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FORTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

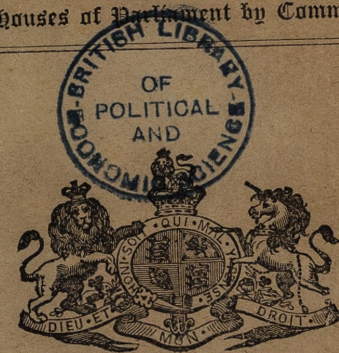
REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES
IN ENGLAND.

(ABSTRACTS OF 1881.)

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



LONDON:

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1883.

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REPORT

TO

The Right Honourable SIR CHARLES DILKE, Bart., M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board, &c. &c.

*General Register Office, Somerset House,
31st March, 1883.*

(1881.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the detailed abstracts of the marriages, births, and deaths that were registered in England and Wales during the year 1881, and, in accordance with previous custom, to make the following report on the more important features in the vital statistics of that year.

Increase of Population.—The numbers of births and deaths registered in the year were 883,642 and 491,935 respectively, so that the natural increment of the population, or excess of births over deaths, was 391,707; an increment far higher, both proportionally and absolutely, than was recorded in any of the three preceding years, and amounting to 1.52 per cent. on the population of the immediately preceding year 1880. This rise in the natural increment was due, as will be hereafter seen, not to the introduction of an exceptional number of new comers into the population,—on the contrary, the birth-rate was the lowest on record for 22 years,—but to a great diminution in the deaths, only one person out of 53 having died during the year, whereas the best record in any previous year had been one death out of 49 persons living.

The actual growth of the population is, however, determined not entirely by its natural increase, but to some extent by the balance between emigration and immigration; a balance which cannot be struck with more than roughly approximative accuracy. It would appear, however, from the returns made by the Board of Trade that the loss from excess of emigration in 1881 must have been much above the average. For, while the emigrants of English or Welsh birth who left the United Kingdom were 64.5 per cent. above the average of the five preceding years, the recorded immigrants of all nationalities were only 2.63 per cent. above the average for the same period.

The population, as enumerated in April 1881, numbered 25,968,286* persons; and, on the hypothesis that the rate of increase continued to be the

* This is the unrevised number, as published in the Preliminary Census Report, which has been used throughout this Report. The revised number for publication in the final Report is 25,974,439.

same as it had been in the interval between that and the previous census, the number of inhabitants of England and Wales in the middle of 1881 was 26,055,406. Of these, 12,676,276 were males and 13,379,130 were females. This is the population on which the rates in this Report have been calculated.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages in 1881 numbered 197,290, giving a rate of 15·1 persons married to 1000 persons living. With the single exception of 1853, the marriage-rate was at its maximum in 1873, in which year it reached 17·6. From that date it fell continuously, year by year, to 1879, when it was at its minimum, and as low as 14·4. In 1880 it began to recover from this long depression, and was 14·9; and in 1881 a still further slight improvement occurred, and the rate, as already stated, rose to 15·1.

Among foreign European states, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, and Italy, showed a similar recovery, while the rate still remained depressed in the German Empire, in Switzerland, in Sweden, and in Holland (see Table 74).

In my last Annual Report it was pointed out that the marriage-rate reflects with much accuracy the condition of public welfare, and that its fluctuations coincide, in direction though not in degree, with the fluctuations in such measures of commercial activity, as the total value of imported and exported merchandise. It was also pointed out that the fluctuations in the marriage-rate coincide more closely with those of exports of British goods than with those of imports. The year 1881 has given additional confirmation to that statement; for in that year, coincidentally with the rise in the marriage-rate, there was a rise in the value of exports, but a fall in the value of imports. It will be seen in Table A. that twice only in the 22 years, the changes in which are shown, did the marriage-rate and the exports move in different directions, whereas the marriage-rate and the imports moved diversely on seven occasions in the same period.

Increased commercial and industrial activity implies higher wages or an increase in the number of persons receiving wages, and this, of course, it is that determines the coincident rise in the marriage-rate. It might naturally be anticipated that the same result that is produced by high wages would also be produced by what would seem to be practically much the same thing, namely, cheap food; and in fact it is often stated that such is the case, and that marriages increase in number as the price of food goes down. But, strange as it may seem, the very opposite appears to be the case, at any rate of late years in this country, and with the price of wheat taken as a standard. The price of wheat and the marriage-rate have varied during the last ten years together, and not inversely, as is clearly shown in Table A. It will there be seen that from 1870 to 1873, wheat was getting dearer and dearer, and that simultaneously the marriage-rate was getting higher and higher. From 1873 to 1879, the marriage-rate fell continuously, and with it fell also, though not in quite such unbroken continuity, the price of wheat. In 1880 a change occurred, the marriage-rate rose, and continued to rise in 1881, and so also did the price of wheat.

The parallelism of these fluctuations, taking them as a whole, is too close to be attributable to mere accident. It is not easy, however, to suggest any adequate explanation of the fact. Can it be that the same cause which leads to increased marriages, namely, high wages or more employment, leads also to a greater consumption of bread, and that the price of wheat goes up, with this increased demand? If so, we should expect that a high marriage-rate would correspond with high prices of other articles of consumption; and as a matter of fact it will be seen in

Table 46, that the year in which the marriage-rate reached its maximum, namely 1873, was also the year in which the mean prices of beef, of mutton, of potatoes, and of sea-borne coal, in the London Market, were at their maxima.

TABLE A.—MARRIAGE-RATE, BRITISH EXPORTS, and IMPORTS, and PRICE of WHEAT, in each of the 22 Years 1860-81.

YEARS.	Marriage-rate.	British Exports per Head of Population.	Imports per Head.	Total Imports and Exports.	Wheat per Quarter.
Cols.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
1860	17·1	4 14 5	7 6 4	13 0 8	53 3
1861	16·3	4 6 4	7 10 1	13 0 3	55 4
1862	16·1	4 4 10	7 14 4	13 8 0	55 5
1863	16·8	4 19 6	8 8 11	15 2 7	44 8
1864	17·2	5 8 1	9 5 3	16 8 7	40 2
1865	17·5	5 10 10	9 1 2	16 7 5	41 9
1866	17·5	6 5 4	9 15 11	17 14 5	49 11
1867	16·5	5 19 0	9 1 0	16 9 6	64 5
1868	16·1	5 17 1	9 12 1	17 0 6	63 9
1869	15·9	6 2 8	9 10 9	17 3 9	48 2
1870	16·1	6 7 8	9 14 1	17 10 3	46 10
1871	16·7	7 1 5	10 9 10	19 9 6	56 10
1872	17·4	8 0 10	11 2 7	21 0 0	57 1
1873	17·6	7 18 7	11 10 10	21 4 2	58 8
1874	17·0	7 7 5	11 7 9	20 11 0	55 9
1875	16·7	6 16 2	11 7 10	19 19 4	45 2
1876	16·5	6 0 11	11 6 1	19 0 10	46 2
1877	15·7	5 18 6	11 15 0	19 5 5	56 9
1878	15·2	5 13 8	10 17 5	18 2 1	46 5
1879	14·4	5 11 9	10 11 9	17 16 10	43 10
1880	14·9	6 8 11	11 17 8	20 3 3	44 4
1881	15·1	6 14 0	11 7 4	19 17 5	45 4

NOTE.—The figures in the marriage-rate column are not strictly comparable with those in the value columns, inasmuch as the former relate only to England and Wales, while the latter relate to the whole of the United Kingdom. The figures in the value columns are derived from the Board of Trade Statistical Abstracts, but have been slightly altered in accordance with later and more accurate estimates of the population.

It was pointed out in my last Annual Report, that just as the greatest depression in the marriage-rate had occurred, speaking generally, in the mining districts, then in the manufacturing districts, and last of all in the agricultural parts, so also had the recovery followed, on the whole, the same order; that is to say, that those counties, which had been most depressed, were also those that had recovered most. It will be seen in Table B. that though the further recovery in 1881 followed, in some degree, the same course, yet that in that year the agricultural counties showed signs of sharing, to a much larger extent, in the general recovery; for, among counties in which the rate of increase was far above the average of the whole country, will be seen Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, and Worcestershire.

TABLE B.—DECREASE per Cent. of the MARRIAGE-RATE in 1879 in Counties from the AVERAGE RATE of 1872-73, and the INCREASE or DECREASE in 1880 and 1881, as compared with the ratio in the preceding year.

Registration Counties.	Decrease per cent. in 1879 as compared with 1872-73.*	Increase or Decrease per cent.	
		In 1880 as compared with 1879.	In 1881 as compared with 1880.
Monmouthshire	38.0	15.3	9.8
Durham	37.6	18.3	11.4
Staffordshire	33.3	13.4	- 3.9
Northumberland	29.9	6.0	3.8
South Wales	26.6	9.6	2.0
Cumberland	25.4	9.5	5.1
Derbyshire	24.6	3.8	0.0
Nottinghamshire	24.4	10.1	7.9
West Riding	23.8	4.1	0.7
Cornwall	22.8	9.0	6.6
Lancashire	22.8	4.5	2.5
Warwickshire	22.8	2.9	1.4
East Riding	22.4	3.9	- 2.5
Cheshire	22.2	6.2	1.4
North Riding	22.0	8.1	10.4
Leicestershire	20.3	2.1	- 1.4
Cambridgeshire	20.1	- 4.2	9.6
Worcestershire	20.1	4.7	5.3
Bedfordshire	19.9	0.8	14.3
Shropshire	19.4	4.6	1.8
Northamptonshire	18.7	3.7	2.1
ENGLAND AND WALES	17.7	3.5	1.3
Lincolnshire	15.4	- 2.3	4.7
Gloucestershire	15.3	1.3	- 1.9
Buckinghamshire	14.8	0.9	10.3
Huntingdonshire	13.6	- 6.3	0.8
Rutlandshire	13.2	- 6.8	0.9
Hertfordshire	12.9	0.0	- 1.9
Oxfordshire	10.6	- 7.9	7.7
Essex	10.2	3.5	1.7
Somersetshire	10.1	3.2	- 3.9
Westmorland	10.1	2.4	0.8
London	9.5	0.6	0.0
Suffolk	8.3	1.5	2.2
Berkshire	7.8	- 0.8	- 2.3
Herefordshire	7.8	5.6	0.9
North Wales	7.4	- 3.2	- 1.6
Devonshire	7.1	3.5	0.7
Norfolk	5.4	1.4	- 0.7
Wiltshire	4.6	- 0.8	3.3
Dorsetshire	2.9	- 0.8	- 1.5
Kent (extra-Metropolitan)	2.8	- 0.7	2.2
Middlesex (extra-Metropolitan)	2.8	8.7	0.9
Hampshire	2.6	- 2.7	0.7
Surrey (extra-Metropolitan)	1.6	3.2	0.0
Sussex	1.4	- 0.7	0.7

* The years 1872-3 are taken as the basis of comparison, because these are the years in which the marriage-rate was at its maximum.

The marriages are, by no means equally spread over the year. In England and Wales as a whole, and also in the individual counties without exception, there are fewer marriages in the first quarter than in any other. The maximum quarter, both in the entire country and, with three

exceptions, in each county, is the fourth; while between the second and third there is but little difference, the second, however, having in the long run the preference. The three counties which are exceptions to the otherwise universal rule of the maximum falling in the Christmas quarter are Herefordshire, Shropshire, and, in a notable degree, Lincolnshire*; in each of which, on an average of 7 years (1875-81), the maximum fell in the second and not in the fourth quarter. Disregarding such exceptions, for which local explanations are probably to be found, the predominance of the fourth quarter, is, as a rule, much more marked in purely agricultural counties than elsewhere; presumably because in agricultural districts the fourth quarter is a period of comparative leisure, whereas in industrial or, speaking generally, in urban districts there is much less distinction between one season of the year and another as regards occupation. Compare, for example, Lancashire or London with the following five corn-growing counties, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk, and Huntingdonshire.

TABLE C.—MARRIAGES in each QUARTER per 1000. 1872-1881.

	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
All England and Wales	207	251	245	297
London	198	250	267	285
Lancashire	224	252	256	267
Mean of 5 corn-growing counties	182	216	220	382

In this country the marriages are only abstracted by quarters; but, in order to afford means of comparison with those foreign countries in which the marriages are abstracted by months, they have been this year taken out in greater detail for a single county, viz., Gloucestershire, and for a single large town, viz., Manchester. The first two columns in the following Table give the results; the months having been reduced to an equality as regards number of days. Other columns are added, giving the figures for some other countries.

TABLE D.—MARRIAGES in each MONTH per 1000 in year.

Month.	Gloucester-shire, 1881.	Man-chester, 1881.	Scot-land, 1861-70.	German Empire, 1872-80.	Den-mark, 1875-79.	Nor-way, 1876-78.	Switzer-land, 1876-78.	France, 1876-79.	Italy, 1876-78.
January	52	75	74	80	44	62	60	101	99
February	71	73	61	99	50	45	102	120	142
March	69	56	57	46	67	55	69	43	73
April	99	86	58	98	95	85	96	85	86
May	71	64	49	103	137	73	114	91	72
June	90	111	144	77	74	127	81	94	65
July	79	73	98	70	56	109	71	80	53
August	78	94	64	57	44	47	64	60	60
September	83	90	58	78	56	66	74	73	74
October	106	87	64	106	111	116	95	91	81
November	76	76	100	124	165	118	111	111	101
December	126	115	173	62	101	97	63	51	94

* It was noticed so long ago as in the 27th Annual Report (1854) that "Lincolnshire is the only county in which the spring weddings exceed the autumn weddings in number." Possibly the custom in that county of hiring labourers from April 6th to April 6th in the succeeding year may have to do with this.

The county of Gloucestershire, comprising, as it does, the bulk of the great town of Bristol as well as a large agricultural population, may be taken as fairly representing the total of England and Wales, and it was selected because, as a matter of fact, the distribution of its marriages by quarters was found to correspond very closely with the distribution in the country at large. It will be noticed that the months in which most marriages occurred were December, October, April, and June. The excesses in December, April, and June were due to the festival periods of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide, respectively; while the excess in October marks the period of leisure, and of cash in the labourer's pocket, which follows the close of harvest-time. This excess in October would doubtless have been still more marked, had a purely agricultural country been selected; for in the completely urban population of Manchester, no such excess in October is noticeable, whereas the festival months of Christmas and Whitsuntide show high figures. In the town the Whitsuntide marriages, in June, were much more numerous than the Easter marriages, in April; whereas in the county, the reverse was the case, a difference which may be attributed to the fact that the agricultural population was busy in June with the hay. In both town and county the marriages in May were below the average number in the other months, May being for some reason or other very generally regarded as a month of ill-omen for wedlock. The feeling against marrying in May is not easy of explanation. It is not common to all countries. On the contrary, in Germany, in Denmark, and in Switzerland, this month appears from the Table to be a favourite time for weddings. That it is attributable to May being "the Virgin's month" seems scarcely compatible with the fact that in Catholic France, where such a cause would be expected to have much more influence than in Protestant England, the May marriages are slightly in excess. Not impossibly the custom may be a survival from Roman times; for in ancient Rome also it was deemed to be unlucky to wed in May, it is said because the Lemuria, or festival of the Departed Souls, was held in that month.

"Mense malas Maio nubere vulgus ait."—(OVID).

In Scotland the marriages in May are in even smaller proportion than in England. The Registrar General of that country, however, attributes this neither to religion nor to superstition, but simply to the fact, that in Scotland May is the month in which it is customary to change servants and to give up farms and houses, so that there is but little leisure time left for connubiality.* In both the county and the town the marriages were few in each of the first three months of the year, partly because of the clearing off which had occurred in the immediately preceding December, partly because there was no great public festival time in any one of these three months, and partly because of the incidence of Lent, the greater part of which season fell in March.

* The marriage of Mary Queen of Scotland to Bothwell was celebrated at Holyrood in May. The next morning the line quoted above from Ovid was found written on the gate of the palace. Some writers have ascribed to the memory of this ill-omened match the Scotch aversion to May weddings. Cf. Schiern's *Life of Earl of Bothwell*, p. 257.

There are not only favourite months for weddings, but also favourite days, as is shown in the following table:—

TABLE E.—MARRIAGES ON each DAY of WEEK, per 1000.

Day of Week.	Gloucestershire, 1881.	Manchester, 1881.	Certain English Districts, 1864.	Scotland, 1862.
Sunday - -	203	221	321	9
Monday - -	211	178	215	129
Tuesday - -	136	74	106	176
Wednesday -	94	111	78	68
Thursday -	123	105	87	120
Friday - -	20	24	22	433
Saturday - -	213	287	171	65

Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, are the favourite days for weddings, and, taking Gloucestershire, as before, to represent the entire country, these three days stand much on a par with each other; while in the purely urban population Saturday is far ahead of the other six. Comparing the above figures for 1881 with those for certain districts, mainly urban, in 1864, as given in the Annual Report for that year, and repeated in the above Table, Sunday is not so favourite a day for weddings as it was; its place being usurped to a great extent by Saturday. In both county and town, Friday is a day on which marriages are rare; and in this respect there is no diversity between the figures for 1864 and the more recent ones. Doubtless this marked dislike for Friday was originally founded on ecclesiastical restrictions, which have, however, degenerated in the vulgar mind into an unreasoning superstition against the day, as unlucky. That the aversion to it, however it arose, can no longer be attributed entirely to religious feeling (I say "not entirely," because the considerable diminution of marriages during Lent, both in the town and the county, shows that religious feelings are not without considerable influence in the matter), is clear from the fact, that the Friday which of all Fridays should be the most strictly observed, namely Good Friday, is exceptionally a favourite day for marriage, at any rate in towns; for whereas the average marriages in Manchester on other Fridays in the year 1881 numbered 2·18, on Good Friday there were as many as 36; while the average for all days in the year was but 17·04.

In this matter of days there is a strange contrast between England and Scotland, as was pointed out many years ago by the Scotch Registrar General (Supplement to Reports 1861-70, p. 40). In Scotland, as shown in Table E., nearly half the weddings are on Friday, while the strict Puritanical notion as to the sacredness of the Sabbath, and in a less degree of the Sabbath-eve, practically stops all marriages on Sundays, and reduces those on Saturday to a very low figure.*

In Scotland the day of weddings is December 31st, owing to the first day of the year being a general holiday, so that the wedded pair have a whole day's holiday before them. On that single day no less than 5·35 per cent. of all the marriages in the year are contracted. In England, where the first day of the year is not a general holiday, nothing of the kind occurs. The marriages on December 31st, 1881, which fell on Saturday, were, it is true, somewhat above the average of other Saturdays, but in

* In Scotland most marriages are celebrated in private houses and in the evening, not as with us in Church and in the morning. As Sunday and Saturday evening are deemed unsuitable for weddings on religious grounds, Friday evening becomes the most convenient time, followed as it is by the half holiday of Saturday, and the whole holiday of Sunday.

no remarkable degree. The favourite days in England appear to be Christmas Day, Easter Monday, and Whit Monday, with the days preceding and following them, and, after these, the Bank holiday on the first Monday in August.

Forms of Marriage.—Of the 197,290 marriages celebrated in 1881, 140,995, or 71·5 per cent., were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, and 56,295, or 28·5 per cent., otherwise. The proportion of Established Church marriages was very slightly lower than in the immediately preceding year, and this slight decline was entirely due to an increase in the proportion of Roman Catholic marriages, which was higher than in any year since 1866. The subjoined Table shows the proportion of marriages in the Established Church, by license, banns, and Superintendent Registrars' certificate. It will be noted that the proportion of marriages by banns continued to increase, and at the expense of marriages by license.

TABLE F.—OF THE MARRIAGES CELEBRATED IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, THE PROPORTION PER CENT. BY SPECIAL LICENSE, LICENSE, BANNS, AND BY SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE, 1841-81.

PERIODS OF FIVE YEARS.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS OF MARRIAGES according to the RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.*				
	Total.	Special License.	License.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.
1841-45	100	·01	15·42	83·28	1·29
1846-50	100	·01	15·47	82·39	2·13
1851-55	100	·01	15·58	81·53	2·88
1856-60	100	·01	16·01	80·88	3·10
1861-65	100	·01	14·93	81·94	3·12
1866-70	100	·01	13·56	83·43	3·00
1871-75	100	·01	11·58	85·71	2·70
1876-80	100	·02	11·17	86·34	2·47
Year 1881	100	·04	9·61	87·76	2·59

* The Church marriages not otherwise described have been proportionally distributed over the headings "Special License," "License," &c.

In 524 church marriages, the particulars required for the accurate construction of the foregoing Table were not furnished, owing to the negligence of the officiating clergymen.

Of the 56,295 marriages, not according to the rites of the Establishment, 8784, or 15·6 per cent. were solemnised in Roman Catholic places of worship, 50 were marriages according to Quaker rites, 21,922, or 38·9 per cent., were solemnised in the chapels of other Christian denominations, 484 were marriages of Jews, and 25,055, or 44·5 per cent., were marriages in the offices of the Superintendent Registrars.

First Marriages; Re-marriages. Males.—Of the 197,290 men who married in 1881, 172,122, or 87·2 per cent. were bachelors,* while 25,168, or 12·8 per cent., were widowers.

Of the 172,122 bachelors, 163,871, or 95·2 per cent., married spinsters, while 8251, or 4·8 per cent., married widows.

* The 51 divorced men who re-married in the year are here reckoned as bachelors and the 53 divorced women as spinsters.

Of the 25,168 widowers who re-married, 15,230, or 60·5 per cent., married spinsters, while 9938, or 39·5 per cent., married widows.

Females.—Of the 197,290 women who married, 179,101, or 90·8 per cent., were spinsters,* while 18,189, or 9·2 per cent., were widows.

Of the 179,101 spinsters, 163,871, or 91·5 per cent., married bachelors, while 15,230, or 8·5 per cent., married widowers.

Of the 18,189 widows who re-married, 8251, or 45·4 per cent., married bachelors, while 9938, or 54·6 per cent., married widowers.

Thus the re-marriages of widows were, as always, much fewer than the re-marriages of widowers, and while of widowers who re-married far the greater number married spinsters, among widows the reverse was the case, and the greater number were wedded to widowers.

Divorce.—The marriages of persons described as divorced, which had been increasing for many years until in 1880 they attained their maximum number of 117, declined again in 1881 to 103. It must be noted, however, that the figures given in the following Table refer only to persons described in the marriage register as divorced, and that very probably this description is not given in all cases in which it is applicable.

TABLE G.—MARRIAGES OF DIVORCED MEN AND WOMEN IN ENGLAND, 1861-81.

YEARS.	TOTAL MARRIAGES of Divorced Men or Women.	MARRIAGES BETWEEN				
		Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Widowers and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.
TOTAL in 21 Years } 1861-81	1220	521	390	115	172	22
1861	10	5	3	-	1	1
1862	29	15	9	2	2	1
1863	20	10	6	1	3	-
1864	22	8	8	4	2	-
1865	48	23	17	4	3	1
1866	23	9	8	5	1	-
1867	33	21	6	1	5	-
1868	40	16	17	2	4	1
1869	47	15	17	5	8	2
1870	34	19	10	1	4	-
1871	50	23	19	1	7	-
1872	58	22	21	4	9	2
1873	62	26	20	4	9	3
1874	61	27	18	5	9	2
1875	69	31	22	6	10	-
1876	90	49	20	8	13	-
1877	82	26	30	11	14	1
1878	107	43	32	12	18	2
1879	115	49	38	13	13	2
1880	117	43	36	17	18	3
1881	103	41	33	9	19	1

* See note, page xii.

Ages at Marriage.—In 32,316 cases the officiating minister or registrar neglected to insert the ages of both parties in the register. The mean age at marriage, as determined for the 164,974 couples whose ages were duly stated, was 28·0 years for the men, and 25·7 for the women. The mean age of the bachelors was 25·9 years, that of the spinsters 24·4. The mean age of bachelors and spinsters at marriage is remarkably constant, year after year. Once in the past 15 years, viz. in 1873, when the marriage-rate was at its maximum, the mean age of the bachelors was 25·6, and in 1881, as above stated, it was as high as 25·9, but in each other year it was either 25·7 or 25·8. The mean age also of spinsters in 1873, the year of maximum marriage-rate, was as low as 24·2, but in every other year it was either 24·3 or 24·4, or, on one occasion, viz. 1867, 24·5. The mean age of widowers who re-married was 43·4, and of widows 39·8 years.

Of the men who married in 1881, there were 341, of whom 14 were bachelors, who had passed the mature age of 70 years; and of the women who married there were 58, of whom 8 were spinsters, who were of similarly advanced age.

On the other hand 14,224 men and 42,138 women were under age when wedded, being 7·24 per cent. of all the bridegrooms, and 21·31 per cent. of all the brides. The proportion of minors who married was at its maximum for each sex in 1874, and has declined ever since, though, in the case of females, with some irregularity.

Signature in Marriage Register.—In the year 1850 the proportion of persons who at the time of marriage were unable to sign their names in the register was 38·7 per cent. From that date the proportion fell continuously for 29 years, with only one exception, viz. 1863, in which year the proportion remained exactly as it had been in the immediately preceding year. On no single occasion in these 29 years did the proportion of illiterate marriages increase. In 1880, however, for the first time a slight retrograde movement occurred quite unexpectedly. The proportion of illiterate brides and bridegrooms not only ceased to decline, but actually rose in a slight degree. In my report for that year it was pointed out that the probable explanation of this unexpected occurrence was that the revival of trade, which had led to a rise in the long depressed marriage-rate, had especially affected the lower strata of the wage-earning class, who are moved to matrimony by very trifling improvement in their pecuniary condition, and that it might be anticipated that the check was but temporary. This anticipation was realised; for the proportion of illiterates fell again in 1881 from 16·3 to 15·6 per cent. This proportion was, however, still much higher than the rapid progress made in previous years in the matter of elementary education would have led us to expect. Had the proportion of illiterates fallen as rapidly in the interval between 1879 and 1881, as it did in the interval between 1877 and 1879, the proportion of persons who could not write their names would have been 14·5 per cent., whereas, as already stated, it was in fact 15·6. It would appear, therefore, that the marriages in 1881 were still in more than usual proportion among the lower stratum of the working classes.

Buildings registered for the Solemnisation of Marriages.—The number of buildings registered for the solemnisation of marriages not according to the rites of the Established Church, and on the register at the end of the year 1881, was 8,827 (see Table 11), showing an increase of 214 during the year. Of this increase, Independents contributed 26, Baptists 27, Roman Catholics 17, Wesleyan Methodists (of all branches) 104, Calvinistic Methodists 12, and all other sects 28.

Certified Places of Worship.—There were 21,366 certified places of worship on the register on 31st December 1881, showing an increase of 580 during the year; there were 647 new buildings registered during the year, whereas 67 buildings were removed from the register by cancellation.

BIRTHS.

The total number of births registered in 1881 was 883,642, being in the proportion of 33·9 births to 1000 persons living.

This was the lowest birth-rate recorded since 1858, when the rate was 33·7. At that period, however, the registration of births was not compulsory, and doubtless a considerable number of births were omitted from the reckoning. The birth-rate was at its maximum in 1876, and fell uninterruptedly from that date, year by year, in natural accordance with the corresponding decline in the marriage-rate.

The rate varied greatly in different counties, being lowest in Herefordshire, Huntingdonshire, Cornwall, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Rutlandshire, and Shropshire, in none of which was it above 29·5; and highest in Lancashire (36·1), Nottinghamshire (36·8), Staffordshire (38·0), and Durham (39·5). It will be seen by reference to a table in a former report (1879, Table G. p. xiv.) that, in each of the counties here mentioned as having a low birth-rate, the proportionate number of young married women is much below the average, while in each of the counties distinguished by a high birth-rate the contrary is the case.

Illegitimate births.—The illegitimate births numbered 43,120, being in the proportion of 4·9 to every 100 children born. This is a higher proportion than any recorded for six years previously, but is to be explained, not by any increase in the illegitimate births, but by a falling off in the legitimate births owing to the decline in marriages. The illegitimate birth-rate, that is, the proportion of such births to 1000 persons living, remained at the same point as it had been at for the six preceding years, namely, 1·7. It is satisfactory to note that, notwithstanding the long continued depression in the marriage-rate, the illegitimate birth-rate has remained unaffected throughout, and at its lowest level (Table 13). The counties, in which the proportion of children born out of wedlock to all births was the highest, were Shropshire, Cumberland, Norfolk, Herefordshire, and Westmorland; all of which are counties that are found to have had a like evil pre-eminence in the ten preceding years (Table 14).

Sex.—The male births numbered 450,180, and the female births numbered 433,462, so that the former were to the latter in the proportion of 103·9 to 100. This was a slightly higher proportion than in either of the two immediately preceding years, in each of which the proportion had been 103·6.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in 1881 numbered 491,935, and, notwithstanding the increased population, were absolutely fewer than in any single one of the twelve preceding years. The death-rate was 18·9 per 1000 living; a rate which was no less than seven per cent. lower than the lowest recorded in any previous year since civil registration began. In 1877, when the lowest previous death-rate occurred, one person died out of every 49 living; in 1881 only one died out of 53.

There is nothing in the series of annual reports issued by this office that comes out more distinctly and unmistakably than the wonderful effect which the sanitary operations of the last decade have had in saving life. The Public Health Act came into operation in 1872. The average annual death-rate for the immediately preceding ten years (1862–71) had been 22·6, and there were no indications whatsoever of any tendency of the rate to fall lower. Indeed in 1871, the final year of this period, the rate was exactly the average, viz., 22·6. The Act came into force; and at

once the rate began to fall, and continued to fall year by year with almost unbroken regularity, until in 1881 it was, as above stated, no more than 18·9. Once only in the ten years that had elapsed since the Act came into operation was the rate as high as the average of the previous decade. That was in 1875, when the rate was 22·7. In that year a second Public Health Act, of more stringent character, came into operation; and from that date down to 1881 the death-rate did not once reach 22·0, and averaged no more than 20·5.

Had the fall in the death-rate been limited to a single year, or to two years, or even to three, it might have been argued by sceptical persons that the improvement was due to a succession of seasons favourable to health, or to other causes unconnected with sanitary administration, and that the setting-in of the fall coincidentally with the coming-into-operation of public health measures was no more than casual; but in face of a fall, lasting for ten years in succession and increasing each year in amount, no one can seriously maintain such a position. There can be no real doubt that the saving effected in life was the direct product of the money and labour expended in sanitary improvements. Doubtless the money thus expended was enormous in amount; and it will be well therefore to consider what return it has brought in. If, then, the death-rate in 1881 had been only equal to the average death-rate in the decade preceding the Public Health Act of 1872, there would have died in the course of that one year 96,917 persons who, as it was, survived. From this total, however, a deduction must be made of some 5,000 for the following reason. The birth-rate in 1881 and in each of the two immediately preceding years was considerably below the average annual birth-rate in 1862-71. Consequently there was a smaller than average proportion of children in the first three years of life in the population of 1881. But the death-rate at this early period of life is always very high. Had the birth-rate in 1879, 1880, 1881 been equal to the average birth-rate in 1862-71, there would have been so many more young children living in 1881 as to have increased the deaths in that year by a number close upon 5,000. Instead, therefore, of 96,917 lives saved, we have only about 92,000.

Now we shall probably be well within the mark if we assume that for every fatal case of illness there are from four to five more cases which end in recovery. This is about the proportion in enteric fever, which is a more fatal disease than the average of diseases. The result, therefore, on this assumption would be that, speaking in round numbers, there were 500,000 fewer cases of illness, and 92,000 fewer deaths in England and Wales in 1881 than would have been the case had the population been living under the conditions that existed in 1862-71. It may perhaps be objected, and not unreasonably, that the year 1881, with its extraordinarily low death-rate, was so exceptional that it can hardly be taken as a fair sample by which to measure the annual return in life and health from the moneys spent in sanitary improvements. Let us then take the entire period of ten years that elapsed between the first Public Health Act and the close of 1881. Had the death-rate remained during that period at its mean level in the preceding decade, the total deaths from 1872 to 1881 inclusively would have been 5,548,116; whereas they were actually no more than 5,155,367. Thus no less than 392,749 persons who under the old regime would have died were, as a matter of fact, still living at the close of 1881.* Add to these saved lives the avoidance of at least four times as many attacks of non-fatal illness, and we have the total profits as yet received from our sanitary expenditure. Moreover, it is important to note that these profits were not equally spread over the ten years, but that there was a manifest tendency to progressive increase throughout the period.

* The mean birth-rates in the two decades 1862-71 and 1872-81 were almost exactly the same; so that no correction need be made in this case.

This is what might be anticipated; for the full effect of sanitary improvements requires time for development.

Locality.—The fall in the death-rate in 1881 was very general. There was no county, as may be seen in Table 20, in which the rate was not below the mean of the previous ten years, and scarcely one in which it was not the lowest rate in that period.

The death-rate in the urban population, consisting of some fifteen and a half million persons, was 20·3, while that of the rural population, comprising some ten and a half million persons, was 16·8. Of equal numbers living, (Table 47) there were 121 deaths in the urban districts to 100 deaths in the rural districts, which corresponded with the average proportion of the preceding decennium.

Sex.—Of the deaths registered in the year, 253,605 were of males, and 238,330 were of females. The male death-rate was 20·0, and the female death-rate was 17·8, the mean annual rates for the preceding decennium (1871-80) having been 22·8 and 20·1 respectively. Out of equal numbers living of each sex there died 1124 males to 1000 females. The average proportion for the preceding decennium was 1134 to 1000.

Age.—The decline in the death-rate was not only shared by all parts of the country, and by both sexes, but also by all periods of life. It was greatest, however, in the first period of life, among children under five years of age. It was especially great in the first year of life (see Table 27); for, while the mean infantile death-rate—that is, the proportion of deaths under one year to 1000 births—was 149 in 1871-80, the rate in 1881 was 130.

TABLE I.—ANNUAL DEATH-RATES at successive life-periods, per 1000 persons living at each period.

YEAR.	All ages.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-
1876	20·9	62·7	6·2	3·6	5·4	7·1	8·8	12·7	17·1	31·0	61·8	133·6	276·0
1877	20·3	58·8	5·9	3·6	5·1	6·8	8·5	12·4	16·9	31·0	62·2	133·0	282·4
1878	21·6	66·2	6·5	3·7	5·1	6·6	8·3	12·4	17·0	32·0	64·1	142·4	301·1
1879	20·7	58·2	6·2	3·4	4·9	6·3	8·2	12·3	17·4	33·6	68·6	153·0	310·2
1880	20·5	64·4	6·3	3·3	4·8	6·1	7·7	11·5	16·8	30·4	61·2	131·3	257·9
Mean 5 years 1876-80	20·8	62·1	6·2	3·5	5·1	6·6	8·3	12·3	17·0	31·6	63·6	138·7	285·5
1881	18·9	52·3	5·8	3·3	4·7	6·1	8·0	11·9	16·2	30·8	61·1	128·9	243·8

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH.

The new Classification.—For some years past, three different classifications of the assigned causes of death have been used in the annual reports issued by this office. There was firstly, a long list, consisting of 273 headings, which was used for tabulating the causes of death in England and Wales as a whole (see pp. 146-155, 43rd Ann. Rep.) Secondly, there was a shorter list, consisting of 117 headings, which was used for the Registration Divisions and Counties (see pp. 162-185, 43rd Ann. Rep.), and which had this great defect, that the headings with special names, in many cases, did not stand for precisely the same causes of death as the

identically similar headings in the longer list. For instance, while the heading "laryngitis," in the longer list, stood exclusively for the disease called by that name, in the shorter list it also included "œdema glottidis," and "laryngismus stridulus," which were grouped with laryngitis for the sake of brevity. This shorter list was also used for the table of comparative mortality in successive years in all England and Wales (see Table 31, 43rd Ann. Rep.) Thirdly, the causes of death in all England and Wales were again classified according to the arrangement adopted in the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians of London (see Table 60, 43rd Ann. Rep.) The inconveniences of this triple classification are obvious, and, after mature consideration, it was determined to abandon it, and to substitute some one form of classification for the three. The classification which had the sanction and authority of the Royal College of Physicians was of course the one which naturally recommended itself for selection. But it unfortunately happened that the college was itself engaged in revising its former classification; and it was impossible to wait until this revision should be completed, because any important change in the classification used in the General Register Office must necessarily be made in the first year of a decade, owing to the requirements of the decennial supplement, the compilation of which would be rendered still more laborious than at present, or indeed would be practically impossible, if the tabulation of the successive years with which it deals, were not throughout identical, or nearly so, in form.

But, although the College of Physicians had not as yet published their revised nomenclature and classification, the arrangement, which would almost certainly be adopted by that body, was already known, if not in complete detail, yet in sufficient completeness for practical purposes; and it was therefore decided to adopt a form of classification which should follow the lines thus laid down by the chief medical authority in the country as nearly as might be, considering that neither the things to be classified nor the objects of the classification were precisely the same, and that limitation of space would necessarily involve some considerable shortening of the full college list.* In the first place the college classification includes all varieties of morbid affections, serious or slight, and of these the majority are never fatal, and therefore never appear among the causes of death, with which alone the General Register Office has to deal. On the other hand, a very large number of deaths are ascribed on the certificates to causes which are not recognised by the college as distinct diseases, but are vague indeterminate names, equally applicable to several distinct ailments. If the Royal College of Physicians, besides providing an authoritative nomenclature of diseases, could also prevail on medical men to use no other terms, in certifying as to causes of death, than those thus sanctioned, the tabulation of deaths would be carried out with much greater precision, and in a much more satisfactory manner, than is possible with the present lax use of medical terms. As to the careless manner in which the causes of death are too often stated in certificates, some observations will have to be made presently. For the present purpose it is sufficient to have pointed out that, while the college classification is of diseases, the classification of the General Register Office must be of assigned causes of death, and that these are far from being one and the same thing. Secondly, the objects aimed at by the College of Physicians and by the General Register Office in their classifications are not precisely the same. The classification of the college is, in the main, pathological, but the classification of the Register Office, intended, as it mainly is, for the use of those engaged in devising methods of prevention, should, so far

*The change of classification was made after due consultation with the Registrar General for Ireland, and it was agreed that the same system should be followed in both countries.

as possible, be ætiological. This difference of object especially affects the classification of injuries. The College classifies these by their nature and position, but takes no cognizance of the cause to which they were due. A man has, let us say, a cut on the head, which lays bare the bone; this is classified by the college list as, "a scalp-wound; bone exposed," and there is an end of the matter. Whether the wound was accidental or homicidal or self-inflicted is, of course, from the purely medical point of view a matter of complete indifference. But this consideration, pathologically so unimportant, is practically the only one, or at any rate the chief one, that is of interest from any other point of view than the strictly medical. How many persons are murdered, how many commit suicide, how many meet their deaths from accidents of various kinds, are points of much more importance to the general public and to those who are studying how to increase the security of life, than how many die from injuries to this or that distinct part of the body, or from this or that special kind of wound.

The College, again, give no names to their groups or sub-groups of diseases. To follow this example would, however, cause great practical inconvenience in an office where more than half a million of deaths have to be sorted out annually, and where the various groups and sub-groups have repeatedly to be referred to and spoken of in some way or other. Names, therefore, have been attached to the several groups and sub-groups, and, in selecting these, regard has of course been paid, so far as possible, to former usage in the annual reports. Doubtless some of the names thus given are open to considerable criticism, especially on the part of those who expect that a name shall not serve merely as a convenient distinguishing mark, but shall express with unexceptional accuracy the nature of the thing or things to which it is attached. When such more suitable names shall have been found, it will be easy to substitute them for those now adopted, which must therefore be looked on as merely provisional.

Very probably there may be some other small points in which the classification, now adopted for the annual reports, may, for the sake of convenience or of brevity, be somewhat different from that of the College of Physicians. But speaking generally, and with the exceptions already mentioned, the lines laid down by the college have been followed throughout.

One of the most important uses of a classification of deaths by their alleged causes, when it has been carried out year after year for a considerable period, is that it enables those who are engaged in preventive medicine, or who are studying the natural history of diseases, to compare the mortality from each cause in successive years, and thus to test, in some measure, the effect of sanitary interference, of climatic differences, and of other agencies by which the prevalence of diseases may be affected. It is of course impossible to make any notable change in the system of classification without interfering, more or less, with the possibility of such serial comparisons. It may, however, be noted that, even when the same mode of classification is maintained throughout, without any modification whatsoever, large allowances have to be made for the changing fashion or caprices of medical nomenclature. There are times, for instance, to give a single example, when the ordinary medical attendant designates all deaths from vaguely diagnosed affections of the respiratory organs as bronchitis, and other times when he prefers to designate them all as pneumonia. Allowance has also to be made for the greater precision in diagnosis, which the advance of medical science brings about, and which causes a constant increase in the number of deaths ascribed to definite causes at the expense of deaths of which the causes are indefinitely described. Under these circumstances it may be laid down as a general rule that the serial comparison of mortality from any specified cause, in

successive years, is but of little value, unless the particular disease concerning which the investigation is made be some well marked form and such as can be readily recognised by the ordinary practitioner, or unless the inquiry relate, not to some one special disease, but to some large natural group of diseases taken together, such as diseases of the nervous system, or diseases of the respiratory organs. Statistics must not be pressed into services, to which the imperfection of the data on which they are based renders them inadequate.

If these considerations, as to the limits within which comparisons can be fruitfully made between the mortality figures of successive years, be borne in mind, the changes of classification now introduced will be found to offer no material hindrance to such comparisons. Tables have been made (Tables 31-32) in which such comparisons have been carried back for 24 years, for the chief diseases or groups of diseases in the new classification; and, in addition, a further Table has been added (pp. xxix-xxxiv) in which all the modifications that have been made, and by which individual headings are affected, are described in detail.

Inadequate Certification of Causes.—In order that deaths may be properly tabulated by their causes, the first requisite is of course that these causes shall be stated on the certificates with due accuracy and in sufficient detail. Unfortunately in a considerable proportion of cases this elementary condition is far from being satisfied. Not rarely the real cause of death is purposely disguised in order to spare the susceptibilities of friends, or, it may be, to conceal the existence of infectious disease. There can, for instance, be no doubt that a very large proportion of such deaths as occur from congenital syphilis are returned not under that name, but under the vague term atrophy, innutrition, wasting, congenital weakness, cachexia, and the like. More frequently, however, the deficiencies in the certificates are not intentional but due to carelessness, the cause being stated with such insufficiency or in so vague a manner that it is impossible to say to what heading the deaths should be referred. To ascribe a death to "natural causes," to "blood disease," to "constitutional disease," to "congestion" or the like, is to give information, which, however true, is not worth the trouble of tabulation. Scarcely more satisfactory is such an assigned cause as "hæmorrhage," which is of frequent occurrence. Deaths from flooding in childbirth, from an incised wound of an artery, from rupture of an aneurism, from hæmatemesis caused by ulcer of stomach, and from numerous other causes may, one and all, be said to be due to hæmorrhage. But to lump all these diverse cases together under one heading, and to state the total result, would be to give, at the cost of much labour, information of no possible value. Much the same may be said of such causes, when assigned without further particulars, as "peritonitis," "blood poisoning," "tumour," "dropsy," "convulsions," and the like. Yet a vast number of certificates are of this character. An effort was made this year to remedy this evil, and to get greater precision in the statement of causes. With this object letters of inquiry were sent out to medical men who had given certificates in which the causes of death were imperfectly stated, asking for further particulars. The exigencies of office work did not allow of this being done to more than a very limited extent. Still a beginning was made; and it is hoped that the practice now introduced may, by calling the attention of the profession to the matter, induce medical men to recognise the importance of stating the causes of death with greater precision. In all some 1200 letters of inquiry were sent out, and with some few exceptions elicited the requisite information. How necessary some such step had become may be inferred from some of the results of these inquiries.

For instance, 183 letters of inquiry were sent out relating to cases in which the assigned cause was simply pyæmia, septicæmia, or blood-poisoning, without further particulars. The results were as follow:—

In 55 cases, the cause of the condition was unknown.
 In 3 " ditto, but in parturient women.
 In 89 " the cause was puerperal.
 In 11 " the cause was cut, stab, or other injury.
 In 21 " the cause was small-pox, erysipelas, scarlet-fever, or other assignable disease.
 In 4 " no further information was given in the reply.

Again, 321 letters of inquiry were sent out as to cases in which the assigned cause was "peritonitis" only, the cases selected for inquiry being those of women of child-bearing ages. The results were as follow:—

In 155 cases, no special cause for the peritonitis was known.
 In 136 " the peritonitis was puerperal.
 In 14 " the peritonitis was consequent on disease of uterus or ovaries.
 In 12 " the peritonitis was due to cancer, hernia, enteric fever, or other assignable disease.
 In 4 " no further information was given in the reply.

To what a serious extent our statistics are affected by the vagueness of certificates, or by the omission of the most important particulars may be further illustrated by the following figures: The 1200 letters of inquiry sent out in the year resulted in the addition of 269 deaths to the heading "puerperal fever," of 61 more deaths to the heading "accidents of childbirth,"* and of 18 more to the total of "childbirth associated with other diseases." To the heading "tabes mesenterica" there resulted an addition of 87 deaths, and to "syphilis" of 24 deaths. Among the assigned causes of death one of the most unsatisfactory, not only because of its insufficiency but because of the great frequency with which it occurs, is "dropsy." This of course is a symptom of a great number of very diverse diseases, renal, pulmonary, hepatic, and cardiac. Yet in no less than 1882 cases during the year "dropsy" was the assigned cause, without further particulars as to its origin. These 1882 certificates were scarcely more than so much waste paper, so far as classification of deaths by causes is concerned. Seeing that the main object of the expenditure of labour and money in the tabulation of causes of death is the advance of medical knowledge, surely it is not too much to expect that medical practitioners shall not fill in their certificates in so careless a manner, as to render any accurate tabulation an impossibility.

One class of cases there is where at any rate it might be expected that full information would be forthcoming, namely, those cases in which a special inquiry is held at the public expense, in order to ascertain the cause of death. Unfortunately, however, many coroners appear to think that the exclusive object of an inquest is to ascertain whether a crime has been committed, and ignore altogether the other purposes, scientific and medical, to which inquests are intended to be subservient. Such vague findings as "natural causes," "died by visitation of God," "sudden death," and the like, may possibly satisfy the requirements of criminal law, but are utterly inadequate for all other purposes, and cannot be considered as really fulfilling the requirement of the Act, that the coroner shall state in his certificate what was the cause of death. How often verdicts are vitiated by such imperfections may be judged from the following particulars relating to the verdicts in inquest cases held in one division in 1881.

* One half of the apparent increase (Table 44) in the mortality of women in childbirth in 1881 as compared with 1880 was due to the 330 additional deaths discovered by these letters of inquiry.

There were in all 983 inquests. In 144 of these the verdict was simply "natural causes;" in 13 "visitation of God," in 14 "found dead." In 25 cases the death was ascribed to accident, but the kind of accident was either not stated at all, or insufficiently for classification. In 11 cases the verdict was "suicide," and in 5 cases murder or manslaughter, without any statement of the method employed. It is unnecessary to go any further with this analysis of verdicts. The examples given sufficiently show that in a large proportion of cases the cause of death is inadequately stated, and that the public is consequently deprived of a considerable part of the advantages which it is entitled to expect in return for its expenditure upon inquests.

The assigned causes of death were distributed in the several classes as follows:—

TABLE K.—MORTALITY FROM THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF DISEASES.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths in 1881.	Rate per Million living.		Decrease or Increase per cent. of Rate in 1881.
		1881.	Mean annual, 1871-80.	
Zymotic diseases - - -	69,313	2660·2	3727·0	-28·0
Parasitic diseases - - -	1,019	39·1	57·1	-31·5
Dietic diseases - - -	1,704	65·4	63·0	+4·0
Constitutional diseases - - -	86,709	3327·8	3596·8	-7·0
Developmental diseases - - -	41,244	1582·9	1675·8	-5·0
Local diseases - - -	243,561	9347·8	9928·8	-5·5
Violence - - -	18,160	697·0	737·0	-4·9
Ill-defined and not specified causes -	30,225	1160·0	1610·8	-21·2
All causes - - -	491,935	18880·2	21396·3	-11·8

Due correction has been made in this table for the changes introduced into the classification, so that the mortality under each class of causes in 1881 is strictly comparable with the mortality assigned to the corresponding class for 1871-80; and it will be noted that, with the unimportant exception of dietic diseases, there was a decline of mortality in each class in 1881, as compared with the mean of the preceding decade.

*Zymotic or Specific Febrile Diseases.**—The deaths ascribed to this class of causes were 69,313, being in the proportion of 2660 to a million persons living, a rate no less than 28 per cent. below the average rate of the preceding decade. The reduction was shared (see Tables 31, 32) by nearly every disease included in the class. Thus the death-rate from enteric fever fell from a mean of 326 per million to 212, to which number however 6 more must be added, making 218, in order to compensate for the fact that deaths under five years of age ascribed to remittent fever were formerly

* Tables (35, 36), which will be found convenient for reference, have been added to this year's report, giving the total number of deaths, and the rate per 1000 living, from each of the principal zymotic diseases for each year since civil registration began. One table deals with all England and Wales, the other with London separately.

placed to enteric fever, but go now to the heading "remittent fever." The rate from typhus also fell from 58 to 21, and that from other or ill-defined forms of continued fever from 105 to 44. Measles, scarlet fever, and whooping-cough, also showed great diminution and, though the mortality from small-pox, owing to the outbreak in London, was greater than it had been for some years, it was nevertheless below the decennial mean. There was also a great falling off in the mortality from diarrhoea, dysentery, and simple cholera. The absence of any long continuance of hot weather in the summer of 1881 reduced the deaths from these bowel disorders to 570 per million persons living, whereas the mean annual rate during the preceding decade had been 943.

There were, however, some exceptions to this nearly universal decrease of mortality. One such exception was presented by diphtheria, the deaths from which disease were 121 per million persons living, which had also been the mean rate in the preceding decade. In these annual reports those deaths only are tabulated as due to diphtheria, in which the cause of death is distinctly designated on the certificate as diphtheria or cynanche maligna or malignant sore-throat. As this rule has been observed throughout the whole series, we may safely use the figures in successive reports for comparative purposes. There can, however, be no doubt that a large proportion of the deaths which were in reality due to diphtheria are returned under other titles, such as ulcerated throat, quinsy, laryngitis, and especially as croup. On this account in previous reports croup and quinsy were placed among the zymotic diseases and next to diphtheria. They have been now removed from that position in deference to the classification of the College of Physicians and placed elsewhere; but, be the true nature of these ailments and their correct nosological position what it may, in any attempted estimate of the actual amount of mortality from diphtheria, the indisputable fact of its being very often returned as croup, or as quinsy, or the like, must be borne in mind.

Another heading under which there was no reduction of mortality, and even an increase above the average, was puerperal fever. Some part of this increase may have been real, but in part the rise was only apparent, being due to the system introduced this year, and already mentioned, of sending out letters of inquiry in regard to deaths ascribed to peritonitis and the like, by which 269 additional deaths, which in former years would have gone elsewhere, were added to puerperal fever.

Parasitic diseases.—The mortality in this small class fell from a mean rate of 57 to one of 39 per million. This decline was due to a great diminution in the deaths ascribed to the somewhat vaguely used term "thrush," the falling off under this heading probably betokening more careful diagnosis and certification of causes.

Dietic diseases.—In this small class there was exceptionally a slight increase of mortality; and it will be seen in Tables 31 and 32, that the increase was under the heading "intemperance." For notwithstanding the diminished consumption of alcoholic drinks, to which returns printed in the Statistical Abstract bear witness, the deaths ascribed to "chronic alcoholism" or to "delirium tremens" were more numerous in proportion to the population than in any of the 24 previous years, with three exceptions. Not impossibly this apparent increase of mortality may, like the diminution under the heading "thrush," be simply due to somewhat more careful certification of causes.

Constitutional diseases.—The death-rate from this class of diseases fell 7 per cent. from the previous decennial average; the chief decline being under the headings "phthisis" and "other tubercular diseases," from which the mortality was at the minimum point as yet reached. On the other

hand the death-rates from cancer and also from diabetes were at their maxima, doubtless owing to increased accuracy of diagnosis, by which the deaths ascribed to definite causes are always increasing at the expense of the indefinite class.

Developmental diseases.—This class, as now constituted, comprises affections that are confined to the two extreme poles of life, to the earliest infancy or even intra-uterine existence at one end, and to old age at the other. The deaths ascribed to senility were far below the decennial mean, partly because old age shared with other periods of life in the general reduction of mortality, and still more because for some years there has been an increasing habit of stating the actual disease to which old persons have succumbed, instead of ascribing such deaths simply to old age. In this respect doubtless there is still much room for improvement, seeing that even in 1881 there were 25 deaths ascribed simply to old age, though the deceased had not yet passed the 55th year of life, and 729 more of persons who were not over 65. The deaths ascribed to premature birth and to congenital malformations, when measured by their proportion to a million persons living, agreed very closely in number with the decennial mean; but, when measured by the more satisfactory method of the proportion borne by them to births, were in excess. For in the preceding decade there had been 15,128 such deaths to a million births, whereas in 1881 the proportion rose to 16,120.

Local diseases.—In this great class of diseases, which comprises all those which are localised in special organs or systems of organs, and to which nearly half the entire number of deaths is ascribed, there was a diminution of 5.6 per cent. in the death-rate in 1881 as compared with the preceding decade. The main decline was in the sub-group "Diseases of the Respiratory Organs," where the recorded deaths were in the ratio of 3565 per million persons living, against a mean annual rate of 3913 for the preceding decade, in only one of which ten years, viz., 1872, was the rate as low as in 1881. This decline was the more noticeable, inasmuch as the year 1881 was remarkable for the frequent snow-storms that occurred in its first and last quarters, and was more than usually cold, the temperature in the first quarter having been 3.1° F. below the mean of the ten preceding first quarters. On the other hand the year 1872, in which alone the mortality from this sub-group of diseases was lower than in 1881, was unusually warm.

The only other headings in this class which call for any notice are "convulsions" and "childbirth." The deaths ascribed simply to convulsions, without any further statement as to the cause to which this symptom was due, had been diminishing year by year, and it is satisfactory to note that in 1881 the deaths, thus inadequately described, were fewer than on any previous occasion. The deaths from childbirth, irrespectively of puerperal fever, bore a much smaller proportion to the total population than had been the case in the previous decade, the rate having fallen from a mean of 94 to one of 74 per million persons living. But this method of comparison, though applicable to most diseases, is clearly unsuited for this special cause of death. The deaths from childbirth must be put into comparison with the number of deliveries, or, what comes practically to the same thing, with the number of births, or rather in this country, where the still-born are not registered, with the number of children born alive. Even, however, when measured in this way the deaths from childbirth in 1881 were below the decennial average, though they were very slightly more numerous than in any one of the three immediately preceding years. (Table 44.) But even this slight apparent increase disappears, when we take into account the addition made to the deaths under this heading by the letters of inquiry, previously mentioned; for, when this correction is made, it will be

found that the deaths ascribed to childbirth remained in 1881 at the same point as they had been for the three immediately preceding years, namely, 2.1 deaths of mothers to 1000 children born alive. When the deaths from puerperal fever are also taken into account, the result is very different; the rate from the two was 4.8 deaths of mothers to 1000 live-born infants, a rate which, had no letters of inquiry been sent out, would have been only 4.4, but which, even when this reduction has been made, was higher than had been the case in any one of the four preceding years.

It need hardly be pointed out that statistics of childbirth mortality such as these, based as they are on such imperfect data, must be used with extreme caution even for the purpose of comparing one year with another, and must be entirely rejected as furnishing any sure basis for estimating the actual mortality due to childbirth in any one year.

Violence.—The deaths from violence were 5.4 per cent. below the decennial mean. The gain was under the heading "accident and negligence," the deaths from suicide being in excess, as had been the case also for several previous years. (See Annual Report 1880.)

Ill-defined and not specified causes.—One death out of every 16 fell into this class. This was, however, a considerable improvement upon the previous decade. As, moreover, the improvement in the statement of causes had been progressive for many years, it is to be hoped that this unsatisfactory class may be eventually reduced to very narrow limits.

Certification of the Causes of Death.—During the year 1881 the causes of 444,483 or 90.4 per cent. of the 491,935 deaths were certified by registered medical practitioners; while the causes of 27,258 or 5.5 per cent. were certified by coroners. The causes of the remaining 20,194, or 4.1 per cent. of the total deaths were not certified. The proportion of uncertified deaths varied very considerably in different parts of England and Wales. In the Metropolis the proportion did not exceed 1.3 per cent. Excluding the metropolitan counties of Middlesex and Surrey, the per-centage did not exceed 0.8 in Wiltshire and 1.7 in Hampshire, while it ranged upwards to 6.7 in Huntingdonshire, 7.0 in Cornwall, 7.2 in Durham, and 7.5 in Herefordshire. In Wales the proportion was 11.0 per cent.

It is satisfactory to note a further slight decline in the proportion of uncertified deaths in 1881, compared with those in 1879 and 1880, which were 4.7 and 4.3 per cent. respectively.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION.

During the year 1881 the number of names added to the printed alphabetical indexes of births, deaths, and marriages recorded in the national register of England and Wales was 1,770,157. At the close of the year the aggregate number of names in these indexes, which at the close of 1881 embraced a period of 44½ years, was 64,804,797. The total number of searches in 1881 (including those in non-parochial and other records) was 31,600, showing an increase of 1059 or 3.5 per cent. upon the number in the previous year; the number of certificates issued was 26,572, or 1691 more than in 1880. The amount received as fees for searches and certificates in the year 1881, and paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer, was 4,976*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

For a list of the various public registers and records lodged in the General Register Office, Somerset House, see the Registrar-General's 34th Annual Report, pp. xxi-xxii and xxv-xxvi.

MORTALITY OF THE ARMY.

From returns with which I have been favoured by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, it appears that the average strength of the Army at home and abroad was 188,798, and that the number of deaths was 2650; so that the rate of mortality was 14.0 per 1000, against 17.6 in 1880, 22.2 in 1879, and 11.2 in 1878.

The average strength of the Army at home was 91,946, and the deaths were 844; while the average strength of the Army abroad was 96,852, and the deaths were 1806. The death-rate at home was, therefore, 9.2 per 1000, and the death-rate abroad 18.6. (See Tables 55-60.)

MORTALITY OF THE NAVY.*

The total force in the service afloat, corrected for time, in 1881 was 44,400. The deaths were 486, and, of these, 234 were due to disease and 252 to violence, including one due to poison. The death-rate from disease was 5.27 per 1000, and from violence 5.67 per 1000, against 4.62 and 7.95 respectively in the immediately preceding year. The excessively high death-rate from violence in 1880 was due to the loss of the "Atalanta;" the corresponding rate in 1881, though much lower than this, was still abnormally high as compared with the average, owing to the large loss of life in the explosion of the "Doterel."

The assigned causes of the 234 deaths from disease were as follow:—

Eruptive fevers - - -	5	Diseases of—	
Continued fevers - - -	29	Circulatory system - - -	24
Paroxysmal fevers - - -	10	Respiratory system - - -	54
Other febrile diseases - - -	10	Digestive system - - -	31
Syphilis - - - - -	1	Urinary and generative system - - - - -	10
Delirium tremens - - -	3	Organs of locomotion - - -	2
Rheumatism - - - - -	5	Cellular tissue, and cutaneous system - - -	1
Tubercular diseases - - -	26	Debility, &c. - - - - -	1
Other constitutional diseases - - - - -	2	Poisoning by chloral hydrate - - - - -	1
Diseases of nervous system and of organs of special sense - - - - -	19		

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

Marine Register Book.—In accordance with the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874, commanding officers of British ships not in Her Majesty's Service, and of foreign vessels trading to or from any port in the United Kingdom, are required, under a penalty, to transmit returns of all births and deaths occurring on board to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, who furnishes certified copies of such returns to the Registrars-General of England, Scotland, or Ireland. Returns of a similar character are also received from the commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships. The certified copies of births and deaths thus received by me constitute the "Marine Register Book." During the year 1881 the entries recorded in this Register were 350 births and 5220 deaths. Of these 5220 deaths, 2098 were returned as of English origin, and 341 were simply described as of "British" origin.

* The facts in this paragraph are derived from Dr. Lloyd's Report to the Director General of the Medical Department of the Navy.

Among passengers on board merchant vessels at sea (see Table 63), 169 births and 612 deaths were reported during 1881; the deaths showed a marked increase upon the number returned in the preceding year.

Mercantile Marine.—The Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen reports (see Table 64), that the number of merchant seamen at sea in registered vessels during 1881 was 192,903, showing a further slight decline from the steadily decreasing numbers in the seven preceding years; in 1874 the number of merchant seamen was reported to be 203,606. The deaths from all causes among these merchant seamen during 1881 were 4464, equal to a rate of 23.1 per 1000 of the strength, which exceeded by 1.7 the average annual rate (21.4) during the 30 years 1852-81.

EUROPEAN STATES.

In Tables 74-88 will be found international vital statistics relating to thirteen of the principal European States, published in accordance with a resolution of the Statistical Congress, held at St. Petersburg in 1872. Table 74 affords the means for comparing the marriage, birth, and death rates in each State in a series of years, with the mean rate in each series. The following tables contain detailed returns for each State.

The marriage-rate in 1881 showed generally a recovery from the depressed rates in recent years; this recovery was most marked in Austria and Hungary, and in Italy. The rates in those States furnishing returns ranged from 12.4 in Sweden to 19.8 in Hungary.

The birth-rate in the various States varied still more widely, ranging from 29.1 and 29.8 in Sweden and Switzerland, to 38.0 in Italy, 38.7 in Austria, and 43.7 in Hungary. No return has been received from France for 1881, but judging by the returns in previous years the birth-rate was lower than in any other European State. In Italy the birth-rate, as well as the marriage-rate, showed a marked increase in 1881 upon the rates recorded in recent years.

The death-rates in 1881 in those European States furnishing returns were, without a single exception, below the respective average rates in preceding years, and in most cases they were below the rates prevailing in 1880. The lowest rates were 17.7 in Sweden and 18.3 in Denmark, whereas the rates ranged upwards in the other States to 27.2 in Italy, 30.6 in Austria, and 35.6 in Hungary.

I have the honour to be,
 Sir,
 Your faithful servant,
 BRYDGES P. HENNIKER,
 Registrar-General.

APPENDIX TO REPORT.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of DISEASES affected by the CHANGES of CLASSIFICATION adopted in the present REPORT.

Reference Number.	Name of Disease.	Heading to which referred in Old Classification.		Heading to which referred in New Classification.
		In Shorter List.*	In Extended List † and in Supplementary Table.	
1	Abortion	Childbirth - -	Abortion - - -	Abortion, Miscarriage.
2	"Abscess" (See also 142.)	Causes ill-defined, or not specified.	Abscess, Tumour -	Abscess.
3	Addison's Disease	Kidney Disease, &c. -	Addison's Disease -	Addison's Disease.
4	Adenitis <i>Amaurosis.</i> (See 38.)	Scrofula - - -	Adenitis - - -	Dis. of Lymphatic System.
5	Anæmia - - -	Dropsy - - -	Anæmia and Leucocythæmia.	Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia.
6	Angina Pectoris - -	Heart Disease, &c. -	Angina Pectoris -	Angina Pectoris.
7	Anus, Imperforate <i>Apoplexy.</i> (See 14.)	Other Malformations -	Anus Imperforatus -	Imperforate Anus.
8	Atelectasis - - -	Lung Disease, &c. -	Lung Disease (undistinguished).	Atelectasis.
9	Bedsore - - -	Mortification - -	Bedsore - - -	Ulcer, Bedsore.
10	Bladder, Catarrh of -	Cystitis - - -	Catarrh of the Bladder	Dis. of Bladder and of Prostate.
11	Bladder, Disease of (See also 10, 29, 109.)	Kidney Disease, &c. -	Bladder Disease -	Dis. of Bladder and of Prostate.
12	Boil - - -	Carbuncle - - -	Boil - - -	Other Dis. of Integumentary System.
13	Bowels, Obstruction of	Ileus - - -	Obstruction of Bowels	Ileus, Obstruction of Intestine.
14	Brain, Congestion of <i>Brain, Disease of.</i> (See 38, 64, 81, 82, 88, 89, 128.)	Apoplexy - - -	Apoplexy - - -	Other Dis. of Nervous System.
15	Brain Fever - - -	Simple Continued Fever	Simple Continued Fever	Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes.
16	Breast Abscess <i>Breast Milk, Want of.</i> (See 65.)	Childbirth - - -	Breast Abscess - -	Other Accidents of Childbirth.
17	Bronchocele - - -	Purpura and Scurvy -	Bronchocele - - -	Bronchocele.
18	Cæsarian Operation <i>Calculus.</i> (See 48.) <i>Cancer.</i> (See 39, 42, 72, 76, 107, 132.)	Childbirth - - -	Cæsarian Operation -	Other Accidents of Childbirth.
19	Cancrum Oris - - - (See also 83.) <i>Carbuncle.</i> (See 12.)	Cancrum Oris (Noma)	Cancrum Oris (Noma)	Stomatitis.
20	Carditis - - -	Pericarditis - - -	Carditis - - -	Endocarditis, Valvular Disease.

* See pp. 162-185 and Table 31 in 43rd Annual Report.

† See pp. 146-155 in 43rd Annual Report. The Supplementary Table was used in the Annual Reports previous to the 38th, and was then incorporated with the Shorter List to form the Extended List.

Reference Number.	Name of Disease.	Heading to which referred in Old Classification.		Heading to which referred in New Classification.
		In Shorter List.	In Extended List and in Supplementary Table.	
	<i>Caries.</i> (See 70, 110.)			
	<i>Cataract.</i> (See 38.)			
	<i>Cephalitis.</i> (See 80.)			
21	Cerebro-spinal Fever -	Typhus Fever -	Cerebro Spinal Fever -	Cerebro-spinal Fever.
22	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Cephalitis -	Myelitis -	Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes.
	<i>Charbon.</i> (See 129.)			
23	Chickenpox -	Other Zymotic Diseases	Chicken-pox -	Chicken pox.
	<i>Childbirth, Accidents of.</i> (See 1, 16, 18, 40, 41, 78, 96, 102, 104, 105, 111, 112, 139.)			
24	Chlorosis -	Paramenia -	Chlorosis -	Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia.
25	Cirrhosis of Liver -	Liver Disease, &c. -	Cirrhosis -	Cirrhosis of Liver.
26	Cleft Palate -	Other Malformations -	Cleft Palate -	Cleft Palate, Harelip.
27	Cowpox -	Other Zymotic Diseases	Cow-pox -	Cowpox and other effects of Vaccination.
28	Cynanche Maligna -	Diphtheria -	Cynanche Maligna -	Diphtheria.
29	Cystitis -	Cystitis -	Cystitis -	Dis. of Bladder and of Prostate.
	<i>Diphtheria.</i> (See 28.)			
	<i>Dropsy.</i> (See 5, 61, 69.)			
30	Dyspepsia -	Stomach Disease, &c. -	Dyspepsia -	Dyspepsia.
	(See also 115.)			
31	Eczema -	Skin Disease, &c. -	Eczema -	Eczema.
32	Embolism -	Heart Disease, &c. -	Embolism and Thrombosis.	Embolism, Thrombosis.
33	Empyema -	Pleurisy -	Empyema -	Pleurisy.
34	Endocarditis -	Pericarditis -	Endocarditis -	Endocarditis, Valvular Disease.
	<i>Enteric Fever.</i> (See 117.)			
	<i>Enteritis.</i> (See 47, 85, 100, 131.)			
	<i>Epilepsy.</i> (See 62.)			
35	Epistaxis -	Lung Disease, &c. -	Epistaxis -	Epistaxis and Dis. of Nose.
36	Erysipelas after Vaccination.	Erysipelas -	Erysipelas after Vaccination.	Cowpox and other effects of Vaccination.
37	Erythema -	Other Zymotic Diseases	Erythema -	Other Dis. of Integumentary System.
38	Eye, Diseases of -	Brain Disease, &c. -	{ Ophthalmia. Cataract. Amaurosis. Glaucoma. }	Ophthalmia and Dis. of Eye.
39	Fibroid Tumour -	Cancer -	Cancer -	Tumour (if localised, classed to organ affected).
40	Flooding -	Childbirth -	Flooding -	Placenta Prævia, Flooding.

Reference Number.	Name of Disease.	Heading to which referred in Old Classification.		Heading to which referred to New Classification.
		In Shorter List.	In Extended List and in Supplementary Table.	
41	Fœtation, Extra-Uterine.	Childbirth -	Extra-uterine Fœtation	Other accidents of Childbirth.
42	Fungus Hæmatodes -	Cancer -	Fungus Hæmatodes -	Cancer.
43	Gallstones -	Jaundice -	Gallstone -	Gallstones.
44	Gangræna Senilis -	Mortification -	Gangræna Senilis -	Senile Gangrene.
45	Gastritis -	Gastritis -	Gastritis -	Dis. of Stomach.
46	General Paralysis -	Paralysis -	Paralysis -	Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane.
	<i>Glaucoma.</i> (See 38.)			
47	Glossitis -	Enteritis -	Glossitis -	Stomatitis.
	<i>Gout.</i> (See 120.)			
48	Gravel -	Calculus (Stone) -	Gravel -	Calculus.
49	Hæmatemesis -	Stomach Disease, &c. -	Hæmatemesis -	Hæmatemesis.
50	Hæmatocele -	Uterus Disease, &c. -	Hæmatocele -	In Males—Dis. of Testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c. In Females—Dis. of Uterus and Vagina.
51	Hæmaturia -	Kidney Disease, &c. -	Hæmaturia -	Hæmaturia.
52	Hæmoptysis -	Phthisis -	Hæmoptysis -	Phthisis.
53	Hæmorrhage -	Heart Disease, &c. -	Heart Disease (undistinguished).	Hæmorrhage.
54	Harelip -	Other Malformations -	Hare Lip -	Cleft Palate, Harelip.
55	Heart, Hypertrophy of	Heart Disease, &c. -	Hypertrophy of Heart	Hypertrophy of Heart.
56	Hemiplegia -	Paralysis -	Paralysis -	Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis.
57	Hepatitis -	Hepatitis -	Hepatitis -	Other Dis. of Liver.
58	Hydatid Disease -	Worms, &c. -	Hydatids -	Hydatid Disease.
59	Hydrocele -	Uterus Disease, &c. -	Hydrocele -	Dis. of Testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c.
60	Hydrocephalus (chronic).	Hydrocephalus	Hydrocephalus (Tubercular Meningitis).	Other Dis. of Nervous System.
61	Hydropericardium -	Dropsy -	Hydropericardium -	Dropsy.
62	Hysteria -	Epilepsy -	Hysteria -	Other Dis. of Nervous System.
63	Hysteritis -	Uterus Disease, &c. -	Hysteritis -	Dis. of Uterus and Vagina.
64	Idiopathic Tetanus -	Brain Disease, &c. -	Idiopathic Tetanus -	Idiopathic Tetanus.
	<i>Ileus.</i> (See 13.)			
65	Inanition -	Want of Breast Milk -	Inanition of Infancy -	Debility, Atrophy, Inanition.
	<i>Insanity.</i> (See 46.)			
66	Intestine, Perforation of.	Ulceration of Intestines	Perforation of Intestines.	Ulceration of Intestine.
	<i>Intestine, Ulcer of.</i> (See 66, 130.)			
67	Jaundice -	Jaundice -	Jaundice -	Other Dis. of Liver.
	(See also 43.)			
68	Laryngismus Stridulus	Laryngitis -	Laryngismus Stridulus	Laryngismus Stridulus.
	<i>Laryngitis.</i> (See 68, 84.)			

Reference Number.	Name of Disease.	Heading to which referred in Old Classification.		Heading to which referred in New Classification.
		In Shorter List.	In Extended List and in Supplementary Table.	
69	Leucocythæmia <i>Liver, Disease of.</i> (See 25, 43, 57, 67.)	Dropsy	Anæmia and Leucocythæmia.	Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia.
X 70	Lumbar Abscess	Scrofula	Psoas and Lumbar Abscess.	Caries, Necrosis.
X 71	Lungs, Congestion of	Lung Disease, &c.	Congestion of Lungs	Other Dis. of Respiratory System.
72	Lupus	Cancer	Lupus	Lupus.
73	Lymphadenoma <i>Lymphatics, Disease of.</i> (See 4, 73.) <i>Malignant Pustule.</i> (See 129.) <i>Measles.</i> (See 123.)	Scrofula	Adenitis	Dis. of Lymphatic System.
74	Melæna	Stomach Disease, &c.	Melæna	Melæna.
75	Melancholy	Insanity	Melancholia	Insanity, General Paralysis of the Insane.
X 76	Melanosis	Cancer	Melanosis	Cancer.
77	Menorrhagia <i>Menstruation, Disorders of.</i> (See 24, 77, 93.)	Paramenia	Menorrhagia	Disorders of Menstruation.
78	Miscarriage <i>Mortification.</i> (See 9, 44, 99.)	Childbirth	Miscarriage	Abortion, Miscarriage.
79	Mumps	Other Zymotic Diseases	Mumps	Mumps.
80	Myelitis	Cephalitis	Myelitis	Paraplegia, Dis. of Spinal Cord.
81	Necrencephalus <i>Necrosis.</i> (See 70, 110.)	Brain Disease, &c.	Necrencephalus	Softening of Brain.
82	Neuralgia	Brain Disease, &c.	Neuralgia	Other Dis. of Nervous System.
83	Noma Pudendi	Cancrum Oris (Noma)	Cancrum Oris (Noma)	Dis. of Uterus and Vagina.
X 84	Œdema Glottidis	Laryngitis	Œdema Glottidis	Other Dis. of Larynx and Trachea.
X 85	Œsophagitis	Enteritis	Œsophagitis	Sore-throat, Quinsy.
86	Œsophagus, Stricture of. <i>Ophthalmia.</i> (See 38.)	Stricture of Intestines	Stricture of Intestines	Other Dis. of Digestive System.
87	Orchitis	Uterus Disease, &c.	Orchitis	Dis. of Testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c.
88	Otitis	Brain Disease, &c.	Otitis and Otorrhœa	Otitis, Otorrhœa.
89	Otorrhœa	Brain Disease, &c.	Otitis and Otorrhœa	Otitis, Otorrhœa.
90	Ovarian Dropsy	Ovarian Dropsy	Ovarian Dropsy	Ovarian Disease.
91	Ovariectomy	Uterus Disease, &c.	Ovariectomy	Ovarian Disease.
X 92	Pancreas Disease <i>Paralysis.</i> (See 46, 56, 94, 127.)	Pancreas Disease, &c.	Pancreas Disease	Other Dis. of Digestive System.

Reference Number.	Name of Disease.	Heading to which referred in Old Classification.		Heading to which referred in New Classification.
		In Shorter List.	In Extended List and in Supplementary Table.	
93	Paramenia (See also 24, 77.)	Paramenia	Paramenia	Disorders of Menstruation.
94	Paraplegia (See also 80.)	Paralysis	Paralysis	Paraplegia, Dis. of Spinal Cord.
95	Pelvic Abscess	Uterus Disease, &c.	Pelvic Abscess	Pelvic Abscess.
96	Pelvis, Deformed	Childbirth	Deformed Pelvis	Other Accidents of Childbirth.
97	Pemphigus <i>Pericarditis.</i> (See 20, 34.)	Skin Disease, &c.	Pemphigus	Pemphigus.
98	Perineal Abscess	Uterus Disease, &c.	Disease or Abscess of Perinæum.	Perineal Abscess.
99	Phagedæna	Mortification	Mortification	Phagedæna.
100	Pharyngitis	Enteritis	Pharyngitis	Sore-throat, Quinsy.
101	Phlebitis	Heart Disease, &c.	Phlebitis	Phlebitis.
102	Phlegmasia Dolens <i>Phlegmon.</i> (See 114, 126, 142.) <i>Phthisis.</i> (See 52, 106.)	Childbirth	Phlegmasia Dolens	Phlegmasia Dolens.
103	Piles	Heart Disease, &c.	Piles	Varicose Veins.
104	Placenta Prævia	Childbirth	Placenta Prævia	Placenta Prævia, Flooding.
105	Placenta, Retention of	Childbirth	Retention of Placenta	Other Accidents of Childbirth.
X 106	Pneumothorax	Phthisis	Pneumothorax	Phthisis.
X 107	Polypus	Cancer	Polypus	Tumour (if localised, classed to organ affected).
108	Porrigo	Worms, &c.	Porrigo	Other Dis. from Vegetable Parasites.
109	Prostate Gland, Dis. of	Kidney Disease, &c.	Disease of the Prostate Gland.	Dis. of Bladder and of Prostate.
110	Psoas Abscess	Scrofula	Psoas and Lumbar Abscess.	Caries, Necrosis.
111	Puerperal Convulsions	Childbirth	Puerperal Convulsions	Puerperal Convulsions.
112	Puerperal Mania	Childbirth	Puerperal Mania	Puerperal Mania.
X 113	Pulmonary Apoplexy <i>Purpura.</i> (See 17, 122, 125.)	Lung Disease, &c.	Pulmonary Apoplexy	Other Dis. of Respiratory System.
114	Pyæmia	Phlegmon	Pyæmia	Pyæmia, Septicæmia.
115	Pyrosis <i>Quinsy.</i> (See 85, 100.)	Stomach Disease, &c.	Pyrosis	Dyspepsia.
116	Relapsing Fever	Simple Continued Fever	Relapsing Fever	Relapsing Fever.
X 117	Remittent Fever (Infantile and under 5).	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Remittent Fever.
X 118	Rheumatic Arthritis	Rheumatism	Rheumatism	Other Constitutional Diseases.
X 119	Rheumatic Fever	Rheumatism	Rheumatism of Heart or Pericardium.	Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart.

Reference Number.	Name of Disease.	Heading to which referred in Old Classification.		Heading to which referred in New Classification.
		In Shorter List.	In Extended List and in Supplementary Table.	
X 120	Rheumatic Gout - <i>Rheumatism.</i> (See 118, 119, 121.)	Gout - - -	Gout - - -	Other Constitutional Diseases.
X 121	Rheumatism of Heart	Rheumatism - -	Rheumatism of Heart or Pericardium.	Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart.
122	Rickets - - -	Purpura and Scurvy -	Rickets - - -	Rickets.
X 123	Rötheln - - -	Measles - - -	Measles - - -	Epidemic Rose Rash.
124	Scabies - - - <i>Scrofula.</i> (See 4, 70, 73, 110.)	Worms, &c. - - -	Scabies - - -	Other Dis. from Animal Parasites.
125	Scurvy - - -	Purpura and Scurvy -	Purpura and Scurvy -	Scurvy.
X 126	Septicæmia - - -	Phlegmon - - -	Pyæmia - - -	Pyæmia, Septicæmia.
127	Shaking Palsy - - <i>Simple Continued Fever.</i> (See 15, 116.)	Paralysis - - -	Shaking Palsy - -	Paralysis Agitans.
128	Spinal Marrow Disease	Brain Disease, &c. -	Spinal Marrow Disease	Paraplegia, Dis. of Spinal Cord.
X 129	Splenic Fever - -	Other Zymotic Diseases	{ Malignant Pustule. Charbon. Woolsorter's Disease. }	Splenic Fever.
130	Stomach, Ulcer of -	Ulceration of Intestines	Ulceration of Intestines	Dis. of Stomach.
131	Stomatitis - - - (See also 19, 47.)	Enteritis - - -	Stomatitis - - -	Stomatitis.
X 132	Sweep's Cancer - -	Cancer - - -	Sweep's Cancer - -	Cancer.
133	Syncope - - - <i>Tabes Mesenterica.</i> (See 136.)	Heart Disease, &c. -	Syncope - - -	Syncope.
134	Tape Worms - - -	Worms, &c. - - -	Tape Worms - - -	Other Dis. from Animal Parasites.
135	Thrombosis - - - <i>Tubercular Meningitis.</i> (See 60.)	Heart Disease, &c. -	Embolism and Thrombosis.	Embolism, Thrombosis.
X 136	Tubercular Peritonitis	Tabes Mesenterica -	Tubercular Peritonitis	Tabes Mesenterica.
137	"Tumour" - - - (See also 39, 107.) <i>Typhus.</i> (See 21.) <i>Ulcer.</i> (See 9.)	Causes ill-defined, or not specified.	Abscess, Tumour -	Tumour.
138	Uræmia - - -	Kidney Disease, &c. -	Uræmia - - -	Uræmia.
139	Uterus, Rupture of - <i>Vaccination, Effects of.</i> (See 27, 36.)	Childbirth - - -	Rupture of Uterus -	Other Accidents of Childbirth.
140	Valvular Disease - -	Heart Disease, &c. -	Heart Disease (undistinguished).	Endocarditis, Valvular Disease.
141	Varicose Veins - - (See also 103.)	Heart Disease, &c. -	Varicose Veins - -	Varicose Veins.
142	Whitlow - - - <i>Woolsorter's Disease.</i> (See 129.)	Phlegmon - - -	Whitlow - - -	Abscess.

REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1881.

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

THE most remarkable occurrences during the year were the frequent falls of snow during the first three months of the year, particularly the unusual fall on January 18th, and in December; the low readings of the thermometer in January, being at or below zero at several stations and the high readings of the thermometer in July being above 90° at many places.

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

Atmospheric pressure.—The readings of the barometer in the first 10 days of the year were above their average values; the mean daily excess was 0.40 in.; from January 11th to April 6th they were mostly below their average; within this period there were 24 days on which the average was reached, or exceeded, and 61 days on which it was not reached; the average deficiency of mean daily pressure for the 85 days ending April 6th was 0.17 in.; from April 7th to June 22nd the pressure was alternately above and below for a few days together, usually 4 or 5, those above being more numerous; the mean daily excess of pressure for the 77 days ending June 22nd was 0.06 in.; from June 23rd to July 18th, with the exception of 3 days, the readings were above their average, the mean daily excess being 0.12 in.; from July 19th to August 7th the readings were alternately above and below; from August 8th to September 12th the average daily deficiency was 0.19 in.; from September 13th to 16th the pressure was in excess and then in defect till September 22nd; from September 23rd to October 8th the average daily excess was 0.32 in.; from October 9th to November 4th the pressure was for 5 or 6 days together, a little above, and then for 5 or 6 days a little below, the average; for the 20 days ending November 24th, the pressure was in excess to the average of 0.16 daily; this was followed by 4 days of low readings, the average deficiency being 0.49 in.; then by 8 days of excess, when the average was 0.22 in.; from December 7th to 15th, the readings were alternately above and below their averages; the readings in the week ending December 22nd were all low, the average deficiency being 0.46 daily, and in the week following they were all high, the average excess being 0.41 in. and the readings on December 30th and December 31st, were below their averages.

The highest reading in the year at the height of 150 feet was 30.486 inches on May 10th, and the lowest 28.710 inches on January 29th; thus giving a range of 1.776 inches.

Temperature.—Till the 6th day of January the weather was mild; on the 8th a very cold period set in and continued to the 27th, the average daily deficiency of mean temperature for these 20 days was 9°.7; on several days the deficiency exceeded 14° and 15°, and on two days, the 20th and 21st, it was more than 16½°; the minimum temperatures at several stations are shown in the following Table:

TABLE showing the MINIMUM TEMPERATURE of the AIR at the several Stations on January 12th to January 28th.

Table with columns for station names and dates from 12th to 28th of January 1881. It lists minimum temperatures for 36 stations across the country.

From this table we see that the lowest temperature on the 12th was 12°·5 at Carlisle and Stockton; on the 13th, 11°·5 at Marlborough; on the 14th, 4°·0 at Carlisle; on the 15th, 0°·5 at Carlisle; on the 16th, -5°·5 at Carlisle; on the 17th, -2°·0 at Carlisle; on the 18th, 5°·6 at Carlisle; on the 19th, 13°·3 at Stonyhurst; on the 20th, 3° at Stockton; on the 21st, -2° at Cambridge; on the 22nd, 1°·0 at Cardington; on the 23rd, 8°·8 at Totnes; on the 24th, 4°·2 at Carlisle; on the 25th, 7°·3 at Wrotesley; on the 26th, 2°·2 at Carlisle; on the 27th, 7°·2 at Carlisle; and on the 28th, 25° at Bywell, 29°·1 at Bradford, but on this day the reading was above 30° at every other station.

This very cold period was followed by a fortnight of moderately warm weather, whose average daily excess was 3°·4; this was succeeded by a cold period of 21 days duration, the average daily deficiency being 3°·6; then a warm period of 17 days, during which the excess of daily tem-

perature was sometimes as much as 9°, 10°, or 11°, and the average excess was 6°; from March 21st to April 9th was cold, the average daily deficiency being 3°·8; from April 10th to 18th it was warm, the average daily excess being 4°·7; from April 19th to May 22nd, with the exception of a few days, was cold, the average daily deficiency of these 34 days was 1°·6; a fortnight of warm weather followed extending to June 4th whose average daily excess was 5°·3; this was followed by 10 days whose average daily deficiency of temperature was of the same amount, viz., 5°·3; 4 days of moderately warm weather followed, and this was succeeded by 12 days of rather cold weather; from July 1st to 5th the weather was warm, the mean daily excess of temperature was 8°·8. The 5th of July was a hot day, a thunderstorm occurred, and on July 6th at many stations the maxima shade temperatures were 20°, 30°, and 35° lower than those of the preceding day, and from the 6th to the 9th the weather was cold; then for 11 days the weather was hot; on the 15th the excess of mean temperature was 12°·7, and, on this day, temperatures exceeding 90° were recorded at many stations; the average daily excess of mean temperature of these 11 days was 6°·6.

The following Table shows the maximum temperatures at the several stations, during the periods of high temperature in July.

TABLE showing the MAXIMUM TEMPERATURES at the several Stations on July 1st to 5th, and from July 11th to 19th.

Table with columns for station names and dates from 1st to 19th of July 1881. It lists maximum temperatures for 36 stations across the country.

On looking over this table it will be seen how very great the difference of maximum daily temperatures has been at the different places; on the 1st the temperature exceeded 80° at several stations between Blackheath and Norwich, the highest being $87^{\circ}\cdot 6$ at Cardington; whilst at Liverpool the temperature only reached $62^{\circ}\cdot 7$, and at Llandudno $63^{\circ}\cdot 7$; on the 2nd the extremes were at Eastbourne and Salisbury 80° and $80^{\circ}\cdot 5$ respectively, whilst at Bradford and Llandudno 60° and $60^{\circ}\cdot 7$ were the highest respectively; on the 3rd there were many places between Salisbury and Leeds, with readings of 80° or more, the highest was $84^{\circ}\cdot 7$ at Greenwich; whilst at Lancaster the highest reading was 63° , and at Bristol $66^{\circ}\cdot 3$; on the 4th there were several stations between Truro and Leeds with readings exceeding 80° ; the highest was $90^{\circ}\cdot 3$ at Nottingham, whilst at Lancaster the highest reading was 62° , and at Carlisle $66^{\circ}\cdot 3$. On the 5th, temperatures exceeding 90° took place at many stations between Salisbury and Nottingham, the highest being $93^{\circ}\cdot 5$ at Salisbury; on this day the maximum temperature at Bermerside was 61° , at Truro 64° , and at Torquay $68^{\circ}\cdot 6$. On the 11th the extremes were 86° at Sunderland, and 56° at Liverpool; on the 12th, temperatures exceeding 80° were recorded at several stations between Osborne and Nottingham, the highest was $86^{\circ}\cdot 2$ at Greenwich; whilst at Liverpool the highest was 59° , and at Lancaster 66° . On the 13th the extremes were $83^{\circ}\cdot 9$ at Whitchurch, and 60° at Bermerside; on the 14th the temperature exceeded 80° at many places, and was $91^{\circ}\cdot 3$ at Whitchurch, and 91° at Sunderland, whilst at Lancaster it was 63° , and at Torquay $67^{\circ}\cdot 7$. The most remarkable day was the 15th, when the highest temperature was $97^{\circ}\cdot 1$ at Greenwich; the next in order $95^{\circ}\cdot 6$ at Osborne; $94^{\circ}\cdot 6$ at Camden Square, and 94° at Blackheath; at several other stations above 90° , and at many between 80° and 90° . On this day at Bermerside the highest temperature was 64° , and at Liverpool and Lancaster 66° . These high temperatures are in great contrast to the minimum temperatures in January. This warm period was followed by a cold one extending from July 21st to September 16th, with the exception of the few days between August 4th and 8th, the average daily deficiency of mean temperature for these 58 days was $3^{\circ}\cdot 2$; from September 17th to September 26th, was moderately warm, this was succeeded by 38 days extending to November 3rd of cold weather, the average daily deficiency was $4^{\circ}\cdot 6$; from November 4th to December 7th, was warm, the mean daily excess being as large as $5^{\circ}\cdot 4$; the weather was cold between December 8th and 22nd, the average daily deficiency being $2^{\circ}\cdot 6$, and from December 26th to the end of the year the weather was warm.

Rainfall.—The fall of rain about London in January was $1^{\circ}\cdot 16$ in., being $0^{\circ}\cdot 75$ in. below its average; in February it was $2^{\circ}\cdot 43$ ins., being $0^{\circ}\cdot 87$ in. higher than its average; in March was $1^{\circ}\cdot 84$ in., being $0^{\circ}\cdot 29$ in. higher than its average. The fall in April was $0^{\circ}\cdot 62$ in., in May was $1^{\circ}\cdot 62$ in., in June was $1^{\circ}\cdot 86$ in., being respectively $1^{\circ}\cdot 14$ in., $0^{\circ}\cdot 46$ in., and $0^{\circ}\cdot 14$ in. below their averages. In July the fall of rain was $2^{\circ}\cdot 13$ ins., being $0^{\circ}\cdot 44$ in. below its average; in August was $3^{\circ}\cdot 88$ ins., being $1^{\circ}\cdot 45$ in. above its average. The fall in September was $2^{\circ}\cdot 18$ ins., in October was $2^{\circ}\cdot 70$ ins., and in November $2^{\circ}\cdot 27$ ins., being $0^{\circ}\cdot 24$ in., $0^{\circ}\cdot 11$ in. and $0^{\circ}\cdot 07$ in. below their averages respectively, and in December was $2^{\circ}\cdot 55$ ins., being $0^{\circ}\cdot 56$ in. above its average. The total fall during the year was $25^{\circ}\cdot 2$ ins. The total falls of rain ranged from $58^{\circ}\cdot 32$ ins. at Bolton, $49^{\circ}\cdot 87$ ins. at Stonyhurst, $49^{\circ}\cdot 66$ ins. at Totnes, to $23^{\circ}\cdot 09$ ins. at Gloucester, $23^{\circ}\cdot 98$ ins. at Oxford, and $24^{\circ}\cdot 02$ ins. at Royston. The greatest number of rainy days in the year were 223 at Bolton, 222 at Bradford, and 215 at Nottingham; and the least were 120 at Gloucester, 134 at Osborne, and 149 at Strathfield Turgiss.

Thunderstorms occurred on 48 days during the year, of these 9 were in June, 8 in August, 7 in both May and July, 4 both in September and

November, 3 in April, 3 in December, 2 in February, one in January, and there were none in either March or October. The storms of May, July, August, September, and November were general over the country, those in February, April, and December were mostly in the Midland and Southern counties. The storm in January at North Shields was very severe.

Thunder was heard but lightning was not seen on 57 days during the year, 40 days being in the months of May, June, July, and August. The greatest number of days in one month was 12 in June, and the least was one in March. Thunder was not heard at any place in January, October, or December.

Lightning was seen but thunder was not heard on 35 days during the year, none of which were in either January, February, March, or April; the greatest number of days in one month was 9, in July.

Solar halos were seen on 46 days during the year. On 8 in both September and November, 6 in August, 5 in both July and October, 4 in February and March and December, and 2 in January, and none in April, May, or June, and when seen at one place were generally seen at all parts of the country.

Lunar halos were seen on 47 nights in the year. On 8 in November, 7 in March, 6 in April, 5 in both February and December, 4 in January, 3 in July, September, and October, 2 in May, one in August, and none in June, and were generally visible over the country at the same time.

Aurora boreales were seen on 8 days during the year, on the 31st all over the country in January; on the 19th and 20th of March at Carlisle; on the 20th of April at Cambridge, Bermerside, and Stonyhurst; on the 21st and 22nd of October at Carlisle; on the 23rd of November at Cardington; and on the 15th of December at Blackheath.

Snow fell on 79 days during the year, 19 in March, 18 in January, 16 in February, 13 in December, 5 in October, 4 in both April and November. The falls in January, February, March, April, November, and December were general all over the country, those in October were mostly confined to the Midland and Northern districts. The day in spring on which the last snow fell was April 21st, and the first day it fell in the following autumn was October 15th at Wolverhampton. The snowstorm of the 18th day of January was very remarkable; this day was bitterly cold and there was a gale from the east, with driving snow that penetrated everywhere. The snow began to fall about 9.0 a.m. and at midnight, at Blackheath, in places free from drift, it was 15 inches in depth; nearly all the lines of railway out of London were blocked, and some of them early in the afternoon; trains were embedded in the snow all night and during the next day. This snowstorm extended southward to Jersey and Guernsey, where the depth was from 12 ins. to 14 ins., with drifts up to four and five feet. In the Isle of Wight the depth was about 15 ins., and Mr. Mann says the island was white with snow from the 17th to the 29th; a second heavy fall of 18 ins. having taken place on the 20th; the total depth of snow which fell on these two days was therefore 33 ins. On the 18th day the depth of snow at Brighton was 18 ins.; in Cornwall and Devonshire it was from 12 to 14 ins., with drifts of from 10 to 12 feet; the amounts were less proceeding northwards, at Cambridge the depth was 8 ins., and at Leeds and Bradford, the fall was very small. The loss of life in England due to the snow was great, and small birds died in great numbers, their food being covered by the snow. Dr. Compton, of South Bourne, says, "Rooks were seen to kill and eat sparrows, and blackbirds to each eat other on my lawn, where a great congregation of birds were collected."

Hail fell on 84 days during the year; on 13 in October, 12 in both February and in March, 10 in April, 8 in December, 7 in January, 6 in May and October, 5 in June, 2 in August and September, and one in July.

Fog prevailed on 171 different days during the year (exceeding the number recorded in 1875 by 21 days), and they were distributed as follows; January 28, February 22, March 16, April 8, May 13, June 11, July 6, August 6, September 14, October 13, November 16, and December 18.

Throughout the year fog was frequent over the country in May, June, and July; it was mostly prevalent in the southern counties.

PRELIMINARY TABLES.

(1881.)

TABLE 1.—Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England, in the Forty-four Years 1838-81.

YEARS.	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	338,084	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	419,315	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	634,048	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	206,236
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	22,788,466	190,112	380,224	797,428	514,879	282,549
1872	23,095,819	201,267	402,534	825,907	492,265	333,642
1873	23,407,317	205,615	411,230	829,778	492,520	337,258
1874	23,723,017	202,010	404,020	854,956	526,632	328,324
1875	24,042,974	201,212	402,424	850,607	546,453	304,154
1876	24,367,247	201,374	403,748	887,968	510,315	377,653
1877	24,695,894	194,352	388,704	888,200	500,496	387,704
1878	25,028,973	190,054	380,108	891,906	539,372	352,034
1879	25,366,544	182,082	364,164	880,389	526,255	354,134
1880	25,708,666	191,965	383,930	881,643	528,624	353,019
1881	23,055,406	197,290	394,580	863,642	491,935	391,707

NOTE.—The Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874, which rendered the registration of births compulsory, came into operation on 1st January 1875.
* These estimates are calculated upon the numbers enumerated at the Censuses taken in 1841-51-61-71-81. For the estimated numbers of the males and females in each year, and population estimates for years prior to 1838, see Table 73.

TABLE 2.—Proportions of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1000 of the Population of England, in the Forty-four Years 1838-81.

YEARS.	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	<i>min</i> 30.3	22.4	65	33	45
1839	15.9	31.7 +	21.8	63	31	46
1840	15.6	31.8 +	22.8	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	32.6 +	21.5	62	31	47
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	<i>max</i> 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	17.4	34.2	22.3	57	29	45
1853	<i>max</i> 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	34.4 +	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	34.3	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	17.2	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 +	21.8	62	28	46
1869	15.9	34.8	22.3	63	29	45
1870	16.1	35.2	22.9	62	28	44
1871	16.7	35.0	22.6	60	29	44
1872	17.4	35.7	21.3	57	28	47
1873	17.6	35.4	21.0	57	28	48
1874	17.0	36.0 +	22.2	59	28	45
1875	16.7	35.4	22.7	60	28	44
1876	16.5	<i>max</i> 36.3 +	20.9	60	27	48
1877	15.7	36.0	20.3	64	28	49
1878	15.2	35.6	21.6	66	28	46
1879	<i>min</i> 14.4	34.7	20.7	69	29	48
1880	14.9	34.2	20.5	67	29	49
1881	15.1	33.9	<i>min</i> 18.9	66	29	53
Mean in 44 years	16.4	34.1	22.1	61	29	46

1882 15.4 33.7 19.6
1883 19.5

TABLE 3.—Proportions of Persons Married, of Births and of Deaths to 1000 of the Population of England, in the Forty-four Years 1838-81.

YEARS.	TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.			THE NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING.		
	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	TO ONE PERSON MARRIED.	TO ONE BIRTH.	TO ONE DEATH.
MEAN OF 44 YEARS.						
Forty-four years 1838-1881	16·4	34·1	22·1	61	29	46
MEAN OF 10 YEARS.						
Ten years 1841-1850	16·1	32·6	22·4	62	31	45
Ten years 1851-1860	16·9	34·2 †	22·2	59	29	45
Ten years 1861-1870	16·6	35·2 †	22·5	60	28	45
Ten years 1871-1880	16·2	35·4 †	21·4	62	28	47
MEAN OF 5 YEARS.						
Three years 1838-1840	15·6	31·3	22·3	64	33	45
Five years 1841-1845	15·7	32·3 †	21·4	64	31	47
Five years 1846-1850	16·5	32·8 †	23·3	61	31	43
Five years 1851-1855	17·2	33·9 †	22·7	58	29	44
Five years 1856-1860	16·7	34·4 †	21·8	60	29	4
Five years 1861-1865	16·8	35·1 †	22·6	59	28	44
Five years 1866-1870	16·4	35·3 †	22·4	61	28	45
Five years 1871-1875	17·1	35·5 †	22·0	59	28	
Five years 1876-1880	15·3	35·4	20·8	65	28	48

Note.—The mean rates in this table are the averages of the rates prevailing in the forty-four years given in Table 2.

TABLE 4.—Marriages in England in the Forty-one Years 1841-81; those solemnised according to, and not according to, the Rites of the Established Church; Civil Marriages; and detailed information respecting the Marriages in the Churches of the Established Church.

YEARS.	TOTAL MARRIAGES.	ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.					NOT ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.						
		Special License.	License.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated.	TOTAL IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	TOTAL NOT IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	Roman Catholics.	In Registered Places. Other Christian Denominations.	Superintendent Registrar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.
1841	122,496	13	15,792	78,015	972	19,579	114,371	8,125	5,882	2,064	66	118	
1842	118,825	9	14,935	75,744	944	18,415	110,047	8,778	6,200	2,357	58	163	
1843	123,818	8	14,544	79,849	1,222	18,014	113,637	10,181	7,152	2,817	61	151	
1844	132,249	10	14,980	85,176	1,558	18,335	120,009	12,240	2,280	6,284	3,446	55	175
1845	143,743	10	16,013	92,867	1,706	18,919	129,515	14,228	2,816	7,181	3,977	74	180
1846	145,664	14	17,135	92,995	1,862	18,503	130,509	15,155	3,027	7,669	4,167	68	224
1847	135,845	14	17,052	84,863	1,968	16,979	120,876	14,969	2,961	7,483	4,258	83	184
1848	138,230	13	16,896	86,519	2,170	15,871	121,469	16,761	3,658	8,060	4,790	67	186
1849	141,883	18	16,697	90,644	2,593	13,230	123,182	18,701	4,199	8,662	5,558	53	229
1850	152,744	8	17,413	98,669	3,136	11,733	130,959	21,785	5,623	9,626	6,207	69	260
1851	154,206	8	17,781	99,406	3,351	10,412	130,958	23,248	6,570	9,540	6,813	65	260
1852	158,782	8	19,461	106,497	3,610	4,306	133,882	24,900	7,479	10,017	7,100	57	247
1853	164,520	8	20,624	109,166	3,814	4,430	138,042	26,478	8,375	10,149	7,598	68	288
1854	159,727	15	21,048	105,050	3,811	4,185	134,109	25,618	7,813	9,873	7,593	52	287
1855	152,113	14	20,386	99,546	3,804	4,001	127,751	24,362	7,344	9,296	7,441	57	224
1856	159,337	9	21,336	104,280	4,045	3,949	133,619	25,718	7,527	9,710	8,097	72	312
1857	159,097	9	21,250	102,062	3,748	3,962	131,031	28,066	7,360	10,686	9,642	67	311
1858	156,070	15	19,858	100,432	3,787	3,990	128,082	27,988	6,643	11,084	9,952	79	220
1859	167,723	19	20,345	107,737	4,204	3,905	136,210	31,513	7,756	12,519	10,844	70	324
1860	170,156	14	20,742	108,685	4,243	3,686	137,370	32,786	7,800	13,342	11,257	75	312
1861	163,706	16	20,090	102,955	4,048	3,588	130,697	33,009	7,782	13,182	11,725	58	262
1862	164,030	18	19,486	102,870	3,966	3,393	129,733	34,297	7,345	13,870	12,723	59	300
1863	173,510	19	19,298	109,372	4,312	3,542	136,743	36,767	8,095	14,714	13,589	51	318
1864	180,387	12	19,374	113,564	4,257	3,376	141,083	39,304	8,659	15,627	14,611	58	349
1865	185,474	23	20,722	116,745	4,170	3,444	145,104	40,370	8,742	16,429	14,792	54	355
1866	187,776	17	20,297	118,274	4,281	3,171	146,040	41,736	8,911	17,215	15,246	63	301
1867	179,154	17	19,395	112,533	3,981	3,004	138,930	40,224	7,918	16,365	15,038	68	315
1868	176,962	26	18,186	110,824	4,125	2,877	136,038	40,924	7,517	17,150	15,878	78	306
1869	176,970	19	17,384	110,964	3,993	2,722	135,082	41,888	7,231	17,526	16,745	50	336
1870	181,655	14	17,005	115,089	4,008	1,870	137,986	43,669	7,391	18,024	17,848	48	358
1871	190,112	14	16,960	121,962	4,196	1,531	144,663	45,449	7,647	18,975	18,378	53	396
1872	201,267	22	17,059	129,695	4,296	1,292	152,364	48,903	8,427	20,009	19,995	44	428
1873	205,615	20	17,382	132,020	4,192	967	154,581	51,034	8,222	21,071	21,178	79	484
1874	202,010	23	17,666	128,462	3,808	860	150,819	51,191	8,179	21,253	21,256	47	456
1875	201,212	28	17,416	127,762	3,632	847	149,685	51,527	8,411	21,562	21,002	60	492
1876	201,874	33	17,620	126,849	3,710	698	148,910	52,964	8,577	22,164	21,709	55	459
1877	194,352	18	16,365	121,820	3,511	682	142,396	51,956	8,277	21,905	21,269	78	427
1878	190,054	28	15,498	118,414	3,389	640	137,969	52,085	7,980	21,484	22,056	60	505
1879	182,082	31	14,286	113,581	3,205	586	131,689	50,393	7,437	20,673	21,769	54	460
1880	191,965	43	13,920	119,819	3,381	498	137,661	54,304	8,210	21,394	24,180	57	463
1881	197,290	62	13,505	123,267	3,637	524	140,995	56,295	8,784	21,922	25,055	50	484

NOTE.—In some cases of marriages between Protestants and Roman Catholics the couples are married twice, and are counted twice in the Registers; such cases are, however, so few, that this source of error may be practically disregarded.

TABLE 7.—Marriages in England, and Annual Rate of Persons Married per 1000 living, in each Quarter of the Forty-four Years 1838-81.

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	29,897	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	17.2	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	35,523	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	36,307	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	20.3
1872	40,539	50,380	49,318	60,530	14.1	17.5	17.1	20.8
1873	41,217	53,408	49,709	61,281	14.3	18.3	16.9	20.8
1874	41,413	52,827	49,144	58,626	14.2	17.9	16.4	19.6
1875	42,376	48,410	49,826	60,600	14.3	16.2	16.4	20.0
1876	41,559	51,327	49,160	59,828	13.7	16.9	16.0	19.5
1877	39,704	49,065	47,743	57,840	13.0	15.9	15.3	18.6
1878	39,137	48,584	46,628	55,705	12.7	15.6	14.8	17.7
1879	35,956	46,623	45,121	54,382	11.5	14.7	14.1	17.0
1880	41,238	45,844	47,703	57,180	12.9	14.3	14.7	17.6
1881	33,043	50,370	48,607	60,270	11.8	15.5	14.8	18.4
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each quarter of the 44 years	-	-	-	-	13.6	16.7	15.8	19.4

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

TABLE 8.—Marriages in England. The Proportion per Cent. of Minors of each Sex, of Males and of Females who signed the Marriage Register with Marks, and of Persons who were Widowers or Widows, in the Forty-one Years 1841-81.

YEARS.	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	4.83	15.13	10.01	31.1	46.2	38.7	14.49	9.27	11.88
1851	5.02	15.75	10.29	30.8	45.3	38.1	13.98	9.00	11.49
1852	5.39	16.99	11.19	30.5	44.6	37.6	13.49	8.86	11.18
1853	5.55	17.76	11.66	30.4	43.9	37.2	13.59	8.97	11.28
1854	5.77	18.03	11.90	30.0	42.7	36.4	13.62	9.01	11.32
1855	5.51	17.89	11.70	29.5	41.2	35.4	14.42	9.49	11.96
1856	5.72	18.34	12.03	28.8	40.2	34.5	13.94	9.36	11.65
1857	5.58	18.10	11.84	27.7	38.8	33.3	13.75	9.11	11.43
1858	5.86	18.37	12.12	27.0	37.6	32.3	14.22	9.20	11.71
1859	6.20	19.10	12.65	26.7	37.6	32.2	14.10	9.07	11.59
1860	6.35	19.35	12.85	25.5	36.2	30.9	13.88	9.03	11.46
1861	6.36	19.50	12.93	24.6	34.7	29.7	14.03	9.12	11.53
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	13.58	9.60	11.59
1871	7.86	21.99	14.93	19.4	26.8	23.1	13.86	9.68	11.77
1872	8.00	22.32	15.16	19.4	26.3	22.9	13.68	9.85	11.77
1873	8.21	21.82	15.02	18.8	25.4	22.1	13.65	10.07	11.86
1874	8.33	22.70	15.54	17.9	24.2	21.1	13.71	10.16	11.94
1875	8.31	22.25	15.28	17.2	23.2	20.2	14.10	10.18	12.14
1876	8.25	21.99	15.12	16.3	22.1	19.2	14.09	10.34	12.22
1877	8.11	22.02	15.07	15.3	20.9	18.1	13.85	9.94	11.90
1878	7.78	21.61	14.70	14.6	19.8	17.2	13.57	9.78	11.68
1879	7.36	21.39	14.38	13.8	18.5	16.2	13.47	9.53	11.50
1880	7.29	21.47	14.33	14.0	18.3	16.3	13.14	9.49	11.32
1881	7.24	21.31	14.28	13.5	17.7	15.6	12.76	9.22	10.99

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

TABLE 9.—Persons Married to 1000 Persons living in the Registration Counties of England in the Eleven Years 1871-81.

Table with 13 columns: REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, Mean of 10 Years 1871-80, 1881. Rows include ENGLAND, I.—LONDON, II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES, V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES, VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES, VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES, IX.—YORKSHIRE, X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES, XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.

TABLE 10.—Proportional Number of Persons Married in the Registration Counties of England in 1881; of Persons who signed the Marriage Register with Marks; of Persons not of full Age; and of Re-marriages.

Table with 10 columns: REGISTRATION COUNTIES, PERSONS MARRIED TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING, SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS (Of 100 Men, Of 100 Women), PERSONS NOT OF FULL AGE (In 100 Men, In 100 Women), RE-MARRIAGES (WIDOWERS, WIDOWS) (In 100 Men, In 100 Women). Rows include ENGLAND, I.—LONDON, II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES, V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES, VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES, VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES, IX.—YORKSHIRE, X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES, XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.

TABLE 11.—Number of Buildings registered in England for the Solemnisation of Marriages and on the Register on 31st December 1881; classified according to the several Christian denominations by which they were registered.

Table with columns for ENGLAND, DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES, and various denominations including PRESBYTERIANS, WESLEYAN METHODISTS, and others. Rows list counties like LONDON, SOUTH EASTERN, etc.

TABLE 12.—Births, and Annual Birth-Rate per 1000 Persons living in England in each Quarter of the Forty-four Years 1838-81.

Table with columns for YEARS, BIRTHS (March, June, September, December), and ANNUAL BIRTH RATE (March, June, Sept., Dec.). Rows list years from 1838 to 1881.

NOTE.—The Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874, which rendered the registration of births compulsory, came into operation on 1st January 1875.

TABLE 15.—Births of Male and Female Children, Legitimate and Illegitimate, in the Registration Counties of England in 1881.

Table with columns for Registration Counties, Male Children Born, Female Children Born, Legitimate (Males, Females), Illegitimate (Males, Females), and Males/Females born to every 100 Males/Females.

TABLE 16.—Proportion of Male and Female Children born in the Registration Counties of England in the Eleven Years 1871-81.

Table with columns for Registration Counties and years 1871-1881, showing the proportion of children born in each county over time, with a mean proportion for 1871-80.

TABLE 17.—Birth-rate per 1000 Persons living in the Registration Counties of England in the Eleven Years 1871–81.

Table with columns: REGISTRATION COUNTIES., BIRTHS TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING., 1871., 1872., 1873., 1874., 1875., 1876., 1877., 1878., 1879., 1880., Mean of 10 Years 1871–80., 1881.

TABLE 18.—Estimated Population and Annual Rate of Mortality of Males and of Females in England, in the Forty-four Years 1838–81; and Proportion of Deaths of Males to those of Females.

Table with columns: YEARS., POPULATION. (MALES., FEMALES.), ANNUAL DEATH RATE to 1000 living. (PERSONS., MALES., FEMALES.), DEATHS OF MALES TO 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES., OF EQUAL NUMBERS LIVING, DEATHS OF MALES TO EVERY 1000 DEATHS OF FEMALES.

TABLE 21.—ENGLAND.—Deaths REGISTERED at different Ages in the Forty-four Years 1838-81.—Males.

Table with 18 columns: YEARS, ALL AGES, Under 1 Year, 1, 2, 3, 4, Under 5 Years, 5-10-, 10-15-, 15-20-, 20-25-, 25-35-, 35-45-, 45-55-, 55-65-, 65-75-, 75-85 and upwards.

* The totals for 1847 and 1848 differ from those given in Table 1. on account of the false entries made during those years in the Howard Street sub-district of Liverpool. The totals for that sub-district are excluded from the Table of Ages.

TABLE 22.—ENGLAND.—Deaths REGISTERED at different Ages in the Forty-four Years 1838-81.—Females.

Table with 18 columns: YEARS, ALL AGES, Under 1 Year, 1, 2, 3, 4, Under 5 Years, 5-10-, 10-15-, 15-20-, 20-25-, 25-35-, 35-45-, 45-55-, 55-65-, 65-75-, 75-85 and upwards.

* See Note to Table 21.

TABLE 27.—Deaths of Children under One Year to 1000 Births in the Registration Counties of England in the Eleven Years 1871-81.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE TO 1000 BIRTHS.											
	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Mean proportion in the 10 Years 1871-80.	1881.
ENGLAND	153	150	149	151	158	146	136	152	135	153	149	130
I.—LONDON	171	158	160	156	162	157	146	164	148	158	158	148
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1 Surrey (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	122	112	108	111	123	112	99	126	108	128	115	100
2 Kent (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	129	124	122	114	133	122	121	127	112	132	124	98
3 Sussex	122	114	106	112	124	116	103	126	102	122	115	99
4 Hampshire	120	112	108	118	123	115	109	120	104	130	116	98
5 Berkshire	127	112	117	108	133	115	104	126	108	133	118	86
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6 Middlesex (<i>extra-metropol.</i>)	142	131	139	126	138	139	110	138	124	139	133	121
7 Hertfordshire	140	129	117	114	137	115	100	123	108	131	121	102
8 Buckinghamshire	134	126	121	120	148	128	117	133	123	143	129	106
9 Oxfordshire	129	121	139	122	153	123	115	131	121	133	129	108
10 Northamptonshire	154	150	139	151	166	136	134	151	127	160	147	122
11 Huntingdonshire	141	129	110	115	140	128	119	109	117	132	124	107
12 Bedfordshire	161	139	141	144	157	155	129	161	121	163	147	123
13 Cambridgeshire	134	140	122	134	152	129	117	147	130	153	136	99
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14 Essex	129	120	132	121	129	130	113	131	118	134	126	115
15 Suffolk	144	117	116	117	136	116	119	127	123	131	125	105
16 Norfolk	163	150	147	134	163	142	141	154	139	156	149	126
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17 Wiltshire	108	105	102	115	125	101	99	119	112	111	110	99
18 Dorsetshire	109	106	97	101	127	106	95	105	117	111	107	96
19 Devonshire	128	115	119	128	127	123	111	144	114	138	125	108
20 Cornwall	141	148	138	149	151	146	136	149	124	172	145	122
21 Somersetshire	121	120	124	115	129	116	109	129	117	125	121	98
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
22 Gloucestershire	138	125	134	132	146	133	132	143	130	140	135	113
23 Herefordshire	113	100	113	124	117	118	96	107	131	131	115	87
24 Shropshire	124	122	128	124	128	135	109	128	123	125	125	108
25 Staffordshire	169	165	160	159	168	158	149	161	147	160	160	139
26 Worcestershire	141	134	140	140	160	136	129	141	138	134	139	117
27 Warwickshire	174	154	165	162	178	151	146	157	143	161	159	138
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
28 Leicestershire	182	186	179	174	196	176	161	171	157	180	176	158
29 Rutlandshire	122	124	130	109	121	116	113	137	103	133	121	110
30 Lincolnshire	135	142	135	133	153	127	127	143	127	149	137	118
31 Nottinghamshire	160	176	161	168	181	163	151	156	151	176	164	147
32 Derbyshire	145	140	150	145	145	149	126	141	134	134	141	121
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
33 Cheshire	153	142	146	149	152	149	130	149	123	147	145	122
34 Lancashire	191	173	173	181	175	169	157	174	152	175	172	150
IX.—YORKSHIRE.												
35 West Riding	180	178	170	173	177	164	145	166	149	163	167	145
36 East Riding (with York)	161	178	162	162	182	151	146	170	134	177	162	137
37 North Riding	146	142	140	132	167	130	124	146	121	156	140	121
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.												
38 Durham	194	179	167	172	180	153	146	162	139	168	166	139
39 Northumberland	175	153	156	161	169	149	136	143	123	155	153	128
40 Cumberland	135	138	145	143	152	143	122	132	125	133	137	113
41 Westmorland	97	109	112	106	107	114	111	113	101	93	106	99
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.												
42 Monmouthshire	143	120	144	149	181	121	151	136	129	128	135	116
43 South Wales	125	129	128	145	144	125	122	142	120	138	132	126
44 North Wales	118	121	129	117	130	133	124	125	121	128	125	110

TABLE 28.—Proportional Mortality of Children under One Year of Age from different Causes, to 1000 Births, in England, and in 15 large English Towns, 1873-80, and 1881.*

TOWNS.	Years.	ANNUAL DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE TO 1000 BIRTHS.										
		ALL CAUSES.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping-cough.	Diarrhoea.	Lung Diseases.	Tubercular Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Suffocation.	Found dead in bed.	Syphilis.
ENGLAND	{ 1873-80 1881	148 130	2.3 1.7	1.0 0.9	6.2 5.3	15.6 10.6	27.5 23.8	9.8 9.1	13.2 13.6	1.5 1.6	— —	1.8 1.7
London	{ 1873-80 1881	156 148	3.1 3.9	1.0 0.8	8.7 5.7	17.9 16.8	32.7 27.4	14.0 13.8	10.9 11.8	4.0 2.6	— —	— 3.0
Portsmouth	{ 1873-80 1881	141 121	2.3 0.2	0.8 0.0	5.9 5.9	27.2 12.1	25.0 22.9	13.4 10.7	9.1 14.8	0.9 1.6	— 0.2	— 0.5
Norwich	{ 1873-80 1881	184 149	1.6 0.7	8.8 1.7	9.5 0.3	31.0 13.2	22.7 18.7	8.5 3.0	11.8 16.6	0.0 0.0	— 0.0	— 0.0
Wolverhampton	{ 1873-80 1881	163 148	2.0 0.4	1.7 1.8	6.2 7.4	20.2 11.0	32.1 29.8	9.5 13.2	11.9 9.9	0.7 0.4	— 0.4	— 2.6
Birmingham	{ 1873-80 1881	172 149	1.9 2.2	1.7 0.6	7.6 9.8	28.3 16.5	29.3 27.6	8.1 10.2	12.9 11.4	8.0 7.1	— 0.0	— 2.6
Leicester	{ 1873-80 1881	206 205	3.2 0.8	1.1 2.5	5.3 12.9	45.5 35.9	24.0 26.6	10.5 8.7	17.8 16.6	1.4 3.0	— 0.0	— 1.3
Nottingham	{ 1874-80 1881	184 —	2.9 —	1.4 —	4.9 —	25.1 —	28.6 —	14.9 —	17.2 —	1.5 —	— —	— —
Liverpool	{ 1873-80 1881	199 173	5.4 7.0	2.7 0.9	9.4 6.5	22.7 15.2	38.4 36.3	11.7 12.6	11.1 12.9	8.0 9.6	— 0.0	— 1.9
Manchester	{ 1873-9 1881	178 161	2.7 1.5	1.7 0.6	6.9 7.9	23.1 11.7	30.5 27.8	6.5 4.6	11.7 12.7	0.8 1.0	— 0.8	— 4.4
Salford	{ 1873-80 1881	182 163	4.8 0.9	1.6 1.0	6.6 8.7	27.5 16.8	31.8 33.0	13.8 12.8	11.0 16.9	0.6 0.0	— 3.9	— 2.3
Oldham	{ 1873-80 1881	173 152	3.2 0.5	2.1 0.3	6.8 4.3	11.8 8.3	35.2 32.8	10.4 6.1	13.9 12.9	0.1 0.0	— 0.0	— 2.3
Leeds	{ 1873-80 1881	184 167	2.2 10.8	1.6 6.7	5.9 21.3	26.9 27.1	30.4 30.4	9.7 10.0	16.2 15.4	1.3 1.7	— 1.1	— 3.4
Sheffield	{ 1874-80 1881	168 156	1.9 3.6	2.3 0.6	6.8 7.8	24.2 14.2	33.6 35.5	9.0 7.9	13.0 14.5	0.6 1.0	— 0.0	— 1.7
Sunderland	{ 1874-80 1881	162 146	1.9 0.4	1.7 0.4	6.7 3.7	18.9 12.4	24.7 23.4	5.5 5.5	15.8 14.2	0.7 1.3	— 0.0	— 2.0
Newcastle-upon Tyne	{ 1873-80 1881	170 154	1.7 1.3	2.0 0.8	5.7 4.3	19.1 15.5	24.5 18.0	11.8 8.1	12.7 14.6	3.3 2.1	— 1.7	— 3.2

* The calculated rates for each of these towns, except London, are deduced from returns supplied by the Medical Officers of Health.

TABLE 29.—Deaths of 91 Persons (25 Males and 66 Females) REGISTERED in ENGLAND and WALES in 1881, and RETURNED as Aged 100 Years and upwards.

Table with 8 columns: District Numb., District, Date of Death, Place of Death, Sex, Stated Age, Occupation, Cause of Death. Lists 91 entries of deaths aged 100+.

TABLE 30.—Causes of Death in England in 1881. PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS DYING FROM EACH CAUSE to 1,000,000 DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.

Table with 5 columns: Causes of Death, Proportional Numbers, Causes of Death, Proportional Numbers, Causes of Death, Proportional Numbers. Lists various causes of death and their proportional numbers.

TABLE 33.—Mean Annual Death-rate from various Causes per 1,000,000 Persons living in England and Wales, in Groups of Years.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	3 Years 1858-60.	5 Years 1861-65.	5 Years 1866-70.	5 Years 1871-75.	5 Years 1876-80.	Year 1879.	Year 1880.	Year 1881.
ALL CAUSES - - - - -	22240.7	22595.0	22436.6	21975.2	20817.4	20,746	20,562	18,880
Small-pox - - - - -	219.3	218.8	104.8	411.4	78.4	21	25	119
Measles - - - - -	480.3	457.0	428.8	373.4	335.4	362	480	280
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	891.3	933.2	960.2	759.0	680.4	694	677	548
Typhus - - - - -	792.7	922.4	850.4	81.6	34.4	21	21	21
Enteric Fever - - - - -				374.0	277.4	231	261	212
Simple and ill-defined Fever - - - - -				140.2	69.2	58	58	44
Whooping-cough - - - - -	494.7	516.0	545.2	499.0	527.6	503	531	416
Diphtheria - - - - -	372.7	247.8	126.8	120.8	121.8	120	109	121
Other Miasmatic Diseases* - - - - -	75.7	46.0	39.6	25.4	18.0	19	16	17
Simple Cholera - - - - -	32.0	42.4	172.4	30.6	20.4	8	31	12
Diarrhœa, Dysentery - - - - -	778.0	874.6	1063.6	1001.0	833.6	452	1174	558
Malarial Diseases* - - - - -	32.7	16.2	10.0	8.4	7.4	9	6	14
Hydrophobia - - - - -	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.0	1.8	1	1	1
Other Zoogenous Diseases - - - - -	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	2	2	3
Venereal Diseases - - - - -	62.7	77.4	99.8	92.6	95.6	91	95	90
Erysipelas - - - - -	95.0	87.4	82.6	105.8	80.8	72	78	89
Puerperal Fever - - - - -	56.0	56.0	55.6	86.8	62.0	58	65	88
Other Septic Diseases* - - - - -	?	8.3	14.6	20.8	24.0	25	25	27
Thrush - - - - -	57.0	50.0	49.8	49.8	48.2	37	50	31
Other Parasitic Diseases - - - - -	8.0	8.6	7.6	7.0	9.2	9	10	8
Intemperance - - - - -	40.3	41.8	35.4	37.6	42.2	37	37	47
Other Dietic Diseases - - - - -	32.0	30.4	26.6	21.2	25.0	24	27	19
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart - - - - -	102.7	108.4	115.0	127.2	139.2	135	130	93
Rheumatism - - - - -								37
Cancer - - - - -	335.7	368.0	404.0	446.0	496.0	502	514	520
Phthisis - - - - -	2537.3	2528.0	2449.2	2219.2	2042.4	2021	1875	1825
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases - - - - -	739.7	784.8	752.8	723.0	777.8	741	833	703
Diabetes Mellitus - - - - -	25.7	29.2	32.0	35.8	40.4	41	41	47
Other Constitutional Diseases - - - - -	46.0	51.2	63.8	59.8	86.8	92	97	101

* See notes to Table 31.

TABLE 33 (continued).—Mean Annual Death-rate from various Causes per 1,000,000 Persons living in England and Wales, in Groups of Years.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	3 Years 1858-60.	5 Years 1861-65.	5 Years 1866-70.	5 Years 1871-75.	5 Years 1876-80.	Year 1879.	Year 1880.	Year 1881.
Premature Birth - - - - -	379.0	392.6	406.2	447.0	473.4	470	477	462
Atelectasis* - - - - -	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	24
Congenital Malformations - - - - -	57.7	61.6	64.8	65.6	84.6	86	88	84
Old Age - - - - -	1423.3	1353.4	1276.4	1207.6	1073.4	1164	1004	1012
Convulsions - - - - -	1297.7	1258.6	1204.6	1111.8	972.4	940	914	852
Diseases of Nervous System - - - - -	1485.3	1517.0	1606.2	1716.8	1805.6	1856	1800	1748
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense - - - - -	7.0	8.0	8.6	7.6	13.4	14	16	19
Diseases of Circulatory System - - - - -	901.3	997.4	1096.4	1237.4	1417.0	1513	1377	1369
Croup - - - - -	275.0	287.8	208.2	184.4	154.6	141	139	138
Diseases of Respiratory System - - - - -	3268.0	3322.8	3395.6	3687.2	3600.4	4333	3624	3427
Dentition - - - - -	197.3	201.0	191.6	187.8	179.2	168	160	175
Diseases of Liver, Ascites - - - - -	394.7	416.2	417.8	428.0	424.4	409	397	382
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - - - -	628.7	603.2	566.4	559.0	572.4	549	591	546
Diseases of Lymphatic System* - - - - -	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	8
Diseases of Spleen - - - - -	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	5.0	5	6	5
Diseases of other Ductless Glands*- - - - -	1.0	1.8	3.8	4.4	7.6	8	8	8
Diseases of Urinary System - - - - -	218.0	246.4	287.0	326.6	375.0	390	373	381
Diseases of Organs of Generation - - - - -	60.7	62.0	62.8	59.6	58.8	60	54	63
Childbirth - - - - -	110.3	113.4	106.0	107.6	79.6	74	71	74
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion - - - - -	89.3	106.4	98.2	101.6	107.8	109	104	92
Diseases of Integumentary System - - - - -	78.3	72.7	65.8	66.0	74.8	73	71	61
Accident and Negligence - - - - -	653.3	690.0	678.2	670.8	631.2	602	591	608
Murder and Manslaughter - - - - -	18.0	19.4	19.0	16.6	14.0	12	12	14
Suicide - - - - -	65.7	65.2	66.4	66.2	73.8	80	77	75
Execution - - - - -	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	1	1	0
Ill-defined and not specified Causes - - - - -	2290.0	2208.6	2118.8	1830.8	1390.8	1303	1338	1160

* See notes to Table 31.

TABLE 39.—Deaths in England from Fever, at several groups of Ages, in the 17 Years 1865-81.

Table with columns for Ages (1865-1881) and rows for All Ages, Under 5 Years, 5-10, 10-15, 15-25, 25-35, 35-45, 45-55, 55-65, 65-75, 75 & upwards.

TABLE 40.—Deaths from Fever—Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid, Simple and Ill-defined Fever—in England to 10,000 Persons living, and Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths, in the 32 Years 1850-81.

Table with columns for Years (1850-1881), Number of Deaths registered, Deaths to 10,000 Persons living, and Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths.

TABLE 41.—Deaths from Fever (Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid, Simple and Ill-defined) in the Registration Counties of England in the Eleven Years 1871-81.

Large table with columns for Registration Counties (1871-1881), Average Number in the Ten Years 1871-80, and 1881. Rows are categorized by region: ENGLAND, I.—LONDON, II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES, V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES, VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES, VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES, IX.—YORKSHIRE, X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES, XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.

TABLE 42.—Deaths in England in 1881 of Women after Childbearing assigned to various Diseases, other than Childbirth or Puerperal Fever.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	A G E S.				
		15—	20—	25—	35—	45 and upwards.
TOTAL - - - - -	1483	42	226	667	483	20
SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Small-pox - - - - -	40	1	13	22	4	-
Measles - - - - -	5	-	-	4	1	-
Epidemic Rose Rash - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	60	2	18	23	12	-
Typhus - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-
Influenza - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Mumps - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria - - - - -	10	-	2	7	1	-
Simple and Ill defined Fever - - - - -	3	-	-	2	1	-
Enteric Fever - - - - -	31	1	5	14	11	-
Simple Cholera - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Diarrhoea, Dysentery - - - - -	51	-	12	24	14	1
Ague - - - - -	2	-	-	1	-	-
Syphilis - - - - -	5	-	4	1	-	1
Phagedæna - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas - - - - -	16	-	1	7	7	1
Pyæmia, Septicæmia - - - - -	3	-	-	2	1	-
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.						
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart - - - - -	20	2	2	8	8	-
Rheumatism - - - - -	2	-	1	1	-	-
Rickets - - - - -	3	-	-	3	-	-
Cancer - - - - -	4	-	-	2	2	-
Tabes Mesenterica - - - - -	4	-	-	2	2	-
Tubercular Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus) - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	-
Phthisis - - - - -	188	4	34	98	49	2
Other Forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula - - - - -	8	1	2	4	1	-
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia - - - - -	21	1	4	13	3	-
Diabetes Mellitus - - - - -	2	-	1	1	-	-
DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.						
Congenital Defects - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
LOCAL DISEASES.						
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes - - - - -	6	-	-	4	1	1
Apoplexy - - - - -	27	-	1	12	12	2
Softening of Brain - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis - - - - -	14	-	1	6	7	-
Chorea - - - - -	2	-	2	-	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	10	1	2	3	4	-
Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	-
Other Diseases of Nervous System - - - - -	11	-	5	5	1	-
Otitis, Otorrhœa - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Endocarditis, Valvular Disease - - - - -	21	1	2	9	9	-
Pericarditis - - - - -	8	-	1	6	1	-
Hypertrophy of Heart - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Angina Pectoris - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-
Syncope - - - - -	78	2	5	38	32	1
Embolism, Thrombosis - - - - -	90	3	6	42	35	4
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - - - - -	116	-	21	43	49	3
Laryngitis - - - - -	3	-	-	3	-	-
Emphysema, Asthma - - - - -	7	-	-	4	3	-
Bronchitis - - - - -	85	-	9	30	45	1
Pneumonia - - - - -	180	5	17	86	71	1
Pleurisy - - - - -	14	-	2	7	5	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - - - -	24	-	3	18	3	-
Stomatitis - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hæmatemesis - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Diseases of Stomach - - - - -	4	-	1	2	1	-
Enteritis - - - - -	23	4	5	5	9	-
Heus, Obstruction of Intestine - - - - -	5	-	3	2	-	-
Intussusception of Intestine - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	-
Hernia - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Peritonitis - - - - -	12	2	2	5	3	-
Ascites - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Gallstones - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Cirrhosis of Liver - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other Diseases of Liver - - - - -	19	1	2	6	9	1
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - - - -	7	-	1	4	2	-
Acute Nephritis - - - - -	7	-	2	1	4	-
Bright's Disease - - - - -	85	3	16	33	23	-
Uræmia - - - - -	32	4	6	12	10	-
Suppression of Urine - - - - -	4	1	-	2	1	-
Calculus - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - - - -	10	1	2	3	3	1
Ovarian Disease - - - - -	3	-	-	2	1	-
Diseases of Uterus and Vagina - - - - -	5	-	1	2	2	-
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	-
VIOLENCE.						
Accident { Fractures and Contusions - - - - -	8	-	5	2	1	-
{ Otherwise - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Suicide, Cut, Stab - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.						
Dropsy - - - - -	8	-	-	5	3	-
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE 43.—Deaths in England in 1881 of Women who were returned as pregnant, with the assigned Causes.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	ALL AGES.	A G E S.				
		15—	20—	25—	35—	45 and upwds.
TOTAL - - - - -	71	6	5	32	26	2
SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Small-pox - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	-
Enteric Fever - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Diarrhoea, Dysentery - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-
Syphilis - - - - -	1	-	1	-	-	-
CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.						
Cancer - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Phthisis - - - - -	6	-	1	5	-	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
LOCAL DISEASES.						
Apoplexy - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-
Chorea - - - - -	1	1	-	-	-	-
Epilepsy - - - - -	3	2	-	-	-	1
Endocarditis, Valvular Disease - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Syncope - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2	-
Embolism, Thrombosis - - - - -	3	-	-	2	1	-
Varicose Veins - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - - - - -	8	-	2	-	6	-
Emphysema, Asthma - - - - -	3	-	-	-	2	1
Bronchitis - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Pneumonia - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Sore-throat, Quinsy - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Diseases of Stomach - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Peritonitis - - - - -	2	-	1	1	-	-
Diseases of Liver - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Bronchocele - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Bright's Disease - - - - -	8	1	-	4	3	-
Uræmia - - - - -	4	-	-	2	2	-
Other Diseases of Urinary System - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1	-
Diseases of Uterus and Vagina - - - - -	2	-	-	2	-	-
VIOLENCE.						
Accident { Fractures and Contusions - - - - -	2	-	-	1	1	-
{ Drowning - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Suicide, Drowning - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.						
Dropsy - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-
Debility, Atrophy, and Inanition - - - - -	1	-	-	1	-	-

TABLE 44.—Deaths in England of Women referred to Childbirth in the 35 Years 1847-81.

YEARS.	REGISTERED BIRTHS OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.	NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM			DEATHS OF MOTHERS TO 1,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE, FROM		
		PUERPERAL FEVER AND CHILDBIRTH.	PUERPERAL FEVER.	ACCIDENTS OF CHILDBIRTH.	PUERPERAL FEVER AND CHILDBIRTH.	PUERPERAL FEVER.	ACCIDENTS OF CHILDBIRTH.
1847	539,965	3226	784	2442	6.0	1.5	4.5
1848	563,050	3445	1365	2080	6.1	2.4	3.7
1849	578,159	3339	1165	2174	5.8	2.0	3.8
1850	593,422	3252	1113	2139	5.5	1.9	3.6
1851	615,865	3290	1009	2281	5.3	1.6	3.7
1852	624,012	3247	972	2275	5.2	1.5	3.7
1853	612,391	3063	795	2268	5.0	1.3	3.7
1854	634,405	3009	954	2055	4.7	1.5	3.2
1855	635,043	2979	1079	1900	4.7	1.7	3.0
1856	657,453	2888	1067	1821	4.4	1.6	2.8
1857	663,071	2787	836	1951	4.2	1.3	2.9
1858	655,481	3131	1068	2063	4.8	1.6	3.2
1859	689,881	3496	1238	2258	5.1	1.8	3.3
1860	684,048	3173	987	2186	4.6	1.4	3.2
1861	696,406	2995	886	2109	4.3	1.3	3.0
1862	712,684	3077	940	2137	4.3	1.3	3.0
1863	727,417	3588	1155	2433	4.9	1.6	3.3
1864	740,275	4016	1484	2532	5.4	2.0	3.4
1865	748,069	3823	1333	2490	5.1	1.8	3.3
1866	753,370	3682	1197	2485	4.9	1.6	3.3
1867	768,349	3412	1066	2346	4.4	1.4	3.0
1868	786,858	3503	1196	2307	4.5	1.5	3.0
1869	773,381	3283	1181	2102	4.2	1.5	2.7
1870	792,787	3875	1492	2383	4.9	1.9	3.0
1871	797,428	3935	1464	2471	4.9	1.8	3.1
1872	825,907	2808	1400	2403	4.6	1.7	2.9
1873	829,778	4115	1740	2375	5.0	2.1	2.9
1874	854,956	5927	3108	2819	6.9	3.6	3.3
1875	850,807	5064	2504	2560	6.0	2.9	3.1
1876	887,968	4142	1746	2396	4.7	2.0	2.7
1877	888,200	3443	1444	1999	3.9	1.6	2.3
1878	891,606	3300	1415	1885	3.7	1.6	2.1
1879	880,359	3340	1464	1876	3.8	1.7	2.1
1880	881,643	3402	1659	1833	4.0	1.9	2.1
1881	883,642	4227	2287	1940	4.8	2.6	2.2
35 years 1847-81	25,718,707	124,367	46,593	77,774	4.8	1.8	3.0

TABLE 45.—Births registered, Deaths referred to Childbirth, and Mortality of Mothers per 1000 Children born alive, in each of the Registration Counties of England in 1881.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	REGISTERED BIRTHS OF CHILDREN BORN ALIVE.	NUMBER OF DEATHS referred to			DEATHS OF MOTHERS, TO 1,000 CHILDREN BORN ALIVE, from			
		Puerperal Fever.	Accidents of Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever and Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever.	Accidents of Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever and Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever and Childbirth in Ten Years 1871-80.
ENGLAND	883,642	2,287	1,940	4,227	2.58	2.20	4.73	4.74
I.—LONDON	132,904	390	207	597	2.93	1.56	4.49	4.30
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.								
1 Surrey (extra-metropol.)	14,196	47	24	71	3.31	1.69	5.00	4.66
2 Kent (extra-metropol.)	22,827	49	41	90	2.14	1.80	3.94	4.06
3 Sussex	15,070	38	35	73	2.52	2.32	4.84	3.98
4 Hampshire	18,040	44	36	80	2.43	2.00	4.43	4.47
5 Berkshire	7,726	10	14	24	1.30	1.81	3.11	4.88
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
6 Middlesex (extra-metro.)	12,995	23	20	55	2.00	2.23	4.23	3.99
7 Hertfordshire	6,221	14	12	26	2.25	1.93	4.18	4.55
8 Buckinghamshire	4,898	10	13	23	2.04	2.66	4.70	4.54
9 Oxfordshire	5,609	10	15	25	1.78	2.68	4.46	4.93
10 Northamptonshire	9,380	24	19	43	2.55	2.03	4.58	4.23
11 Huntingdonshire	1,521	2	1	3	1.31	0.66	1.97	3.95
12 Bedfordshire	4,762	7	8	15	1.47	1.68	3.15	4.33
13 Cambridgeshire	5,861	15	16	31	2.56	2.73	5.29	4.07
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.								
14 Essex	19,082	44	41	85	2.30	2.15	4.45	3.99
15 Suffolk	11,346	22	26	48	1.94	2.29	4.23	4.04
16 Norfolk	13,667	41	33	74	3.00	2.41	5.41	4.82
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.								
17 Wiltshire	7,633	19	23	42	2.49	3.01	5.50	4.95
18 Dorsetshire	5,425	7	21	28	1.29	3.87	5.16	4.26
19 Devonshire	17,906	31	49	80	1.73	2.74	4.47	4.34
20 Cornwall	9,416	13	27	40	1.38	2.87	4.25	4.18
21 Somersetshire	15,037	37	26	63	2.46	1.72	4.18	4.32
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
22 Gloucestershire	16,363	47	37	84	2.87	2.26	5.13	4.51
23 Herefordshire	8,248	9	9	18	2.77	2.77	5.54	5.16
24 Shropshire	7,841	16	20	36	2.04	2.55	4.59	5.23
25 Staffordshire	33,358	89	86	175	2.32	2.24	4.56	4.56
26 Worcestershire	12,765	24	25	49	1.88	1.96	3.84	4.51
27 Warwickshire	25,682	67	49	116	2.61	1.91	4.52	3.98
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.								
28 Leicestershire	11,584	28	28	56	2.41	2.42	4.83	4.37
29 Rutlandshire	675	2	—	2	2.96	—	2.96	2.58
30 Lincolnshire	14,615	15	34	49	1.03	2.32	3.35	4.14
31 Nottinghamshire	16,225	31	46	77	1.91	2.84	4.75	4.21
32 Derbyshire	13,733	25	30	55	1.82	2.18	4.00	5.05
VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.								
33 Cheshire	20,823	52	54	106	2.50	2.59	5.09	5.24
34 Lancashire	126,588	396	263	659	3.13	2.08	5.21	5.24
IX.—YORKSHIRE.								
35 West Riding	76,458	189	185	374	2.47	2.42	4.89	5.17
36 East Riding (with York)	12,297	19	24	43	1.55	1.95	3.50	4.23
37 North Riding	11,675	33	20	53	2.83	1.71	4.54	4.80
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.								
38 Durham	34,768	99	77	176	2.85	2.21	5.06	4.96
39 Northumberland	15,274	42	36	78	2.75	2.36	5.11	5.47
40 Cumberland	8,837	27	17	44	3.06	1.92	4.98	5.65
41 Westmorland	1,928	8	2	10	4.15	1.04	5.19	4.20
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.								
42 Monmouthshire	7,973	28	20	48	3.51	2.51	6.02	5.62
43 South Wales	30,449	109	107	216	3.58	3.51	7.09	6.05
44 North Wales	13,908	32	55	87	2.30	3.96	6.26	6.61

TABLE 46.—The Average Price of Consols, of Wheat, of Meat, of Potatoes, and of Coal, and also the Average Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each Week in the Thirty Years 1852-81, and in each Quarter of the Eight Years 1874-1881.

Table with columns for Years, Average Price of Consols, Average Price of Wheat, Average Prices of Meat (Beef, Mutton), Average Prices of Potatoes, Best Seaborne Coal, and Pauperism (In-door, Out-door). Includes quarterly data for 1874-1881.

* The mean annual prices of coal are derived from a Parliamentary Return (225 of 1881) furnished by the Registrar of the London Coal Market, by order of the House of Commons. The mean quarterly prices were supplied from time to time to the Registrar-General by Mr. Richard Meade, of the Mining Record Office.

TABLE 47.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in the Town and Country Districts of England in the 31 Years 1851-81.

Table with columns for Year, Persons to a Square Mile in England and Wales, Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 Persons living in (England and Wales, Urban Districts, Rural Districts), and Deaths in Urban Districts to 100 in Rural Districts out of equal Numbers living.

* For reference numbers of the Districts and Sub-districts taken to represent the Urban Districts of England and Wales, see note to Table 48.

TABLE 48.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Town and Country Districts of England in each Quarter of the Eleven Years 1871-1881.

	AREA in Acres.	POPULATION enumerated.		Quarters ending	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 in each Quarter of the Years													
		1871.	1881.		1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	Mean 1871-80	1881.		
In 134 Districts and 57 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS	3,184,419	12,910,647	15,444,808	March	26.7	25.3	24.3	24.9	28.6	25.1	23.6	24.1	26.3	23.9	25.3	22.9		
				June	22.9	22.5	21.5	22.2	22.5	21.9	22.5	21.9	21.3	20.5	22.0	19.4		
				Sept.	24.0	23.0	22.0	23.3	22.1	21.5	19.0	22.9	17.3	22.4	21.8	18.5		
				Dec.	26.4	22.1	24.2	26.3	23.7	21.7	22.1	24.6	23.5	20.8	23.5	20.5		
				YEAR	25.0	23.2	23.0	24.2	24.2	22.6	21.8	23.4	22.1	21.9	23.1	20.3		
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales, comprising chiefly SMALL TOWNS and COUNTRY PARISHES	34,134,802	9,801,619	10,523,478	YEAR	19.5	18.6	18.4	19.5	20.7	18.6	18.2	19.0	19.1	18.5	19.0	16.8		
				March	21.9	20.9	21.1	21.2	25.7	21.1	20.2	20.5	23.2	21.0	21.7	19.6		
				June	19.1	18.8	18.7	19.3	20.8	19.2	19.6	18.9	20.3	18.2	19.3	17.4		
				Sept.	17.3	17.0	15.9	17.4	17.2	16.7	15.6	17.2	14.7	17.2	16.6	14.2		
				Dec.	19.5	17.6	17.9	20.2	18.9	17.3	17.2	19.4	18.0	17.6	18.4	15.9		

NOTE.—The following reference numbers indicate the Registration Districts and Sub-districts (in addition to the whole of Registration London) taken to represent the Town Districts of England for the purpose of the above Table:—

38	78 1	176-2	273-6	335	375	431	455	468	496	516-2-3-4	555
39	88	179	277	339-4	376-3-4	433-3	456	469	497	520	556
40	89	186	278	350	379	436	458	470	498	521	557
43	97	196	279	351-8-9	386	442	459	471	499	526-2	572-2-3
46	101-3	206	297	359-1	387	443	460	472	500	534	575-2
49	119	213	300	361-2	392	444-4-5-6	461	474	501	542-1	579-4
50-4-5	126	219	306-3-4	362	395	446-3	462	475-4	502	543	585-2
57	129	225	307-4	363	407-1	448-2	463	476	503	544	586-2
61-1	149-2	237	317	367-4	409	450-2-3	464	470-3	506	549	588
62	150	243	319-1	371	417-4	452	465	492	508	551	592-2-3
64	160	254-4	320	372	420-2	453	466	493	509	553	594
68	167-2	264-2	321	373	424-1	454	467	495	511-3	554	599
77	171-5-6	272	327-2-3	374							

TABLE 49.—Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers on the 31st December of each of the Forty-five Years 1837-81; also the Annual Number of Searches in the Registers at the Central Office (exclusive of Searches in Non-parochial Registers), and Amount of Fees received for all Searches and Certificates.

YEARS.	AGGREGATE NUMBERS.				ANNUAL NUMBER OF SEARCHES in the REGISTERS at the CENTRAL OFFICE.	ANNUAL AMOUNT OF FEES RECEIVED, and PAID into H.M. EXCHEQUER.
	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	NAMES REGISTERED.		
1837	116,958	164,116	143,701	429,775	Not known.	£ s. d.
1838	353,092	627,903	491,461	1,472,456		6 10 0
1839	599,424	1,120,477	830,445	2,550,346		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	2,652,377	1,883,498	5,863,271		290 15 0
1843	1,575,032	3,180,002	2,229,943	6,984,977		620 311 16 6
1844	1,839,530	3,720,765	2,586,876	8,147,171		705 342 16 6
1845	2,127,016	4,264,286	2,936,242	9,327,544		744 329 11 6
1846	2,418,344	4,836,911	3,326,557	10,581,812		881 329 7 0
1847	2,690,034	5,376,876	3,749,861	11,816,771	941 39 13 0	
1848	2,966,494	5,939,935	4,149,694	13,056,123	1,030 365 11 6	
1849	3,250,260	6,518,094	4,590,533	14,358,887	1,162 357 1 6	
1850	3,555,748	7,111,516	4,959,523	15,626,792	1,228 366 13 0	
1851	3,864,160	7,727,381	5,354,924	16,946,465	1,442 419 10 6	
1852	4,181,724	8,351,393	5,762,059	18,295,176	1,658 467 5 0	
1853	4,510,764	8,963,784	6,183,156	19,657,704	1,676 505 4 0	
1854	4,830,218	9,598,189	6,621,061	21,049,468	2,340 563 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	7,837,085	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 13 6	
1865	8,493,424	17,208,017	11,502,200	37,203,641	9,016 1,437 12 0	
1866	8,868,976	17,961,887	12,002,889	38,833,752	10,970 1,860 15 6	
1867	9,227,234	18,730,236	12,473,962	40,431,432	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	14,479,020	47,038,992	16,817 2,705 7 0	
1872	11,081,216	22,706,597	14,971,885	48,759,698	17,913 2,867 5 6	
1873	11,492,446	23,536,375	15,464,405	50,493,226	19,907 3,142 9 6	
1874	11,896,466	24,391,331	15,991,037	52,273,834	21,518 3,364 7 0	
1875	12,298,890	25,241,938	16,537,490	54,073,318	25,407 3,879 15 6	
1876	12,702,638	26,129,906	17,047,805	55,880,349	26,762 4,109 15 6	
1877	13,091,342	27,018,106	17,548,301	57,657,749	27,030 4,211 13 6	
1878	13,471,450	27,910,012	18,088,173	59,469,635	27,776 4,313 8 6	
1879	13,835,614	28,790,401	18,614,428	61,240,443	28,973 4,517 15 0	
1880	14,219,544	29,672,044	19,143,052	63,034,640	30,541 4,695 3 0	
1881	14,614,124	30,555,686	19,634,987	64,804,797	31,600 4,976 12 6	

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

TABLE 50.—Area, estimated Population, and Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the United Kingdom, in 1881.

—	AREA IN ACRES.	AREA IN HECTARES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1881.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM	77,635,801	31,416,757	34,944,712	245,064	490,128	1,135,703	654,271
Great Britain - -	56,815,354	22,991,528	29,799,729	223,238	446,476	1,009,856	564,236
England and Wales -	37,319,221	15,102,008	26,055,406	197,290	394,580	883,642	491,935
Scotland - - -	19,496,133	7,889,520	3,744,323	25,948	51,896	126,214	72,301
Ireland * - - -	20,819,947	8,425,229	5,144,988	21,926	43,652	125,847	90,035

* It is believed that the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths in Ireland are understated through defective registration.

TABLE 51.—Proportion per 1000 of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of the United Kingdom, in 1881.

—	ACRES TO A PERSON.	HECTARES TO A PERSON.	To 1000 PERSONS LIVING.			
			MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM - -	2.22	.90	7.01	14.0	32.5	18.7
Great Britain - - -	1.91	.77	7.49	15.0	33.9	18.9
England and Wales - -	1.43	.58	7.57	15.1	33.9	18.9
Scotland - - - - -	5.21	2.11	6.93	13.9	33.7	19.3
Ireland - - - - -	4.05	1.64	4.24	8.48	24.5	17.5

TABLE 52.—Population, Area, Births, and Deaths in the Islands in the British Seas in the Thirty-one Years 1851-1881.

YEARS.	ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.		ISLE OF MAN.		ISLAND OF JERSEY.		GUERNSEY AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.*	Deaths.
1851 -	4,114	3,681	1,494	1,440	1,696	1,258	924	983
1852 -	4,301	2,906	1,530	837	1,768	1,423	1,003	646
1853 -	4,010	2,741	1,439	1,008	1,676	1,091	895	642
1854 -	4,239	3,118	1,552	1,249	1,639	1,201	1,048	668
1855 -	3,881	2,873	1,397	965	1,524	1,241	960	667
1856 -	3,949	2,534	1,431	849	1,582	1,112	936	573
1857 -	3,810	2,716	1,431	931	1,424	1,154	955	631
1858 -	4,004	2,671	1,442	965	1,566	1,110	996	596
1859 -	3,953	2,947	1,575	949	1,451	1,273	927	725
1860 -	3,812	2,667	1,409	948	1,557	985	846	734
1861 -	3,962	2,662	1,541	904	1,562	1,132	859	626
1862 -	3,857	2,552	1,492	850	1,542	1,114	823	588
1863 -	4,128	2,681	1,647	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	1,488	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
1872 -	3,619	3,023	1,511	1,039	1,421	1,301	687	683
1873 -	3,674	2,745	1,586	1,122	1,442	1,051	646	572
1874 -	3,603	2,932	1,518	1,040	1,346	1,081	739	811
1875 -	3,457	3,387	1,488	1,308	1,311	1,299	658	780
1876 -	3,297	2,691	1,434	1,058	1,110	947	753	686
1877 -	3,446	3,077	1,439	1,129	1,283	1,316	724	632
1878 -	3,455	2,845	1,437	1,174	1,235	1,062	733	609
1879 -	3,624	2,999	1,569	1,122	1,312	1,099	743	778
1880 -	3,740	3,050	1,539	1,180	1,415	1,147	786	723
1881 -	3,490	2,653	1,398	1,051	1,363	1,000	729	602
ENUMERATED POPULATION.								
1851 -	143,126	52,387	57,020	83,719				
1861 -	143,447	52,469	55,613	85,365				
1871 -	144,638	54,042	56,627	83,969				
1881 -	140,967	53,738	52,455	85,020				
AREA IN ACRES.								
-	193,647	145,325	28,717	19,605				

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

* The figures in this column represent the numbers of baptisms, and not of births.

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(Derived from Reports of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade.)

TABLE 53.—Numbers and Destination of Emigrants (including Foreigners) in the Ten Years 1872-81.

YEARS.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
1872 - - -	32,205	233,747	15,876	13,385	295,213
1873 - - -	37,208	233,073	26,428	13,903	310,612
1874 - - -	25,450	148,161	53,958	13,445	241,014
1875 - - -	17,378	105,046	35,525	15,860	178,809
1876 - - -	12,327	75,533	33,191	17,171	138,222
1877 - - -	9,289	64,027	31,071	15,584	119,971
1878 - - -	13,836	81,557	37,214	15,056	147,663
1879 - - -	22,509	134,590	42,178	17,886	217,163
1880 - - -	29,340	257,274	25,438	20,242	332,294
1881 - - -	34,561	307,973	24,093	25,887	392,514
TOTALS -	234,103	1,640,981	324,972	168,419	2,368,475
Annual Averages -	23,410	164,098	32,497	16,842	236,848

TABLE 54.—Numbers and Destination of Emigrants of English Origin in the Ten Years 1872-81.

YEARS.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
1872 - - -	16,691	82,339	11,611	7,549	118,190
1873 - - -	19,433	78,968	18,814	6,123	123,343
1874 - - -	15,224	56,388	36,555	8,323	116,490
1875 - - -	9,044	43,867	20,749	10,880	84,540
1876 - - -	6,227	34,612	20,582	11,975	73,396
1877 - - -	6,009	28,074	19,485	10,143	63,711
1878 - - -	7,957	32,099	23,055	9,212	72,323
1879 - - -	13,965	52,402	26,366	11,542	104,275
1880 - - -	13,541	69,081	15,176	14,047	111,845
1881 - - -	17,164	90,527	15,704	16,581	139,976
TOTALS -	125,260	568,357	208,097	106,375	1,008,089
Annual Averages -	12,526	56,836	20,810	10,638	100,809

TABLE 55.—Average Strength of the Army at Home, in 1881. (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 - -	503	11,008	312	6,724	23	485	168	3,799
Infantry - -	2,396	58,198	1,533	36,640	125	2,711	738	18,847
Royal Artillery	632	15,577	495	12,633	25	413	112	2,531
Royal Engineers -	423	3,209	332	2,912	7	1	34	296
TOTAL - -	3,954	87,992	2,722	58,909	180	3,610	1,052	25,473

TABLE 56.—Average Strength of the British Army in the Twenty-one Years 1861-81, and its Distribution in different parts of the United Kingdom and Abroad.

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

YEARS.	TOTAL ARMY.	STATIONED IN				Proportion per cent. of Total Army stationed in				YEARS.
		ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	
1861	221,604	68,453	4,307	25,025	123,819	30.9	1.9	11.3	55.9	1861
1862	222,839	63,781	3,824	22,067	133,167	28.6	1.7	9.9	59.8	1862
1863	219,606	60,066	3,799	21,397	134,344	27.4	1.7	9.7	61.2	1863
1864	214,858	57,835	3,686	21,200	132,137	26.9	1.7	9.9	61.5	1864
1865	208,877	59,782	3,629	21,091	124,375	28.6	1.7	10.1	59.6	1865
1866	201,641	56,477	3,409	24,238	117,517	28.0	1.7	12.0	58.3	1866
1867	200,335	60,344	3,517	23,746	112,728	30.1	1.8	11.9	56.2	1867
1868	196,900	63,940	4,136	21,557	107,267	32.5	2.1	10.9	54.5	1868
1869	186,668	61,511	3,289	21,478	100,390	33.0	1.8	11.5	53.7	1869
1870	180,444	61,376	3,470	24,324	90,774	34.0	1.9	13.8	50.3	1870
1871	192,665	74,642	3,462	27,653	86,908	38.7	1.8	14.4	45.1	1871
1872	192,007	73,474	3,469	27,211	87,853	38.3	1.8	14.2	45.7	1872
1873	188,379	71,124	3,948	25,511	87,796	37.8	2.1	13.5	46.6	1873
1874	186,389	70,394	4,208	22,533	88,754	38.0	2.3	12.1	47.6	1874
1875	184,669	69,479	4,173	23,541	87,476	37.6	2.3	12.7	47.4	1875
1876	184,433	70,357	4,037	22,752	87,287	38.1	2.2	12.3	47.4	1876
1877	190,502	75,307	3,883	22,714	88,598	39.5	2.0	11.9	46.6	1877
1878	200,758	80,600	4,633	23,968	91,557	40.1	2.3	11.9	45.7	1878
1879	191,200	65,514	4,017	18,684	103,075	34.2	2.1	9.8	53.9	1879
1880	188,986	67,297	4,006	20,584	97,099	35.6	2.1	10.9	51.4	1880
1881	188,798	61,631	3,790	26,525	96,852	32.6	2.0	14.0	51.4	1881

TABLE 57.—Average Strength, Deaths, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of the Army in the United Kingdom in 1881.

	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 - -	3,954	87,992	36	808	9.10	9.18
Great Britain - - -	2,902	62,519	30	628	10.34	10.04
Ireland - - - - -	1,052	25,473	6	180	5.70	7.07

TABLE 58.—Average Strength of the British Army Abroad in the Years 1878-1881.

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

	1878		1879		1880		1881	
	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 - -	229	4,021	271	5,123	245	4,392	269	5,319
Infantry - -	2,402	66,860	2,607	75,729	2,470	71,225	2,355	69,843
Royal Artillery -	695	15,551	696	16,249	685	15,849	681	16,507
Royal Engineers	424	1,375	433	1,967	373	1,560	353	1,525
TOTAL -	3,750	87,807	4,007	99,068	3,773	93,326	3,658	93,194

TABLE 59.—Number of Deaths in the British Army in the Years 1878-1881.

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

CORPS.	1878			1879			1880			1881														
	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.												
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.												
Cavalry and Infantry -	25	459	-	124	32	1,074	17	479	5	100	102	2,711	28	414	4	108	70	2,087	13	428	5	162	30	1,444
Royal Artillery -	8	120	1	15	12	335	6	150	2	15	21	553	10	154	2	13	20	374	10	177	1	15	8	304
Royal Engineers	3	24	-	4	2	16	5	16	-	1	12	44	4	15	-	4	9	17	7	23	-	3	6	14
TOTAL -	31	603	1	143	46	1,425	28	645	7	116	135	3,308	42	583	6	125	99	2,478	30	628	6	180	44	1,762

TABLE 60.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 amongst the OFFICERS and NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN in the Army at Home and Abroad, in the Years 1859-81.

YEARS.	AT HOME.		ABROAD.		YEARS.
	OFFICERS.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN.	OFFICERS.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN.	
1859	—	—	21.1	34.0	1859
1860	—	—	16.4	26.0	1860
1861	7.2	13.6	15.7	25.7	1861
1862	8.5	11.5	13.5	19.8	1862
1863	7.3	11.4	15.9	16.8	1863
1864	6.9	12.6	17.4	18.9	1864
1865	8.3	11.5	15.8	21.0	1865
1866	11.0	12.6	12.6	15.5	1866
1867	11.0	10.8	13.3	20.7	1867
1868	9.5	12.3	13.1	16.2	1868
1869	5.9	10.7	11.9	24.0	1869
1870	13.7	11.4	13.3	18.0	1870
1871	11.9	9.4	11.4	15.4	1871
1872	9.1	9.0	14.2	19.7	1872
1873	9.6	9.2	12.1	13.8	1873
1874	16.1	10.0	13.8	12.7	1874
1875	11.8	10.9	15.2	13.7	1875
1876	12.4	9.4	13.2	13.4	1876
1877	10.7	8.3	12.5	10.6	1877
1878	7.6	7.1	12.3	16.2	1878
1879	9.1	9.0	33.7	33.4	1879
1880	11.9	8.1	26.2	26.6	1880
1881	9.1	9.2	12.0	18.9	1881

TABLE 61.—Nationality of the Army serving at Home and Abroad in 1861, 1871, and 1881.

OFFICERS AND MEN BORN IN	1861	1871	1881	Percentage of Nationality of the Army.		
				1861	1871	1881
ENGLAND AND WALES - - -	130,469	124,233	128,856	56.8	64.1	69.1
SCOTLAND - - - - -	20,901	16,582	15,177	9.1	8.6	8.1
IRELAND - - - - -	71,556	48,241	39,471	31.2	24.9	21.2
FOREIGN PARTS - - - -	6,635	4,551	2,924	2.9	2.4	1.6
TOTAL - - - - -	229,561	193,607	186,428	100.0	100.0	100.0

TABLE 62.—Deaths of Officers and Men in the Army Abroad, and Estimated Numbers belonging to England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Foreign Parts, in the Twenty-four Years 1858-1881.

YEARS.	DEATHS of OFFICERS AND MEN in the ARMY ABROAD.	Estimated proportion of Numbers in Col. 2. belonging to			
		ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	FOREIGN PARTS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1858 - - -	7,363	3,490	788	2,739	346
1859 - - -	4,150	1,967	444	1,544	195
1860 - - -	3,293	1,561	352	1,225	155
1861 - - -	3,097	1,759	232	966	90
1862 - - -	2,544	1,445	231	794	74
1863 - - -	2,209	1,255	201	689	64
1864 - - -	2,493	1,416	227	778	72
1865 - - -	2,578	1,464	235	804	75
1866 - - -	1,802	1,024	164	562	52
1867 - - -	2,284	1,297	208	713	66
1868 - - -	1,716	975	156	535	50
1869 - - -	2,347	1,333	214	732	68
1870 - - -	1,609	914	146	502	47
1871 - - -	1,322	847	114	329	32
1872 - - -	1,709	1,095	147	426	41
1873 - - -	1,208	774	104	301	29
1874 - - -	1,129	724	97	281	27
1875 - - -	1,208	774	104	301	29
1876 - - -	1,172	751	101	292	28
1877 - - -	945	606	81	235	23
1878 - - -	1,471	943	127	366	35
1879 - - -	3,443	2,207	296	857	83
1880 - - -	2,577	1,652	221	642	62
1881 - - -	1,306	1,243	146	383	29

NOTE.—The number of Deaths in the cols. 3 to 6 are estimated on the assumption that the soldiers abroad belonged to the different parts of the British Empire in the proportions indicated in Table 61; previously to 1861 the proportions used are those existing in 1851, the proportions which prevailed in 1861 being used for the 10 years 1861-70, the proportions at the Census in 1871 for the 10 years 1871-80, and those prevailing at the Census in 1881 for that year.

TABLE 63.—Births and Deaths among Passengers, British Subjects, on board Merchant Vessels at Sea, including Soldiers, Marines, and invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, in the Twenty-six Years 1856-1881, 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
	1872 - - - - -	142	147	289
	1873 - - - - -	145	164	309
	1874 - - - - -	244	263	510
	1875 - - - - -	184	173	357
	1876 - - - - -	181	183	364
1877 - - - - -	148	139	287	
1878 - - - - -	150	141	291	
1879 - - - - -	184	160	344	
1880 - - - - -	104	104	208	
1881 - - - - -	84	85	169	
TOTAL - - - - -	3,967	3,829	7,796	
DEATHS at Sea	1856 (imperfect) - - - -	154	78	232
	1857 - - - - -	297	140	437
	1858 - - - - -	409	182	591
	1859 - - - - -	720	303	1,023
	1860 - - - - -	437	156	593
	1861 - - - - -	282	121	403
	1862 - - - - -	343	148	491
	1863 - - - - -	463	231	694
	1864 - - - - -	475	210	685
	1865 - - - - -	623	315	938
	1866 - - - - -	874	363	1,237
	1867 - - - - -	538	214	752
	1868 - - - - -	470	196	666
	1869 - - - - -	369	184	553
	1870 - - - - -	536	264	800
	1871 - - - - -	299	146	445
	1872 - - - - -	372	176	548
	1873 - - - - -	765	442	1,207
	1874 - - - - -	1,015	729	1,744
	1875 - - - - -	510	276	786
	1876 - - - - -	464	274	738
1877 - - - - -	423	218	641	
1878 - - - - -	408	205	613	
1879 - - - - -	526	250	776	
1880 - - - - -	267	154	421	
1881 - - - - -	415	197	612	
TOTAL - - - - -	12,459	6,172	18,631	

TABLE 64.—Mortality of Merchant Seamen at Sea, in the Thirty Years 1852-81.*

YEARS.	STRENGTH.	NO. OF DEATHS REPORTED.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 of the Strength.
1852 - - -	159,563	2,205	13·8
1853 - - -	172,525	3,276	19·0
1854 - - -	162,416	2,772	17·1
1855 - - -	168,537	3,318	19·7
1856 - - -	173,918	3,549	20·4
1857 - - -	176,387	3,444	19·5
1858 - - -	177,832	3,486	19·6
1859 - - -	172,506	3,430	19·9
1860 - - -	171,592	3,760	21·9
1861 - - -	171,957	3,580	20·8
1862 - - -	173,863	3,620	20·8
1863 - - -	184,727	3,380	18·3
1864 - - -	195,756	3,893	19·9
1865 - - -	197,643	4,600	23·3
1866 - - -	196,371	4,866	25·8
1867 - - -	196,340	5,233	26·9
1868 - - -	197,502	5,237	26·6
1869 - - -	195,490	4,832	24·7
1870 - - -	195,962	4,523	23·1
1871 - - -	199,738	4,338	21·7
1872 - - -	203,720	4,123	20·2
1873 - - -	202,239	5,393	26·6
1874 - - -	203,606	4,602	22·6
1875 - - -	199,667	4,076	20·4
1876 - - -	198,638	4,151	20·9
1877 - - -	196,562	4,181	21·3
1878 - - -	195,585	3,870	19·8
1879 - - -	193,548	3,692	19·0
1880 - - -	192,972	4,100	21·2
1881 - - -	192,903	4,464	23·1
In the 30 years 1852-81	5,620,065	120,044	21·4

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

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

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

TABLE 65.—RETURN of the AGES and CAUSES of DEATH of 4,464 Seamen reported to the BOARD OF TRADE in 1881 as having died in the **British Merchant Service.** (*Parliamentary Return, Session of 1882.*)

AGES AT DEATH.			
Under 21 years	-	-	859
21—30 years	-	-	1619
31—40 years	-	-	884
41—50 years	-	-	461
51—60 years	-	-	139
Over 60 years	-	-	20
Unknown	-	-	482
TOTAL			4464

CAUSES OF DEATH.			
Small-pox	-	-	29
Measles	-	-	1
Continued Fever	-	-	126
Cholera	-	-	62
Dysentery	-	-	62
Diarrhœa	-	-	63
Yellow Fever	-	-	69
Ague	-	-	14
Scurvy	-	-	4
Rheumatism, Gout	-	-	21
Phthisis	-	-	126
Dis. of Nervous System	-	-	125
„ of Circulatory System	-	-	143
„ of Respiratory System	-	-	99
Dis. of Urinary and Generative System	-	-	30
„ of Integumentary System (including Erysipelas, Tumour, &c.)	-	-	16
Violence:—			
Accident and Negligence	-	-	3178
Murder and Manslaughter	-	-	8
Suicide	-	-	37
Ill-defined and not specified Causes	-	-	251
TOTAL			4464

TABLE 66.—Mortality in the **Royal Navy.** Death-rate from **All Causes**, and from **Disease** alone, in the **Service Afloat**, in the Twenty-six Years **1856—81.** (*Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy, 1881.*)

YEAR.	MORTALITY PER 1000.		YEAR.	MORTALITY PER 1000.	
	From All Causes.	From Disease alone.		From All Causes.	From Disease alone.
1856	15.5	12.1	1869	9.9	7.3
1857	19.4	14.7	1870	19.6	6.7
1858	25.8	22.0	1871	8.5	6.3
1859	16.7	11.8	1872	8.2	5.6
1860	14.7	11.1	1873	8.3	6.0
1861	15.0	11.5	1874	9.4	6.7
1862	15.3	9.6	1875	8.8	6.9
1863	11.3	7.6	1876	9.2	6.0
1864	14.0	9.0	1877	7.1	4.9
1865	11.3	8.1	1878	14.4	5.3
1866	10.2	7.9	1879	8.6	6.2
1867	11.5	8.4	1880	12.6	4.6
1868	8.9	6.5	1881	10.9	5.3

TABLE 67.—Changes in the **Constitution of the Registration Districts and Sub-districts** during the Year **1881.**

[N.B.—(1.) The Name of the District is in **SMALL CAPITALS**, that of the Sub-district in *Italics*.
(2.) The Populations quoted are the Numbers enumerated at the Census of 1881.

No. of District.	NAME OF DISTRICT.	Date of Change.	Nature of Change.
28	LEWISHAM	10 June	The sub-district of <i>Lewisham Village</i> was re-named <i>Lewisham</i> .
32	GUILDFORD	1 July	The parish of Merrow (population 595) was transferred from the sub-district of <i>Albury</i> to that of <i>Guildford</i> .
110	ANDOVER	1 January	The sub-district of <i>Ludgershall</i> was re-named <i>Amport</i> .
209	HARTISMERE	1 October	The sub-district of <i>Eye</i> was abolished. The parishes of Braiseworth, Eye, Occold, Reddingfield, Stoke Ash, and Thorndon All Saints (aggregate population 4113), were added to <i>Mendlesham</i> sub-district, and the remainder, consisting of the parishes of Brome, Oakley, Stuston, Thornham Magna, Thornham Parva, Thrandestone and Yaxley (aggregate population 1799) to <i>Botesdale</i> sub-district.
237	KING'S LYNN	1 February	The sub-districts of <i>King's Lynn North</i> and <i>King's Lynn Middle</i> were united under the name of <i>King's Lynn North</i> sub-district (population 11,629).
"	"	1 October	The sub-districts of <i>King's Lynn South</i> and <i>King's Lynn North</i> were united under the name of <i>King's Lynn</i> sub-district (population 19,206).
449	NANTWICH	14 July	The sub-district of <i>Wybunbury</i> was re-named <i>Crewe</i> .
454	TOXTETH PARK	1 January	For the constitution of this new Superintendent Registrar's District, see WEST DERBY (455).
455	WEST DERBY	"	The sub-district of <i>Toxteth Park</i> (population 117,028) was separated from WEST DERBY and created a Superintendent Registrar's District named TOXTETH PARK (454).
466	MANCHESTER	1 December	The sub-districts of <i>Deansgate</i> and <i>Market Street</i> were united under the name of <i>Central</i> sub-district (population 41,683).
565	BERWICK	1 November	The sub-districts of <i>Norhamshire</i> and <i>Islandshire</i> were united under the name of <i>Norhamshire and Islandshire</i> sub-district (population 6449).

Under the provisions of "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Act, 1876," small changes have been made in the constitution of the following Districts:—MIDHURST (85), HOWDEN (518), KENDAL (579), GOWER (593); and interchanges between the following pairs of Districts:—GUILDFORD (32) and FARNHAM (33), GUILDFORD (32) and HAMBLEDON (34), PETWORTH (80) and MIDHURST (85), MARKET DRAYTON (356) and NEWPORT (358), BURTON-ON-TRENT (367) and ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (406), MERIDEN (388) and ATHERSTONE (389), ATHERSTONE (389) and MARKET BOSWORTH (405), BOSTON (417) and HORNCastle (421), BOSTON (417) and SPILSBY (422), and HORNCastle (421) and SPILSBY (422).

TABLE 68.—Mean Annual Values of Meteorological Elements

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Elevation in feet above the Sea Level.	Latitude.	Barometer.		Thermometer.						Mean Temperature	
			Mean.	Mean Monthly Range.	Highest Reading in the Year.	Lowest Reading in the Year.	Difference of Extreme Readings.	Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew-point.
	feet.	° /	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Guernsey - - - -	204	49 27 N.	29.663	1.100	83.0	24.5	58.5	56.0	46.0	10.0	50.2	46.7
Truro - - - -	103	50 7	29.637	1.159	83.0	12.0	71.0	58.1	43.5	14.6	49.7	44.5
Plymouth - - - -	69	50 23	29.726	1.172	82.0	17.0	65.0	56.4	44.1	12.3	49.5	44.6
Totnes - - - -	107	50 27	29.780	1.180	87.5	8.8	78.7	57.8	41.2	16.6	49.0	43.1
Torquay - - - -	305	50 29	29.673	1.226	82.8	15.3	67.5	55.9	43.4	12.5	49.0	43.2
Ventnor - - - -	150	50 36	29.726	1.095	81.9	14.6	67.3	56.2	44.8	11.4	49.3	44.9
Eastbourne - - - -	12	50 44	29.586	1.070	85.3	12.8	72.5	57.3	42.5	14.8	49.4	45.4
Osborne - - - -	172	50 45	29.633	1.114	95.6	12.0	83.6	57.4	42.9	14.5	49.2	44.8
Bournemouth - - - -	95	50 45	..	1.126	80.4	12.2	68.2	55.1	42.7	12.4	48.4	42.7
Brighton - - - -	206	50 50	29.683	1.112	82.0	11.4	70.6	54.9	42.9	12.0	48.6	42.4
Salisbury - - - -	186	51 4	29.666	1.166	93.5	2.5	91.0	58.9	38.4	20.5	48.0	43.2
Barnstaple - - - -	43	51 5	29.632	1.204	87.0	8.0	79.0	58.3	44.9	13.4	50.5	45.6
Bath - - - -	596	51 15	29.668	1.171	83.8	8.8	75.0	53.9	40.8	13.1	46.8	42.6
Strathfield Turgiss - - - -	197	51 20	29.676	1.168	93.3	3.9	89.4	54.6	39.3	15.3	47.8	42.5
Marlborough - - - -	474	51 25	29.679	1.167	87.1	6.9	80.2	54.9	39.9	15.0	46.7	41.3
Blackheath - - - -	160	51 29	29.664	1.194	94.0	9.2	84.8	55.9	42.4	13.5	48.4	43.1
Camden Square - - - -	123	51 32	29.669	1.162	94.6	11.8	82.8	57.4	42.0	15.4	48.9	42.7
Oxford - - - -	210	51 45	29.666	1.214	86.9	6.8	80.1	55.9	41.6	14.3	48.1	..
Gloucester - - - -	100	51 52	29.659	1.218	89.0	6.0	83.0	57.6	40.3	17.3	48.0	44.1
Royston - - - -	269	52 2	29.692	..	93.0	7.7	85.3	56.1	40.2	15.9	47.2	42.2
Cardington - - - -	105	52 7	29.640	..	91.6	0.0	91.6	56.6	40.1	16.5	47.8	42.4
Cambridge - - - -	40	52 13	29.637	1.234	93.0	-2.0	95.0	57.8	40.5	17.3	48.2	42.8
Stockton near Rugby - - - -	289	52 22	29.608	1.165	91.5	3.0	88.5	55.9	37.8	18.1	46.3	42.4
Lowestoft - - - -	85	52 29	29.641	1.226	87.0	9.2	77.8	53.9	42.2	11.7	47.7	42.3
Somerleyton - - - -	50	52 30	29.646	1.223	90.3	4.8	85.5	54.1	41.2	12.9	46.6	42.2
Wolverhampton - - - -	500	52 37	29.655	1.213	87.7	4.3	83.4	53.4	39.0	14.4	45.5	40.5
Leicester - - - -	245	52 39	29.665	1.239	87.0	5.2	81.8	54.7	40.8	13.9	46.9	41.3
Nottingham - - - -	183	52 57	29.642	1.254	91.6	1.9	89.7	55.6	39.6	16.0	46.9	41.7
Holkham - - - -	39	52 58	29.649	1.226	87.3	4.6	82.7	54.1	38.1	16.0	43.9	40.8
Llandudno - - - -	100	53 20	29.683	1.388	74.8	10.5	64.3	53.8	43.8	10.0	48.6	42.2
Liverpool - - - -	197	53 24	29.642	1.366	84.2	8.5	75.7	52.9	42.6	10.3	46.9	41.0
Sharples near Bolton - - - -	500	53 36	29.659	1.357	83.2	0.8	82.4	52.1	39.2	12.9	45.1	39.7
Hull - - - -	12	53 45	29.658	1.267	84.0	6.0	78.0	53.5	39.4	14.1	46.3	..
Stonyhurst - - - -	363	53 45	29.668	1.361	83.2	4.6	78.6	54.0	39.4	14.6	45.6	40.3
Bradford - - - -	366	53 48	29.632	1.326	83.3	12.0	71.3	53.1	41.5	11.6	46.4	40.6
Leeds - - - -	137	53 48	29.610	1.334	87.0	12.0	75.0	55.4	41.3	14.1	47.3	43.2
Cockermouth - - - -	146	54 39	29.596	1.413	78.2	4.4	73.8	53.2	40.4	12.8	45.3	40.2
Silloth - - - -	28	54 52	29.628	1.459	78.2	0.0	78.2	52.5	39.7	12.8	45.4	39.7
Carlisle - - - -	114	54 53	29.617	1.415	78.7	-5.5	84.2	53.8	38.3	15.5	45.3	41.0

in 1881. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Mean Monthly Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air (Saturation=100).	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean estimated Strength.	Wind.				Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain.		NAMES OF STATIONS.
						Relative Proportion of					Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	
in.	grs.	gr.	grs.	grs.		N.	E.	S.	W.	days.	in.		
.327	3.7	0.5	88	540	1.4	7	8	7	9	5.1	208	37.17	Guernsey.
.307	3.4	0.7	83	544	2.4	7	7	7	10	6.7	164	37.60	Truro.
.302	3.4	0.7	83	545	1.5	7	8	7	9	6.3	181	33.28	Plymouth.
.295	3.2	0.8	81	545	..	6	7	7	11	6.2	184	49.66	Totnes.
.287	3.3	0.8	81	540	1.5	6	7	7	10	6.6	178	38.11	Torquay.
.310	3.5	0.7	84	543	..	7	8	6	10	6.1	165	31.97	Ventnor.
.313	3.6	0.6	86	542	0.3	7	6	7	11	..	169	30.75	Eastbourne.
.336	3.6	0.6	86	542	0.4	7	5	9	9	5.8	134	28.04	Osborne.
.284	3.3	0.8	81	544	1.3	8	6	6	10	..	..	..	Bournemouth.
.283	3.3	0.9	80	542	1.0	7	6	8	10	6.6	153	29.27	Brighton.
.291	3.3	0.7	84	543	1.3	8	7	6	10	..	172	33.34	Salisbury.
.312	3.6	0.8	82	543	1.2	5	6	9	11	4.2	171	38.19	Barnstaple.
.282	3.2	0.6	86	536	1.4	7	5	8	11	6.7	174	44.95	Bath.
.234	3.3	0.7	83	543	1.2	6	7	7	11	6.0	149	24.12	Strathfield Turgiss.
.269	3.1	0.8	82	538	0.8	6	8	7	10	6.2	167	32.59	Marlborough.
.238	3.3	0.8	83	543	1.1	6	6	7	11	6.8	153	27.72	Blackheath.
.234	3.2	0.9	80	543	..	10	6	5	10	6.4	153	27.93	Camden Square.
..	..	..	..	..	2.6	7	6	9	9	6.6	183	23.98	Oxford.
.301	3.4	0.6	87	545	0.9	8	6	5	12	..	120	23.09	Gloucester.
.278	3.2	0.8	83	543	..	7	5	8	10	6.4	152	24.02	Royston.
.233	3.2	0.8	82	544	1.6	6	6	6	12	6.4	..	24.40	Cardington.
.237	3.3	0.8	82	545	1.1	8	5	9	9	6.3	190	27.29	Cambridge.
.282	3.2	0.5	87	541	0.5	7	6	10	8	6.5	..	..	Stockton near Rugby.
.279	3.2	0.7	82	545	0.7	6	7	6	12	6.4	175	24.65	Lowestoft.
.232	3.2	0.5	86	547	1.0	6	6	8	10	5.8	193	25.62	Somerleyton.
.263	3.0	0.7	83	533	..	5	7	9	9	7.4	155	25.70	Wolverhampton.
.262	3.3	0.8	81	542	0.9	7	6	9	9	6.7	176	27.55	Leicester.
.274	3.1	0.8	82	544	0.4	7	7	7	10	6.6	215	26.64	Nottingham.
.266	3.1	0.7	82	547	1.6	7	5	13	6	6.4	150	24.11	Holkham.
.280	3.2	0.8	79	543	1.0	4	7	5	15	6.1	174	31.98	Llandudno.
.267	3.1	0.8	80	543	..	5	8	7	11	6.6	188	30.68	Liverpool.
.255	2.9	0.7	82	539	1.6	6	8	8	10	7.2	223	53.32	Sharples near Bolton.
..	..	..	..	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	205	31.11	Hull.
.261	2.9	0.7	82	541	..	6	7	6	12	7.6	201	49.87	Stonyhurst.
.269	3.0	0.9	81	540	0.9	5	8	7	11	6.6	222	35.43	Bradford.
.295	3.3	0.6	84	543	1.4	6	7	5	12	..	180	23.64	Leeds.
.259	3.0	0.8	80	544	0.6	5	9	7	10	6.8	187	39.02	Cockermouth.
.256	3.0	0.7	81	543	1.4	3	10	5	12	6.1	179	38.76	Silloth.
.266	3.1	0.7	84	546	1.2	2	11	4	13	7.1	163	33.33	Carlisle.

TABLE 69.—Mean Annual Values of Meteorological Elements

PARALLELS of LATITUDE, &c.	Mean Elevation in Feet above the Sea Level.	Barometer.			Thermometer.						Mean Temperature	
		Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Sea Level.	Mean Monthly Range.	Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the Yearly Range of Readings.	Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew- point.	
												in.
Guernsey - - -	204	29.663	1.100	88.0	24.5	58.5	56.0	46.0	10.0	50.2	46.7	
Between the latitudes,—												
50° and 51° - -	147	29.681	1.139	84.5	12.9	71.6	56.6	43.1	13.5	49.1	44.0	
51° and 52° - -	232	29.664	1.185	89.9	7.1	82.3	56.4	41.1	15.3	48.1	43.1	
52° and 53° - -	181	29.648	1.223	90.0	3.9	86.1	55.2	40.0	15.3	46.7	41.9	
53° and 54° - -	239	29.651	1.243	82.8	7.8	75.0	53.5	41.0	12.5	46.8	41.2	
54° and 55° - -	96	29.614	1.429	78.4	-0.6	78.7	53.2	39.5	13.7	45.3	40.3	

TABLE 70.—Meteorology of Greenwich

YEARS.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*	Departure from Average of 33 Years.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Departure from Average of 33 Years.	Mean Dryness of Atmo- sphere.	Departure from Average of 33 Years.	Mean TEMPER- ATURE of the AIR.	Departure from Average of 33 Years.
1849 - - -	1808	- 8	23.9	- 0.9	6.6	+ 0.7	50.0	+ 0.7
1850 - - -	1841	+ 25	19.7	- 5.1	6.1	+ 0.2	49.3	0.0
1851 - - -	1730	- 86	21.6	- 3.2	6.5	+ 0.6	49.2	- 0.1
1852 - - -	1781	- 35	34.2	+ 9.4	7.4	+ 1.5	50.6	+ 1.3
1853 - - -	1597	-219	29.0	+ 4.2	6.2	+ 0.3	47.7	- 1.6
1854 - - -	1731	- 85	18.7	- 6.1	4.7	- 1.2	48.9	- 0.6
1855 - - -	1659	-157	21.1	- 3.7	4.5	- 1.4	47.1	- 2.4
1856 - - -	1775	- 41	22.2	- 2.6	5.6	- 0.3	49.0	- 0.5
1857 - - -	1562	-254	21.4	- 3.4	5.2	- 0.7	51.0	+ 1.7
1858 - - -	1626	-190	17.8	- 7.0	6.5	+ 0.6	49.2	- 0.3
1859 - - -	1598	-218	25.9	+ 1.1	6.0	+ 0.1	50.7	+ 1.4
1860 - - -	1676	-140	32.0	+ 7.2	4.6	- 1.3	47.0	- 2.5
1861 - - -	1666	-150	20.8	- 4.0	5.0	- 0.9	49.4	+ 0.1
1862 - - -	1680	-136	26.2	+ 1.4	4.7	- 1.2	49.5	+ 0.2
1863 - - -	1775	- 41	20.0	- 4.8	6.0	+ 0.1	50.3	+ 1.0
1864 - - -	1597	-219	16.7	- 7.7	7.0	+ 1.1	48.5	- 0.8
1865 - - -	1553	-263	29.0	+ 4.2	6.2	+ 0.3	50.3	+ 1.0
1866 - - -	1917	+101	30.7	+ 5.9	5.6	- 0.3	49.8	+ 0.5
1867 - - -	1981	+165	28.4	+ 3.6	5.6	- 0.3	48.6	- 0.7
1868 - - -	2029	+213	25.2	+ 0.4	6.8	+ 0.9	51.5	+ 2.2
1869 - - -	2043	+227	24.0	- 0.8	5.7	- 0.2	49.5	+ 0.2
1870 - - -	1872	+ 56	18.5	- 6.3	6.7	+ 0.8	48.7	- 0.6
1871 - - -	1749	- 50	22.3	- 2.5	6.0	+ 0.1	48.7	- 0.6
1872 - - -	1998	+182	30.0	+ 5.2	5.5	- 0.4	50.7	+ 1.4
1873 - - -	1940	+124	23.4	- 1.4	5.5	- 0.4	48.9	- 0.4
1874 - - -	1915	+ 99	20.0	- 4.8	5.7	- 0.2	49.3	0.0
1875 - - -	1942	+126	28.2	+ 3.4	6.0	+ 0.1	49.2	- 0.1
1876 - - -	2036	+220	24.2	- 0.6	6.4	+ 0.5	50.1	+ 0.8
1877 - - -	2184	+368	26.9	+ 2.1	6.7	+ 0.8	49.4	- 0.1
1878 - - -	1880	+ 64	29.2	+ 4.4	5.8	- 0.1	49.6	+ 0.3
1879 - - -	1873	+ 57	31.3	+ 6.5	5.4	- 0.5	46.2	- 3.1
1880 - - -	1928	+112	29.8	+ 5.0	5.0	- 0.9	49.4	+ 0.1
1881 - - -	2030	+214	25.2	+ 0.4	5.7	- 0.2	48.7	- 0.6
Average of 33 Years	1816	-	24.8	-	5.9	-	49.3	-

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

in 1881 for different Parallels of Latitude.

PARALLELS of LATITUDE, &c.	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 Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain.		
						Relative Proportion of					Mean Number of Days it fell.	Mean Amount collected.	
						N.	E.	S.	W.				
Guernsey.	in.	grs.	gr.		grs.					days.	in.		
Between the latitudes,—													
50° and 51°	.327	3.7	0.5	88	540	1.4	7	8	7	9	5.1	2.8	37.17
51° and 52°	.308	3.4	0.7	83	543	1.2	7	7	7	10	6.3	1.66	34.84
52° and 53°	.289	3.3	0.7	83	542	1.3	7	6	7	11	6.1	1.61	30.63
53° and 54°	.276	3.2	0.7	83	544	1.0	7	6	8	10	6.5	1.76	25.55
54° and 55°	.273	3.1	0.8	81	542	1.3	5	8	6	12	6.8	1.99	38.00
	.260	3.0	0.7	82	546	1.1	3	10	5	12	6.7	1.76	37.04

in the Thirty-three Years 1849-1881.

YEARS.	MEAN TEMPERATURES of the AIR in the Quarters ending the last day of							
	March.	Departure from Average of 33 Years.	June.	Departure from Average of 33 Years.	Sept.	Departure from Average of 33 Years.	Dec.	Departure from Average of 33 Years.
1849	41.9	+ 2.2	51.7	- 1.0	61.0	+ 0.6	44.8	+ 0.7
1850	39.4	- 0.3	53.5	+ 0.8	59.6	- 0.8	44.7	+ 0.6
1851	41.9	+ 2.2	51.5	- 1.2	59.8	- 0.6	43.7	- 0.4
1852	41.4	+ 1.7	51.2	- 1.5	61.8	+ 1.4	48.1	+ 4.0
1853	38.1	- 1.6	51.8	- 0.9	58.5	- 1.9	42.3	- 1.8
1854	40.8	+ 1.1	51.7	- 1.0	59.8	- 0.6	43.7	- 0.4
1855	34.1	- 5.6	50.5	- 2.2	60.4	0.0	42.7	- 1.4
1856	40.0	+ 0.3	52.3	- 0.4	59.9	- 0.5	44.2	+ 0.1
1857	39.2	- 0.5	53.8	+ 1.1	63.3	+ 2.9	47.9	+ 3.8
1858	37.8	- 1.9	54.3	+ 1.6	61.0	+ 0.6	43.8	- 0.3
1859	43.3	+ 3.6	53.7	+ 1.0	62.8	+ 2.4	43.3	- 0.8
1860	38.8	- 0.9	50.5	- 2.2	56.2	- 4.2	42.6	- 1.5
1861	39.9	+ 0.2	51.8	- 0.9	60.4	0.0	45.5	+ 1.4
1862	41.0	+ 1.3	53.3	+ 0.6	58.8	- 1.6	45.0	+ 0.9
1863	42.6	+ 2.9	53.1	+ 0.4	58.8	- 1.6	46.8	+ 2.7
1864	37.9	- 1.8	53.1	+ 0.4	59.4	- 1.0	43.7	- 0.4
1865	36.5	- 3.2	56.2	+ 3.5	62.5	+ 2.1	46.0	+ 1.9
1866	41.2	+ 1.5	53.0	+ 0.3	58.9	- 1.5	46.2	+ 2.1
1867	38.9	- 0.8	53.5	+ 0.8	59.7	- 0.7	42.5	- 1.6
1868	41.4	+ 1.7	55.8	+ 3.1	63.9	+ 3.5	45.1	+ 1.0
1869	41.3	+ 1.6	52.0	- 0.7	61.4	+ 1.0	43.3	- 0.8
1870	38.0	- 1.7	54.4	+ 1.7	60.7	+ 0.3	41.6	- 2.5
1871	40.2	+ 0.5	51.5	- 1.2	61.3	+ 0.9	41.8	- 2.3
1872	43.6	+ 3.9	52.8	+ 0.1	61.1	+ 0.7	45.3	+ 1.2
1873	39.4	- 0.3	51.8	- 0.9	60.3	- 0.1	44.2	+ 0.1
1874	41.4	+ 1.7	52.8	+ 0.1	60.9	+ 0.5	42.3	- 1.8
1875	39.5	- 0.2	53.4	+ 0.7	60.7	+ 0.3	43.1	- 1.0
1876	39.5	- 0.2	51.7	- 1.0	61.8	+ 1.4	47.0	+ 2.9
1877	42.3	+ 2.6	51.9	- 0.8	58.5	- 1.9	45.0	+ 0.9
1878	41.5	+ 1.8	54.6	+ 1.9	60.8	+ 0.4	41.6	- 2.5
1879	37.1	- 2.6	49.5	- 3.2	58.1	- 3.3	39.9	- 4.2
1880	39.8	- 0.1	52.4	- 0.3	61.4	+ 1.0	44.0	- 0.1
1881	37.3	- 2.4	52.9	+ 0.2	60.0	- 0.4	44.6	- 0.5
Average of 32 Years.	39.7	-	52.7	-	60.4	-	44.1	-

TABLE 71.—Greenwich Monthly

By JAMES

1881. MONTHS.	Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Temperature of the Air.							Departure from Average of 110 years (1771-1880).	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.
		Highest by Day.	Lowest by Night.	Range in Month.	Mean of all Highest.	Mean of all Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean for the Month.		
January	29.710	50.0	12.7	37.3	36.1	27.3	8.8	31.6	-4.9	28.0
February	29.661	54.0	26.1	27.9	42.5	33.5	9.0	37.7	-0.9	34.4
March	29.728	59.8	24.6	35.2	51.1	35.5	15.6	42.6	+1.5	36.6
April	29.772	66.1	29.3	36.8	55.6	37.5	18.1	45.9	-0.2	37.9
May	29.929	78.3	30.9	47.4	65.8	43.6	22.2	54.1	+1.6	44.7
June	29.806	83.9	38.5	45.4	70.0	49.7	20.3	58.7	+0.5	49.6
July	29.825	97.1	43.9	53.2	77.7	54.9	22.8	65.4	+3.8	55.0
August	29.676	85.4	43.1	42.3	69.8	51.5	18.3	59.1	-1.8	54.2
September	29.801	72.9	39.0	33.9	64.5	48.7	15.8	55.4	-1.2	52.3
October	29.827	63.0	26.2	36.8	52.4	39.0	13.4	45.3	-3.5	41.3
November	29.785	63.3	30.1	33.2	54.0	42.8	11.2	48.7	+6.4	45.1
December	29.821	53.7	21.6	32.1	43.9	34.9	9.0	39.8	+0.8	36.6
Means	29.778	69.0	30.5	38.5	57.0	41.6	15.4	48.7	+0.2	43.0

TABLE 72.—Meteorological

(Deduced from Observations, at Greenwich, under the Superintendence
By James

1881. YEAR	Temperature of										Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	
	Air.		Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air—Daily Range.		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 40 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 40 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 40 Years.
	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 110 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 40 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 40 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 40 Years.						
1881.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	in.	in.	grs.	grs.
YEAR	-48.7	+0.2	-0.7	46.0	-0.6	43.0	-0.6	15.4	-0.5	0.291	-0.004	3.3	-0.05	
First Quarter	37.3	-1.4	-2.6	35.6	-2.4	33.0	-2.4	11.1	-0.7	0.170	-0.018	2.2	-0.2	
Second do.	52.9	+0.6	0.0	48.5	-0.6	44.1	-1.3	20.3	+0.4	0.294	-0.013	3.3	-0.1	
Third do.	60.0	+0.3	-0.3	57.0	+0.3	53.8	+0.8	18.9	-0.8	0.419	+0.013	4.6	+0.1	
Fourth do.	44.6	+1.2	+0.1	43.0	+0.4	41.0	+0.4	11.2	-0.7	0.260	+0.001	3.0	0.0	

In this Table, + and - respectively signify that the numbers in the preceding column are above

Meteorology in 1881.

GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required for Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Relative Proportions of Wind.				Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain.		1881. MONTHS.
					N.	E.	S.	W.		Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	
in.	grs.	grs.	grs.	grs.							in.	
.153	1.8	0.3	86	561	6	9	7	9	8.0	9	1.16	January.
.199	2.3	0.3	88	553	7	8	4	9	8.3	18	2.43	February.
.217	2.5	0.6	78	549	4	9	5	13	6.3	11	1.84	March.
.230	2.6	1.0	74	546	10	10	5	5	6.6	8	0.62	April.
.296	3.4	1.3	71	540	11	6	5	9	5.6	13	1.62	May.
.356	4.0	1.6	72	532	6	4	10	10	6.8	9	1.86	June.
.444	4.8	2.1	69	525	4	2	9	16	5.2	11	2.13	July.
.421	4.7	0.9	80	531	2	2	9	18	7.1	16	3.88	August.
.303	4.4	0.6	89	525	13	1	7	9	7.3	15	2.18	September.
.261	3.0	0.4	86	547	7	11	4	9	5.9	13	2.70	October.
.301	3.4	0.5	83	542	1	4	13	12	7.2	16	2.27	November.
.217	2.5	0.4	89	553	4	3	10	14	7.0	15	2.55	December.
.291	3.3	0.8	81	543	75	69	88	133	6.8	154	25.24	Means.
									Mean	Sum	Sum	

Table for London in 1881.

of the Astronomer Royal, furnished to the Registrar-General.
Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S.)

1881. YEAR	Degree of Humidity.	Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.			1881. YEAR.			
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 40 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 40 Years.		Number of Nights it was						
							At or below 30°.	Between 30° and 40°.	Above 40°.		Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.	
1881.		in.	in.	grs.	grs.	Sums.	Sums.	o	o	1881.			
YEAR		in.	in.	grs.	grs.	in.	in.			YEAR.			
81	-1	29.778	+0.005	543	+1	25.24	-0.02	116	111	138	10.2	58.1	1881.
84	-1	29.700	-0.067	554	+2	5.43	+0.42	60	25	5	10.2	47.2	First Quarter.
72	-4	29.836	+0.053	539	+1	4.10	-1.64	20	32	39	21.9	55.3	Second do.
79	+2	29.767	-0.028	530	+1	8.19	+0.75	1	13	78	31.7	58.1	Third do.
88	0	29.811	+0.062	547	+1	7.52	+0.38	35	41	16	17.2	47.8	Fourth do.

or below the average to the extent of the quantities to which these signs are prefixed.

TABLE 73.—Population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle of British Seas, and of the portions of the Army,

YEARS.	UNITED KINGDOM.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1801	15,902,322	7,748,246	8,154,076	9,060,993	4,404,490	4,656,503
1802	16,059,507	7,826,658	8,232,849	9,129,636	4,441,131	4,688,505
1803	16,254,224	7,921,956	8,332,268	9,234,649	4,494,127	4,740,522
1804	16,477,279	8,029,902	8,447,377	9,366,826	4,559,230	4,807,596
1805	16,715,637	8,145,199	8,570,438	9,513,111	4,631,137	4,881,974
1806	16,951,925	8,258,482	8,693,443	9,656,119	4,700,476	4,955,643
1807	17,184,902	8,370,728	8,814,174	9,794,594	4,768,221	5,026,373
1808	17,410,054	8,479,565	8,930,489	9,924,001	4,831,985	5,092,016
1809	17,639,472	8,589,409	9,051,063	10,056,421	4,895,182	5,161,239
1810	17,866,908	8,697,020	9,169,888	10,185,578	4,957,559	5,228,019
1811	18,103,492	8,811,499	9,291,993	10,322,592	5,025,212	5,297,380
1812	18,366,908	8,941,561	9,425,347	10,479,871	5,103,251	5,376,620
1813	18,644,377	9,082,277	9,562,100	10,649,743	5,191,211	5,458,532
1814	18,923,845	9,224,893	9,698,952	10,820,112	5,280,331	5,539,781
1815	19,218,341	9,374,727	9,843,614	11,004,012	5,375,916	5,628,096
1816	19,520,488	9,526,546	9,993,942	11,196,156	5,474,848	5,721,308
1817	19,814,027	9,673,857	10,140,170	11,377,841	5,568,195	5,809,646
1818	20,104,922	9,819,981	10,284,941	11,555,054	5,659,313	5,895,741
1819	20,388,744	9,964,535	10,424,209	11,723,379	5,747,842	5,975,537
1820	20,686,389	10,117,002	10,569,387	11,903,722	5,843,289	6,060,433
1821	21,007,386	10,278,540	10,728,846	12,105,614	5,946,821	6,158,793
1822	21,338,890	10,437,930	10,900,960	12,320,360	6,050,929	6,269,431
1823	21,666,344	10,596,147	11,070,197	12,529,518	6,153,157	6,376,361
1824	21,977,412	10,745,695	11,231,717	12,720,736	6,246,003	6,474,733
1825	22,281,164	10,891,074	11,390,090	12,903,059	6,333,955	6,569,104
1826	22,575,495	11,032,473	11,543,022	13,074,286	6,417,196	6,657,090
1827	22,872,049	11,173,727	11,698,322	13,247,277	6,500,546	6,746,731
1828	23,190,529	11,325,793	11,864,736	13,438,474	6,591,959	6,846,515
1829	23,504,943	11,475,573	12,029,370	13,625,045	6,681,424	6,943,621
1830	23,814,667	11,622,656	12,192,011	13,805,041	6,767,221	7,037,820
1831	24,135,422	11,776,491	12,358,931	13,994,460	6,859,085	7,135,375
1832	24,372,051	11,896,932	12,475,119	14,164,696	6,943,932	7,220,764
1833	24,602,698	12,012,203	12,590,495	14,328,471	7,023,322	7,305,149
1834	24,861,899	12,141,056	12,720,843	14,520,297	7,116,031	7,404,266
1835	25,133,468	12,275,028	12,858,440	14,724,063	7,213,625	7,510,438
1836	25,406,281	12,408,238	12,998,043	14,928,477	7,310,074	7,618,403
1837	25,650,426	12,527,350	13,123,076	15,103,778	7,392,191	7,711,587
1838	25,903,697	12,651,465	13,252,232	15,287,699	7,479,021	7,808,678
1839	26,200,106	12,796,609	13,403,497	15,514,255	7,586,593	7,927,662
1840	26,487,026	12,937,181	13,549,845	15,730,813	7,689,301	8,041,512
1841	26,751,199	13,065,536	13,685,663	15,929,492	7,784,883	8,144,609
1842	27,004,417	13,194,189	13,810,228	16,130,326	7,887,620	8,242,706
1843	27,255,699	13,321,297	13,934,402	16,332,228	7,990,370	8,341,858
1844	27,525,119	13,456,832	14,068,287	16,535,174	8,093,100	8,442,074
1845	27,776,364	13,582,614	14,193,750	16,739,136	8,195,776	8,543,360

the Eighty-two Years 1801-82, exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the Navy, and Merchant Service Abroad.

YEARS.	SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.			YEARS.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1801	1,625,000	751,998	873,002	5,216,329	2,591,758	2,624,571	1801
1802	1,643,877	760,616	883,261	5,285,994	2,624,911	2,661,083	1802
1803	1,662,981	769,341	893,640	5,356,594	2,658,488	2,698,106	1803
1804	1,682,318	778,178	904,140	5,428,135	2,692,494	2,735,641	1804
1805	1,701,890	787,126	914,764	5,500,636	2,726,936	2,773,706	1805
1806	1,721,701	796,188	925,513	5,574,105	2,761,818	2,812,287	1806
1807	1,741,750	805,361	936,389	5,648,558	2,797,146	2,851,412	1807
1808	1,762,045	814,653	947,392	5,724,008	2,832,927	2,891,081	1808
1809	1,782,587	824,063	958,524	5,800,464	2,869,164	2,931,300	1809
1810	1,803,384	833,596	969,788	5,877,946	2,905,865	2,972,081	1810
1811	1,824,434	843,250	981,184	5,956,466	2,943,037	3,013,429	1811
1812	1,851,003	857,627	993,376	6,036,034	2,980,683	3,055,351	1812
1813	1,877,966	872,255	1,005,711	6,116,668	3,018,811	3,097,857	1813
1814	1,905,352	887,136	1,018,216	6,198,381	3,057,426	3,140,955	1814
1815	1,933,141	902,275	1,030,866	6,281,188	3,096,536	3,184,652	1815
1816	1,959,229	915,552	1,043,677	6,365,103	3,136,146	3,228,957	1816
1817	1,986,045	929,399	1,056,646	6,450,141	3,176,263	3,273,878	1817
1818	2,013,552	943,776	1,069,776	6,536,316	3,216,892	3,319,424	1818
1819	2,041,720	958,652	1,083,068	6,623,645	3,258,041	3,365,604	1819
1820	2,070,523	973,996	1,096,527	6,712,144	3,299,717	3,412,427	1820
1821	2,099,945	989,793	1,110,152	6,801,827	3,341,926	3,459,901	1821
1822	2,125,822	1,002,327	1,123,495	6,892,708	3,384,674	3,508,034	1822
1823	2,152,017	1,015,019	1,136,998	6,984,809	3,427,971	3,556,838	1823
1824	2,178,536	1,027,872	1,150,664	7,078,140	3,471,820	3,606,320	1824
1825	2,205,383	1,040,889	1,164,494	7,172,722	3,516,230	3,656,492	1825
1826	2,232,639	1,054,068	1,178,571	7,268,570	3,561,209	3,707,361	1826
1827	2,259,072	1,066,418	1,192,654	7,365,700	3,606,763	3,758,937	1827
1828	2,287,924	1,080,935	1,206,989	7,464,131	3,652,899	3,811,232	1828
1829	2,316,020	1,094,524	1,221,496	7,563,878	3,699,625	3,864,253	1829
1830	2,344,662	1,108,485	1,236,177	7,664,964	3,746,950	3,918,014	1830
1831	2,373,561	1,122,526	1,251,035	7,767,401	3,794,880	3,972,521	1831
1832	2,397,777	1,134,485	1,263,292	7,869,578	3,818,515	3,991,063	1832
1833	2,422,239	1,146,585	1,275,654	7,951,988	3,842,296	4,009,692	1833
1834	2,446,968	1,158,798	1,288,170	7,994,634	3,866,227	4,028,407	1834
1835	2,471,889	1,171,097	1,300,792	7,937,516	3,890,306	4,047,210	1835
1836	2,497,167	1,183,629	1,313,538	7,980,637	3,914,535	4,066,102	1836
1837	2,522,653	1,196,245	1,326,408	8,023,995	3,938,914	4,085,081	1837
1838	2,548,402	1,208,997	1,339,405	8,067,596	3,963,447	4,104,149	1838
1839	2,574,413	1,221,884	1,352,529	8,111,438	3,988,132	4,123,306	1839
1840	2,600,692	1,234,910	1,365,782	8,155,521	4,012,970	4,142,551	1840
1841	2,621,854	1,242,689	1,379,165	8,199,853	4,037,964	4,161,889	1841
1842	2,653,165	1,258,690	1,394,475	8,220,926	4,047,879	4,173,047	1842
1843	2,683,639	1,274,223	1,409,416	8,239,832	4,056,704	4,183,128	1843
1844	2,713,318	1,289,265	1,424,053	8,276,627	4,074,467	4,202,160	1844
1845	2,742,167	1,303,795	1,438,372	8,295,061	4,083,043	4,212,018	1845

TABLE 73. (continued).—Population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle British Seas, and of the portions of the Army,

YEARS.	UNITED KINGDOM.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1846	28,002,094	13,694,941	14,307,153	16,944,092	8,298,360	8,645,732
1847	27,972,537	13,675,994	14,296,543	17,150,018	8,400,820	8,749,198
1848	27,820,088	13,593,648	14,226,440	17,356,882	8,503,116	8,853,766
1849	27,669,579	13,512,837	14,156,742	17,564,656	8,605,212	8,959,444
1850	27,523,694	13,436,128	14,087,566	17,773,324	8,707,074	9,066,250
1851	27,393,337	13,369,095	14,024,242	17,982,849	8,808,662	9,174,187
1852	27,448,257	13,394,542	14,053,715	18,193,206	8,909,938	9,283,268
1853	27,542,588	13,441,288	14,101,300	18,404,368	9,010,866	9,393,502
1854	27,658,704	13,496,584	14,162,120	18,616,310	9,111,410	9,504,900
1855	27,821,730	13,574,202	14,247,528	18,829,000	9,211,528	9,617,472
1856	28,011,034	13,661,616	14,349,418	19,042,412	9,311,182	9,731,230
1857	28,188,280	13,739,458	14,448,822	19,256,516	9,410,334	9,846,182
1858	28,389,770	13,828,357	14,561,413	19,471,291	9,508,949	9,962,342
1859	28,590,224	13,915,802	14,674,422	19,686,701	9,606,982	10,079,719
1860	28,778,411	13,997,137	14,781,274	19,902,713	9,704,394	10,198,319
1861	28,977,133	14,086,431	14,890,702	20,119,314	9,801,152	10,318,162
1862	29,243,610	14,218,788	15,024,822	20,371,013	9,923,272	10,447,741
1863	29,470,969	14,329,606	15,141,363	20,625,855	10,046,909	10,578,946
1864	29,680,437	14,431,943	15,248,494	20,883,889	10,172,089	10,711,800
1865	29,925,177	14,552,746	15,372,431	21,145,151	10,298,826	10,846,325
1866	30,147,755	14,656,115	15,491,640	21,409,684	10,427,146	10,982,538
1867	30,409,132	14,781,924	15,627,208	21,677,525	10,557,066	11,120,459
1868	30,689,977	14,917,163	15,772,814	21,948,713	10,688,600	11,260,113
1869	30,978,278	15,056,678	15,921,600	22,223,299	10,821,775	11,401,524
1870	31,256,535	15,189,549	16,066,986	22,501,316	10,956,608	11,544,708
1871	31,555,547	15,325,389	16,230,158	22,788,466	11,086,869	11,701,597
1872	31,873,383	15,478,913	16,394,470	23,095,819	11,236,400	11,859,419
1873	32,176,082	15,623,307	16,552,775	23,407,317	11,387,948	12,019,369
1874	32,499,364	15,781,118	16,718,246	23,723,017	11,541,540	12,181,477
1875	32,835,901	15,949,685	16,886,216	24,042,974	11,697,203	12,345,771
1876	33,196,415	16,129,705	17,066,710	24,367,247	11,854,966	12,512,281
1877	33,571,622	16,316,184	17,255,438	24,695,894	12,014,856	12,681,038
1878	33,938,795	16,498,813	17,439,982	25,028,973	12,176,903	12,852,070
1879	34,298,181	16,677,779	17,620,402	25,366,544	12,341,136	13,025,408
1880	34,616,273	16,833,298	17,782,975	25,703,666	12,507,582	13,201,084
1881	34,944,712	16,997,650	17,947,062	26,055,406	12,676,276	13,379,130
1882	35,289,950	17,158,011	18,131,939	26,406,820	12,837,952	13,568,868

of the Eighty-two Years 1801-82, exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the Navy, and Merchant Service Abroad.

YEARS.	SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1846	2,770,154	1,317,792	1,452,362	8,287,848	4,078,789	4,209,059
1847	2,797,245	1,331,236	1,466,009	8,025,274	3,943,938	4,081,336
1848	2,823,406	1,344,105	1,479,301	7,639,800	3,746,427	3,893,373
1849	2,848,609	1,356,381	1,492,228	7,256,314	3,551,244	3,705,070
1850	2,872,821	1,368,045	1,504,776	6,877,549	3,361,009	3,516,540
1851	2,896,015	1,379,080	1,516,935	6,514,473	3,181,353	3,333,120
1852	2,918,162	1,389,469	1,528,693	6,336,889	3,095,135	3,241,754
1853	2,939,236	1,399,196	1,540,040	6,198,984	3,031,226	3,167,758
1854	2,959,211	1,408,246	1,550,965	6,083,183	2,976,928	3,106,255
1855	2,978,065	1,416,606	1,561,459	6,014,665	2,946,068	3,068,597
1856	2,995,771	1,424,261	1,571,510	5,972,851	2,926,173	3,046,678
1857	3,012,310	1,431,200	1,581,110	5,919,454	2,897,924	3,021,530
1858	3,027,665	1,437,414	1,590,251	5,890,814	2,881,994	3,008,820
1859	3,041,812	1,442,890	1,598,922	5,861,711	2,865,930	2,995,781
1860	3,054,738	1,447,622	1,607,116	5,820,960	2,845,121	2,975,839
1861	3,069,404	1,453,496	1,615,908	5,788,415	2,831,783	2,956,632
1862	3,097,009	1,468,180	1,628,829	5,775,588	2,827,336	2,948,252
1863	3,126,879	1,483,008	1,643,871	5,718,235	2,799,689	2,918,546
1864	3,156,021	1,497,988	1,658,033	5,640,527	2,761,866	2,878,661
1865	3,185,437	1,513,120	1,672,317	5,594,589	2,740,800	2,853,789
1866	3,215,129	1,528,404	1,686,725	5,522,942	2,700,565	2,822,377
1867	3,245,098	1,543,843	1,701,255	5,486,509	2,681,015	2,805,494
1868	3,275,350	1,559,438	1,715,912	5,465,914	2,669,125	2,796,789
1869	3,305,885	1,575,190	1,730,695	5,449,094	2,659,713	2,789,381
1870	3,336,707	1,591,101	1,745,606	5,418,512	2,641,840	2,776,672
1871	3,368,902	1,607,738	1,761,164	5,398,179	2,630,782	2,767,397
1872	3,404,674	1,626,250	1,778,424	5,372,890	2,616,263	2,756,627
1873	3,440,827	1,644,974	1,795,853	5,327,938	2,590,385	2,737,553
1874	3,477,368	1,663,915	1,813,453	5,298,979	2,575,663	2,723,316
1875	3,514,298	1,683,073	1,831,225	5,278,629	2,569,409	2,709,220
1876	3,551,624	1,702,452	1,849,172	5,277,544	2,572,287	2,705,257
1877	3,589,348	1,722,054	1,867,294	5,286,380	2,579,274	2,707,106
1878	3,627,576	1,741,932	1,885,644	5,282,246	2,579,928	2,702,318
1879	3,666,012	1,761,938	1,904,074	5,265,625	2,574,705	2,690,920
1880	3,704,959	1,782,225	1,922,734	5,202,648	2,543,491	2,659,157
1881	3,744,323	1,802,745	1,941,578	5,144,983	2,518,629	2,626,354
1882	3,785,400	1,825,650	1,959,750	5,097,730	2,494,409	2,603,321

VITAL STATISTICS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

TABLE 74.—Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths per 1000 of the Population in THIRTEEN EUROPEAN STATES.

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

YEARS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	DENMARK.	NORWAY.	SWEDEN.	AUSTRIA.	HUNGARY.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMAN EMPIRE.	PRUSSIA.	THE NETHERLANDS.	BELGIUM.	FRANCE.	SPAIN.	ITALY.
Average in the 20 years 1861-80														
BIRTH-RATE.														
Average in the 20 years 1861-80														
DEATH-RATE.														
Average in the 20 years 1861-80														
1861	16.3	14.9	—	14.5	15.9	—	—	—	15.9	16.1	14.1	16.3	16.5	—
1862	16.1	14.7	—	14.1	17.6	—	—	—	16.9	15.6	14.1	16.2	16.0	—
1863	16.8	15.0	—	14.5	16.8	—	—	—	17.3	16.5	14.6	16.0	15.3	16.3
1864	17.2	11.3	—	14.0	16.4	—	—	—	17.2	16.7	15.0	15.8	15.5	16.0
1865	17.5	17.8	—	14.1	15.5	—	—	—	18.2	16.9	15.1	15.7	15.7	18.0
1866	17.5	16.8	—	13.4	13.0	16.3	—	—	15.6	16.7	15.1	16.0	15.9	11.2
1867	16.5	15.3	—	12.2	19.3	20.8	—	—	18.6	16.7	15.6	15.7	14.2	13.4
1868	16.1	14.6	—	10.9	18.3	27.3	13.4	—	17.7	15.3	14.6	15.7	13.3	14.3
1869	15.9	14.7	—	11.3	20.7	22.0	14.4	—	17.9	15.5	14.8	16.5	16.2	15.9
1870	15.9	14.7	—	13.1	19.5	19.6	14.0	—	14.9	15.8	13.9	12.1	12.5	14.6
1871	16.7	14.6	13.3	13.0	18.9	20.8	14.6	—	15.9	15.9	14.7	14.4	—	14.9
1872	17.4	15.0	14.0	13.9	18.6	21.5	15.7	20.6	16.4	15.5	19.5	—	—	15.0
1873	17.6	16.2	14.5	14.6	18.6	22.6	15.2	20.0	17.0	15.5	17.7	—	—	15.8
1874	17.0	16.4	15.3	14.5	17.8	21.4	16.6	19.1	19.3	16.6	15.1	16.6	—	15.2
1875	16.7	17.0	15.7	14.0	16.9	21.9	17.9	18.2	18.0	16.6	14.5	16.4	—	16.8
1876	16.5	17.1	15.4	14.1	16.4	19.8	16.2	17.0	17.1	16.4	14.3	15.8	—	16.2
1877	15.7	16.1	15.1	13.7	14.8	18.2	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.0	13.7	15.1	—	15.3
1878	15.2	14.8	14.6	12.9	14.9	18.7	14.7	15.4	15.7	15.4	13.4	15.1	—	14.2
1879	14.4	14.7	13.5	12.6	15.3	20.5	13.8	15.0	15.4	15.3	13.5	15.2	—	15.1
1880	14.9	15.2	13.3	12.6	15.2	18.2	13.7	15.0	15.3	15.0	14.2	—	—	13.8
1881	15.1	15.6	—	12.4	16.0	19.8	13.6	14.9	15.3	14.6	14.3	—	—	16.2

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

TABLE 75.—ENGLAND AND WALES. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1881.

YEARS.	NUMBERS.				PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	17.9	33.3	22.9
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	17.2	34.1	23.5
1855	18,829,000	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	16.2	33.7	22.6
1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	657,453	290,506	16.7	34.4	20.5
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,815	16.5	34.4	21.8
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140	655,481	449,656	16.0	33.7	23.1
1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446	689,881	440,781	17.0	35.0	22.4
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	684,048	422,721	17.1	34.3	21.2
1861*	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	16.3	34.6	21.6
1862	20,371,013	164,030	328,060	712,684	436,566	16.1	35.0	21.4
1863	20,625,855	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837	16.8	35.3	23.0
1864	20,883,889	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531	17.2	35.4	23.7
1865	21,145,151	185,474	370,948	748,069	490,909	17.5	35.4	23.2
1866	21,409,684	187,776	375,552	753,870	500,689	17.5	35.2	23.4
1867	21,677,525	179,154	358,308	768,349	471,073	16.5	35.4	21.7
1868	21,948,713	176,962	353,924	786,858	480,622	16.1	35.8	21.8
1869	22,223,299	176,970	353,940	773,381	494,828	15.9	34.8	22.3
1870	22,501,316	181,655	363,310	792,787	515,329	16.1	35.2	22.9
1871*	22,788,466	190,112	380,224	797,428	514,879	16.7	35.0	22.6
1872	23,095,819	201,267	402,534	825,907	492,265	17.4	35.7	21.3
1873	23,407,317	205,615	411,230	829,778	492,520	17.6	35.4	21.0
1874	23,723,017	202,010	404,020	854,956	526,632	17.0	36.0	22.2
1875	24,042,974	201,212	402,424	850,607	546,453	16.7	35.4	22.7
1876	24,367,247	201,874	403,748	887,968	510,315	16.5	36.3	20.9
1877	24,695,894	194,352	388,704	888,200	500,496	15.7	36.0	20.3
1878	25,028,973	190,054	380,103	891,906	539,872	15.2	35.6	21.6
1879	25,366,544	182,082	364,164	880,389	526,255	14.4	34.7	20.7
1880	25,708,666	191,965	393,930	881,643	528,624	14.9	34.2	20.5
1881*	26,055,406	197,290	394,580	883,642	491,935	15.1	33.9	18.9

* Census years.

TABLE 76.—DENMARK (the Kingdom properly so called). Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1850 to 1881.

(Supplied by Mons. M. Gad, Chief of the Statistical Bureau of Denmark.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.				PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1st February.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1850*	1,407,747	10,824	21,648	44,763	27,231†	15.4	31.8	19.3†
1851	1,425,700	14,205	28,410	43,338	26,570	19.9	30.4	18.6
1852	1,443,900	14,163	28,306	43,390	28,550	19.6	33.5	19.8
1853	1,462,300	13,521	27,042	46,614	35,592†	18.5	31.9	24.3†
1854	1,481,000	12,994	25,988	48,725	27,439	17.5	32.9	18.5
1855*	1,499,850	12,821	25,642	48,160	30,157	17.1	32.1	20.1
1856	1,519,500	13,175	26,350	49,553	28,662	17.3	32.6	18.9
1857	1,539,300	13,847	27,694	51,054	33,768	18.0	33.2	21.9
1858	1,559,500	13,626	27,252	52,115	36,388	17.5	33.4	23.3
1859	1,579,900	13,334	26,668	53,361	32,268	16.9	33.8	20.4
1860*	1,608,362	12,849	25,698	52,536	32,524	16.0	32.7	20.2
1861	1,625,200	12,097	24,194	51,616	29,947	14.9	31.8	18.4
1862	1,642,200	12,044	24,088	50,942	30,200	14.7	31.0	18.4
1863	1,659,400	12,456	24,912	51,701	30,333	15.0	31.1	18.3
1864	1,676,700	9,466	18,932	50,797	39,100†	11.3	30.3	23.3†
1865	1,694,300	15,056	30,112	53,218	39,246	17.8	31.4	23.2
1866	1,712,000	14,354	28,708	55,141	35,707	16.8	32.2	20.9
1867	1,729,900	13,225	26,450	52,700	34,553	15.3	30.5	20.0
1868	1,748,000	12,769	25,538	54,490	33,816	14.6	31.2	19.3
1869	1,766,300	12,971	25,942	52,109	33,781	14.7	29.5	19.1
1870*	1,784,741	13,134	26,268	54,420	34,091	14.7	30.5	19.1
1871	1,802,400	13,207	26,414	54,396	35,075	14.6	30.2	19.5
1872	1,820,200	13,627	27,254	55,221	33,433	15.0	30.3	18.4
1873	1,838,100	14,903	29,806	56,571	34,250	16.2	30.8	18.6
1874	1,856,300	15,260	30,520	57,278	37,046	16.4	30.9	20.0
1875	1,874,600	15,915	31,830	59,749	39,423	17.0	31.9	21.0
1876	1,893,100	16,180	32,360	61,788	37,365	17.1	32.6	19.7
1877	1,911,800	15,423	30,856	60,850	35,806	16.1	31.8	18.7
1878	1,930,700	14,295	28,590	61,290	35,792	14.8	31.7	18.5
1879	1,949,800	14,287	28,574	62,455	35,531	14.7	32.0	19.8
1880*	1,969,639†	14,959	29,918	62,612	40,237	15.2	31.8	20.4
1881	1,988,500†	15,529	31,058	64,145	36,471	15.6	32.3	18.3

NOTE.—An addition of territory containing a population of about 8000 was made in 1864, and the facts relating thereto are included in this Table from 1860. Previously to 1st January 1860, children who died within 24 hours after birth were counted as still-born.

* Census years.

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

‡ Estimated to middle of year.

TABLE 77.—NORWAY. Population; Number and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1871 to 1880.

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

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of	DEATHS. Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1871	1,746,800	11,610	23,220	51,080	29,567	13.3	29.2	16.9
1872	1,757,100	12,302	24,604	52,271	29,172	14.0	29.7	16.6
1873	1,770,000	12,822	25,644	52,981	29,828	14.5	29.9	16.9
1874	1,787,100	13,713	27,426	54,928	32,452	15.3	30.7	18.2
1875*	1,807,800	14,177	28,354	56,358	33,964	15.7	31.2	18.8
1876	1,829,200	14,049	28,098	58,230	34,356	15.4	31.8	18.0
1877	1,852,500	14,022	28,044	58,855	31,354	15.1	31.8	16.9
1878	1,878,200	13,681	27,362	58,408	29,582	14.6	31.1	15.8
1879	1,903,600	12,850	25,700	60,917	28,616	13.5	32.0	15.0
1880	1,921,000	12,751	25,502	58,923	30,550	13.3	30.7	15.9

* Census year.

TABLE 78.—SWEDEN. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1850 to 1881.

(Supplied by E. Sidenbladh, Chief of the Statistical Department of Sweden.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	POPULATION, 31st Dec., from Parochial Registers of Population.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of	DEATHS. Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1850*	3,482,541	26,267	52,534	110,399	68,514	15.2	31.9	19.8
1851	3,517,759	25,750	51,500	111,065	72,506	14.7	31.7	20.8
1852	3,540,421	24,150	48,300	108,305	80,090	13.7	30.7	22.7
1853	3,562,543	25,596	51,192	111,407	84,047†	14.4	31.4	23.7†
1854	3,605,321	27,585	55,170	120,107	70,846	15.4	33.5	19.8
1855*	3,641,011	27,253	54,505	115,072	77,734	15.0	31.8	21.5
1856	3,672,988	27,221	54,442	115,082	79,618	14.9	31.5	21.8
1857	3,687,601	28,531	57,062	119,349	101,491†	15.5	32.4	27.6†
1858	3,734,240	30,092	60,184	129,039	80,493	16.2	34.8	21.7
1859	3,787,735	31,125	62,250	131,605	75,720	16.6	35.0	20.1
1860*	3,859,728	29,839	59,678	133,162	67,502	15.6	34.8	17.6
1861	3,917,399	28,272	56,544	126,634	71,829	14.5	32.6	18.5
1862	3,965,899	27,825	55,650	131,584	84,950	14.1	33.4	21.4
1863	4,022,564	29,013	58,026	134,279	77,227	14.5	33.6	19.3
1864	4,070,061	28,248	56,496	136,004	81,937	14.0	33.6	20.2
1865	4,114,141	28,944	57,888	134,281	79,216	14.1	32.8	19.4
1866	4,160,677	27,797	55,594	136,989	82,666†	13.4	33.1	20.0†
1867	4,195,681	25,440	50,880	128,832	82,072	12.2	30.8	19.6
1868	4,178,080	22,833	45,666	114,955	87,307	10.9	27.5	21.0
1869	4,158,757	23,503	47,006	117,677	92,775	11.3	28.2	22.3
1870*	4,168,525	25,072	50,144	119,838	82,449	13.1	28.3	19.8
1871	4,204,177	27,187	54,374	127,333	72,046	13.0	30.4	17.2
1872	4,250,412	29,470	58,940	126,983	68,302	13.9	30.0	16.3
1873	4,297,972	31,257	62,514	131,643	73,525	14.6	30.8	17.2
1874	4,341,559	31,422	62,844	133,249	87,760†	14.5	30.9	20.3†
1875	4,383,291	30,762	61,524	135,958	88,439	14.0	31.0	20.2
1876	4,429,713	31,184	62,368	136,890	86,334	14.1	30.7	19.5
1877	4,484,542	30,674	61,348	138,476	83,175†	13.7	30.9	18.5†
1878	4,531,863	29,151	58,302	134,464	81,418	12.9	29.7	18.0
1879	4,578,901	28,635	57,270	139,043	77,152	12.6	30.5	16.9
1880*	4,565,683†	28,919	57,838	134,262	82,753	12.6	29.4	18.1
1881	4,572,245†	28,301	56,602	132,804	80,800	12.4	29.1	17.7

* Census years.

† Cholera was epidemic in the years 1853, 1857, and 1866. In 1874 small-pox caused 4063 deaths, the highest number in any year since 1801. In 1877 scarlet fever caused 7426 deaths, and diphtheria 3367 deaths.

‡ Estimated to middle of year.

TABLE 79.—AUSTRIA. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1881.

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

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.*	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of	DEATHS. Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	17,816,877	137,621	275,242	678,926	570,885	15.4	38.1	32.0
1854	17,911,986	124,258	248,516	666,981	622,695	13.9	37.2	34.8
1855	17,733,086	147,186	294,372	692,935	881,094	16.6	39.1	49.7
1856	17,843,463	147,474	294,948	666,250	541,887	16.5	37.3	30.4
1857†	18,224,500	147,657	295,314	741,239	503,915	16.2	40.7	27.7
1858	18,453,396	155,073	310,146	745,926	532,920	16.8	40.4	28.8
1859	18,671,781	130,656	261,312	770,029	540,475	14.0	41.3	28.9
1860	18,884,598	158,340	316,680	731,759	502,809	16.8	38.8	26.6
1861	19,029,405	151,440	302,880	722,951	533,402	15.9	38.0	29.6
1862	19,193,087	168,684	337,368	742,318	562,792	17.6	38.7	29.3
1863	19,398,051	162,958	325,916	797,572	576,471	16.8	41.2	29.7
1864	19,602,736	160,740	321,480	806,927	585,142	16.4	41.2	29.8
1865	19,750,318	153,492	306,984	762,229	598,863	15.5	38.6	30.3
1866	19,692,487	128,051	256,102	763,023	804,336†	13.0	38.7	40.9†
1867	19,838,970	191,661	383,322	741,987	580,055	19.3	37.4	29.2
1868	20,026,554	182,940	365,880	774,383	571,558	18.3	38.7	28.5
1869†	20,217,531	208,787	417,574	812,474	583,995	20.7	40.2	28.9
1870	20,385,498	199,033	398,163	826,832	598,581	19.5	40.6	29.3
1871	20,555,370	194,591	389,182	826,869	616,729	18.9	39.9	30.0
1872	20,727,164	192,406	384,812	829,250	677,022	18.6	40.0	32.7
1873	20,974,645	194,815	389,630	848,206	811,150§	18.6	40.4	38.7§
1874	21,169,341	189,017	378,034	849,678	662,929	17.8	40.1	31.3
1875	21,366,261	180,349	360,698	862,828	634,088	16.9	40.4	29.7
1876	21,565,435	176,148	352,296	874,623	634,333	16.4	40.6	29.4
1877	21,766,887	161,337	322,674	851,747	677,748	14.8	39.1	31.2
1878	21,970,649	164,233	328,466	854,762	633,661	14.9	38.9	31.1
1879	22,176,745	169,088	338,176	873,035	652,491	15.3	39.6	29.4
1880†	21,981,821	167,200	334,400	850,069	654,253	15.2	38.7	29.7
1881	22,134,454	176,983	353,966	855,937	676,515	16.0	38.7	30.6

* Excluding the army.

† Census years.

‡ The excessive mortality in the year 1866 was due to cholera and the war.

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

TABLE 80.—HUNGARY AND TRANSYLVANIA. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1866 to 1881.

(Furnished by Dr. C. Keleti, Director of the Hungarian Statistical Department at Buda-Pesth.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1866	12,956,546	105,670	211,340	546,110	504,043†	16.3	42.1	38.9†
1867	13,026,346	135,601	271,202	506,234	436,434	20.8	38.8	33.5
1868	13,149,388	179,637	359,274	537,841	443,799	27.3	42.4	33.8
1869*	13,282,405	146,272	292,544	566,123	424,106	22.0	42.6	32.0
1870	13,685,852	133,999	267,998	570,692	446,085	19.6	41.7	32.6
1871	13,741,650	142,853	285,706	591,148	535,350	20.8	43.0	39.0
1872	13,724,567	147,555	295,110	563,362	580,448	21.5	41.0	42.3
1873	13,417,304	153,068	306,136	566,792	874,055†	22.6	42.2	65.1†
1874	13,418,020	143,718	287,436	572,444	571,728†	21.4	42.7	42.6†
1875	13,525,459	147,027	294,054	606,956	499,031	21.9	45.2	37.2
1876	13,670,624	135,011	270,022	623,849	478,684	19.8	45.6	35.0
1877	13,767,265	125,064	250,128	595,984	499,343	18.2	43.3	36.3
1878	13,889,144	129,346	258,692	592,854	520,975	18.7	42.8	37.6
1879	13,973,166	140,287	280,534	635,746	502,087	20.5	45.3	36.4
1880*	13,728,622	124,860	249,720	597,791	529,379	18.2	42.9	38.6
1881	13,840,157	137,025	274,050	604,262	492,727	19.8	43.7	35.6

NOTE.—The above figures do not include the facts for Croatia or Slavonia.

* Census years.

† Cholera.

TABLE 81.—SWITZERLAND. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1868 to 1881.

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

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS. Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1868	2,629,886	17,648	35,293	—	—	13.4	—	—
1869	2,646,115	19,091	38,182	—	—	14.4	—	—
1870*	2,662,344	18,610	37,220	79,208	68,746	14.0	29.8	25.8
1871	2,679,469	19,514	39,028	77,633	74,002	14.6	29.0	27.2
1872	2,697,165	21,212	42,424	80,329	59,758	15.7	29.8	22.2
1873	2,714,860	20,649	41,298	80,569	61,676	15.2	29.7	22.7
1874	2,732,556	22,655	45,310	83,051	60,845	16.6	30.4	22.3
1875	2,750,251	24,629	49,258	87,579	66,113	17.9	31.8	24.0
1876	2,767,947	22,376	44,752	90,786	66,819	16.2	32.8	24.1
1877	2,785,642	21,871	43,742	89,244	65,353	15.7	32.0	23.5
1878	2,803,338	20,590	41,180	87,833	65,311	14.7	31.3	23.3
1879	2,821,033	19,450	38,900	86,180	63,651	13.8	30.5	22.6
1880*	2,838,729	19,413	38,826	84,165	62,223	13.7	29.6	21.9
1881	2,856,424	19,425	38,850	85,142	63,979	13.6	29.8	22.4

* Census years.

TABLE 82.—GERMAN EMPIRE. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1872 to 1881.

(Furnished by Dr. Becker, of the Statistical Department of the German Empire.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS. Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1872	41,185,000	423,900	847,800	1,626,037	1,194,732	20.6	39.5	29.0
1873	41,532,000	416,049	832,098	1,648,117	1,174,293	20.0	39.7	28.3
1874	41,983,000	400,282	800,564	1,683,440	1,122,396	19.1	40.1	26.7
1875*	42,510,000	386,746	773,492	1,724,412	1,172,393	18.2	40.6	27.6
1876	43,057,000	366,912	733,824	1,757,701	1,133,627	17.0	40.8	26.3
1877	43,608,000	347,810	695,620	1,747,393	1,152,535	16.0	40.1	26.4
1878	44,127,000	340,016	680,032	1,714,433	1,157,960	15.4	38.9	26.2
1879	44,639,000	335,113	670,226	1,735,871	1,143,773	15.0	38.9	25.6
1880*	45,093,000	337,342	674,684	1,696,175	1,173,205	15.0	37.6	26.0
1881	45,442,000	338,909	677,818	1,682,149	1,156,391	14.9	37.0	25.4

* Census years.

TABLE 83.—PRUSSIA. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1881.

(Furnished by E. Blenck, Director of the Statistical Department of Prussia.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS. Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	16,987,416	145,345	290,690	633,018	495,092	17.1	37.3	29.1
1854	17,076,553	134,261	268,522	622,917	475,005	15.7	36.5	27.8
1855*	17,202,831	131,911	263,822	593,511	526,154	15.3	34.5	30.6
1856	17,307,264	141,267	282,534	601,005	453,298	16.3	34.7	26.2
1857	17,486,292	162,475	324,950	674,784	493,173	18.6	38.6	28.2
1858*	17,739,613	167,337	334,774	699,354	488,912	18.9	39.4	27.6
1859	17,886,000	150,569	301,138	715,635	462,360	16.8	40.0	25.9
1860	18,136,486	151,847	303,694	699,403	429,068	16.7	38.6	23.7
1861*	18,491,220	146,992	293,984	692,989	457,612	15.9	37.5	25.3
1862	18,639,760	157,118	314,236	692,395	457,736	16.9	37.1	24.6
1863	18,894,400	163,704	327,408	745,226	492,068	17.3	39.4	26.0
1864*	19,255,139	165,590	331,180	758,983	503,279	17.2	39.4	26.1
1865	19,336,242	176,236	352,472	761,298	530,157	18.2	39.4	27.4
1866	19,475,275	151,759	303,518	765,316	664,903	15.6	39.3	34.1
1867*	20,971,337	222,466	444,932	884,471	614,211	18.6	38.9	25.6
1868	24,069,379	212,953	425,916	887,810	658,723	17.7	38.9	27.4
1869	24,237,451	216,914	433,828	919,075	632,042	17.9	37.9	26.1
1870	24,405,523	181,539	363,078	938,489	665,912	14.9	38.5	27.3
1871*	24,555,730	196,330	392,660	933,175	709,278	15.9	38.8	28.8
1872	24,814,203	255,886	511,772	984,022	725,925	20.6	39.7	29.3
1873	25,085,871	253,327	506,654	988,923	699,592	20.2	39.4	27.9
1874	25,357,539	245,224	490,448	1,014,182	652,680	19.3	40.0	25.7
1875*	25,742,404	231,331	462,662	1,045,762	680,597	18.0	40.6	26.4
1876	25,921,687	221,727	443,454	1,056,455	660,375	17.1	40.8	25.5
1877	26,299,028	210,357	420,714	1,048,399	672,381	16.3	40.0	25.6
1878	26,536,369	207,716	415,432	1,031,367	686,274	15.7	38.9	25.9
1879	26,843,710	206,752	413,504	1,051,563	666,543	15.4	39.2	24.8
1880*	27,279,111	208,456	416,902	1,028,849	692,861	15.3	37.7	25.4
1881	27,458,394	209,586	419,172	1,012,564	682,139	15.3	36.9	24.8

NOTE.—The returns for Prussia include Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau in and after the year 1867.

* Census years.

† Cholera prevailed in the years 1866 and 1873. The deaths for 1866, 1870, and 1871 include those of soldiers who fell in the wars.

TABLE 84.—THE NETHERLANDS. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1881.

(Furnished by the Home Office of the Netherlands.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS. Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	3,163,230	24,487	48,974	104,297	77,415	15.5	33.0	24.5
1854	3,198,349	23,855	47,710	104,244	76,475	14.9	32.6	23.9
1855	3,215,780	23,367	46,734	102,815	90,202	14.5	32.0	28.1
1856	3,251,906	24,509	49,018	106,008	76,145	15.1	32.6	23.4
1857	3,282,210	25,950	51,900	113,426	87,625	15.8	34.6	27.3
1858	3,308,376	26,342	52,684	106,846	91,925	15.9	32.3	27.8
1859*	3,308,969	27,007	54,014	115,569	103,067	16.3	34.9	31.2
1860	3,336,429	27,108	54,216	105,847	82,545	16.2	31.7	24.7
1861	3,373,033	27,172	54,344	118,681	85,133	16.1	35.2	25.2
1862	3,410,350	26,541	53,082	112,763	80,822	15.6	33.1	23.7
1863	3,453,425	28,419	56,838	124,758	80,064	16.5	36.1	23.2
1864	3,491,864	29,154	58,308	123,795	87,766	16.7	35.5	25.1
1865	3,529,107	29,806	59,612	126,794	91,074	16.9	35.9	25.8
1866	3,552,575	29,620	59,240	125,253	101,854	16.7	35.3	28.7
1867	3,592,415	29,935	59,870	126,504	84,767	16.7	35.2	23.6
1868	3,628,468	27,680	55,360	126,059	89,944	15.3	34.7	24.8
1869*	3,583,970	27,796	55,592	123,789	82,553	15.5	34.5	23.0
1870	3,618,323	28,632	57,264	129,997	93,066	15.8	37.6	25.8
1871	3,637,274	28,991	57,982	128,305	106,978	15.9	36.9	29.5
1872	3,674,660	30,189	60,378	131,664	94,594	16.4	37.4	25.8
1873	3,716,002	31,671	63,342	133,796	89,287	17.0	37.7	24.2
1874	3,767,263	31,353	62,706	136,072	85,069	16.6	37.9	22.7
1875	3,809,527	31,553	63,106	138,469	96,834	16.6	38.1	25.6
1876	3,865,456	31,399	63,398	142,210	90,187	16.4	38.5	23.4
1877	3,924,792	31,470	62,940	142,613	86,289	16.0	36.3	22.0
1878	3,981,847	30,710	61,420	142,746	90,739	15.4	35.8	22.8
1879*	4,012,693	30,655	61,310	147,014	10,024	15.3	37.4	22.4
1880	4,060,592	30,349	60,698	143,855	95,281	15.0	35.6	23.6
1881	4,114,015	29,819	59,698	142,960	87,762	14.6	34.9	21.5

* Census years.

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

‡ Estimated to middle of year.

TABLE 35.—BELGIUM. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1881. (Furnished by Dr. E. Janssens, of the Statistical Department of Brussels.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	4,548,507	30,636	61,272	127,728	100,333	13·5	28·1	22·1
1854	4,584,932	29,435	58,970	131,837	103,266	12·9	28·8	22·5
1855	4,607,066	29,815	59,630	125,955	112,716	12·9	27·3	24·5
1856*	4,529,461	32,926	65,852	134,187	97,395	14·5	29·6	21·5
1857	4,577,236	37,292	74,584	143,291	103,458	16·3	31·3	22·6
1858	4,623,197	38,237	76,474	145,074	107,910	16·5	31·4	23·3
1859	4,671,187	36,941	73,882	149,812	111,650	15·8	32·1	23·9
1860	4,731,957	35,112	70,224	144,668	92,871	14·8	30·6	19·6
1861	4,782,256	33,802	67,604	147,253	106,381	14·1	30·8	22·2
1862	4,836,566	34,146	68,292	145,908	100,124	14·1	30·1	20·7
1863	4,893,021	35,813	71,626	155,564	107,959	14·6	31·8	22·1
1864	4,940,570	36,959	73,918	155,872	115,948	15·0	31·5	23·5
1865	4,984,351	37,671	75,342	156,323	122,341	15·1	31·4	24·5
1866*	4,991,613	37,783	75,566	158,010	151,116†	15·1	31·7	30·3†
1867	4,897,794	38,244	76,488	157,149	105,576	15·6	32·1	21·6
1868	4,961,644	36,271	72,542	156,134	107,556	14·6	31·5	21·7
1869	5,021,336	37,134	74,268	158,687	109,607	14·8	31·6	21·8
1870	5,087,326	35,233	70,526	164,572	118,359	13·9	32·3	23·3
1871	5,113,680	37,533	75,076	158,760	145,746†	14·7	31·0	28·5†
1872	5,175,037	40,084	80,168	167,377	120,129	15·5	32·3	23·2
1873	5,253,821	40,598	81,196	170,708	112,873	15·5	32·5	21·5
1874	5,336,634	40,328	80,656	173,978	109,595	15·1	32·6	20·5
1875	5,403,006	39,050	78,100	175,552	122,480	14·5	32·5	22·7
1876*	5,336,185	38,228	76,456	176,915	116,787	14·3	33·2	21·9
1877	5,412,731	36,064	72,928	175,077	114,269	13·7	32·3	21·1
1878	5,476,939	36,669	73,338	172,730	117,721	13·4	31·5	21·5
1879	5,536,654	37,421	74,842	174,541	121,060	13·5	31·5	21·9
1880†	5,500,000†	38,926	77,852	171,864	123,323	14·2	31·3	22·4
1881	5,529,009	39,487	78,974	179,411	117,007	14·3	31·8	21·2

* Census years. † Cholera prevailed in 1866, and small-pox in 1871. ‡ Estimated to middle of year.

TABLE 36.—FRANCE. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1881. (Supplied by M. Deloche, Director of the Statistical Bureau of France.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	36,108,206	280,609	561,218	936,967	795,607	15·5	25·9	22·0
1854	36,249,566	270,696	541,392	923,461	992,779	14·9	25·5	27·4
1855	36,180,248	283,335	566,670	902,336	937,042	15·7	24·9	25·9
1856*	36,139,364	284,401	568,802	952,116	837,082	15·7	26·3	23·2
1857	36,268,793	295,510	591,020	940,709	858,785	16·3	25·9	23·7
1858	36,350,717	307,659	614,112	969,343	874,186	16·9	26·7	24·0
1859	36,445,874	298,417	596,834	1,017,896	970,333	16·4	27·9	26·9
1860	36,484,437	288,936	577,872	956,875	781,635	15·8	26·2	21·4
1861*	37,386,313	305,203	610,406	1,005,078	866,597	16·3	26·9	23·2
1862	37,517,752	303,514	607,023	995,167	812,978	16·2	26·5	21·7
1863	37,639,941	301,376	602,752	1,012,794	846,917	16·0	26·9	22·5
1864	37,865,818	299,579	599,153	1,005,880	830,330	15·8	26·6	22·7
1865	38,011,368	299,242	598,484	1,005,753	921,887†	15·7	26·5	24·3†
1866*	38,067,064	303,634	607,268	1,006,258	884,573	16·0	26·4	23·2†
1867	38,188,749	300,333	600,666	1,007,755	866,887	15·7	26·4	22·7
1868	38,329,617	301,225	602,450	984,140	922,038	15·7	25·7	24·1
1869	38,555,178	303,432	606,964	938,523	864,320	16·5	25·7	23·5
1870	38,985,212	223,705	447,410	943,515	1,046,909†	12·1	25·5	28·3†
1871	38,544,067	282,476	564,952	826,121	1,271,010†	14·4	22·6	34·8†
1872*	38,102,921	352,754	705,508	966,000	793,064	19·5	26·8	22·0
1873	38,281,335	321,238	642,476	943,354	844,588	17·7	26·1	23·3
1874	38,459,749	303,113	606,226	954,652	781,709	16·6	26·2	21·4
1875	38,638,163	300,427	600,854	950,975	845,062	16·4	26·0	23·1
1876*	38,905,788	291,366	582,732	966,682	834,074	15·8	26·2	22·6
1877	37,048,410	279,094	558,188	944,576	801,954	15·1	25·5	21·6
1878	37,146,585	279,892	559,784	937,211	839,036	15·1	25·2	22·6
1879	37,279,157	282,776	565,552	936,529	839,882	15·2	25·1	22·5
1880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

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

TABLE 37.—SPAIN. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1861 to 1870.

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1861	15,879,868	130,731	261,462	624,096	417,764	16·5	30·3	26·3
1862	16,065,124	128,696	257,392	615,919	430,663	16·0	38·3	26·8
1863	16,210,263	124,176	248,352	606,800	461,661	15·3	37·4	28·5
1864	16,340,323	126,303	252,606	629,546	499,486	15·5	38·5	30·6
1865	16,423,793	123,917	257,834	622,050	533,580	15·7	37·9	32·8
1866	16,579,090	131,981	263,962	618,981	463,684	15·9	37·3	28·0
1867*	16,716,151	118,409	236,818	624,212	487,151	14·2	37·3	29·1
1868	16,853,212	111,684	223,368	579,464	548,690	13·3	34·4	32·6
1869	16,883,986	137,120	274,240	602,287	550,660	16·2	35·7	32·6
1870	16,937,613	105,543	211,086	599,786	509,669	12·5	35·4	30·1

NOTE.—The Population enumerated at the Census of 1860 was 15,673,536. The estimated Population for the Years subsequent to 1861 has been deduced from the Excess of Births over Deaths in each Year. The decline of registered marriages in 1870 is believed to be due to the introduction of civil registration, which occurred during that year.

* Census year.

TABLE 38.—ITALY. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1864 to 1881. (Furnished by Professor L. Bodio, Director of General Italian Statistics.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.*	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1864	24,749,861	198,759	397,518	938,795	737,136	16·0	37·8	29·7
1865	24,957,965	223,453	446,916	961,234	746,085	18·0	38·3	29·8
1866	25,188,744	142,024†	284,048†	980,200	733,190	11·2†	38·7	29·0
1867	25,342,515	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	13·4	33·6	34·2
1868	25,434,376	182,743	365,486	900,416	777,224	14·3	35·3	30·5
1869	25,615,123	205,287	410,574	952,134	713,832	15·9	37·0	27·7
1870	25,823,437	188,986	377,972	951,495	773,169	14·6	36·7	29·8
1871*	25,964,450	192,839	385,678	960,020	778,798	14·9	37·0	30·0
1872	26,897,746	202,361	404,722	1,020,682	827,493	15·0	37·9	30·8
1873	27,079,946	214,906	429,812	985,188	813,973	15·8	36·3	30·0
1874	27,227,756	207,997	415,994	951,658	827,253	15·2	34·9	30·3
1875	27,386,066	230,486	460,972	1,035,377	843,161	16·8	37·7	30·7
1876	27,625,825	225,453	450,906	1,083,721	796,420	16·2	39·0	28·7
1877	27,800,085	214,972	429,944	1,029,037	787,817	15·3	36·7	28·1
1878	28,110,158	199,885	399,770	1,012,475	813,550	14·2	35·9	28·8
1879	28,223,356	213,096	426,192	1,064,193	836,682	15·1	37·6	30·0
1880	28,481,045	193,738	383,472	957,900	869,992	13·8	33·6	30·5
1881*	28,459,451	230,113	460,226	1,081,125	784,181	16·2	38·0	27·2

* Census years. The population figures given for census years show the numbers enumerated on 31st December in each of those years; whereas for each of the other years the population is estimated to the middle of the year. The population in inter-census years are somewhat over-estimated, through no account having been taken of emigration.

NOTE.—The facts for Rome were first included with those for the Kingdom of Italy in 1872.