,460	22·6	26·1	46·0	32·0
1856	390,506	837,982	1,002,068	478,085	20·5	23·2	31·9	27·6
1857	419,815	858,785	947,817	521,929	21·8	23·8	29·6	29·9
1858	449,656	874,186	1,036,148	519,728	23·1	24·1	32·0	29·3
1859	440,781	979,333	1,004,295	493,757	22·4	27·0	30·7	27·5
1860	422,721	781,635	986,928	460,808	21·2	21·4	29·8	25·5
1861	435,114	866,597	1,048,016	497,641	21·6	23·2	31·4	26·9
1862	436,566	812,978	1,048,403	487,871	21·4	21·7	30·9	26·1
1863	473,837	846,917	698,016†	524,482	23·0	22·5	31·1†	27·7
1864	495,531	860,380	703,339	534,277	23·7	22·8	30·2	27·8
1865	490,909	921,881	646,080	563,065	23·2	24·3	31·0	28·9
1866	500,689	885,559§	846,991¶	698,146§	23·4	23·3	33·8¶	35·7§
1867	471,073	866,366	590,352	651,538	21·7	22·7	29·3	28·7
1868	480,622	918,517	621,588	691,930	21·9	24·0	29·3	28·7
1869	494,826	884,320	583,995	674,943	22·9	23·5	29·2	28·6
1870	515,329	1,046,909	595,146	703,659	22·8	28·3	—	30·0
1871	514,879	—	—	770,079	22·6	—	—	—

* The returns for France since the year 1860 include the three newly annexed departments. The deaths of Frenchmen abroad—civil or military—are registered in the books of the commune in which was their last domicile. M. Legoyt revised the population and the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths for the years 1853-65.

† The returns for 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.

‡ The returns for Prussia include Schleswig, Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau since 1867. The marriages and births are given throughout for the civil population only; the deaths for 1866, 1870, and 1871 include the military that fell in the wars.

§ Cholera and war.

‖ Cholera was prevalent in France in 1865 and 1866.—(M. Legoyt.)

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

TABLE 62.—Italy (inclusive of VENETIA). **Population, Numbers,** and **Proportions** per 1000 of **Marriages, Births,** and **Deaths,** in the Years **1863** to **1871.**

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 TO POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1863	24,680,974	201,225	402,450	964,137	760,164	8·17	16·34	39·06	30·78
1864	24,882,633	189,759	379,518	938,795	737,136	8·02	16·04	37·73	29·62
1865	25,097,182	226,458	452,916	961,234	746,685	9·23	18·46	38·30	29·75
1866	25,344,192	142,024*	284,048	980,200	733,190	5·37	10·74	38·67	28·93
1867	25,404,723	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	6·72	13·44	36·51	34·12
1868	25,527,915	182,743	365,486	900,416	777,223	7·16	14·32	35·27	30·45
1869	25,766,217	205,287	410,574	952,134	713,832	7·97	15·94	36·95	27·70
1870†	25,944,543	188,986	377,972	951,495	773,169	7·28	14·57	36·67	29·80
1871	—	—	—	—	—				

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

† The figures for 1870 were supplied by Signore L. Bodio, chief of the Statistical Department in Italy.

TABLE 63.—Spain. Population, Numbers and **Proportions** per 1000, of **Marriages, Births** and **Deaths** in the Eleven Years **1861** to **1871.**

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 TO POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1861	15,879,868	130,731	261,462	624,096	417,764	8·23	16·46	39·30	26·31
1862	16,065,124	128,696	257,392	615,919	430,663	8·01	16·02	38·33	26·81
1863	16,210,263	124,176	248,352	606,800	461,661	7·66	15·32	37·43	28·48
1864	16,340,323	126,303	252,606	629,546	499,486	7·73	15·46	38·53	30·57
1865	16,423,793	128,917	257,834	622,050	538,580	7·85	15·70	37·87	32·79
1866	16,579,090	131,981	263,962	618,981	463,684	7·96	15·92	37·34	27·97
1867	16,716,151	118,409	236,818	624,212	487,151	7·08	14·16	37·34	29·14
1868	16,853,212	111,684	223,368	579,464	548,690	6·63	13·26	34·38	32·56
1869	16,883,986	137,120	274,240	602,287	550,660	8·12	16·24	35·67	32·61
1870	16,935,613	105,543	211,086	599,786	509,669	6·23	12·46	35·42	30·09
1871	—	—	—	—	—				

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. This method of estimating the population is sanctioned by the Junta General de Estadistica at Madrid. The decline of registered marriages in 1870 is believed to be due to the introduction of civil registration, which occurred during that year.

TABLE 64.

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 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 65.—Logarithms of the above Population 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

TABLE 66.—Population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle of each British Seas, and of the portions of the Army,

of the Seventy-three Years **1801-73**, exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the **Navy,** and **Merchant Seamen 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	4,631,137	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	9,656,119	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	11,004,021	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	5,809,643	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	2,013,552	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	11,723,379	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	6,050,029	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	22,575,495	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	2,259,022	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	2,344,662	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	14,520,297	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	7,937,516	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	12,527,350	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	4,037,964	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	16,332,228	7,990,370	8,341,858	2,688,639	1,274,223	1,409,416	8,230,832	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	2,770,544	1,317,592	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	17,356,882	8,503,116	8,853,766	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	2,896,015	1,379,080	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	9,283,263	2,918,162	1,389,469	1,528,693	6,336,889	3,005,135	3,241,754	1852
1853	27,542,588	13,441,288	14,101,300	18,404,368	9,010,866	9,393,502	2,939,236	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	18,616,310	9,111,410	9,504,900	2,959,211	1,408,246	1,550,965	6,083,183	2,976,925	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	9,311,582	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	29,243,440	14,218,720	15,024,720	20,371,013	9,923,272	10,447,741	3,097,009	1,468,180	1,628,829	5,775,418	2,827,268	2,948,150	1862
1863	29,470,489	14,329,414	15,141,075	20,625,855	10,046,909	10,578,946	3,126,879	1,483,008	1,643,871	5,717,755	2,799,497	2,918,258	1863
1864	29,679,567	14,431,595	15,247,972	20,883,889	10,172,089	10,711,800	3,156,021	1,497,988	1,658,033	5,639,657	2,761,518	2,878,139	1864
1865	29,924,044	14,552,293	15,371,751	21,145,151	10,298,826	10,846,325	3,185,437	1,513,120	1,672,317	5,593,456	2,740,347	2,853,109	1865
1866	30,146,285	14,655,527	15,490,758	21,409,684	10,427,146	10,982,538	3,215,129	1,528,404	1,686,725	5,521,472	2,699,977	2,821,495	1866
1867	30,407,422	14,781,240	15,626,182	21,677,525	10,557,066	11,120,459	3,245,098	1,543,843	1,701,255	5,484,799	2,680,331	2,804,468	1867
1868	30,688,092	14,916,409	15,771,683	21,948,713	10,688,600	11,260,113	3,275,350	1,559,488	1,715,912	5,447,039	2,658,891	2,788,148	1868
1869	30,976,223	15,055,856	15,920,367	22,223,299	10,821,775	11,401,524	3,305,885	1,575,190	1,730,695	5,416,170	2,640,903	2,775,267	1869
1870	31,254,193	15,188,612	16,065,581	22,501,316	10,956,608	11,544,708	3,336,707	1,591,101	1,745,606	5,403,391	2,634,003	2,769,388	1870
1871	31,541,347	15,327,503	16,213,844	22,782,812	11,093,123	11,689,689	3,367,922	1,607,276	1,760,646	5,390,613	2,627,104	2,763,509	1871
1872	31,835,227	15,465,953	16,369,274	23,067,835	11,231,339	11,836,496	3,399,226	1,623,411	1,775,815	5,368,166	2,611,203	2,756,963	1872
1873	32,131,488	15,604,797	16,526,691	23,356,414	11,371,273	11,985,141	3,430,923	1,639,809	1,791,114	5,344,151	2,593,715	2,750,436	1873

TABLE **67.**—**Changes** in the **Constitution** of the **Superintendent Registrars' Districts** and **Registration Sub-districts** during the Year **1871.**

[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* 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* to which an addition was made.
SHREWSBURY (352) ; *St. Mary*	1st Oct.	Entire sub-district - 17,747	ATCHAM (351) ; *St. Mary, Shrewsbury.*
St. Chad (*District abolished.*)	,,	Entire sub-district - 9,505	,, *St. Chad, Shrewsbury.*
CHESTER (452) ; *Great Boughton* (*Sub-district abolished.*)	1st Aug.	Ashton, Barrow, Cotton-Abbotts, Cotton-Edmunds, Hockenhull-Stapleford, Horton-with-Peele, Huntington, Kelsall, Mouldsworth, Pryors Hayes, Rowton, Sutton-Guilden, Tarvin-with-Oscroft - - - 3,594	CHESTER (452) ; *Tattenhall.*
,, ,,	,,	Christleton, Great Boughton, Littleton, Spital Boughton 2,664	,, *Chester Castle.*
,, ,,	,,	Bache, Backford, Blacon-cum-Crabhall, Bridge Trafford, Capenhurst, Caughall, Chorlton-by-Backford, Croughton, Dunham-on-the-Hill, Elton, Great Stanney, Hapsford, Hoole, Ince, Lea, Little Stanney, Mickle Trafford, Mollington Banastre or Little Mollington, Mollington Tarrant or Great Mollington, Moston, Newton-by-Chester, Pickton, Stanlow, Stoke, Thornton-le-Moors, Upton, Wervin, Wimbolds Trafford - 6,577	,, *Chester Cathedral.*
,, *Hawarden*	,,	Claverton, Doddleston, Eaton, Eccleston, Lower Kinnerton, Marlston-cum-Leach, Poulton, Pulford - - - 1,369	,, *Chester Castle.*
,, ,,	,,	Great Saughall, Little Saughall, Shotwick, Shotwick Park, Woodbank - - - 843	,, *Chester Cathedral.*
WREXHAM (615) ; *Hope* (*Sub-district abolished.*)	,,	Hope, Merford and Hosely, Tryddyn - - - 5,772	,, *Hawarden.*
,, ,,	,,	Allington, Burton, Gresford 2,341	WREXHAM (615) ; *Holt.*
,, ,,	,,	Brymbo, Gwersyllt, Llay - 5,950	,, *Wrexham.*

Since 1st January 1871, the district of KINGTON has been included in the *Registration County* of HEREFORD instead of in the *Registration County* of RADNOR, SOUTH WALES, and is now numbered 343.

NOTE.—In the various TABLES of ABSTRACTS given in this REPORT, the AREA and POPULATION are stated for the above Districts and Sub-districts according to the alterations here indicated.