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FORTY-SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
REGISTRAR-GENERAL
OF
BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES
IN ENGLAND.

(ABSTRACTS OF 1879.)

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



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REPORT

TO

The Right Honourable JOHN GEORGE DODSON, M.P.
President of the Local Government Board, &c. &c.

*General Register Office, Somerset House,
31st March 1881.*

(1879.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the detailed abstracts of the births, marriages, and deaths that were registered in England and Wales during the year 1879.

It will be found that the year was remarkable in many respects from a statistical point of view. It was, with one exception, the coldest year of the century; its marriage-rate was the lowest on record; its birth-rate the lowest but one since 1861, having been equalled only twice—in 1862 and 1871; and its death-rate the lowest but one since 1856. No year in our tables was so free from those diseases which spread by infection and contagion; in none were there so few deaths from fevers or from diarrhoea, in proportion to the population; never before was the death-rate from accident or from homicide so low; nor, on the other hand, was the number of persons who committed suicide ever before so high.

The low birth and marriage rates, as also the increase in suicide, may be referred to the continued depression in industrial and agricultural interests; to which cause may also be attributed the facts that the number of persons in receipt of relief, the amount of money expended in actual relief of the poor, and the number of persons who left the country to seek their fortunes in foreign lands, were all more or less in excess in 1879 as compared with recent years.

Emigration and Immigration.—It appears from the returns made by the Board of Trade, that the number of emigrants of British origin had diminished year by year from 1873 to 1877. In 1878 the tide turned, and a not inconsiderable increase was registered. The increase was still greater in 1879, when the total number of British emigrants rose from 112,902 to 164,274.

The effect upon the population of this increased emigration was augmented by a simultaneous decrease of immigration, the number of immigrants of British origin having fallen from 54,944 to 37,936. Thus the balance of loss to the native population, or excess of emigrants over immigrants, amounted to 126,338, being "more than double the excess" in 1878, more than four times the excess in 1877, and between three "and four times the excess in 1876."*

* Mr. Giffen's Report, p. 4.

Of the emigrants 104,275 were English, 18,703 were Scotch, and 41,206 were Irish. On the probable hypothesis that the 37,936 British immigrants were distributed in the same proportions, as regards their origin, the loss to the population of England and Wales in the year was 78,892. To these must be added 2128 more, as the English proportion of 3409 emigrants whose nationality was not ascertained; making the total loss, so far as can be estimated, 81,020.

The increased current of emigration set, as in the preceding year, almost entirely in the direction of North America, and very slightly in that of Australasia.

Increase of Population.—The numbers of births and deaths registered in the year were 880,389 and 526,255, respectively; so that the natural increase of the population was 354,134. Deducting from this number 81,020, as the probable loss by the excess of English emigrants over English immigrants, we have 273,114 as the probable increase of the population in 1879, irrespectively of any addition from Scotch, Irish, or Foreign settlers who may have established themselves during the year in the country, in excess of similar persons who left.

Prices.—Commercial depression was greater during 1879 than it had been in 1878, and was especially marked in the iron and coal industries. The fall in the value of money caused the average price of Consols, which had been 95 $\frac{3}{8}$ l. and 95 $\frac{3}{8}$ l. in 1877 and 1878, to rise to 97 $\frac{5}{8}$ l. in 1879. To the good harvest in 1878 was probably partly due a further fall in the price of wheat, which averaged 43s. 10d. in 1879, against 56s. 9d. and 46s. 5d. in 1877 and 1878; this considerable fall in the price of wheat occurred notwithstanding the exceptionally bad harvest of 1879, which caused a rise in the last two quarters of the year. The price of meat also showed a decline. The mean wholesale prices of beef and of mutton were respectively 5 $\frac{6}{8}$ d., and 6 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. per lb. by the carcase, at the Metropolitan meat market; in 1873 the mean prices of beef and mutton were 7d. and 7 $\frac{6}{8}$ d. per lb., respectively, since which the prices have, with some fluctuations, declined. The price of the best potatoes per ton at the Waterside market, Southwark, which was but 99s. 6d. in 1875, has since steadily increased, and was 157s. 9d. in 1879. The average price of the best seaborne coal in the London market, put in barge from the collier in the Thames, was only 15s. 10d.; in 1873 the average price of the best coal was 30s. 9d., since which it has steadily fallen, and the price in 1879 was lower than that in any year since 1862 when it was also 15s. 10d.

Pauperism.—The average number of paupers (returned on the last day of each week) rose in 1879 very considerably above the numbers in preceding years; as also did the total amount of money expended in actual relief.

TABLE A.—PAUPERISM AND ITS COST, 1876-79.

YEARS.	AVERAGE NUMBER OF PAUPERS RELIEVED on the last day of each week.				Rate per 1000 of Population.	AMOUNT EXPENDED in actual Relief of the Poor.
	Indoor.	Outdoor.	TOTAL.			
1876	137,930	531,344	669,274	27.61	£ 7,335,858	
1877	146,851	519,506	666,357	27.15	7,400,034	
1878	154,961	527,986	682,947	27.48	7,688,650	
1879	165,590	570,576	736,166	29.25	7,829,819	

The increased proportion of pauperism in 1879, however, compared very favourably with the return for 1870, when the average number of paupers in receipt of in-door and out-door relief was 978,001, and was equal to 43.5 per 1000 of the estimated population in the middle of the year.

MARRIAGES.

If, as is generally admitted, the marriage-rate be a fair measure of the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the country, the year 1879 must have been one of extraordinary depression; for the marriage-rate of that year was the lowest on record since civil registration began.

The rate in 1873 was 17.6; from that time it fell uninterruptedly, year by year, until in 1879 it was no more than 14.5. Thus there has been a decline of nearly 18 per cent. in the course of six years. Had the rate remained during those six years at the same level as in 1873, 233,544 persons would have been married, who, as it was, remained single.

The decrease was not confined to any one class of districts, but was general, though its amount differed very largely indeed in different parts. This is shown in the following table, in which the marriage-rate in each county in 1879 is compared with the mean rate in the two years 1872-73; and the rate of decrease per cent. is given. The counties are arranged in the order of their decreases; and it will be seen that, speaking generally, the mining districts head the list, then follow the manufacturing districts, while the agricultural and the Metropolitan districts come last.

TABLE B.—DECREASE PER CENT. of the MARRIAGE-RATE in 1879 in the several COUNTIES, from the AVERAGE RATE in the two years 1872-73.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Decrease per Cent.	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Decrease per Cent.
Durham	40.3	Huntingdon	17.2
Monmouth	39.7	Herts	16.9
Stafford	33.2	Gloucester	16.9
Northumberland	30.4	Lincoln	14.0
Cornwall	26.6	Westmorland	13.9
West Riding	25.4	Rutland	13.3
South Wales	25.4	Oxford	12.0
Cambridge	23.6	Somerset	11.6
North Riding	22.8	Hereford	11.1
Bedford	22.6	Suffolk	9.0
Cumberland	22.2	Devon	8.4
Warwick	21.4	Surrey (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	7.9
Cheshire	21.4	Berks	7.9
Salop	20.3	London	7.5
Derby	20.3	North Wales	7.3
Worcester	20.1	Dorset	6.7
Lancashire	20.1	Wilts	6.2
East Riding	19.6	Essex	5.4
Nottingham	18.8	Norfolk	5.3
Leicester	17.9	Kent (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	5.0
ENGLAND AND WALES	17.6	Hants	4.5
Northampton	17.3	Middlesex (<i>extra-metropol.</i>)	0.9
Buckingham	17.2	Sussex	0.0

Forms of Marriage.—Of the 182,082 marriages celebrated in 1879, 151,689, or 72·3 per cent., were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, and 50,393, or 27·7 per cent., otherwise. The sub-joined table shows the proportions of marriages in the Established Church by license, banns, and Superintendent Registrar's certificate. It will be seen that the proportion of marriages by banns, which began to increase some twenty years ago, at the expense of marriages by license or by certificate, still maintains its position.

TABLE C.—OF THE MARRIAGES CELEBRATED IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, THE PROPORTION PER CENT. BY SPECIAL LICENSE, LICENSE, BANNS, and by SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE, 1841-79.

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
Year 1876 - - -	100	·02	11·89	85·59	2·50
„ 1877 - - -	100	·01	11·55	85·96	2·48
„ 1878 - - -	100	·02	11·29	86·22	2·47
„ 1879 - - -	100	·02	10·90	86·64	2·44

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

It is to be regretted that the information concerning church marriages is neither so perfect, nor transmitted so promptly to the Registrar General, as that concerning marriages celebrated elsewhere. The clergy often neglect to insert in the register the words "by banns," "by license," &c., or to fill up in due form the column relating to the ages of the persons married, thus rendering the returns incomplete; and it is entirely owing to the late date at which the returns of church marriages are received, that the marriage statistics in the quarterly reports made by the Registrar General are always three months behind-hand as compared with the statistics of births and deaths.

The particulars required for the accurate construction of the last table were omitted in 586 church marriages, or in 4·4 per 1000 marriages. The proportion of omissions has not varied much in the last few years, as the following figures show:

1876 - - - -	4·7	per 1000
1877 - - - -	4·8	„
1878 - - - -	4·6	„
1879 - - - -	4·4	„

The differences, however, in this respect presented by different parts of the country are very considerable, and show much greater carelessness on the part of the clergy in some districts than in others.

TABLE D.—PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES IN THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH, THE FORM OF WHICH WAS NOT ENTERED, WHETHER BY LICENSE, BY BANNS, OR BY SUPERINTENDENT REGISTRAR'S CERTIFICATE.

REGISTRATION DIVISIONS.	Proportions in 1000 Church Marriages.			
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
ENGLAND - - -	4·69	4·79	4·64	4·45
London - - - -	1·15	0·73	0·49	0·25
South-Eastern Counties - -	8·14	11·16	10·45	8·93
South Midland Counties - -	9·71	10·17	13·92	9·24
Eastern Counties - - - -	13·83	10·11	11·70	7·88
South Western Counties - -	10·98	11·38	8·74	9·76
West Midland Counties - -	5·38	6·08	4·16	5·30
North Midland Counties - -	4·22	4·48	5·17	5·61
North Western Counties - -	0·68	1·00	1·29	2·43
Yorkshire - - - -	3·38	3·00	2·66	2·41
Northern Counties - - - -	3·71	3·63	1·29	4·91
Monmouthshire and Wales -	7·59	5·70	8·75	5·59

Of the 50,393 marriages, not according to the rites of the establishment, 7437, or 14·76 per cent., were solemnised in Roman Catholic places of worship, and 20,673, or 41·02 per cent., in the chapels of other Christian denominations; 54 were celebrated according to Quaker rites; 460 were marriages of Jews; and 21,769, or 43·20 per cent., were marriages in the offices of Superintendent Registrars.

First Marriages; Re-marriages. Males.—Of the 182,082 men who married in 1879, 157,553, or 87 per cent., were bachelors, and 24,529, or 13 per cent., were widowers.

Of the 157,553 bachelors, 149,768, or 95 per cent., married spinsters, and 7785, or 5 per cent., married widows.

Of the 24,529 widowers who re-married, 14,959, or 61 per cent., married spinsters, and 9570, or 39 per cent., married widows.

Females.—Of the 182,082 women who married, 164,727, or 90 per cent., were spinsters, and 17,355, or 10 per cent., were widows.

Of the 164,727 spinsters 149,768, or 91 per cent., married bachelors, and 14,959, or 9 per cent., married widowers.

Of the 17,355 widows who re-married, 7785, or 45 per cent., married bachelors, and 9570, or 55 per cent., married widowers.

The re-marriages of widows were, as always, much fewer than those of widowers, and were in the proportion of 71 to 100 of the latter.

The marriages of persons described as divorced have been gradually increasing for many years, and were more numerous in 1879 than in any previous year, as is shown in the subjoined table. The total number registered in the last 19 years, to which the table relates, was exactly 1000; so that the upper line in the table gives at once, without calculation, the proportions per 1000 of persons in different civil conditions who contracted such alliances.

TABLE E.—MARRIAGES OF DIVORCED MEN AND WOMEN IN ENGLAND, 1861-79.

YEARS.	TOTAL MARRIAGES of Divorced Men and Women.	MARRIAGES BETWEEN				
		Divorced Men and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Widows.	Widowers and Divorced Women.	Divorced Men and Divorced Women.
TOTAL in 19 Years } 1861-79	1000	437	321	89	135	18
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 - - -	43	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	40	20	8	13	-
1877 - - -	82	26	30	11	14	1
1878 - - -	107	43	32	12	18	2
1879 - - -	115	49	38	13	13	2

Ages at Marriage.—In 36,694 cases the officiating minister or the registrar neglected to insert the ages of both parties to a marriage in the register. This is a slight improvement upon former years; and, as the improvement has been progressing uninterruptedly for a succession of many years, it may be hoped that this flaw in our statistics will soon be reduced to insignificance.

The mean age at marriage, as determined for the 145,388 couples whose ages were duly stated, was 27.9 years for men, and 25.6 years for women. The mean age of the bachelors was 25.8 years, of the spinsters 24.3; of the widowers 43.2, and of the widows 39.8.

Minors.—The numbers of men and women under age who married in 1879 were 13,400 and 38,942 respectively; so that of every 100 men married 7.36, and of every 100 women married 21.39 were minors. These premature marriages had increased continuously almost from the beginning of civil registration until some few years back (Table 8); a check was then put to them by the increasing difficulty in obtaining well-paid employment, and since 1874 there has been a slow but unbroken decline in their proportions. The decline has been greater for men, as might be anticipated, than for women, being for the former 12.2 per cent. in the five years, and 5.8 for the latter.

Signature in Marriage Register.—Of the 364,164 persons who married in 1879, 58,641, or 16.2 per cent., signed the register with marks, and of these 25,037 were men and 33,604 were women. In 12,210 marriages bridegroom and bride alike were unable to sign except by mark.

The proportion of persons who when they marry are unable to write their names is steadily diminishing. It has indeed been declining for many years past, but of late the rate of decrease has been rapidly augmented, as is seen in the following statement:—

Average Annual Decrease per cent. in the proportion of persons married who signed the register by mark.

1845-50	-	-	-	-	1.34
1850-55	-	-	-	-	1.77
1855-60	-	-	-	-	2.68
1860-65	-	-	-	-	2.73
1865-70	-	-	-	-	2.58
1870-75	-	-	-	-	3.06
1875-79	-	-	-	-	5.37

These figures bear indisputable testimony to the increasingly rapid spread of elementary education in comparatively recent years. In estimating that spread it must also be borne in mind, that the present system of compulsory education is but of few years standing, and that comparatively few of those who were old enough to marry in 1879 had come, when children, under its operation. It may be anticipated that the decrease in the proportion of persons who cannot sign their names in the register will be still greater in the ensuing quinquennium.

The marriage registers show that very great differences exist between different counties in the actual amounts of educational deficiency, and also in the amount of improvement that has been effected in this respect. But in every county, without exception, there is evidence, on comparing the statistics of 1879 with those of the ten preceding years, that considerable improvement has been made.

In the following Table the counties are arranged in the order of educational deficiency as tested by the register of 1879.

TABLE F.—Of 100 PERSONS MARRIED in the several COUNTIES, the NUMBER who signed the REGISTER with MARKS in 1879 compared with the AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER during the 10 years 1869-78.

COUNTIES.	OF 100 PERSONS MARRIED, the NUMBER who signed with MARKS.		DECREASE per Cent. of Proportion in 1879 compared with the Annual Average 1869-78.
	Average Annual Number, 1869-78.	In 1879.	
Staffordshire - - -	35.6	28.2	20.8
Monmouthshire - - -	34.5	27.8	19.4
South Wales - - -	33.8	26.0	23.1
Bedfordshire - - -	29.9	25.1	16.1
North Wales - - -	30.5	23.1	24.3
Durham - - -	27.0	21.8	19.3
Lancashire - - -	27.1	20.9	22.9
Cornwall - - -	24.5	20.7	15.5
West Riding - - -	25.3	19.9	21.3
Norfolk - - -	23.4	19.3	22.7
Hertfordshire - - -	24.7	19.1	17.5
Warwickshire - - -	23.7	18.9	20.3
Suffolk - - -	23.6	18.8	20.3
Nottinghamshire - - -	24.0	18.3	23.7
Worcestershire - - -	23.4	18.2	22.2
Shropshire - - -	25.0	17.4	30.4
Huntingdonshire - - -	20.7	17.4	15.9
Cambridgeshire - - -	23.0	17.2	25.2
Buckinghamshire - - -	23.6	17.0	28.0
Cheshire - - -	22.4	16.8	25.0
Herefordshire - - -	21.7	16.6	23.5
Leicestershire - - -	20.7	16.3	21.3
ENGLAND AND WALES - -	21.2	16.2	23.6
North Riding - - -	18.2	16.2	11.0
Somersetshire - - -	19.8	15.4	22.2
East Riding - - -	17.0	14.4	15.3
Northamptonshire - - -	18.7	14.4	23.0
Cumberland - - -	19.2	14.3	25.5
Dorsetshire - - -	17.6	14.2	19.3
Northumberland - - -	17.4	14.2	18.4
Derbyshire - - -	20.3	14.2	30.0
Wiltshire - - -	18.1	13.5	25.4
Essex - - -	18.3	13.0	29.0
Gloucestershire - - -	16.8	12.7	24.4
Oxfordshire - - -	16.4	12.5	23.8
Berkshire - - -	15.9	11.9	25.2
Lincolnshire - - -	16.1	11.7	27.3
Devonshire - - -	15.2	11.7	23.0
Rutlandshire - - -	13.5	11.4	15.6
Kent (<i>extra-met.</i>) - - -	14.6	10.6	27.4
Middlesex (<i>extra-met.</i>) - -	11.4	9.3	18.4
Sussex - - -	12.6	9.2	27.0
Hampshire - - -	12.9	9.0	30.2
London - - -	10.8	8.9	17.6
Surrey (<i>extra-met.</i>) - - -	10.6	8.3	21.7
Westmorland - - -	10.2	6.2	39.2

The improvement in education has affected both men and women, but women slightly more than men; the proportion of men who could not write their names having fallen 30.3 per cent. since 1870, and that of women 32.2 per cent.

Taking the whole country, women are much behind men in the matter of elementary education. Of every 100 men who married in 1879, 86 were able to sign their names, but of every 100 women only 82 were able to do so. But if, instead of considering the aggregate country, we take the counties separately (see Table 10) very different results are often obtained, and in many cases the women are found to be far ahead of the men in an educational point of view.

The following are the registration counties in which the women are worse educated than the men:—

London.	Derbyshire.
Northamptonshire.	Cheshire.
Bedfordshire.	Lancashire.
Devonshire.	Yorkshire (all three Ridings).
Cornwall.	Durham.
Shropshire.	Northumberland.
Staffordshire.	Cumberland.
Worcestershire.	Westmorland.
Warwickshire.	Monmouthshire.
Leicestershire.	North and South Wales.
Nottinghamshire.	

In the remainder the men are worse educated than the women; and this not only according to the returns of 1879, but, with the addition of Gloucestershire, according to the average obtained from the returns of the ten preceding years.

The general rule appears to be this; the male is the worse educated sex in the agricultural districts, the female in the mining and manufacturing districts, including in these latter such districts as Bedfordshire and Devonshire, where there are special employments occupying considerable numbers of young women.

Buildings registered for the Solemnisation of Marriages.—The number of these buildings (see Table 11) on December 31st, 1879, was 8,425, showing an increase of 174 during the year. Of this increase, Independents contributed 24, Baptists 34, Roman Catholics 14, Wesleyan Methodists of all descriptions 72, Calvinistic Methodists 13, and other sects 17.

Certified Places of Worship.—There were 20,396 places of worship on the register on the 31st December 1879, showing an increase of 419 during the year. To the list of designations of congregations, with certified places of worship, published in previous annual reports, has now to be added that of the "Benevolent Methodists and Dependents," which makes its appearance for the first time in the list.

BIRTHS.

The births registered in 1879 amounted to 880,389, and were considerably below the numbers registered in each of the three preceding years (Table 13). The birth-rate was 35.0, which was the lowest since 1871, when the rate was the same. The birth-rate had fallen continuously each year since 1876, having been successively 36.6, 36.2, 35.9, and 35.0 (Table 2). This decline was doubtless due to the depression in the marriage-rate, which had fallen uninterruptedly since 1873, and in 1879 was lower than any previously recorded. In strict accordance with this explanation is the fact that the diminished rate was entirely due to a falling off in the legitimate births, the illegitimate births showing no decline.

The birth-rate, or proportion of registered births to the total population, varied very considerably, as always has been the case, in different counties. These variations depend, of course, mainly upon differences of age-distribution in the population, some counties, notably the mining and manufacturing, having a much larger proportion of persons of reproductive ages in their population than others.

In the following table, which relates, however, only to legitimate births, this interfering cause has been excluded, the rate shown for each county being the proportion of legitimate births to wives of reproductive ages.

TABLE G.—LEGITIMATE BIRTHS in relation to NUMBER and AGE of WIVES, in COUNTIES.

Col. 1.	2.	3.	4.
REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Average Annual Legitimate Births per 1000 Wives aged 15-45. (1869-78.)	Percentage of Wives aged 15-30 to Wives aged 15-45. (1871.)	Average Annual Proportion of Minors among each 100 Women Married. (1869-78.)
Hampshire	266.5	36.9	19.6
Surrey	269.2	36.5	15.3
Herefordshire	269.5	32.4	14.6
Norfolk	269.6	35.2	21.4
London	273.2	38.6	16.1
Dorsetshire	277.7	33.9	16.6
Devonshire	278.3	35.1	15.4
Sussex	279.0	35.7	18.6
Cornwall	281.8	34.7	18.5
Middlesex	282.7	35.6	15.9
Kent	283.2	37.6	22.3
Cambridgeshire	283.2	38.1	23.2 +
Gloucestershire	284.0	36.7	19.3
Bedfordshire	285.9	37.1	23.9 +
Huntingdonshire	286.1	37.2	24.1 +
Suffolk	286.4	35.9	21.5
Buckinghamshire	290.0	36.3	23.4 +
Berkshire	290.5	34.6	16.7
Somersetshire	291.3	35.1	16.9
Hertfordshire	291.9	35.3	20.2
Oxfordshire	293.2	33.8	18.2
Wiltshire	293.3	34.3	18.2
Worcestershire	293.5	36.2	21.9
Cheshire	293.9	37.1	20.1
East Riding	294.2	38.9	26.0 +
Lincolnshire	295.8	35.8	20.2
ENGLAND AND WALES	295.8	37.7	22.0
Shropshire	296.0	32.7	14.0
West Riding	296.4	39.3 +	27.9 +
Westmorland	297.9	34.4	18.5
Northamptonshire	298.6	37.0	24.5 +
Essex	298.7	37.0	23.2 +
Warwickshire	300.8	37.4	23.8 +
Rutlandshire	301.3	31.3	15.1
North Wales	301.6	32.5	12.4
Lancashire	305.6	38.9 +	23.7 +
Nottinghamshire	306.2	38.4 +	28.0 +
Leicestershire	313.4	37.6	26.3 +
Derbyshire	313.9	38.5 +	28.1 +
Monmouthshire	316.6	39.4 +	26.4 +
Durham	321.7	42.9 +	33.8 +
Northumberland	324.2	39.0 +	22.1 +
Staffordshire	326.6	39.3 +	31.7 +
Cumberland	328.3	36.7	18.9
South Wales	331.9	37.2	20.9
North Riding	364.9	37.3	24.4 +

This table shows, by its second column, that, even when allowance has been made for differences in the number of reproductive wives, there still remain notable contrasts in the county birth-rates; and that still, as on the usual method, the highest rates are on the whole in the mining and manufacturing districts. It seemed possible that an explanation of this might be found by differences within the class itself of wives of reproductive ages, the wives being younger in some counties than others, and the younger wives the more prolific. In order to test this hypothesis, the wives have been divided into two groups, those under 30, and those above this age but under 45; and secondly, as another and perhaps better test, the proportion of women married while under age has been taken. The results are given in columns 3 and 4 of the table. It will be seen that, speaking generally and disregarding unexplained exceptions, the figures confirm the hypothesis. In those counties, as a rule, where 1000 wives of reproductive ages produce a more than average number of children in a year, a more than average proportion of those wives are under 30, and a more than average number of women who marry are minors. There are 45 registration counties, including London. In 26 of these the legitimate birth-rate is not above the average, and in 23 of these 26 the proportion of young wives, that is of wives under 30, to wives at all productive ages is below the average. On the other hand, there are 19 counties in which the legitimate birth-rate, as here calculated, is above the average, and in 8 of these the proportion of young wives is also above the average. Again, of the 26 counties with legitimate birth-rates not exceeding the average, only 6 are localities where the proportion of minors among married women is above the average; while, of the 19 where the legitimate birth-rate is above the average, no less than 13 are distinguished by a higher than average proportion of under-age brides.

Arranging the counties in two groups, according as the legitimate birth-rate is below or above the average, we have results which may be thus tabulated:—

TABLE H.—LEGITIMATE BIRTHS, in relation to NUMBER and AGE of WIVES, in groups of Counties (Means of County Rates).

Col. 1.	2.	3.	4.
	Annual Legitimate Births per 1000 Wives aged 15-45.	Proportion of Wives under 30 to 100 Wives of 15-45 years of age.	Annual Proportion of Minors Married to 100 Women Married.
The 26 Counties with lowest legitimate rates	284.0	35.9	19.5
The 19 Counties with highest legitimate rates	312.9	37.2	23.4

The differences, then, in the legitimate birth-rates of different counties are to be explained in part by differences in the proportion of wives of reproductive ages within their boundaries, and partly by the different

proportions of young wives within those age limits. But, when these factors are taken into account, there still remain considerable unexplained differences, as is manifest on inspection of the table.

Illegitimate Births.—The illegitimate births numbered 42,189, being in the ratio of 4·8 to every 100 children born. This is very slightly higher than the proportion in the three preceding years, in each of which it was 4·7; but with these exceptions it was the lowest proportion yet reached, having only been equalled in 1875 (Table 13).

The following figures give satisfactory evidence of the gradual and continuous diminution of illegitimate births:—

	Children born out of Wedlock to 100 Births.			
1846-50	-	-	-	6·7
1851-55	-	-	-	6·6
1856-60	-	-	-	6·5
1861-65	-	-	-	6·4
1866-70	-	-	-	5·8
1871-75	-	-	-	5·2
1876-79	-	-	-	4·7

The illegitimate rate varied very greatly in different counties; and it will be seen in Table 14 that those counties which had been distinguished by a high rate in former years retained their unfortunate pre-eminence in 1879.

It is manifest that, just as the legitimate birth-rate in a county depends in part upon the proportion of wives of reproductive ages living there to the total population, so also must the illegitimate rate depend, at any rate in part, on the proportion of unmarried women of reproductive ages. In order to exclude this cause of diversity, a table has been prepared showing the average annual illegitimate births in each county per 1000 unmarried women of from 15 to 45 years of age.

It will be seen (Table I.) that though this method in some cases, *e.g.*, Durham, Staffordshire, Derbyshire, modifies very considerably the order in which the counties come, as ascertained by the usual method, yet the county differences are by no means swept away, and the two lists remain on the whole much alike. In other words, the high rates of illegitimacy in some counties, and the comparatively low rates in others, are only very partially to be explained by differences in their respective proportions of unmarried women of child-bearing ages.

An examination of this table reveals a curious fact in regard to the geographical distribution of illegitimacy in the country. If an outline map of England and Wales be taken in which the county boundaries are distinguished, it will be found that a continuous, though irregular, line can

TABLE I.—PROPORTIONS in the several COUNTIES of ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS to UNMARRIED WOMEN, aged 15—45, and of MEN and WOMEN signing the MARRIAGE REGISTER with MARKS.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	2. Average Annual Illegitimate Births per 1000 Unmarried Women aged 15—45, 1869—78.	3. Average Annual Proportions of Men and Women who signed the Marriage Register with Marks, 1869—78.		
		4. Men to 100 Men Married.	5. Women to 100 Women Married.	6. Persons to 100 Persons Married.
Surrey (<i>extra-metropol.</i>) -	8·9	11·9	9·8	10·6
Middlesex (<i>extra-metropol.</i>)	8·9	12·5	10·2	11·4
London - - - -	10·1	8·4	13·2	10·8
Gloucestershire - - -	12·1	16·4	17·1	16·8
Somersetshire - - -	12·1	20·6 +	19·0	19·8
Sussex - - - -	12·3	15·1	10·0	12·6
Devonshire - - - -	12·9	13·7	16·6	15·2
Hampshire - - - -	13·0	13·5	12·2	12·9
Kent (<i>extra-metropol.</i>) -	13·7	15·5	13·6	14·6
Dorsetshire - - - -	13·7	19·7 +	15·4	17·6
Warwickshire - - - -	14·4	20·9 +	26·5 +	23·7 +
Essex - - - -	14·8	20·8 +	15·7	18·3
Cornwall - - - -	15·2	22·5 +	26·4 +	24·5 +
Lancashire - - - -	15·3	18·7 +	35·4 +	27·1 +
Berkshire - - - -	15·4	18·3 +	13·4	15·9
Worcestershire - - -	15·5	22·1 +	24·7 +	23·4 +
Wiltshire - - - -	15·6	20·3 +	15·9	18·1
ENGLAND AND WALES -	15·8	17·9	24·4	21·2
Cheshire - - - -	16·1	17·2	27·6 +	22·4 +
Rutlandshire - - - -	16·2	15·8	11·1	13·5
Hertfordshire - - -	16·7	27·2 +	22·1	24·7 +
Buckinghamshire - -	17·0	23·6 +	23·6	23·6 +
Monmouthshire - - -	17·2	32·2 +	36·8 +	34·5 +
South Wales - - - -	17·3	26·1 +	41·4 +	33·8 +
Huntingdonshire - -	17·4	23·7 +	17·7	20·7
Northamptonshire -	17·8	18·1 +	19·3	18·7
Oxfordshire - - - -	18·0	18·6 +	14·2	16·4
Cambridgeshire - - -	18·3	25·6 +	20·4	23·0 +
Leicestershire - - -	18·6	18·1 +	23·3	20·7
West Riding - - - -	18·6	18·2 +	32·4 +	25·3 +
Bedfordshire - - - -	19·0	27·3 +	32·5 +	29·9 +
Herefordshire - - -	19·3	23·8 +	19·6	21·7 +
Suffolk - - - -	20·2	27·5 +	19·6	23·6 +
North Wales - - - -	20·5	26·1 +	34·8 +	30·5 +
Northumberland - -	20·5	12·9	21·9	17·4
Westmorland - - - -	20·6	8·8	11·6	10·2
Lincolnshire - - - -	20·7	16·5	15·6	16·1
East Riding (with York) -	20·9	13·2	20·7	17·0
Derbyshire - - - -	21·2	17·5	23·1	20·3
Durham - - - -	21·6	21·3 +	32·6 +	27·0 +
Staffordshire - - - -	22·6	32·0 +	39·2 +	35·6 +
Nottinghamshire - - -	23·1	20·0 +	28·0 +	24·0 +
Norfolk - - - -	25·0	26·2 +	20·5	23·4 +
Shropshire - - - -	25·8	24·5 +	25·5 +	25·0 +
North Riding - - - -	26·4	16·1	20·2	18·2
Cumberland - - - -	27·2	14·6	23·8	19·2

be drawn from the East Coast, where Essex and Suffolk are coterminous, across England to the Bristol Channel; and that while every county below this line, without exception, has an illegitimate rate below the average, every county above it, with only one exception, viz., Lancashire, has a rate above the average. Again it will be found that a second continuous line can be drawn from the same Eastern spot, right across England and passing between North and South Wales, and that while every registration county south of this line has an illegitimate birth-rate below 20.0 per 1000 unmarried women of from 15 to 45 years of age, every county north of it, excepting three, viz., Lancashire, West Riding, Cheshire, has a rate higher than 20.0. Thus England and Wales can be divided, and not very roughly, into three zones, a southern zone with an illegitimate rate below the general average, a midland zone with illegitimacy somewhat above the average, and a northern zone with excessively high illegitimacy.

In face of this strange and unexpected distribution, which seems too definite to be a mere chance occurrence, and yet does not appear to admit of explanation by assignable differences in social conditions, one is tempted to inquire whether there may not be local conditions, climatic or other, affecting the fecundity of women, and causing higher birth-rates in some parts than in others. If this were so, the legitimate birth-rates should be affected as well as the illegitimate, and should show corresponding variations. Are they so affected? Comparing the figures in Table G with those in Table I, we have the following results:—

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Annual Illegitimate Births per 1000 Unmarried Women of 15-45 years of age.	Annual Legitimate Births per 1000 Married Women of 15-45 years of age.
The 17 Counties with illegitimate rates below average } - -	13.2	285
The 14 Counties with illegitimate rates above average, but under 20.0 } - - -	17.7	297
The 14 Counties with illegitimate rates above 20.0 } - - -	22.6	309

It would therefore appear that, when the counties are thus grouped, there really is some agreement between the illegitimate and the legitimate rates; so far as that, in a group of counties where 1000 unmarried women give birth to a more than average number of illegitimate children, 1000 wives also give birth to a more than average number of legitimate offspring, and *vice versa*. But though, when the facts are thus generally stated, the legitimate and illegitimate rates may be said to vary together, the proportions in which they vary in the three groups of counties are utterly different. If the legitimate rates varied in the same proportions as the illegitimate, which would be the necessary result on the hypothesis that the variations had one common cause, instead of being as they are in the proportions of 285, 297, 309, they would be in the proportions of 285, 382, 488. The hypothesis, then, that the curious geographical distribution of illegitimacy is explicable in more than the most trifling degree by some local condition, climatic or the like, affecting the fecundity of women, may be dismissed.

Among the differences in social conditions in different districts are two which might reasonably be expected to exercise a potent influence on the illegitimate rate; namely, the urban or rural character of the district, and the degree in which elementary education is diffused through the population.

As regards the effect of town-life, as opposed to country-life, it will be noticed that London and the immediately adjoining counties have the lowest rates of illegitimacy; and when to this fact is also added the further facts, that Warwickshire and, still more notably, Lancashire have exceptionally low rates, as compared with other counties in the same latitudes, it is impossible to resist the conclusion that such large towns as London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, exercise some influence by which illegitimacy is kept down; and as such towns can scarcely be assumed to be seats of exceptionally high morality, it is probable that the explanation lies in the fact, that the unrestrained passions which in other districts result in illegitimate offspring are in these large towns diverted into the channel of barren prostitution. Very possibly, were accurate statistics of this social evil procurable, the apparently contradictory evidence borne by some other districts, with populations in larger proportions of urban character, might find some explanation. Moreover, it is probable that a considerable proportion of illegitimate children are the offspring of country girls who have gone into domestic service in towns, and have there been seduced; and such girls will often return to the country for their confinement, and will thus increase the country rate of illegitimacy by the addition of births which from their origin should duly be reckoned as belonging to the towns.

As regards the effect of education on the illegitimate rate, it might be anticipated that ignorance on the part of women would make them fall easy victims to seduction; and statistics in some measure support this natural expectation, though perhaps not so fully as might have been supposed.

TABLE J.—ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS in relation to EDUCATION, by Groups of Counties.

COUNTIES.	Annual Proportion of Signatures by Mark.	
	Per 100 Women Married.	Per 100 Men Married.
The 17 Counties with illegitimate rates below the average } - -	17.3	17.1
The 14 Counties with illegitimate rates above the average, but under 20.0 } -	24.4	22.5
The 14 Counties with illegitimate rates above 20.0 } - - -	24.1	19.8

It will be seen that those counties, where the proportion of uneducated women is below the average, have also an illegitimate rate below the average; while those counties where uneducated women abound, have high rates of illegitimacy. But when these latter counties are subdivided, as in the table, into two groups, the anticipated correspondence between

ignorance in women and illegitimacy in children is wanting. There are, moreover, counties, and notably Westmorland, which stand high in the scale of female education, and yet have excessively high rates of illegitimacy. There is, however, another educational factor to be considered, viz., the amount of male education. It is quite possible that a wider diffusion of elementary education among men may lead to the same result as the ignorance of women; for education leads to prudence, and prudent men marry later than imprudent men; and late marriage is often preceded by illicit connections. The figures given in the above table lend support to this view; for the superiority of men over women in the matter of elementary education is very much greater in the group where illegitimate rates are highest than in either of the other groups.

Speaking generally, then, the recognisable influences which seem to have a tendency to increase the number of illegitimate births, in proportion to the number of unmarried women, are the absence of large towns; deficiency of elementary education among women; diffusion of elementary education among men. The curious geographical distribution of illegitimacy seems, however, hardly capable of explanation simply on this basis.

Sex.—The male births numbered 447,914, and were, as always, in excess of the female births, which amounted to 432,475; the proportions being 1036 boys to 1000 girls. It is curious that the excess on the side of male births is gradually lessening, as has been noted in previous reports. Only twice, namely, in 1868 and 1871, was the male excess lower than in 1879, and only on one other occasion, 1877, was it as low. (Table 13.)

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in 1879 numbered 526,255, being 13,617 fewer than in the preceding year.

The death-rate was 20·9 per 1000 of the estimated population. On only four previous occasions had the rate been so low as this; namely, in 1845, when it also was 20·9; in 1850, when it was 20·8; in 1856, when it was 20·5; and in 1877, when it was 20·4, and the lowest on record.

The average annual death-rate for the ten preceding years (1869–78) was 21·8. Had the rate in 1879 been equal to this average, 22,349 persons who were alive at the end of the year would have died in the course of it.

It will be of interest to consider in what parts of the country, and in what season of the year this saving of lives occurred; which sex also and what periods of life were most favourably affected.

Localities.—The diminution of mortality, as compared with the previous average, was pretty general. In some few counties, however, the rate was above the previous average, and in some few others not below it. The registration counties with rates above their average were Suffolk, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Herefordshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire; the rate remained unaltered in London, Essex, Somersetshire, North Wales. In each of the remaining registration counties the rate fell. (Table 26.)

The death-rate in the urban districts was 22·4, while that in the rural districts was 18·8. The diminution, however, was much more considerable in the urban than in the rural parts; for in the former the rate was 5·9 per cent. below the previous 10-year average, in the latter only 2·1 per cent. The difference is still greater if comparison be made with 1878 instead of with the decennium, 1869–78; for the urban rate was 5·5 per cent. below that of 1878, while the rural rate only fell 1·1 per cent.

TABLE K.—URBAN AND RURAL DEATH-RATES, at successive Periods.

YEARS.	AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATES PER 1000 LIVING.		
	Urban Districts.	Rural Districts.	Rural Rates below Urban Rates.
In 4 years 1847–50 -	26·9	20·6	23·4 per cent.
In 10 years 1851–60 -	24·7	19·9	19·4 „
In 10 years 1861–70 -	24·8	19·7	20·6 „
In 8 years 1871–78 -	23·6	19·1	19·1 „
In the year 1879 - -	22·4	18·8	16·1 „

It is plain from this table that the Urban Districts have gained very considerably on the Rural Districts in point of healthiness; and also that 1879 was a year especially favourable to towns.

Sex.—Of the deaths in 1879, 271,496 were of males, and 254,759 were of females. The male death-rate was 22·2, and the female death-rate was 19·7, rates 4·3 and 4·1 per cent. respectively below the averages of the ten preceding years. Of equal numbers of each sex living, 113 males died to 100 females. It is worthy of notice that the mortality of males as compared with the mortality of females has been undergoing increase for many years past. Thus it will be seen from the following figures that from the commencement of civil registration until 1851–55 the mortality of males diminished as compared with that of females, but that the tide turned at that period and after a pause has continued to flow in the new direction ever since.

Deaths of Males to every 100 deaths of Females, of equal numbers living.

1838–40 -	108·7	1861–65 -	110·0
1841–45 -	107·2	1866–70 -	111·8
1846–50 -	106·6	1871–75 -	112·8
1851–55 -	107·8	1876–79 -	113·5
1856–60 -	107·8		

Ages.—Although the general death-rate in 1879, both of males and females, fell so much below the average, there was by no means a fall in the rate at each separate period of life. The saving was entirely in young lives; and the death-rate of persons in advanced life, so far from falling, was much above the average.

TABLE L.—DEATH-RATES in ENGLAND AND WALES at DIFFERENT AGES in 1879 compared with Decennial Averages.

AGES.	DEATH-RATES PER 1000 LIVING.	
	10 Years 1869-78.	Year 1879.
ALL AGES - - -	21·8	20·9
0-1 - - -	151·4*	135·5*
1-5 - - -	32·5	30·4
5-60 - - -	9·8	9·1
60 and upwards -	71·1	77·9

* This proportion is to each 1000 births.

If we take a still longer period, on which to base our average, and break up the age-groups into still smaller sub-divisions, we shall find that the increased rate of mortality began at an earlier period of life than is shown in the above table, namely, at the 35-45 years period in males, and the 45-55 years period in females.

TABLE M.—ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 Living in ENGLAND AND WALES at DIFFERENT AGES in the 28 years 1851-78, and in the year 1879.

AGES.	28 Years 1851-78.		Year 1879.		Excess or Defect per cent. in 1879 over or under the Average.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
ALL AGES -	23·3	21·1	22·2	19·7	- 4·7	- 6·6
0-	72·1	62·3	63·9	53·5	-11·4	-14·1
5-	7·9	7·6	6·4	5·9	-19·0	-22·4
10-	4·5	4·5	3·4	3·4	-24·4	-24·4
15-	6·2	6·7	4·8	5·0	-22·6	-25·4
20-	8·4	8·0	6·5	6·1	-22·6	-23·7
25-	9·7	9·6	8·6	8·0	-11·3	-16·7
35-	13·3	12·1	13·5	11·4	+ 1·5	- 5·8
45-	19·0	15·5	19·5	15·6	+ 2·6	+ 0·6
55-	32·8	27·9	36·7	31·3	+11·9	+12·2
65-	67·0	59·5	72·2	66·4	+ 7·8	+11·6
75-	147·0	134·3	163·1	147·1	+11·0	+ 9·5
85 & upwds.	311·6	285·9	333·4	299·7	+ 7·0	+ 4·8

It is a fact, which demands attention from those who are concerned in questions of public health, that while the mortality in early life has been very notably diminished, the mortality of persons in middle or advanced life has been steadily rising for a long period of years. It is true that in the records of the last four years (Tables 22, 24) some small degree of improvement upon the preceding quinquennium may be detected; but the improvement, though it may give hope that better times are coming, is very slight. Moreover, it is possible that the slight apparent improvement alluded to may be only apparent. For the death-rates at the several life-periods are calculated upon the hypothesis that the age-distribution of the estimated population remains as it was at the last census. But if there have been constantly increasing death-rates at the higher ages, and constantly diminishing death-rates at the lower ages, it is very possible that the age-distribution may have been altered in the direction of a larger proportion of young persons and a smaller proportion of older persons. In that case, the death-rates at the later life-periods, being calculated on too large an estimate of the numbers living at those periods, would be too small; and the death-rates at the earlier life-periods, being calculated on too small an estimate of the numbers living, would be too high. How far this possible cause of error may have been operative or whether it has been completely counterbalanced by the fact that larger numbers of survivors from the lower periods would have been transferred into the higher periods, and have made up for the losses due to their greater mortality, are questions which must await decision until the approaching census. It may, however, be mentioned that though similar changes in the death-rates at different life-periods were going on through the decennium 1861-70, yet the age-distribution of the population remained in 1871 much as it had been at the previous census.

Be this as it may, it is still unfortunately true that, if the value of a young life be now much higher than was the case twenty-five years ago, the value of a life after about the age of 35 for men and of about 55 for women is notably smaller than it was.

To what causes this increase in the death-rates at the later periods of life is due, is a question, as already said, which it behoves those concerned with Public Health administration to consider. All that can be done in this Report is to call attention to the fact. At the same time it may be advisable to notice some of the hypotheses which may be suggested as explanations, in order to consider how far such statistics as can be furnished by the General Register Office can be made to furnish evidence as to their relevance or adequacy.

That the sanitary efforts made of late years should have more distinctly affected the mortality of the young is only what might be naturally anticipated; for it is against noxious influences to which the young are more especially sensitive that the weapons of sanitary reformers have been chiefly directed. But that the mortality of older persons should not merely be less favourably affected, but be actually affected unfavourably, is what no one would have expected.

Yet it has been suggested that it is to sanitation that the increased death-rates of persons after a certain age should be referred. A vast number of children of permanently unsound constitution, are, it is said, now saved from death by sanitary interference. These grow up to adult life, and by their presence diminish the average healthiness of the adult classes, and so add to their death-rates. That sanitation, using this term in a wide sense, must in truth exercise some influence of this kind, may probably be admitted. The question, however, is how extensive this influence would be; whether there are not other influences of opposite action which would counterbalance its effects; and whether any statistical evidence on the question is to be had.

In the first place, then, it must be remembered that sanitation, though its chief operation may be the preservation of young lives, does also, if

in a less degree, act directly as a preservative of persons more advanced in life. For fevers and other preventible causes of death are by no means exclusively confined to the young. Secondly, if it be true, as would seem to be the case, that sanitation preserves a number of sickly children from death, and so adds a contingent of weakly members to the adult population, it is also true that it prevents a number of children, who, under the old regime, would have had their strength broken and have grown up into weak adults, from undergoing this physical deterioration, and, therefore, will also add a contingent of healthiness to the adult ranks. Thirdly, if sanitation acted in the alleged manner, its visible effects should increase year after year, in proportion to the time it had been in operation, and to the energy with which it had been carried out. Yet, as a matter of fact, it would appear that in the last four years, when its effects should be most conspicuous, there has been an apparent diminution in the supposed effects; or at any rate, allowing the possible cause of error before-mentioned to exist, no increase in them. Lastly, as we have seen, the increase in the death-rate does not occur at all until the 35-45 years period in males, and not distinctly until the next decennium, and not until a still later period in females. It seems difficult to believe that the supposed cause, which acts by weakening the average vitality of adults at all ages, should be so late in its statistical manifestation, and should affect the two sexes so differently in the matter of time. For these reasons the proposed explanation, which refers the increased death-rates at certain later periods of life to the indirect effects of sanitation, seems scarcely an adequate one. Allowing, however, the explanation to be a true one, it must be admitted that a system which adds some 30 to 35 years to the duration of a large number of male lives, and some 50 or more years to that of a large number of female lives, is good and effective. For deplorable as it is that persons should die at the comparatively early ages of 35 or of 50 years, it would be still more deplorable in general estimation that they should die in childhood.

Another hypothesis would seek an explanation of the increased death-rates of adults in an increased abuse of alcohol and in an extended prevalence of other vicious indulgences. Our vital statistics give unfortunately very insufficient means of testing the adequacy of this explanation. A very small proportion indeed of the deaths which are in reality due to alcoholism or to syphilis are directly ascribed to those causes in the certificates. Unless the primary cause of death be very distinctly marked, or of very recent date, it is almost invariably ignored, and the death ascribed to local disease of that organ—brain, heart, lung, liver, or whatever it may be,—which has been secondarily affected. Although, therefore, there are headings in our tables both for alcoholism and for syphilis, the figures under them give but little help in estimating the actual prevalence of these diseases. It may, however, be said that though it may be impossible, for the reasons assigned, to state the absolute mortality from these causes, yet that it may be fairly presumed that the same percentage of their actual mortality will each year be referred to them in the certificates, and that consequently a comparison of the returns made year after year under these headings would give a true measure of the increasing or decreasing prevalence of these widespread causes of decay. This is of course in some measure true. But it must be remembered that there has been a distinct improvement going on for many years in the accuracy with which causes of death are certified; not only because the advance of medical knowledge renders diagnosis more precise, but also, it may be hoped, because the importance of giving true certificates is getting to be somewhat more generally recognised. The consequence of this is that the proportion of deaths assigned to definite causes is continually increasing at the expense of those ascribed to ill-defined causes, or to none at all. This is shown in the following table, which gives the proportion of deaths, per million from all causes, referred at successive

periods to "ill-defined or not specified causes." The differences between the successive periods would be still more striking were the deaths from such vague causes as debility, atrophy, and the like, taken into account. As it is, however, it will be seen that the proportion of deaths from ill-defined causes has fallen since 1851-60 by nearly 78 per cent., and that the fall has been a gradual one.

TABLE N.—PROPORTION TO 1000 TOTAL DEATHS OF DEATHS FROM ILL-DEFINED OR NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.

PERIODS.	Deaths from All Causes.	Deaths from ill-defined or not specified Causes.	Proportion not specified per 1000 deaths.
10 years 1851-60	4,210,715	74,842	18
5 years 1861-65	2,331,957	24,505	11
„ 1866-70	2,462,541	21,424	9
„ 1871-75	2,572,749	18,132	7
4 years 1876-79	2,076,938	7,438	4

It must not therefore be assumed that, because the deaths referred to a given disease are found to have been growing more and more numerous year by year, there must necessarily have been any corresponding increase in its actual mortality; and especially is this caution necessary, when the numbers referred to the heading are small, as is the case with syphilis and still more with alcoholism. With this warning as to the uncertainty attaching to these figures, we may now give them, such as they are. Delirium tremens, intemperance, and gout have been taken as representing the consumption of alcohol, and the following are the deaths ascribed to these diseases.

TABLE O.—MORTALITY FROM DELIRIUM TREMENS, INTEMPERANCE, and GOUT, in various quinquennial Periods.

	AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATHS PER MILLION LIVING.					
	1850-54.	1855-59.	1860-64.	1865-69.	1870-74.	1875-79.
Delirium Tremens -	28·6	25·6	23·8	21·8	16·4	16·4
Intemperance -	17·8	15·2	16·2	18·2	17·8	28·2
Gout - - -	12·4	13·2	13·4	18·2	20·8	25·6
Total from the above } three Causes - }	58·8	54·0	53·4	58·2	55·0	70·2

There has thus been a considerable increase in the deaths referred to these causes taken together in the last five years, a fact, be it noticed, which is in harmony with the view suggested by Dr. Farr (cf. 39th Ann. Rep., pp. 228-229) that it is adversity and not prosperity that leads to excess in drink; but, excepting in the case of gout, there has been no gradual increase of mortality at each successive quinquennium, corresponding to the quinquennial increments in the general death-rates at the later periods of life. Moreover, the period (1875-79) in which the mortality from

alcoholic causes reaches its maximum is actually the period in which, as before noted, there has been an apparent ebb in the rising death-rates of persons in middle or advanced life. The death returns, then, give no support to the hypothesis which would find the cause of increased adult mortality in increased consumption of alcohol.

Passing from the statistics of alcoholism to those of syphilis, we have a choice of two sets of figures; those which give the annual death-rates from this assigned cause per million living at all ages, and those which give the proportion of infantile deaths ascribed to it per million births. The latter are the better. For though we are considering the possible cause of the increased death-rates of adults, the infantile death-rate from syphilis, if correctly given, would be a fair measure of the adult condition, to which the inherited constitutional taint was due. Moreover, the infantile cases would, on account of the less difficult diagnosis and for other causes, be more likely to be correctly certified than would the adult; indeed a large proportion of the deaths ascribed to syphilis are deaths of children under one year of age. Both sets of figures, however, tell in the same direction; and, if they are to be trusted, there has been a steady increase in the ravages of this formidable disease.

TABLE P.—DEATHS ascribed to SYPHILIS at successive PERIODS.

PERIODS.	AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATHS ascribed to SYPHILIS.	
	Proportion of Deaths at all ages per Million living.	Proportion of Deaths among Infants under One Year of age per Million Births.
1851-55	41.2	738
1856-60	51.8	1033
1861-65	68.6	1346
1866-70	83.2	1693
1871-75	82.4	1716
1876-79	86.0	1768

Taking the year 1879 by itself there was some improvement; for the death-rate from this disease at all ages fell to 81; and the infantile rate to 1696.

Seasons.—The deaths in 1879 were very unequally distributed in time, the rate having, as usually, been highest in the first quarter and lowest in the third. But while the rate in the first quarter was actually above the decennial average, the rate in the third was nineteen per cent. below it.

TABLE Q.—MORTALITY IN RELATION TO SEASONS.

—	ANNUAL DEATH-RATES PER 1000 LIVING in the Quarter ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	September.	December.
1869-78	24.1	21.2	20.3	21.9
1879	25.1	21.0	16.4	21.2

The high mortality in the first quarter was due to the excessive cold, the mean temperature having been in January 6°.8, in February 1°.2, and in March 0°.4, below the average of the corresponding quarter in 38 years; while the very low mortality of the third quarter was due to the absence of excessive heat, the summer having been cold, wet, and sunless throughout, reducing the mean temperature in July to 4°.1, in August to 1°.6, and in September to 0°.8, below the average. With the single exception of 1814, the year 1879 was the coldest in the century. Such a year is far more favourable to the young than to the old; for, speaking generally, cold is the scourge of the aged, while heat is the great enemy of the young.

That the death-rates of children and young persons should have been lower than usual, and that those of older persons should have been high, as was the case, is therefore only what might have been anticipated. It is manifest, however, that this is but a partial explanation of the altered rates alluded to in the previous section; for such alteration has been going on for many years, independently of the meteorological characters of successive years.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—On pages 99 to 120 of the abstracts will be found a return of the deaths recorded in most of the public institutions during the year 1879, thus affording the means for correcting the rate of mortality for the year in registration districts and sub-districts. Public institutions, for the purposes of this return, include workhouse establishments, hospitals, and infirmaries, and all lunatic asylums receiving pauper inmates; prisons and private lunatic asylums not being included. The deaths recorded in these public institutions during 1879 were 52,982, equal to 10.1 per cent. of the total deaths in England and Wales; of these, 35,180 occurred in workhouse establishments, 12,675 in hospitals, and 5,127 in public lunatic asylums. The numbers of deaths in workhouses and lunatic asylums exceeded the corresponding numbers in 1878, while the deaths recorded in hospitals were less numerous. The proportion of deaths recorded in workhouse establishments was equal to 6.7 per cent. of the total deaths, showing an increase upon the proportions prevailing in recent years. The proportions of deaths of in-door paupers ranged in the eleven registration divisions from 2.9 per cent. in Monmouthshire and Wales, to 11.6 per cent. in the Metropolis. The number of public institutions in the list is 1481, including 726 workhouses, 669 hospitals, and 86 lunatic asylums; each of these numbers showed an increase upon those in the list for 1878. To total deaths of each sex, the deaths of males are proportionally much more numerous in public institutions than those of females; the percentages in 1879 were 11.7 and 8.3 respectively. The proportion of male deaths was larger than that of females in all three classes of institutions, the excess being relatively largest in hospitals. Three per cent. of the total deaths of males occurred in hospitals during 1879, while the percentage of female deaths did not exceed 1.8.

Registered Causes of Death.—It has now been shown that the low death-rate in 1879 was due to a diminution of mortality that was much greater in the urban than in the rural districts, and much greater in the summer than in any other season; and that the decline was exclusively confined to persons in the earlier periods of life.

It remains to consider under what headings, among the causes of death, the saving was effected. We shall find that the results of this inquiry are such as might be anticipated, and that the saving was chiefly effected in those diseases which are known to be more fatal in towns than in country, or in summer than in winter, or to attack the young more than the aged.

The assigned causes of the 526,255 deaths were distributed in the several classes, as follows:—

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

	Deaths, 1879.	Rate per Million.	
		In the Year 1879.	Average in the 10 Years 1869-78.
Zymotic diseases - - -	81,274	3,239	4,565
Constitutional diseases - - -	88,836	3,541	3,761
Local diseases - - - -	259,656	10,348	9,421
Developmental diseases - - -	74,643	2,975	3,256
Violent deaths - - - -	17,635	703	756
Sudden deaths (cause not ascertained) -	2,656	106	128
Causes not specified or ill-defined -	1,555	*	*
Total - - - -	526,255	20,912	21,887

* The deaths from causes "not specified or ill-defined" are distributed proportionately over all the specified causes in calculating the rate.

Thus in each class of causes, with the exception of Local Diseases, to which heading, however, one half of the total deaths were referred, there was a considerable diminution of the rate in 1879 as compared with the preceding decennial average.

Zymotic diseases.—The most notable decrease was in this class, where the fall was no less than 29 per cent. The fall was in the miasmatic sub-division. Almost every one of the diseases in this sub-division had a rate below the average, and in no fewer than eight of them the rate was the lowest on record in the last 30 years. Those eight were small-pox, typhus, enteric fever, simple continued fever, dysentery, diarrhoea, cholera, and croup.

The deaths from small-pox were only 536, and of these, 450* occurred in London. The present outbreak began in 1876, its continuity, however, with the great outbreak of 1871-2, being maintained by a considerable local outbreak at Birmingham in the intervening years. The 1876 outbreak fell almost exclusively upon four of the 20 large towns—London, Liverpool, Manchester, Salford; but, while in the three last-mentioned towns it exhausted itself in two years, its progress was slower in London, so that it continued its ravages through 1879, and at the close of the year was still not quite extinct. (Table 52.)

There can be no doubt that the main cause of these outbreaks of small-pox is neglect of vaccination; and from information supplied by various registrars there is reason to believe that it is becoming no uncommon thing for a parent, in order to evade the Vaccination Acts, either not to register the birth of a child at all, or to give the registrar a false address. What numbers of the children, or persons generally, who die of small-pox owe their deaths to such violation of the law, it is impossible to say with exactness; for in the three years 1877-9 in a very large proportion of fatal cases, 28.2 per cent. in London, and 54.3 per cent. in the rest of all

* 450 is the number in the complete year, January 1st to December 31st; the number 458 given in Table 52 relates to 53 weeks ending January 3rd 1880.

England and Wales, the medical attendant was either unable, or neglected, to state in the certificate whether the deceased had been vaccinated or not. But, confining ourselves to those cases in which the necessary information is given, it appears that 64.5 per cent. of the persons who died of small-pox in England and Wales in these three years were unvaccinated, and only 35.5 were vaccinated. Had the necessary information been given in all cases, the percentage of unvaccinated deaths would doubtless have been much higher; for the fact of non-vaccination is much harder to establish than the fact of vaccination.

In London 65.4 per cent. of the fatal cases, concerning which the necessary information was forthcoming, were unvaccinated, while in the rest of England and Wales, the percentage was 61.6.

This, however, does not necessarily imply that a larger proportion of persons were unvaccinated in London than elsewhere; the difference might possibly be due to better and more efficacious vaccination in London, owing to which a smaller proportion out of the vaccinated was liable to infection.

TABLE S.—DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX, 1877-78-79.

	Vaccinated.	Unvaccinated.	No statement as to Vaccination.
LONDON - - - -	1,097	2,073	1,248
Rest of ENGLAND AND WALES - - - - }	396	634	1,222
All ENGLAND AND WALES - - - - }	1,493	2,707	2,470

The deaths from diarrhoea numbered 10,948, and were in the proportion of 435 per million persons living. This was the lowest rate on record for 30 years. Only once, namely in 1860, was a rate at all approaching it attained, and the rate in that exceptional year was 494. The average annual rate for the 30 preceding years was 893, the lowest in any of those years having been, as stated, 494, and the highest 1388, which was the rate recorded in 1868. The remarkably low rate of 1879 was due to the excessively low temperature of the summer months and indeed of the whole year, which, with the single exception of 1814, was the coldest in the century. How important a factor temperature is in the generation of diarrhoea is shown in a marked degree by comparing the mortality from this disease in the cold year 1879 with that in the warm year 1878, two years which owing to their continuity can have differed in no appreciable degree so far as the factor of sanitation is concerned. The deaths, then, from diarrhoea were 13,514 more in 1878 than in the next year, and the difference would be still greater were dysentery and cholera included in the comparison. This is the penalty we pay for having a warm and pleasant year in place of a cold and gloomy one; a penalty redeemed, however, in some measure, by a saving under the heading of pulmonary disease.

It is only since 1869 that the deaths from typhus, from enteric fever, and those referred to the vague heading simple continued fever, most of which are probably enteric, have been separated from each other in our Reports. From that time onwards, the deaths under each of these three headings have almost continuously diminished, year by year, and in 1879 each class of fever was at its minimum. With them also has fallen remittent

fever, which, in the majority of cases referred to it in this climate is doubtless but an alias for enteric fever. Had the deaths from one or more of this group of causes fallen, while those from others in the same group had risen; or had the fall been trifling; or the totals dealt with insignificant in amount; it might have been suspected that the alteration was a mere alteration of name. But as the deaths under each heading have declined; as the fall in the death-rate from them has been enormous, 62.4 per cent. in the course of ten years; and as the totals are by no means small; it may be accepted as an indisputable fact that there has in truth been a notable decline in these pests, and it may be fairly assumed that the decline is due to improved sanitary organisation. The deaths from these causes, per million persons living, were 850 in 1869, and only 320 in 1879.

The deaths ascribed to croup were in the proportion of 142 deaths to a million persons living, being the lowest ratio in our records. The term "croup" is doubtless used with some vagueness in certificates, and the deaths referred to it have been diminishing for some years past, probably owing to greater precision in giving certificates. The deaths ascribed to it have a tendency to fluctuate with the mortality from diphtheria and from scarlet fever.

The mortality from each of the eight zymotic diseases, as yet discussed, was in 1879 at its minimum. The death-rates from scarlet fever and from measles, though not actually the lowest recorded in the past 30 years, were yet considerably below the average; nor was there any notable increase under any other heading in this group of diseases to counter-balance these life-gains. In short the year 1879 was remarkable for its exceptional immunity from miasmatic disease.

Constitutional diseases.—The deaths ascribed to these diseases were also considerably below the average, the annual rate per million living having fallen from a decennial average of 3761 to 3541. The deaths from gout, however, were in excess, as already mentioned, and at their maximum. Cancer also maintained the increased rate to which it has been gradually mounting for many years; but how far this apparent increase is simply due to improved diagnosis, and how far to a real augmentation, is doubtful.

The same doubt exists in the case of deaths from tubercular diseases, which have been gradually decreasing, according to the registers, until in 1879 they reached their minimum, namely 2806 deaths to a million persons living. That much at any rate of the apparent decrease is due to altered use of names can hardly be doubted, when it is seen that, as the deaths ascribed to tubercular diseases fall, those ascribed to lung diseases go up, so that the sum of the two shows no progressive decrease. Moreover in that division of the country, Wales, where the recorded death-rate from phthisis or consumption is habitually the highest, the death-rate from lung diseases is habitually one of the lowest.

TABLE T.—ANNUAL MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES and DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, in successive periods, PER MILLION LIVING.

—	30 Years	Periods of 5 Years.						1877.	1878.	1879.
	1850-79.	1850-54.	1855-59.	1860-64.	1865-69.	1870-74.	1875-79.			
Tubercular Diseases - -	3,289	3,655	3,448	3,368	3,326	3,018	2,921	2,885	2,968	2,806
Diseases of Organs of } Respiration - - - }	3,395	2,769	3,155	3,409	3,418	3,614	4,006	3,620	3,906	4,420
TOTAL - - -	6,684	6,424	6,603	6,777	6,744	6,632	6,927	6,505	6,874	7,226

Local diseases.—The deaths ascribed to this class of diseases were 259,656, giving a rate of 10,348 per million persons living, against an average annual rate of 9422 for the preceding decennium.

The increase occurred among Diseases of the Organs of Respiration, of Circulation, and of the Urinary Organs. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system was at the rate of 4420 per million living, against an average of 3738 for the preceding decennium. Part of this increase, as already pointed out, was probably simply due to altered nomenclature, and especially to many deaths which in former years were ascribed to tubercular disease being now ascribed to bronchitis, pneumonia, and the like. But, independently of this, there was doubtless a real increase; for the sum of the headings (Table T.) was much higher in 1879 than in former years, and as compared with 1878 gave a rate per million of 7226 against 6874. This increased mortality is accounted for by the exceptionally cold weather which prevailed throughout the year.

The mortality from diseases of the Organs of Circulation gave a rate of 1499 per million, against 1265 as the previous decennial average; and the mortality from Urinary diseases a rate of 442, against an average of 378.

The deaths ascribed to these causes have been gradually increasing for many years, and reached their maxima in 1879. It can scarcely be doubted that here also the increase has been in great measure only apparent, and due to transference from the vague headings "Dropsy," "Sudden Death," "Old age," each of which shows gradually decreasing figures, so that the sums of the rates from all these causes scarcely differ from period to period.

TABLE U.—AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATHS PER MILLION LIVING.

—	30 Years	Periods of 5 Years.						1877.	1878.	1879.
	1850-79.	1850-54.	1855-59.	1860-64.	1865-69.	1870-74.	1875-79.			
Diseases of Organs of } Circulation - - - }	1,026	700	804	969	1,080	1,196	1,405	1,404	1,432	1,499
Diseases of Urinary } Organs - - - }	297	191	227	271	320	353	423	421	426	442
Dropsy - - - -	345	549	451	370	326	229	145	145	140	130
Sudden Death - -	156	207	178	146	154	142	107	104	100	106
Old Age - - - -	1,332	1,494	1,431	1,386	1,319	1,239	1,121	1,066	1,110	1,177
TOTAL - - -	3,156	3,141	3,091	3,142	3,199	3,159	3,201	3,140	3,208	3,354

It will be seen, however, that even when full allowance has been made for altered nomenclature, there still remains a not inconsiderable increase in the mortality in 1879 from these causes, and that the sum total of their rates in that year was at a maximum. The cause was doubtless the same as that which raised the death-rate from lung disease, namely the exceptionally cold weather, to which many old persons, and many who were suffering from impaired circulation would naturally succumb.

Developmental diseases.—The deaths from this class of causes were 74,643, and the rate per million living was 2,975, being a considerable fall from the average of the 10 preceding years, which was 3,256. This fall was mainly due to a large decrease under the vague heading "Atrophy and Debility." The annual deaths per million ascribed to this cause averaged 1491 in the quinquennium 1865-9; since which time it has steadily fallen, until in 1879 it was only 986.

The deaths ascribed directly to childbirth were 1876, and those ascribed to puerperal fever or metria were 1464. These together give a death-rate of 3.8 mothers to 1000 children born alive, or one death to 264

confinements. This rate was identical with the average of the two immediately preceding years, but lower than that of any earlier record (Table 46.)

Violent deaths.—The deaths from violence were 17,635, and lower in proportion to the population, than in any of the last 30 years. But while Accident and Homicide were each at its minimum, Suicide was on the contrary at its maximum. The increase of suicidal and the diminution of accidental deaths may very possibly have had a common cause, namely, the industrial depression. That this would tend to promote suicide can scarcely be questioned; and that it would also tend to diminish accidents is no less evident. For the main heading under which accidental deaths are registered is "Fractures and Contusions;" and of these the great bulk occur in industrial occupations, many of which were in 1879 more or less at a standstill. The cold and dismal character of the year will also have operated in the same direction. For, though it appears that the commonly spread belief in the tendency of gloomy weather to promote suicide is not tenable, yet that such weather will diminish accidents is indisputable. For, after fracture, the most common form of fatal accident is by drowning; and the aquatic amusements, bathing and boating, must in so cold a year as 1879 have been in comparative disuse. It is in accordance with this view, that on analysing the accidental deaths we find that the diminution was under these two headings, "Fractures" and "Drowning," while the deaths from "Burns and Scalds" and "Suffocation," causes no less operative in cold than in warm seasons, remained without reduction.

TABLE V.—DEATHS PER MILLION LIVING, FROM ACCIDENT AND SUICIDE.

REGISTERED CAUSE.	Annual Average, 1869-78.	1879.
Accidents :—		
Fractures and Contusions - - - -	302	262
Drowning - - - - -	124	112
Burns and Scalds - - - - -	106	105
Suffocation - - - - -	68	71
Other Accidents - - - - -	70	59
Suicides - - - - -	69	81

Certification of the causes of death.—Until the end of 1874, it was optional with medical practitioners to furnish a certificate of the cause of death of a patient in order that its contents might be inserted in the column of the Death Register. The Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874, however, which came into operation on 1st January 1875, made it compulsory upon registered medical practitioners to furnish a certificate of the cause of death of each patient attended during his or her last illness. In section 20 of this Act will be found the following clause:—
"In case of the death of any person who has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, that practitioner shall sign and give to some person required by this Act to give information concerning the death, a certificate stating to the best of his knowledge and belief the cause of death, and such person shall, upon giving information concerning the death, or giving notice of the death, deliver that certificate to the registrar, and the cause of death as stated in that certificate shall be entered in the register, together with the name of

"the certifying medical practitioner." It is further provided in another clause of the same section that:—"Where an inquest is held on the body of any deceased person, a medical certificate of the cause of death need not be given to the registrar, but the certificate of the finding of the jury furnished by the coroner shall be sufficient." It follows, therefore, that the cause of death is now certified by a registered medical practitioner in every case in which the deceased person has been attended in his last illness by such a practitioner, and by the coroner in inquest cases. In a certain number of cases, however, the proportion of which is fortunately now declining, persons receive no kind of medical attendance during their last illness, or are attended by unqualified, or at any rate unregistered medical practitioners; the law makes no provision for the due certification of the cause of such deaths, and as all deaths must be registered, the Registrar General instructs registrars that "the non-production of any certificate or written statement of the cause of death will not justify a Registrar in refusing to register the death, except when a registered medical practitioner was in attendance, or where the death was sudden, or was occasioned by violence, or occurred under suspicious circumstances, in all of which latter cases notice must be given to the coroner, previous to registration." Further:—"Whenever a certificate, or any written statement of the cause of death, signed by an unregistered practitioner is produced by an informant, whether such practitioner be qualified or not, such certificate must be regarded by the Registrar merely as part of the information tendered by the informant, * * * * * and the name of the person signing such document must not be recorded in the Register." The deaths, therefore, in which the causes are duly certified, include all those cases in which registered medical practitioners have been in attendance upon the deceased persons during their last illness, and all inquest cases; in all such cases the name of the certifying registered practitioner or coroner, as the case may be, is entered in the Death Register. The causes of all other deaths are treated as uncertified, whether the deceased persons have been attended in their last illness by a qualified but unregistered practitioner, by an unqualified and irregular practitioner, or by no medical practitioner.

During the year 1879, the causes of 474,973 or 90.3 per cent. of the 526,255 registered deaths were certified by registered medical practitioners; and of 26,559 or 5.0 per cent. by coroners. The causes of the remaining 24,723, or 4.7 per cent. of the total deaths, were not duly certified; but the death register does not show in what proportion of these uncertified cases the deceased persons had been attended in their last illness, by qualified but unregistered practitioners, or by unqualified and irregular practitioners, or had received no kind of medical attendance. The proportion of uncertified causes of death varied very considerably in different parts of England and Wales; in the Metropolis in 1879 it did not exceed 1.4 per cent., whereas in the rest of the country it averaged 5.3. In Wales the percentage was so high as 13.3; this high proportion is probably in great measure due to the sparseness of population and the nature of the country, which place considerable difficulty in the way of obtaining medical attendance in illness. In the several English registration counties, excluding the metropolitan counties of Middlesex and Surrey, the proportion of uncertified causes of death to total deaths in 1879 ranged from 1.2 and 2.0 in Wiltshire and Berkshire, to 6.2 in Derbyshire, 6.3 in Norfolk and Huntingdonshire, 6.5 in Rutlandshire, 6.6 in Yorkshire and Shropshire, 7.5 in Durham, 8.0 in Westmorland, 8.3 in Cumberland, 9.3 in Monmouthshire, 9.8 in Herefordshire, and 10.1 in Cornwall. The large proportion of uncertified causes of death in the mining districts is probably to a great extent due to the independent practice of the unqualified assistants of registered medical practitioners. It is needless to say that the large proportion of uncertified deaths in many parts of England

and Wales detracts much from the value of the Death Register as the basis of mortality statistics.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION.

During the year 1879 no fewer than 1,770,808 names were added to the printed alphabetical indexes of births, deaths, and marriages in England and Wales. At the close of the year the aggregate number of names in the indexes, which embrace a period of $42\frac{1}{2}$ years, from the middle of 1837 to the end of 1879, was 61,240,443. The accompanying table shows the marked increase in the number of searches at the Central Office, and also in their proportion to names in the indexes, since 1850. The figures in this table do not include the searches in the non-parochial registers. The total number of searches in 1879 (including those in non-parochial and other records) was 29,690, and the number of certificates issued was 24,000. The amount received as fees for searches and certificates in the year 1879 and paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer was 4517*l.* 15*s.*

TABLE W.—TOTAL and AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF SEARCHES AT THE CENTRAL OFFICE, 1845-79.

—	Total Number of Searches.	Average Annual Number.	—	Number of Searches to every 100,000 Names on the Books.
In the years 1845-9 -	4,758	952	In the year 1845 -	8·5
" 1850-4 -	8,344	1,669	" 1850 -	8·2
" 1855-9 -	17,425	3,485	" 1855 -	11·5
" 1860-4 -	35,127	7,025	" 1860 -	19·6
" 1865-9 -	56,544	11,309	" 1865 -	24·8
" 1870-4 -	91,458	18,292	" 1870 -	34·4
" 1875-9 -	135,948	27,190	" 1875 -	47·8
In the year 1875 -	25,407	25,407	" 1876 -	48·7
" 1876 -	26,762	26,762	" 1877 -	47·6
" 1877 -	27,030	27,030	" 1878 -	47·4
" 1878 -	27,776	27,776	" 1879 -	48·0
" 1879 -	28,973	28,973		

For a list of the various public registers and records at this office, see the Registrar-General's 34th Annual Report, pp. xxi-xxii and pp. 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 in the year 1879 was 191,290, and that the number of deaths was 4239; so that the rate of mortality was 22·2 per 1000, against 11·2 in 1878, and 9·5 in 1877.

The average strength of the Army at home was 88,215, and the deaths were 796; while the average strength of the Army abroad was 103,075 and the deaths were 3443. The death-rate at home was therefore 9·0 per 1000, and the death-rate abroad 33·4.

TABLE X.—ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 among OFFICERS and NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN in the ARMY AT HOME and ABROAD, 1861-79.

YEARS.	AT HOME.		ABROAD.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Annually in the 18 years } 1861-78	9·9	10·7	13·7	17·3
In the year 1879 - - -	9·1	9·0	33·7	33·4
Increase or decrease in 1879 -	-0·8	-1·7	+20·0	+16·1

MORTALITY OF THE NAVY.*

The total force in the service afloat in 1879, corrected for time, was 44,745. The deaths were 384, and of these 279 were due to disease, and 105 to violence. The deaths from violence were far below those in the previous year, when the mortality was abnormally increased by the loss of the "Eurydice." If the loss due to that exceptional incident be omitted, the death-rates from violence differed but little in the two years; in 1878 the rate was 2·39, and in 1879 it was 2·35 per 1000. The death-rate from disease was 6·23 against 5·32 in 1878, and 4·92 in 1877. The death-rate from all causes was 8·58, against an average rate of 10·38 for the preceding 10 years.

The assigned causes of the 384 deaths were as follows:—

Eruptive fevers - - -	14	Diseases of—	
Continued fevers - - -	25	Urinary and generative	
Yellow fever - - -	9	system - - -	8
Paroxysmal fevers - - -	16	Organs of locomotion - - -	3
Cholera - - -	2	Cellular or cutaneous	
Other febrile diseases - - -	1	system - - -	1
Rheumatism - - -	5	Debility - - -	4
Syphilis - - -	1	Alcoholic poisoning - - -	4
Tubercular diseases - - -	45	Opium do. - - -	1
Other constitutional } diseases - - -	2	Drowning - - -	45
Diseases of—		Falls from aloft - - -	17
Nervous system - - -	29	Fractures - - -	12
Circulatory system - - -	24	Suicide - - -	7
Respiratory system - - -	44	Other violent deaths - - -	24
Digestive system - - -	41		
		All causes - - -	384

There was, as always, much difference in the mortality at different stations.

* The facts in this paragraph are taken from Mr. J. N. Dick's report to the Director General of the Medical Department of the Navy.

TABLE Y.—MORTALITY in the ROYAL NAVY at the different STATIONS during each of the Years 1877-79, and in the previous Ten Years.

STATIONS.	ANNUAL MORTALITY per 1000 Force.									
	From Disease.			From Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.			From all Causes.			From all Causes in 10 preceding Years.
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	
	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1877.
Total Force	5.0	5.3	6.3	2.1	9.1*	2.3	7.1	14.4*	8.6	10.33
Home	4.7	5.2	5.4	1.5	2.0	1.3	6.2	7.2	6.7	9.32
Mediterranean	3.4	5.8	6.1	2.7	2.9	2.7	6.1	8.7	8.8	7.66
North America and West Indies	3.1	2.7	4.4	2.3	1.9	3.0	5.4	4.6	7.4	10.50
South-east Coast of America	1.9	6.8	9.2	—	1.7	1.8	1.9	8.5	11.0	11.23
Pacific	2.5	4.0	2.9	1.3	2.3	3.4	3.8	6.3	6.3	6.88
West Coast of Africa & Cape of Good Hope	6.5	5.2	17.9	1.8	3.2	5.0	8.3	8.4	22.9	15.82
East Indies	11.1	7.7	10.4	2.1	6.8	4.7	13.2	14.5	15.1	12.72
China	8.1	6.6	6.5	6.7	1.4	2.9	14.8	8.0	9.4	13.05
Australia	3.5	2.4	4.3	3.5	4.7	1.1	7.0	7.1	5.4	8.70
Irregular	4.7	5.4	4.8	1.8	46.9*	2.7	6.5	52.3*	7.5	13.15

* Including 311 deaths by the loss of Her Majesty's ship "Eurydice."

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

Marine Register Book.—By the 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 Registrar-General of England, Scotland, or Ireland according to the nationality of the subject; returns of a similar character are also received from commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships. The certified copies of births and deaths of English subjects thus transmitted to me constitute the "Marine Register Book," the numbers recorded in 1879 being 357 births and 4265 deaths.

Among *passengers* on board merchant vessels at sea (Table 97.) 344 births, and 776 deaths occurred. This was a considerable increase upon the numbers recorded in 1878, and may very probably have been due to the large increase in the number of emigrants.

Mercantile Marine.—The Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen reports* (Table 98.) that the number of mariners at sea in registered vessels in 1879 was 193,548. The deaths from all causes (excluding the deaths of masters) numbered 3692, the rate of mortality being 19.0 per 1000 of strength, against an average annual rate of 23.2 for the last 28 years.

In the subjoined table the mortality in the merchant service by drowning is compared with the mortality in the Royal Navy from the same cause.

* The return of deaths contains some of the cases of deaths in British colonial ships; it contains also many, if not most, of the cases of men who die abroad after their discharge sick from British ships, but not the cases of men who die under similar circumstances in the United Kingdom.

TABLE Z.—DEATHS by DROWNING in the MERCHANT SERVICE and in the ROYAL NAVY in the Fourteen Years 1866-79.

YEARS.	MERCHANT SERVICE.							ROYAL NAVY.		
	Strength.	Deaths by Drowning.*			Mortality per 1000 Strength.			Strength.	Deaths by Drowning.	Mortality per 1000 Strength.
		By Wreck.	By Accident.	Total.	By Wreck.	By Accident.	Total.			
1866	196,371	1171	1219	2390	6.0	6.2	12.2	49,475	65	1.3
1867	196,340	1808	1105	2913	9.2	5.6	14.8	51,000	82	1.6
1868	197,502	1785	1141	2926	9.0	5.8	14.8	51,220	78	1.5
1869	195,490	1770	1069	2839	9.0	5.5	14.5	48,820	75	1.5
1870	195,962	1655	989	2644	8.5	5.0	13.5	46,710	564†	12.1
1871	199,738	1500	976	2476	7.5	4.9	12.4	47,460	49	1.0
1872	203,720	1324	973	2297	6.5	4.8	11.3	46,830	67	1.4
1873	202,239	2231	1032	3263	11.0	5.1	16.1	45,440	48	1.1
1874	203,606	1819	1040	2859	8.9	5.1	14.0	44,530	78	1.8
1875	199,667	1525	987	2512	7.6	5.0	12.6	44,360	41	0.9
1876	198,638	1237	1033	2270	6.2	5.2	11.4	45,010	53	1.2
1877	196,562	1461	1077	2538	7.4	5.5	12.9	44,940	42	0.9
1878	195,585	1164	922	2086	6.0	4.7	10.7	46,400	391‡	8.4
Average in the 13 Years 1866-78	198,571	1573	1043	2616	7.9	5.3	13.2	47,092	126	2.7
1879	193,548	978	1023	2001	5.0	5.3	10.3	44,745	45	1.0

NOTE.—In the above Table some of the deaths on board colonial and fishing vessels are included, whereas the strength relates only to the registered vessels of the United Kingdom.

* The numbers of deaths in the above Table are not those which actually occurred during each year, but represent those "reported" in each year.

† Including the deaths by the loss of Her Majesty's ships "Captain" and "Slaney."

‡ Including 311 deaths by the loss of Her Majesty's ship "Eurydice."

EUROPEAN STATES.

In Tables 98-111 will be found international vital statistics relating to certain of the chief European States, published in accordance with a resolution of the Statistical Congress held at St. Petersburg in 1872. Table 98 affords the means for comparing the marriage, birth, and death rates in each State in a series of years, with the mean rates in the series. Detailed returns for each State will be found in the other Tables.

The *marriage rate* in 1879 showed a general depression throughout the European States. Judged by the mean rates during the period for which the information is available the marriage-rate varies very considerably in the different countries. The lowest mean annual rates were 13.6 in Sweden, 14.6 in Belgium, 15.1 in Spain, and 15.2 in Italy; the rates ranged upwards in the other countries to 17.2 in Austria, 17.7 in the German Empire, and 21.0 in Hungary. The mean rate in England and Wales during the twenty years 1860-79 was 16.6.

The *birth-rate* in the different States varies in almost constant relation with the variations of the marriage-rate. The annual birth-rate in France, however, averaged but 26.0 per 1000 in the nineteen years 1860-78, and was very considerably lower than the rate in any other European State, although the marriage-rate was higher than those in six of the States. The mean birth-rates in the other States ranged upwards from 31.2 in Denmark and Sweden, 31.6 in Switzerland, and 31.7 in Belgium, to 39.8 in the German Empire, 39.9 in Austria, and 42.6 in Hungary. The mean birth-rate in England and Wales occupies a position about half way between the low rates and the high rates, being 35.4 per 1000.

The *death rates* in the various European States show a wider range than either the marriage or birth-rates. In Sweden and Denmark the mean annual death-rate did not exceed 19.2 and 19.7 respectively; the next lowest mean rates were 22.0 in England and Wales, and 22.7 in Belgium, and France follows closely with 23.6. The mean rates were 24.0 in Switzerland, 24.6 in the Netherlands, and 27.0 in the German Empire. The rates in the more southerly countries show a marked excess: Spain during the ten years 1861-70 had a rate of 29.7, while the mean rate in those years for which the information is available is 29.9 in Italy, 30.8 in Austria, and 39.0 (in the twelve years 1866-77) in Hungary. The two extreme rates of 19.2 in Sweden and 39.0 in Hungary imply that in an equal number of persons living in the two countries, the deaths in Hungary were as 203 to 100 in Sweden; and if these respective rates prevailed in two stationary populations, they would indicate a mean duration of life of 52 years in the former case, and of only 26 in the latter. With such a death-rate, the result of the recent Hungarian Census, showing that the number of the population has been almost stationary during the past ten years, need cause no surprise.

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

REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1879.

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

THE year 1879 was remarkable for its low temperature, particularly in January, November, and December, when the weather was inclement; the spring and summer were cold and wet. There was an unusual amount of cloud during the year, and consequently very little sunshine. Until the end of September the readings of the barometer were generally below the average, and rain was in excess during these months, excepting March, which was dry. Snow fell very frequently, and fog was unusually prevalent. The temperature of the whole year was the lowest in this century, excepting only that of 1814, and it was a bad one for agricultural work.

Till September 24th the reading of the barometer was generally below its average, the exceptions being the 17 days ending February 1st; the 14 days ending March 14th; the 28 days ending May 25th; the eight days ending July 30th, and the five days ending September 4th; the average daily excess of these 72 days was 0.17 inch, and the mean daily defect below the average of the remaining 195 days was 0.23 inch. From September 25th to the end of the year, with the exception of a few days, the reading was high, and the average excess of daily pressure for these 98 days was 0.28 inch. Thus the readings of the barometer were low for the first three quarters of the year, and high during the last quarter. The lowest reading in the year at Blackheath was 28.63 inches on February 10th, and the highest was 30.62 inches on December 22nd, so that the range of reading in the year was 1.99 inch. The day of lowest mean reading was February 10th, when it was 1.05 inch below the average, and the day of highest reading was December 23rd, when it was 0.66 inch above its average.

Temperature.—With the exception of the 11 days ending February 16th, and the 17 days ending March 20th, there were not 7 consecutive days during the year on which the temperature reached its average. From the beginning of April to the end of July the average daily deficiency of temperature was 3° nearly, and from November 20th to December 27th it was as large as 9½° daily. The temperature of every month was below its average of 60 years, and there is no other instance back to 1771 of such being the case.

The highest temperature in the year was 81° 5 at Cambridge, 80° 8 at Carlisle, 80° 4 at Blackheath, 80° 3 at Cokermonth and Royston, 80° 2 in London, and 80° 0 at Barnstaple, Streatley, and Somerleyton; the lowest reading was 1° both at Cambridge and Stockton near Rugby, 1° 5 at Silloth, 2° 0 at Cardington, and 3° 0 at Leicester.

Rain.—There was an excess of rain in every month excepting March, and the last three months of the year; this excess being particularly great in the months, May to August. The greatest total fall in the year was 56.77 inches at Sharples near Bolton, the next in order being 47.71 inches at Helston, 42.4 inches at Stonyhurst, and the least was 26.19 inches at Carlisle; the next in order being 27.10 inches at North Shields, 27.41 inches at Lowestoft. The greatest number of days on which rain fell was 240 at Bradford, 225 at Bywell, 223 at Stonyhurst, and 215 at Truro.

Thunderstorms occurred on 64 days in the year; they were as follows:—One at Helston on January 14th, 2 in February at Guernsey and Plymouth on the 6th and 20th, one in March on the 30th in Yorkshire

5 in April evenly spread over the country, 7 in May; none in the South; 13 in June, chiefly in the Midland and Northern Counties, 10 in July, chiefly in the North; 15 in August, general everywhere; 6 in September, chiefly in the North; one in October, and 3 in December, at the Southern stations.

Thunder was heard, but lightning was not seen, on 75 days, viz., 5 in March, 10 in April, 10 in May, 15 in June, 14 in July, 14 in August, 5 in September, one in October, and one in December.

Lightning was seen but thunder was not heard on 42 days, viz., 5 in February, 3 in March, 3 in April, one in May, 9 in June, 6 in July, 12 in August, one in September, and 2 in November.

Solar halos were seen on 68 days in the year, the greatest number in one month was 12, in June.

Lunar halos were seen on 39 nights, none were seen in the months May, June, and July.

Snow fell on 26 days in January, but on only one day, the 10th, in Guernsey, Cornwall, and Devonshire; it fell on 23 days in February; on 16 in March; on 14 in April, and on 8 in May; in April and May no snow fell at Guernsey or in Cornwall, but it was pretty general elsewhere; it fell in July at Bolton on the 4th and 8th, and at Cocker mouth on the 9th; it fell on two days in the middle of October (the 14th and 15th) in the north of England; on 16 days in November, and on 11 in December. Up to May 31st snow fell on 87 days, and altogether on 119 days in the year. It fell at many places on January 1st, and at a few places on December 30th.

Hail fell on 126 days in the year, on 76 days up to June 30th, and on 50 days in the second half of the year.

Fog was very prevalent throughout the year, it occurred at one or other station on 18 days in January (mostly north of London), on 20 days in February (chiefly in the Midland Counties), on 14 days in March, on 14 days in April, on 21 days in May (but many stations, particularly in the middle of the country, were free from fog), on 10 days in June, on 18 days in July (chiefly at Torquay and Allenheads, at other stations on one or two days only), on 18 days in August (but 11 of these days were noted at Torquay; at most stations where fog is returned it was on one or two days only, and at many no fog was observed), on 18 in September (chiefly between the latitude of 52° and 54°) on 21 days in October (but scarcely any at stations south of latitude $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), on 18 in November (only at stations north of $51\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$), and on 26 days in December (on three or four of these days in the south; on 10 or 12 at several places in the Midland Counties, and on one day only at Carlisle; and at some stations in the north there was scarcely any fog).

PRELIMINARY TABLES.

(1879.)

TABLE 5.—Proportion per Cent. of Marriages in England, in each of the Thirty-nine Years 1841-79, solemnised according to, and not according to, the Rites of the Established Church; also of Civil Marriages in Superintendent Registrar's Office.

Table with columns: YEARS, TOTAL MARRIAGES, ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH (License, Banns, Superintendent Registrar's Certificate, Not stated, TOTAL IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH), NOT ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH (TOTAL NOT IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH, Roman Catholics, Other Religious Denominations, including Jews and Quakers, Superintendent Registrar's Office).

TABLE 6.—Marriages in England in the Thirty-nine Years 1841-1879; Civil Condition of Persons married; Number of Minors married; and of Persons who signed the Marriage Register with Marks.

Table with columns: YEARS, MARRIAGES CONTRACTED BETWEEN (Bachelors and Spinners, Bachelors and Widows, Widowers and Spinners, Widowers and Widows), RE-MARRIED (Widowers, Widows), UNDER AGE (Men, Women), SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS (Men, Women, Marriages in which both signed with Marks, Marriages in which one signed with Mark).

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

TABLE 7.—Marriages in England, and Annual Rate of Persons Married per 1000 living, in each Quarter of the Forty-two Years 1838-79.

Table with columns: YEARS, MARRIAGES (March, June, Sept, Dec), ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE (March, June, Sept, Dec). Rows for years 1838-1879 and a final row for Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each quarter during the 42 years.

Note.—The three months January, February, and March contain 90 days, and in leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, and June 91 days; and each of the last two quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the above calculations. * These rates may be thus read without reference to the decimal points:—In the March quarter of 1838, to 10,000 persons living, 124 persons were married.

TABLE 8.—Marriages in England. The Proportion per Cent. of Minors of each Sex, of Males and Females who signed the Marriage Register with Marks, and of Persons who were Widowers or Widows, in each of the Thirty-nine Years 1841-79.

Table with columns: YEARS, MARRIAGES (Males, Females, Mean), THE PROPORTION UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE (Males, Females, Mean), THE PROPORTION WHO SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS (Males, Females, Mean), THE PROPORTION OF (Widowers, Widows, Mean). Rows for years 1841-1879.

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

TABLE 11.—Number of Buildings registered in England for the Solemnisation of Marriages and on the Register on 31st December 1879; classified according to the several Christian denominations by which they were registered.

Table with columns for Divisions and Registration Counties, and rows for various denominations including Church of Scotland, Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, Calvinistic Methodists, etc.

TABLE 12.—Number, and Annual Rate per 1000 Persons living, of Births in England during each Quarter of the Forty-two Years 1838-79.

Table with columns for Years, Births (March, June, September, December), and Annual Birth Rate (March, June, Sept., Dec.). Includes a summary row for Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each Quarter during the 42 years.

NOTE.—The Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874, which rendered the registration of births compulsory, came into operation on 1st January 1875. * These rates may thus be read without reference to the decimal points:—In the March quarter of 1838, to 10,000 persons living 303 births were registered. In the calculation of these rates a correction has been made for the varying number of days in the different quarters, see note to Table 7.

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of Males living at Twelve groups of Ages in each of the Forty-two Years 1838-79.*

Table with columns for YEARS, DEATHS TO 1000 MALES LIVING, and AGES.—MALES. Rows include years from 1838 to 1879 and a 'Mean of 42 Years (1838-79)' row. Columns represent age groups from 0- to 85 and upwds.

* See Notes to Table 22.

TABLE 24.—ENGLAND.—Mortality per 1000 at Twelve groups of Ages in Forty-two Years 1838-79.*—Females.

Table with columns for YEARS, AGES.—FEMALES, MEAN OF 42 YEARS, MEANS OF 10 YEARS, and MEANS OF 5 YEARS. Rows include years from 1838-79, 1841-50, 1851-60, 1861-70, 1838-40, 1841-45, 1846-50, 1851-55, 1856-60, 1861-65, 1866-70, 1871-75, and 1876-79.

Note.—The Table may thus be read:—Of each 1000 female children living under five years of age, 61.8 died in each of the 42 years 1838-79; in the five years 1841-45 this proportion averaged 58.6 per 1000; and in the five years 1871-75 it was 60.2.

* The population used in these calculations is deduced from the ascertained rates of increase observed in the 30 years 1841-71 (see Table 101), distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportions found to prevail at the last four Censuses.

TABLE 27.—ENGLAND.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of Persons, Males and Females, living at TWELVE GROUPS of Ages, in each of the Registration Divisions, during 1879.

Table with columns: REGISTRATION DIVISIONS, Persons and Sexes, ALL AGES, 0-, 5-, 10-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 75-, 85 & up-wards. Rows include ENGLAND, ENGLAND (PERSONS, Males, Females), and various Divisions (I-XI) with their respective mortality rates.

Heavy mortality 10% above E & W.
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TABLE 28.—ENGLAND.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 Persons living at TWELVE GROUPS of Ages in each of the Registration Counties, during 1879.

Table with columns: REGISTRATION COUNTIES, ALL AGES, 0-, 5-, 10-, 15-, 20-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 75-, 85 & up-wards. Rows include ENGLAND, ENGLAND (PERSONS, Males, Females), and various Divisions (I-XI) with their respective mortality rates.

TABLE 29.—Proportion of Deaths of Children under One Year to Births in the several Counties of England in each of the Eleven Years 1869-79.

Table with columns: REGISTRATION COUNTIES, DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE TO 1000 BIRTHS (years 1869-1879), and Mean proportion in the 10 Years 1869-78. Rows include ENGLAND, LONDON, SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, EASTERN COUNTIES, SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES, WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES, NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES, YORKSHIRE, and NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES AND WALES.

TABLE 30.—Deaths of 82 Persons (27 Males and 55 Females) REGISTERED in ENGLAND and WALES during the Year 1879 and RETURNED as Aged 100 Years and upwards.

Table with columns: District Num., DISTRICT, DATE OF DEATH, PLACE OF DEATH, SEX, STATED AGE, OCCUPATION, CAUSE OF DEATH. Lists 82 individual deaths with detailed demographic and medical information.

TABLE 31. (continued.)—Causes of Death registered

Table with columns for Class, CAUSES OF DEATH, and years 1852-1865. Rows include various diseases like Erysipelas, Puerperal Fever, Cholera, and others, categorized into orders.

* Classified with Erysipelas previous to 1855.

in England in each of the 28 Years 1852-1879.

Table with columns for years 1866-1879 and CAUSES OF DEATH. Rows include various diseases like Erysipelas, Syphilis, Gout, and others, categorized into orders.

TABLE 31. (continued.)—Causes of Death registered

in England in each of the 28 Years 1852-1879.

Table with columns for Class, CAUSES OF DEATH, and years 1852-1865. Rows include Order 5 (Nephritis, Ischuria, etc.), Order 6 (Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease), Order 7 (Synovitis, Joint Disease), Order 8 (Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease), Order 1 (Premature Birth, Cyanosis, Spina Bifida), Order 2 (Paramenia, Childbirth), Order 3 (Old Age), Order 4 (Atrophy and Debility), Order 1 (Accident or Negligence), Order 3 (Homicide), Order 4 (Suicide), Order 5 (Execution), Sudden Deaths, and Causes ill-defined or not specified.

Table with columns for years 1866-1879 and CAUSES OF DEATH. Rows include Order 5 (Nephritis, Ischuria, etc.), Order 6 (Ovarian Dropsy, Uterus Disease), Order 7 (Synovitis, Joint Disease), Order 8 (Phlegmon, Ulcer, Skin Disease), Order 1 (Premature Birth, Cyanosis, Spina Bifida), Order 2 (Paramenia, Childbirth), Order 3 (Old Age), Order 4 (Atrophy and Debility), Order 1* (Accident or Negligence), Order 3 (Homicide), Order 4 (Suicide), Order 5 (Execution), Sudden Deaths, and Causes ill-defined or not specified.

* From 1852 to 1857, inclusive, premature birth and infantile debility were abstracted together. In order, therefore, to establish something like uniformity in the above Table, the numbers for these separate headings have been estimated from the proportions which separate numbers bore to the sum of the two in subsequent years, when they were separately classified. † See note referring to the classification of deaths from violence on page lxxii.

* See note referring to the classification of deaths from violence on page lxxii.

TABLE 32.—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the 16 Years 1864-1879. To 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING, the DEATHS from each CLASS of CAUSES, and from each CAUSE.

Table with columns for Class, Causes of Death, and years 1864-1879. Rows include ALL CAUSES, ZYMOTIC DISEASES, CONSTITUTIONAL, LOCAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, VIOLENT DEATHS, SUDDEN DEATHS, and various orders of diseases like Miasmatic, Diathetic, Tubercular, Nervous System, etc.

* See note referring to the classification of deaths from violence on page lxxli.

† The deaths of which the cause was ill-defined or not specified have been distributed proportionally over all the causes in the Table.

TABLE 32. (continued.)—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the 16 Years 1864-79. To 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING, the DEATHS from each CLASS of CAUSES, and from each CAUSE.

Table with columns for Class, Causes of Death, and years 1864-1879. Rows include ORDER 1 (Small-pox, Measles, etc.), ORDER 2 (Syphilis, Stricture of Urethra, etc.), ORDER 3 (Privation, Want of Breast Milk, etc.), ORDER 4 (Thrush, Worms, etc.), and various specific diseases like Gout, Cancer, etc.

TABLE 32. (continued.)—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the 16 Years 1864-79. To 1,000,000 PERSONS LIVING, the DEATHS from each CLASS of CAUSES, and from each CAUSE.

Table with 17 columns (years 1864-1879) and multiple rows of cause categories including Stricture of Intestines, Nephritis, Ischuria, Bright's Dis., Diabetes, etc., grouped into orders and classes.

* See note referring to the classification of deaths from violence on page lxxii. † The deaths of which the cause was ill-defined or not specified have been distributed proportionally over all the causes in the Table.

TABLE 33.—Causes of Death in England in 1879. PROPORTIONAL NUMBERS DYING FROM EACH CLASS of CAUSES, and from EACH CAUSE, to 1,000,000 DEATHS FROM SPECIFIED CAUSES.

Table with 5 columns (Proportional Numbers to 1,000,000 Deaths from specified Causes, 10 Years 1869-78, Year 1879) and multiple rows of cause categories including ALL CAUSES, ZYMOTIC DISEASES, LOCAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, VIOLENT DEATHS, etc., grouped into orders and classes.

* See note referring to the classification of deaths from violence on page lxxii.

NOTE.—The causes of 1,555 deaths were ill-defined or not specified; the figures in this Table represent therefore the proportion of deaths from each cause to a million deaths from specified causes.

TABLE 34.*—Mean Annual Rate of Mortality in England from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE of DEATH during the 30 Years 1850-79, and in each Quinquenniad of that Period; also the Rate of Mortality in the Years 1877, 1878, and 1879.

Table with columns: CLASSES, CAUSES OF DEATH, and 11 columns for ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING (30 Years 1850-79, 5 Years 1850-54, 5 Years 1855-59, 5 Years 1860-64, 5 Years 1865-69, 5 Years 1870-74, 5 Years 1875-79, Year 1877, Year 1878, Year 1879). Rows include ALL CAUSES, ZYMOTIC DISEASES, CONSTITUTIONAL, LOCAL, DEVELOPMENTAL, VIOLENT DEATHS, and various sub-categories like MIASMATIC DISEASES, DIATHETIC, TUBERCULAR, etc.

* The rates given in this Table for the various groups of years are the means of the calculated rates in the several years. Under some of the separate headings the means cannot be given for the entire period, as the classification in full detail has not been made during the whole 30 years. In a certain number of cases in each year the cause of death is not stated; in calculating the proportional numbers since 1858 these have been distributed rateably over all the specified causes in the Table. † See note referring to the classification of deaths from violence on page lxxxii.

Mortality increasing steadily ✓

TABLE 34.* (continued.)—Mean Annual Rate of Mortality in England from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE of DEATH during the 30 Years 1850-79, and in each Quinquenniad of that Period; also the Rate of Mortality in the Years 1877, 1878, and 1879.

Table with columns: CLASSES, CAUSES OF DEATH, and 11 columns for ANNUAL DEATHS to 1,000,000 LIVING. Rows include ORDER 1 (Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, etc.), ORDER 2 (Syphilis, Stricture of Urethra, etc.), ORDER 3 (Privation, Want of Breast-milk, etc.), ORDER 4 (Thrush, Worms, &c.), and ORDER 1 (Gout, Dropsy, Cancer, etc.), ORDER 2 (Scrofula, Tabes Mesenterica, etc.).

* See note to page lxxxii.

TABLE 34*. (continued).—Mean Annual Rate of Mortality in England from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE of DEATH during the 30 Years 1850-79, and in each Quinquennial of that Period; also the Rate of Mortality in the Years 1877, 1878, and 1879.

Table with columns for CAUSES OF DEATH and ANNUAL DEATHS TO 1,000,000 LIVING. Rows include ORDER 1 (1 Cephalitis, 2 Apoplexy...), ORDER 2 (1 Pericarditis, 2 Aneurism...), ORDER 3 (1 Laryngitis, 2 Bronchitis...), ORDER 4 (1 Gastritis, 2 Enteritis...), ORDER 5 (1 Nephritis, 2 Ischuria...), ORDER 6 (1 Ovarian Dropsy, 2 Uterus Disease...), ORDER 7 (1 Synovitis, 2 Joint Disease...).

* See note to page lxxxii.

TABLE 34* (continued).—Mean Annual Rate of Mortality in England from each CLASS of CAUSES and from each CAUSE of DEATH during the 30 Years 1850-79, and in each Quinquennial of that Period; also the Rate of Mortality in the Years 1877, 1878, and 1879.

Table with columns for CAUSES OF DEATH and ANNUAL DEATHS TO 1,000,000 LIVING. Rows include ORDER 8 (1 Phlegmon, 2 Ulcer...), ORDER 1 (1 Premature Birth, 2 Cyanosis...), ORDER 2 (1 Paramenia, 2 Childbirth...), ORDER 3 (1 Old Age...), ORDER 4 (1 Atrophy and Debility...), ORDER 1 (ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE) (1 Fractures and Contusions...), ORDER 3 (HOMICIDE) (1 Murder and Manslaughter...), ORDER 4 (SUICIDE) (1 Gunshot Wounds...), ORDER 5 (EXECUTION) (1 Hanging...), Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained), Causes not classified or distributed.

* See note to page lxxxii.

† See note referring to the classification of deaths from violence on page lxxxii.

TABLE 35.—Causes of Death in England in the Year 1879, arranged in the order of their fatality.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1879.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from Specified Causes.*	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Number of Deaths registered in the Year 1879.	Proportional Number from each Cause to 1,000,000 Deaths from Specified Causes.*
Bronchitis - - - -	71,419	136,113	Gastritis - - - -	984	1,875
Phthisis - - - -	51,272	97,716	Cyanosis - - - -	954	1,818
Heart Disease - - -	36,116	68,832	Thrush - - - -	927	1,767
Old Age - - - -	29,525	56,289	Purpura and Scurvy - - -	892	1,700
Pneumonia - - - -	27,174	51,789	Accident (not classed) - -	886	1,689
Atrophy and Debility - -	24,752	47,174	Aneurism - - - -	788	1,502
Convulsions - - - -	23,853	45,460	Hanging (Suicide) - - -	754	1,436
Scarlet Fever - - - -	17,613	33,569	Cystitis - - - -	752	1,433
Apoplexy - - - -	14,205	27,073	Pericarditis - - - -	720	1,372
Cancer - - - -	12,799	24,394	Gout - - - -	682	1,300
Whooping-cough - - -	12,752	24,303	Intemperance - - - -	655	1,248
Paralysis - - - -	12,735	24,271	Malformations - - - -	619	1,180
Premature Birth - - - -	11,929	22,735	Spina Bifida - - - -	579	1,142
Diarrhoea - - - -	10,948	20,865	Typhus Fever - - - -	579	1,103
Measles - - - -	9,185	17,505	Skin Disease - - - -	539	1,027
Hydrocephalus - - - -	8,158	15,548	Small-pox - - - -	536	1,022
Tabes Mesenterica - - -	7,617	14,517	Dysentery - - - -	515	982
Cephalitis - - - -	7,387	14,079	Stricture of Intestines - -	461	879
Brain Disease - - - -	7,222	13,764	Ascites - - - -	431	821
Liver Disease - - - -	6,904	13,157	Intussusception - - - -	430	820
Fractures and Contusions (Accident) - - - -	6,568	12,517	Drowning (Suicide) - - -	405	772
Lung Disease - - - -	6,001	11,437	Uleer - - - -	389	741
Enteric Fever - - - -	5,860	11,168	Cut, Stab (Suicide) - - -	371	707
Bright's Disease (Nephria) -	5,062	9,949	Poison (Accident) - - -	368	701
Teething - - - -	4,256	8,111	Ovarian Dropsy - - - -	343	654
Croup - - - -	3,574	6,812	Murder and Manslaughter -	310	591
Rheumatism - - - -	3,415	6,508	Quinsy - - - -	299	570
Scrofula - - - -	3,348	6,381	Stricture of Urethra - - -	280	534
Dropsy - - - -	3,268	6,228	Delirium Tremens - - - -	273	524
Diphtheria - - - -	3,053	5,819	Influenza - - - -	266	507
Epilepsy - - - -	3,003	5,723	Carbuncle - - - -	248	473
Asthma - - - -	2,871	5,472	Poison (Suicide) - - - -	247	471
Drowning (Accident) - - -	2,816	5,367	Calculus (Stone) - - - -	237	452
Enteritis - - - -	2,770	5,278	Worms - - - -	230	438
Stomach Disease - - - -	2,742	5,226	Zymotic Diseases (not classed)	220	419
Kidney Disease - - - -	2,705	5,155	Cholera - - - -	209	398
Sudden Deaths - - - -	2,656	5,062	Synovitis (Arthritis) - - -	166	316
Burns and Scalds (Accident) -	2,646	5,043	Suicide (not classed) - - -	137	261
Joint Disease - - - -	2,261	4,310	Ague - - - -	135	257
Laryngitis - - - -	2,070	3,945	Paramenia - - - -	133	253
Syphilis - - - -	2,036	3,880	Ischuria - - - -	133	253
Peritonitis - - - -	1,963	3,741	Spleen Disease - - - -	128	240
Childbirth - - - -	1,876	3,576	Cancrum Oris (Noma) - - -	125	238
Erysipelas - - - -	1,856	3,537	Gunshot Wounds (Suicide) -	121	231
Suffocation (Accident) - - -	1,777	3,387	Cut, Stab (Accident) - - -	119	227
Ileus - - - -	1,757	3,349	Fistula - - - -	111	212
Insanity - - - -	1,736	3,309	Chorea - - - -	104	198
Jaundice - - - -	1,734	3,305	Gunshot Wounds (Accident) -	95	181
Mortification - - - -	1,567	2,986	Remittent Fever - - - -	82	156
Want of Breast-milk - - - -	1,559	2,972	Privation - - - -	76	145
Simple Continued Fever - - -	1,494	2,847	Hydrophobia - - - -	35	67
Puerperal Fever (Metria) - -	1,464	2,790	Hanging (Execution) - - -	15	29
Pleurisy - - - -	1,369	2,609	Pancreas Disease - - - -	11	21
Hepatitis - - - -	1,299	2,476	Glanders - - - -	8	15
Ulceration of Intestines - - -	1,165	2,220			
Nephritis - - - -	1,143	2,178			
Hernia - - - -	1,119	2,133			
Uterus Disease - - - -	1,068	2,035			
Diabetes - - - -	1,043	1,997			
Phlegmon - - - -	1,030	1,964			

* The causes of 1,555 deaths registered in 1879 were either ill-defined or not specified.

TABLE 36.—Causes of Death of Males and Females in England in 1879. DEATHS FROM EACH CLASS OF CAUSES, and from EACH CAUSE, to 1,000,000 LIVING OF EACH SEX.

Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 living of each Sex.		Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 living of each Sex.		Class.	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 living of each Sex.	
		Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.			Males.	Females.
	ALL CAUSES - - - -	22166	19723		12 Influenza - - - -	10	11		ORDER 5.		
	(CLASSES.)				13 Dysentery - - - -	24	17		1 Nephritis - - - -	54	38
I.	ZYMOTIC DISEASES	3339	3145		14 Diarrhoea - - - -	468	406		2 Ischuria - - - -	7	3
II.	CONSTITUTIONAL,,	3594	3490		15 Cholera - - - -	10	7		3 Bright's Dis. (Nephria)	233	173
III.	LOCAL - - - -,,	11073	9662		16 Ague - - - -	7	4		4 Diabetes - - - -	53	31
IV.	DEVELOPMENTAL,,	2980	2970		17 Remittent Fever - - - -	4	2		5 Calculus (Stone) - - -	16	3
V.	VIOLENT DEATHS*	1054	370		18 Rheumatism - - - -	142	131		6 Cystitis - - - -	52	9
	SUDDEN DEATHS, CAUSE UNASCERTAINED -	126	86		19 Other Zymotic Dis. - -	9	9		7 Kidney Disease, &c. - -	162	56
	(ORDERS.)				ORDER 2.				ORDER 6.		
I.	1. MIASMATIC DISEASES	3017	2910		1 Syphilis - - - -	87	76		1 Ovarian Dropsy - - -	-	27
	2. ENTHETIC,,	112	77		2 Stricture of Urethra -	23	-		2 Uterus Disease, &c. - -	8	75
	3. DIETIC,,	161	115		3 Hydrophobia - - - -	2	-		ORDER 7.		
	4. PARASITIC,,	49	43		4 Glanders - - - -	4	2		1 Synovitis (Arthritis)	9	5
									2 Joint Disease, &c. - -	106	75
									ORDER 8.		
									1 Phlegmon - - - -	44	38
II.	1. DIATHETIC,,	564	897		2 Ulcer - - - -	13	18		3 Skin Disease, &c. - -	25	18
	2. TUBERCULAR,,	3030	2593						ORDER 1.		
III.	DISEASES OF-			II.	ORDER 1.				1 Premature Birth - - -	554	402
	1. NERVOUS SYSTEM - -	3071	2543		1 Gout - - - -	42	13		2 Cyanosis - - - -	42	34
	2. ORGANS OF CIRCULATION -	1472	1525		2 Dropsy - - - -	106	154		3 Spina Bifida - - - -	22	25
	3. RESPIRATORY ORGANS -	4777	4081		3 Cancer - - - -	342	668		4 Other Malformations	32	17
	4. DIGESTIVE ORGANS	971	944		4 Cancrum Oris (Noma) -	4	6		5 Teething - - - -	196	145
	5. URINARY ORGANS	577	313		5 Mortification - - - -	70	56		ORDER 2.		
	6. ORGANS OF GENERATION -	8	102		1 Scrofula - - - -	146	122		1 Parametria - - - -	-	10
	7. ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION -	115	80		2 Tabes Mesenterica - -	332	273		2 Childbirth (see Metria)	-	146
	8. INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM -	82	74		3 Phthisis - - - -	2164	1930		ORDER 3.		
IV.	1. DEV. DISEASES OF CHILDREN -	846	623	III.	ORDER 1.				1 Old Age - - - -	1070	1278
	2. ,, ADULTS - - - -	-	156		1 Cephalitis - - - -	333	258		ORDER 4.		
	3. ,, OLD PEOPLE - - - -	1070	1278		2 Apoplexy - - - -	566	567		1 Atrophy and Debility	1064	913
	4. DIS. OF NUTRITION	1064	913		3 Paralysis - - - -	525	491		V.	ORDER 1.	
V.	1. ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE* - - - -	915	319		4 Insanity - - - -	66	72		(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE. *)		
	2. BATTLE - - - -	-	-		5 Chorea - - - -	2	6		1 Fractures and Contusions -	431	101
	3. HOMICIDE - - - -	14	11		6 Epilepsy - - - -	127	112		2 Gunshot Wounds - - -	7	7
	4. SUICIDE - - - -	124	40		7 Convulsions - - - -	1118	793		3 Cut, Stab - - - -	7	2
		1	2		8 Brain Disease, &c. - -	334	244		4 Burns and Scalds - - -	122	90
									5 Poison - - - -	19	11
									6 Drowning - - - -	195	34
									7 Suffocation - - - -	80	62
									8 Otherwise - - - -	54	18
									ORDER 3.		
II.	ORDER 1.								(HOMICIDE.)		
	1 Small-pox - - - -	23	20						1 Murder and Manslaughter -	14	11
	2 Measles - - - -	383	350						ORDER 4.		
	3 Scarlet Fever - - - -	750	653						(SUICIDE.)		
	4 Diphtheria - - - -	117	126						1 Gunshot Wounds - - -	10	2
	5 Quinsy - - - -	13	11						2 Cut, Stab - - - -	24	6
	6 Croup - - - -	158	127						3 Poison - - - -	12	8
	7 Whooping-cough - - - -	476	540						4 Drowning - - - -	21	12
	8 Typhus Fever - - - -	27	19						5 Hanging - - - -	49	11
	9 Enteric or Typhoid Fever - - - -	239	228						6 Otherwise - - - -	8	3
	10 Simple Contd. Fev. - - -	61	58						ORDER 5.		
	11 Erysipelas - - - -	82	66						(EXECUTION.)		
	12 Puerp. Fev. (Metria) - -	-	114						1 Hanging - - - -	1	2
	13 Carbuncle - - - -	14	6						Sudden Deaths (Cause unascertained) - - -	126	86

* See note referring to the classification of deaths from violence on page lxxii.

TABLE 39.—Deaths in England from Fever, at several groups of Ages, in each of the 17 Years 1863-79.

Table with 18 columns for years (1863-1879) and 19 rows for age groups (ALL AGES, Under 5 Years, 5-, 10-, 15-, 25-, 35-, 45-, 55-, 65-, 75 & upwards).

TABLE 40.—Deaths from Fever—Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid, and Simple Continued Fever—in England to 10,000 Persons living, and Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths, in the 30 Years 1850-79.

Table with 4 columns: YEARS, Number of Deaths registered, Deaths to 10,000 Persons living*, and Proportional Number to 1000 Deaths. Rows range from 1850 to 1879, plus a Mean Rate in 30 Years.

* The mortality from Fever here given includes a proportion of the mortality from causes ill-defined or not specified.

TABLE 41.—Deaths in each of the Counties of England from Fever (Typhus, Enteric or Typhoid, and Simple Continued) in the Year 1879 and in 10 previous Years.

Table with 12 columns for years (1869-1878) plus Average Number in the Ten Years 1869-78 and 1879. Rows are categorized by registration counties: 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, and XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.

TABLE 47.—Deaths by Lightning and the Annual Rate to Ten Millions of Persons living in England, and in each of the 11 Divisions during the 9 Years 1871-79.

Table with 15 columns: Year (1871-1879), Total in the 9 Years, Annual Rate in 9 Years, Annual Rate in 10 Years (1861-70). Rows include ENGLAND and Divisions I through XI.

TABLE 48.—Deaths by Lightning in England in each of the Years 1878-79.

Table with columns: Division, District, Date of Death, Sex, Occupation, All Ages, and AGES (0-65 and upwards). Lists specific deaths for 1878 and 1879.

TABLE 49.*—Deaths in 20 large English Towns in the 53 Weeks ending 3rd January 1880. (Estimated aggregate population in middle of 1879, 7,383,999; viz., 3,620,868 in London, and 3,763,131 in the 19 other Towns.)

Table with columns: Boroughs, Deaths from ALL CAUSES, Deaths of (Infants, Persons aged 60), Deaths from (Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, Fever, Diarrhoea, Violence), Inquest Cases, In Public Institutions. Lists 20 towns including London, Brighton, Portsmouth, etc.

TABLE 50.*—Analysis of the Mortality in 20 large English Towns in the 53 Weeks ending 3rd January 1880.

Table with columns: Boroughs, Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 living at all Ages (All Causes, Seven Zymotic Diseases, Violence), Deaths under 1 Year, Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 living (Aged 1 to 60, Aged 60 Years and upwards), Per-Centage to Total Deaths (From Certificate of the Coroner, In Public Institutions). Lists 20 towns.

* These Tables are reprinted from the Registrar General's "Annual Summary" for 1879.

TABLE 51.—Deaths and Mortality from Seven Zymotic Diseases in 20 LARGE TOWNS.

Table with columns: BOROUGHES, DEATHS from SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES in 52 or 53 Weeks in each Year (1872-1879), and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 (10 Years 1870-79, 1879).

TABLE 52.—Deaths and Mortality from Small-pox in 20 LARGE TOWNS.

Table with columns: BOROUGHES, DEATHS from SMALL-POX in 52 or 53 Weeks in each Year (1872-1879), and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 (10 Years 1870-79, 1879).

TABLE 53.—Deaths and Mortality from Measles in 20 LARGE TOWNS.

Table with columns: BOROUGHES, DEATHS from MEASLES in 52 or 53 Weeks in each Year (1872-1879), and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 (10 Years 1870-79, 1879).

TABLE 54.—Deaths and Mortality from Scarlet Fever in 20 LARGE TOWNS.

Table with columns: BOROUGHES, DEATHS from SCARLET FEVER in 52 or 53 Weeks in each Year (1872-1879), and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 (10 Years 1870-79, 1879).

TABLE 59.—Proportional Mortality of Children under One Year of Age from different Causes, to 1000 BIRTHS, in England, and in 15 large English Towns, 1873-9.*

Table with columns: Boroughs, Years, ALL CAUSES, The following Eight Causes (Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping-cough, Diarrhoea, Lung Diseases, Tubercular Diseases, Premature Birth, Suffocation, Syphilis), and Annual Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1000 Births.

* The results for the nine causes in these large towns (excepting London) are deduced from returns supplied by the Medical Officers of Health. As far as practicable, differences in nomenclature have been adjusted.

8 Causes Order of Unhealthy Women Diarrhoea Lung Diseases Tubercular

12 15 11 9 6 1 3 12 10 14 5 2 7 4 8

TABLE 60.—Deaths by different Diseases in England in 1879, CLASSIFIED according to the Nomenclature drawn up by a COMMITTEE appointed by the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF LONDON.

Table with columns: No., NAME, Persons, Males, Females, and detailed categories of diseases such as DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE ABSORBENT SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE DUCTLESS GLANDS, DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, DISEASES OF THE EYE, DISEASES OF THE EAR, and DISEASES OF THE NOSE.

TABLE 60. (continued.)—Deaths by different Diseases in England in 1879, CLASSIFIED according to the Nomenclature drawn up by a COMMITTEE appointed by the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS of LONDON.

Table with columns: No., NAME, Persons, Males, Females. Contains categories III-10 (Diseases of the Urinary System), III-11 (Diseases of the Generative System), III-12 (Diseases of the Female Breast), III-14 (Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion), III-15 (Diseases of the Cellular Tissue), III-16 (Diseases of the Cutaneous System), and IV (Conditions not necessarily associated with general or local diseases).

TABLE 60. (continued.)—Deaths by different Diseases in England in 1879, CLASSIFIED according to the Nomenclature drawn up by a COMMITTEE appointed by the ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS of LONDON.

Table with columns: No., NAME, Persons, Males, Females. Contains categories VI (Injuries), VII (Surgical Operations), VIII (Human Parasites), IX (Congenital Malformations), and X (Murder, Manslaughter, Hanging, and other violent deaths not classed).

TABLE 61.—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 each of the Twenty-eight Years 1852-79, and in each Quarter of the Nine Years 1871-1879.

Table with 15 columns: YEARS, Average Price of Consols (£), Average Price of Wheat (s. d.), Average Number of Paupers (In-door, Out-door), Average Prices (Meat per lb., Best Potatoes, Seaborne Coal). Rows list years from 1852 to 1879, with quarterly data for 1871-1879.

TABLE 62.—Average Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of the Population in England and its 11 Registration Divisions in the Two Decades 1851-60 and 1861-70, in the Year 1879, and in each Quarter of that Year.

Table with 13 columns: DIVISIONS, Area in Acres, Enumerated Population 1871, Persons to a Square Mile 1871, Annual Rate of Mortality (Ten Years: 1851-60, 1861-70; 1879: Year, Winter Quarter, Spring Quarter, Summer Quarter, Autumn Quarter). Rows list England and 11 registration divisions.

TABLE 63.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Town and Country Districts of England in each Quarter of the Eleven Years 1869-1879.

Table with 14 columns: AREA in Acres, POPULATION enumerated (1861, 1871), Quarters ending (March, June, Sept., Dec.), and ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per 1000 in each Quarter of the Years (1869-1879). Rows are split into Chief Towns and remaining districts.

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

Following are the names of the 134 Districts and 57 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS:—All the 29 Districts of London; Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, Gravesend, Medway, Tunbridge; West and East Maidstone Sub-districts (Maidstone); Canterbury; Minster Sub-district (Sheppey); Thanet, Dover, Hastings, Brighton; Shoreham Sub-district (Stevington); Portsea Island, Alverstoke, Southampton; Winchester Sub-district (Winchester); Reading, Brentford, Edmonton; St. Clement Sub-district (Headington); Oxford, Northampton; Peterborough Sub-district (Peterborough); Bedford and Kempston, and Bedford and Cardington Sub-districts (Bedford); Luton Sub-district (Luton); Cambridge, West Ham, Colchester, Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Norwich, King's Lynn, Melksham; Salisbury Sub-district (Alderbury); Weymouth Sub-district (Weymouth); Exeter; Torquay Sub-district (Newton Abbot); Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoke Damerel, Truro, Redruth; St. Mary Magdalen and St. James Sub-districts (Taunton); Bridgwater Sub-district (Bridgwater); Bath; Bedminster Sub-district (Bedminster); Bristol, Barton Regis; St. Nicholas and St. John Baptist Sub-districts (Gloucester); Cheltenham; Hereford City Sub-district (Hereford); Madeley; St. Mary and St. Chad Sub-districts (Athenham); Stafford Sub-district (Stafford); Newcastle-under-Lyme Sub-district (Newcastle-under-Lyme); Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent; Burton-on-Trent Sub-district (Burton-on-Trent); Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley, Stourbridge; Kidderminster and Lower Mitton Sub-districts (Kidderminster); Worcester, Birmingham, Aston, Coventry, Warwick; Loughborough Sub-district (Loughborough); Leicester; Boston Sub-district (Boston); Lincoln Home Sub-district (Lincoln); Great Grimsby Sub-district (Caistor); Radford, Nottingham; Newark Sub-district (Newark); Derby, Hayfield, Stockport; East and West Macclesfield and Sutton Sub-districts (Macclesfield); Runcorn Sub-district (Runcorn); Congleton Sub-district (Congleton); Chester Castle and Chester Cathedral Sub-districts (Chester); Birkenhead, Liverpool, West Derby, Prescot, Wigan, Warrington, Leigh, Bolton, Bury, Barton-upon-Irwell, Chorlton, Salford, Manchester, Prestwich, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Rochdale, Haslingden, Burnley, Blackburn; Chorley Sub-district (Chorley); Preston; Lancaster Sub-district (Lancaster); Keighley, Todmorden, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Hunslet, Holbeck, Bramley, Leeds, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Barnsley, Ecclesall Bierlow, Sheffield; Doncaster Sub-district (Doncaster); Bootham, Micklegate, and Walmgate Sub-districts (York); Sculcoates, Hull; Scarborough Sub-district (Scarborough); Middlesbrough; Darlington Sub-district (Darlington); Stockton, Hartlepool, Durham; Houghton-le-Spring, Sunderland, South Shields, Gateshead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tynemouth; St. Cuthbert and St. Mary Sub-districts (Carlisle); Whitehaven Sub-district (Whitehaven); Kendal Sub-district (Kendal); Newport Sub-district (Newport); Cardiff Sub-district (Cardiff); Merthyr Tydfil; Llanaeloch and Swansea Sub-districts (Swansea); Llanelly Sub-district (Llanelly); Pembroke Sub-district (Pembroke).

TABLE 64.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in the Town and Country Districts of England and Wales in the 29 Years 1851-79.

YEAR.	Persons to a Square Mile in England and Wales.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 Persons living in		
		England and Wales.	Urban Registration Districts.	Rural Registration Districts.
Mean of 29 years 1851-79 -	365	22·1	24·3	19·6
1851 - - - - -	308	22·0	24·9	19·5
1852 - - - - -	312	22·4	25·2	19·9
1853 - - - - -	316	22·9	25·7	20·3
1854 - - - - -	319	23·5	27·3	20·0
1855 - - - - -	323	22·6	24·6	20·6
1856 - - - - -	327	20·5	22·8	18·0
1857 - - - - -	330	21·8	24·2	19·2
1858 - - - - -	334	23·1	25·2	20·8
1859 - - - - -	338	22·4	23·9	20·8
1860 - - - - -	341	21·2	22·7	19·5
1861 - - - - -	345	21·6	23·5	19·4
1862 - - - - -	349	21·4	23·6	18·9
1863 - - - - -	354	23·0	25·0	20·6
1864 - - - - -	358	23·7	26·1	20·9
1865 - - - - -	363	23·2	25·5	20·4
1866 - - - - -	367	23·4	26·4	19·6
1867 - - - - -	372	21·7	23·9	19·0
1868 - - - - -	376	21·9	24·4	18·7
1869 - - - - -	381	22·3	24·6	19·4
1870 - - - - -	386	22·9	24·9	20·4
1871 - - - - -	390	22·6	25·0	19·5
1872 - - - - -	396	21·3	23·3	18·6
1873 - - - - -	401	21·1	23·1	18·4
1874 - - - - -	406	22·3	24·3	19·5
1875 - - - - -	411	22·8	24·4	20·7
1876 - - - - -	416	21·0	22·8	18·6
1877 - - - - -	421	20·4	22·0	18·2
1878 - - - - -	426	21·7	23·7	19·0
1879 - - - - -	432	20·9	22·4	18·8

TABLE 65.—Proportional Number of Deaths of Children under One Year of Age to 1000 Births registered in Twenty large Towns, 1870-79.

BOROUGH, &c.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OF CHILDREN under One Year of Age to every 1000 Births registered in each Year.										
	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Average Number in the 9 Years 1870-78.	1879.
In 20 Towns -	183	191	175	172	174	176	166	154	172	174	151
London - -	163	171	159	159	155	162	157	146	164	160	148
Brighton - -	179	166	166	139	143	177	153	150	176	161	129
Portsmouth - -	160	144	146	139	151	133	142	133	150	144	113
Norwich - -	221	200	210	159	177	210	176	154	211	191	159
Plymouth - -	164	166	149	154	173	155	156	159	193	163	135
Bristol - -	196	165	151	157	153	166	153	154	160	162	145
Wolverhampton -	163	185	176	175	169	161	176	146	173	169	149
Birmingham - -	181	190	166	180	190	196	160	163	173	177	151
Leicester - -	235	241	228	213	215	245	200	189	204	219	185
Nottingham - -	186	187	207	172	195	199	172	169	170	184	162
Liverpool - -	259	269	222	213	233	210	208	188	193	222	163
Manchester - -	203	221	191	198	197	184	180	161	175	190	165
Salford - -	191	221	173	185	189	178	189	161	185	186	170
Oldham - -	201	188	178	169	190	177	174	161	174	179	157
Bradford - -	208	209	197	206	189	200	174	155	177	191	150
Leeds - -	217	205	212	192	200	197	180	165	188	195	161
Sheffield - -	180	208	185	180	188	176	169	145	176	179	153
Hull - -	176	177	204	174	172	191	162	161	184	178	134
Sunderland - -	150	222	177	163	166	169	152	143	184	170	133
Newcastle-on-Tyne -	183	223	177	186	198	187	167	151	161	181	145

* The rates for England and Wales are for the complete years, and not for the 52 or 53 weeks.

TABLE 66.—Mortality of Twenty large English Towns, 1869-79.

CITIES AND BOROUGH.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1000 LIVING (in Years of 52 or 53 Weeks).											
	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	Mean of the 10 Years 1869-78.	1879.
In 20 Towns -	25·5	25·6	26·4	23·7	23·9	24·9	25·1	23·5	22·6	24·2	24·5	23·2
London - -	24·6	24·1	24·6	21·5	22·5	22·6	23·8	22·3	21·9	23·5	23·1	23·3
Brighton - -	20·6	23·8	22·5	20·9	18·7	19·8	21·9	19·6	18·7	21·2	20·8	19·0
Portsmouth - -	24·4	22·0	19·3	22·8	18·3	20·4	19·6	22·1	17·4	19·0	20·5	16·7
Norwich - -	21·2	27·8	26·0	26·4	21·5	23·6	24·5	21·9	21·0	24·6	23·9	22·0
Plymouth - -	22·6	22·6	23·7	22·0	19·2	22·4	20·7	22·1	21·6	25·3	22·2	22·4
Bristol - -	23·1	28·5	23·2	22·1	23·1	22·8	26·9	22·6	21·8	21·4	23·6	21·1
Wolverhampton -	26·1	23·5	28·0	26·0	25·1	24·0	24·8	23·8	24·2	23·3	24·9	22·7
Birmingham -	23·1	23·0	25·0	23·1	24·9	26·9	26·6	22·7	24·2	25·5	24·5	22·2
Leicester - -	26·2	28·0	26·8	26·9	24·4	24·2	26·7	23·1	21·5	20·8	24·9	21·6
Nottingham - -	24·2	25·0	26·1	25·1	22·6	23·9	26·4	22·0	21·2	21·0	23·8	22·6
Liverpool - -	30·4	33·0	35·2	27·2	25·9	32·1	27·5	27·6	26·5	29·4	29·5	27·1
Manchester - -	30·7	29·9	31·3	28·7	30·1	30·5	30·0	29·2	27·4	27·9	29·6	26·9
Salford - -	26·4	25·8	30·5	25·3	27·9	27·6	28·7	28·3	25·1	25·6	27·1	24·9
Oldham - -	25·7	26·9	24·7	30·3	24·5	27·7	27·0	26·0	24·2	25·8	26·3	21·7
Bradford - -	25·6	27·6	25·6	26·3	24·6	27·0	27·2	23·9	21·9	22·5	23·2	21·2
Leeds - -	26·6	28·8	26·5	27·9	27·6	28·8	26·5	25·1	22·3	23·8	26·4	22·6
Sheffield - -	28·7	26·6	28·4	26·1	25·8	26·9	24·9	24·3	21·9	25·0	25·9	21·3
Hull - -	27·3	23·9	23·3	26·2	23·8	25·6	27·5	22·9	21·7	24·3	24·7	22·3
Sunderland - -	22·5	21·0	36·7	26·7	22·8	23·5	22·5	21·0	22·6	25·6	24·5	21·9
Newcastle-on-Tyne	27·2	25·4	32·2	26·3	30·0	29·3	26·1	22·8	22·4	23·8	26·6	23·6

TABLE 67.—Estimated Population and Deaths in 1879, and Annual Rate of Mortality, of Children under Five Years of Age, in Twenty large Towns, 1874-79.

TOWNS.	CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.									
	ESTIMATED NUMBERS LIVING in the middle of 1879.	DEATHS in 1879.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY, per 1000 living.						Mean Annual Rate of Mortality in the 5 Years 1874-78.	1879.
			1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.			
London - -	470,242	35,704	71·3	77·9	73·0	69·7	78·6	74·1	75·9	
Brighton - -	12,251	—	—	—	—	59·0	65·8	—	—	
Portsmouth - -	17,230	716	63·7	55·5	73·8	50·9	59·4	60·7	41·6	
Norwich - -	10,516	709	67·3	84·6	69·0	62·4	84·7	73·6	67·4	
Plymouth - -	8,941	—	—	—	—	68·0	98·1	—	—	
Bristol - -	26,903	—	—	—	—	73·3	66·2	—	—	
Wolverhampton -	10,740	671	73·8	70·0	78·3	72·6	74·8	73·9	62·5	
Birmingham -	54,662	4,095	90·5	92·9	74·3	84·1	95·2	87·4	74·9	
Leicester - -	17,088	1,366	86·7	99·8	90·6	78·5	82·9	87·7	80·0	
Nottingham - -	19,220	1,578	88·0	100·3	80·9	74·0	82·9	85·2	82·1	
Liverpool - -	72,256	6,387	119·1	88·5	97·5	89·6	103·6	99·7	88·4	
Manchester - -	48,806	3,686	95·7	91·4	90·6	83·1	83·4	88·8	75·5	
Salford - -	25,183	2,215	93·9	97·4	100·2	85·2	93·8	94·1	88·0	
Oldham - -	15,277	1,064	95·0	82·6	83·0	80·0	92·0	86·5	69·6	
Bradford - -	25,228	—	97·2	103·2	85·7	74·4	80·3	88·2	—	
Leeds - -	44,764	3,210	99·2	92·6	86·3	74·2	84·6	87·4	71·7	
Sheffield - -	43,825	2,982	91·7	79·6	79·2	66·4	95·9	82·6	68·0	
Hull † - -	19,930	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sunderland - -	16,843	1,104	77·8	74·4	69·1	66·6	93·0	76·2	65·5	
Newcastle-on-Tyne	20,895	1,494	93·6	82·0	71·6	66·9	73·2	77·5	71·5	

NOTE.—The deaths of children under five years of age in fourteen of the above towns were supplied by the Medical Officers of Health.
† The Medical Officer of Health for Hull was unable to supply the information.

TABLE 68.—Mean Temperature at Greenwich, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 Persons living in Twenty Large English Towns, in each Week of 1879.

Table with columns for Week, Year, Mean Temperature (Fahrenheit and Centigrade), and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in various towns including London, Brighton, Portsmouth, Norwich, Plymouth, Bristol, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Leicester, Nottingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, Sunderland, and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

TABLE 69.—Annual Rate of Mortality from All Causes and from the Principal Zymotic Diseases in each of the Years 1873-79, in Fifty Large Town Districts.

Table with columns for District Number, Towns, All Causes (1873-1879), and Seven Zymotic Diseases (1873-1879). Towns listed include Rochester and Chatham, Maidstone, Dover, Hastings, Southampton, Reading, Oxford, Northampton, Cambridge, Colchester, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Exeter, Devonport, Bath, Cheltenham, Shrewsbury, Stoke-upon-Trent, Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley, Worcester, Coventry, Lincoln, Derby, Stockport, Macclesfield, Chester, Birkenhead, St. Helen's, Wigan, Bolton, Bury, Ashton-under-Lyne, Rochdale, Blackburn, Preston, Barrow-in-Furness, Huddersfield, Halifax, York, Middlesbrough, South Shields, Gateshead, Tynemouth, Carlisle, Newport (Monmouth), Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, and Swansea.

NOTE.—The mean rates of mortality in these Town Districts have been calculated from the numbers supplied by the local Registrars in their Quarterly Returns, which served as the basis of the annual rates published from time to time in the Registrar-General's Quarterly Returns and Annual Summaries. The letter M or P affixed to the name of each Town denotes whether the limits, which the District or Sub-districts named in the last column of Table 70 approximately represent, are Municipal or Parliamentary. Impt. D. signifies Improvement District. † The area taken to represent the boroughs of Rochdale, Huddersfield, and Halifax, was not co-extensive throughout the seven years. ‡ The rates of mortality for these towns have been corrected by the exclusion of a proportional number of deaths occurring in County Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, situate within the District or Sub-districts here taken as representing the town, or by the exclusion or addition of a proportion of the deaths in Union Workhouses in cases where only a portion of the Union is embraced by the area taken, or where the Workhouse is situated outside that area.

TABLE 70.—Population; Births and Deaths; and Rates of Mortality during 1879 in Fifty large Town Districts.

District Num- bers.	TOWNS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1879.*	REGISTERED during the Year 1879.		ANNUAL RATE to 1000 living during the Year 1879.			DEATHS under One Year to 1000 Births registered.	DISTRICTS and SUB-DISTRICTS, taken as approximately representing the several Towns.
			Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.		
	TOTAL of 50 TOWNS -	2,910,565	103,732	61,963	35.6	21.3	2.6	144	{ Total of the under-mentioned Districts and Sub-districts.
	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COS.								
45	Rochester and Chatham P -	65,987	2098	1167	31.8	17.7	1.1	117	Entire District of Medway.
49	Maidstone - - - M† -	29,148	959	555	32.9	19.0	1.3	142	West and East Sub-districts.
63	Dover - - - - M -	38,604	1192	667	30.9	17.3	1.4	91	Entire District. [Sub-districts]
67	Hastings - - - M† -	39,870	1192	732	29.9	18.4	1.1	110	All Saints and St. Mary-in-the-Castle.
96	Southampton - - - M† -	52,255	1761	940	33.7	18.0	0.9	103	Entire District.
118	Reading - - - - M† -	41,093	1489	784	36.2	19.1	2.0	122	Entire District.
	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COS.								
140	Oxford - - - - M -	44,233	1479	771	33.4	17.4	1.0	116	{ Entire District, and St. Clement's Sub-district of Headington.
159	Northampton - - - M† -	57,197	2231	1091	39.0	19.1	1.7	138	St. Giles & All Saints Sub-district.
178	Cambridge - - - - M -	33,536	932	652	27.8	19.4	0.8	144	Entire District.
	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.								
195	Colchester - - - - M -	28,633	898	538	31.4	18.8	1.3	116	Entire District.
213	Ipswich - - - - M -	47,414	1700	1040	35.9	21.9	1.9	129	Entire District.
219	Yarmouth - - - - M† -	50,557	1631	849	32.3	16.8	1.6	134	{ Entire District and Gorleston Sub-district of Mutford.
	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COS.								
272	Exeter - - - - M† -	37,192	1120	785	30.1	21.1	1.5	145	Entire District.
279	Devonport - - - - M -	49,449	1454	1042	29.4	21.1	3.0	135	Entire District of Stoke Damerel.
317	Bath - - - - M† -	54,582	1370	1130	25.1	20.7	2.1	122	{ Bathwick, Abbey, Lyncombe, Walcot, and Lansdown Sub-districts.
	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COS.								
335	Cheltenham - - - M† -	48,857	1110	723	25.3	16.5	0.5	100	Cheltenham Sub-district.
351	Shrewsbury - - - - M -	28,526	869	664	30.5	23.3	2.5	143	{ St. Mary and St. Chad sub-districts of Atcham.
364	Stoke-upon-Trent - P -	172,320	6536	3786	37.9	22.0	2.5	178	{ Entire Dis. of Stoke-on-Trent & Tunstall & Burslem Sub-districts of Wolstanton.
373	Walsall - - - - M† -	57,994	2366	1253	40.8	21.6	3.8	152	Bloxwich & Walsall Sub-districts.
374	West Bromwich - Impt. D† -	53,639	2285	1251	42.6	23.3	4.2	167	South-west and North-east Sub-districts.
375	Dudley - - - - M† -	49,511	2004	1059	40.5	21.4	3.9	151	Dudley Sub-district.
380	Worcester - - - - M -	33,661	1076	730	32.0	21.7	1.4	156	Entire District.
393	Coventry - - - - M -	41,841	1481	912	35.4	21.8	2.1	155	Entire District.
	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COS.								
421	Lincoln - - - - M† -	36,929	1565	853	42.4	23.1	2.5	140	Home Sub-district.
438	Derby - - - - M† -	73,497	2948	1963	40.1	26.7	5.2	137	Entire District.
	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COS.								
445	Stockport - - - - M† -	58,937	2419	1685	41.0	28.6	2.9	161	{ Heaton Norris, and Stockport 1st and 2d Sub-districts.
446	Macclesfield - - - M† -	33,734	1201	821	35.6	24.3	2.2	132	{ East and West Macclesfield and Sutton Sub-districts.
452	Chester - - - - M† -	51,303	1552	1144	30.3	22.3	3.4	137	Castle and Cathedral Sub-district.
454	Birkenhead - - - M -	78,719	3024	1604	38.4	20.4	3.2	121	Birkenhead and Tranmere Sub-districts.
457	St. Helen's - - - M† -	52,369	2415	1254	46.1	23.6	5.9	131	St. Helen's Sub-dist. of Prescot.
459	Wigan - - - - M† -	45,172	2039	1130	45.1	25.0	2.9	159	Wigan Sub-district.
462	Bolton - - - - M† -	91,741	3151	2118	34.3	23.1	3.4	177	{ Little, Eastern, and Western Bolton Sub-districts.
463	Bury - - - - M† -	48,526	1852	1219	38.2	25.1	2.7	150	{ South and North Bury, and Elton Sub-districts.
468	Ashton-under-Lynde - M† -	31,441	1232	823	39.2	26.2	1.8	142	Ashton Town Sub-district.
470	Rochdale - - - - M† -	82,334	2483	1741	30.2	21.1	2.5	158	{ Castleton Further & Nearer, Spotland Nearer, Wardleworth, and Wuerdle Sub-districts.
474	Blackburn - - - - M† -	89,298	3418	2090	38.3	23.4	4.0	162	Blackburn Sub-district.
476	Preston - - - - M† -	87,496	3406	2548	38.9	29.1	4.6	194	{ Trinity, St. Peter, and St. John's Sub-districts of Preston.
481a	Barrow-in-Furness - M -	41,331	1727	775	41.8	18.8	3.6	148	Entire District.
	IX.—YORKSHIRE.								
494	Huddersfield - - - M† -	82,332	2669	1916	32.4	23.3	3.2	164	{ Almondbury, Kirkheaton, Huddersfield, & Lockwood Sub-districts.
495	Halifax - - - - M† -	94,578	2708	2023	28.6	21.4	3.3	168	{ Southowram, Halifax, and Northowram Sub-districts.
515	York - - - - M† -	60,989	2159	1447	35.4	23.7	2.2	149	{ Bootham, Micklegate, and Walmgate Sub-districts.
532a	Middlesbrough - - - M† -	57,707	2104	954	36.5	16.5	1.9	126	Middlesbrough Sub-district.
	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.								
551	South Shields - - - M -	114,486	4135	2023	36.1	17.7	3.2	130	Entire District.
552	Gateshead - - - - M† -	65,321	2548	1275	39.0	19.5	2.7	132	Gateshead Sub-district.
554	Tynemouth - - - - M† -	45,538	1648	923	36.2	20.3	2.9	116	North Shields and Tynemouth Sub-districts.
569	Carlisle - - - - M† -	35,675	1395	827	39.1	23.2	2.0	138	St. Cuthbert & St. Mary Sub-districts.
	XI.—MONMOUTHSH. & WALES.								
582	Newport (Monmouth) M† -	34,890	1195	591	34.3	16.9	1.1	133	Newport Sub-district.
583	Cardiff - - - - M† -	84,937	3320	1558	39.1	18.3	1.6	138	Cardiff Sub-district.
585	Merthyr Tydfil - - - P -	102,019	3071	1837	30.1	18.0	0.9	150	{ Lower and Upper Merthyr Tydfil, and Aberdare Sub-districts.
588	Swansea - - - - M -	78,167	3115	1720	39.9	22.0	3.5	126	{ Llangafelach, Swansea, and Llanysamlet Sub-districts.

NOTE.—The letter M or P affixed to the name of each Town denotes whether the limits, which the District or Sub-districts named in the last column approximately represent, are Municipal or Parliamentary. Impt. D. signifies Improvement District.
* For method of framing these estimates see note * to Table 71. As the population of Devonport, Macclesfield, and Ashton-under-Lynde declined between 1861 and 1871, the numbers for these towns are estimated to have remained stationary since 1871. The estimates of the present population of Dudley, Coventry, Wigan, Barrow-in-Furness, and Middlesbrough have been based upon local information as to the increase of the inhabited houses in these boroughs.
† The rates of mortality for these towns have been corrected by the exclusion of a proportional number of deaths occurring in County Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, situate within the Districts or Sub-districts here taken as representing the towns, or by the exclusion of addition of a proportion of the deaths in Union Workhouses in cases where only a portion of the Union is embraced by the area taken, or where the Workhouse is situated outside that area.

CXV

TABLE 71.—Population; Persons to an Acre; Births and Deaths; Annual Birth and Death Rates; Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in the 53 Weeks of the Year 1879, in LONDON and TWENTY-TWO other LARGE TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CITIES AND BOROUGHES.	ESTIMATED POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1879.*	PER-SONS to an Acre. (1879).	BIRTHS in 53 Weeks ending 3rd Jan. 1880.	DEATHS in 53 Weeks ending 3rd Jan. 1880.	ANNUAL RATE per 1000 living, of					MEAN TEMPERATURE in 52 Weeks ending 27th Dec. 1879.	RAIN-FALL in inches in 52 Weeks ending 27th Dec. 1879.	
					BIRTHS in 53 Weeks ending 3rd Jan. 1880.	DEATHS in 52 Weeks in each Year.						
						1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.			1879.
In 23 TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM }	8,502,896	38.6	312,395	202,265	36.2	26.4	23.7	23.0	24.4	23.4	45.4	Inches. 29.70
LONDON - - - -	3,620,368	48.0	134,096	85,540	36.5	23.7	22.3	21.9	23.5	23.3	46.2	31.25
BRIGHTON - - - -	105,608	44.9	3,198	2,033	29.8	21.9	19.6	18.7	21.2	19.0	46.4	30.76
PORTSMOUTH - - -	131,821	29.4	4,247	2,239	31.7	19.6	22.1	17.4	19.0	16.7	-	-
NORWICH - - - -	85,222	11.4	2,947	1,903	34.1	24.5	21.9	21.0	24.6	22.0	-	-
PLYMOUTH - - - -	74,293	53.3	2,372	1,692	31.4	20.7	22.1	21.6	25.3	22.4	44.9	42.59
BRISTOL - - - -	209,947	47.2	7,639	4,493	35.8	26.9	22.6	21.8	21.4	21.1	-	-
WOLVERHAMPTON -	75,100	22.1	2,908	1,735	38.1	24.8	23.8	24.2	23.3	22.7	43.4	30.91
BIRMINGHAM - - -	388,884	46.3	15,849	8,766	40.1	26.6	22.7	24.2	25.5	22.2	-	-
LEICESTER - - - -	125,622	39.3	4,738	2,758	37.5	26.7	23.1	21.5	20.8	21.6	45.0	26.91
NOTTINGHAM - - -	169,396	17.0	6,193	3,891	36.0	26.4	22.0	21.2	21.0	22.6	44.9	27.27
LIVERPOOL - - - -	538,338	103.3	21,277	14,818	38.9	27.5	27.6	26.5	29.4	27.1	45.3	28.13
MANCHESTER - - -	361,819	84.3	13,345	9,882	36.3	30.0	29.2	27.4	27.9	26.9	-	-
SALFORD - - - -	177,349	34.4	7,240	4,494	40.1	28.7	28.3	25.1	25.6	24.9	-	-
OLDHAM - - - -	111,318	23.9	3,912	2,451	34.6	27.0	26.0	24.2	25.8	21.7	-	-
BRADFORD - - - -	191,046	26.5	6,378	4,106	32.9	27.2	23.9	21.9	22.5	21.2	44.5	27.78
LEEDS - - - -	311,860	14.5	11,679	7,150	36.9	26.5	25.1	22.3	23.8	22.6	44.9	25.14
SHEFFIELD - - - -	297,138	15.1	10,822	6,422	35.9	24.9	24.3	21.9	25.0	21.3	44.8	30.02
HULL - - - -	146,847	40.3	5,885	3,311	39.6	27.5	22.9	21.7	24.3	22.3	44.3	28.21
SUNDERLAND - - -	114,575	41.4	4,579	2,552	39.3	22.5	21.0	22.6	25.6	21.9	46.1	26.29
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	146,948	27.4	5,498	3,524	36.8	26.1	22.8	22.4	23.8	23.6	-	-
EDINBURGH - - - -	226,075	53.9	7,530	4,516	32.8	23.7	20.5	21.1	22.1	19.7	43.9	-
GLASGOW - - - -	378,156	95.8	20,020	12,754	34.1	28.6	25.3	24.8	24.9	21.7	45.8	-
DUBLIN - - - -	314,666	31.3	9,993	11,235	31.3	27.0	25.8	28.0	29.6	35.1	46.4	28.01

NOTE.—The deaths in Birmingham, Manchester, and Bristol include paupers belonging to these cities who died in Workhouses situate outside the Municipal boundaries.
* The figures in this column, excepting those for Nottingham, Salford, Oldham, and Dublin, are the numbers enumerated at the Census in April 1871, raised to the middle of 1879 by the addition of 84 times the annual rate of increase which prevailed between 1861 and 1871. The rate of increase of population in Nottingham, Salford, and Oldham having since 1871 exceeded that which prevailed during the ten years 1861-71, revised estimates have been adopted for those boroughs, based upon special returns of inhabited houses now existing within those boroughs. The population of Dublin is taken as stationary at the number enumerated in April 1871.

TABLE 72.—LONDON.—Deaths in Public Institutions in the 52 or 53 Weeks of each of the Thirteen Years 1867-79.*

TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	
	(53 weeks)		12298	12300	14665	12029	(53 weeks)		13359	13946	14073	14936	15502	(53 weeks)
	12002	12326					13101	15999						
IN WORKHOUSES (including Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals)	6829	6789	7068	6833	9090	6743	7416	7619	8015	8174	9134	9606	9946	
PRISONS - - - -	90	75	83	78	76	57	62	70	77	69	62	46	57	
MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS †	147	176	165	86	81	93	66	81	96	79	69	75	88	
GENERAL HOSPITALS - - -	3291	3714	3480	3614	3796	3863	4148	4310	4420	444				

TABLE 73.—LONDON.—Population, Births, Deaths, and Rate of Mortality in the Thirteen Years 1867 to 1879.

Table with 14 columns for years (1867-1879) and rows for Mean Temperature, Rainfall, Estimated Population (Persons, Males, Females), Births, Deaths, and Mortality Rates per 1000.

TABLE 74.—Annual Rate of Mortality, in the 40 Years 1840-1879, in Five Groups of Metropolitan Districts.

Table with 7 columns for districts (London, West, North, Central, East, South) and rows for Area, Decennial Increase, Enumerated Population, Density, Mean Rate of Mortality (40 years, 10 years, 5 years), Annual Rate of Mortality (1840-1879), and Average Number Living to One Annual Death.

NOTE.—The populations upon which these rates of mortality have been calculated are deduced from the numbers enumerated at the four Censuses of 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871. The rates are calculated upon the deaths registered during each natural year from 1st January to 31st December.

TABLE 75.—LONDON—OUTER RING. Population; Births; Deaths from All Causes, and from Seven Zymotic Diseases; and the Annual Rate of Mortality, during the 53 Weeks ending 3rd January 1880.

DISTRICTS AND SUB-DISTRICTS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION in the middle of the Year, 1879.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	DEATHS from Seven Zymotic Diseases.	ANNUAL RATE per 1000 living.		
					Births.	Deaths.	Seven Zymotic Diseases.
LONDON—OUTER RING	913,172	29,776	15,673	1693	32·1	16·3	1·8
EPSOM (part of)	31,522	851	705	54	26·6	14·2	1·7
CROYDON and part of GODSTONE	139,796	3605	1836	171	25·4	12·9	1·2
KINGSTON (part of)	78,833	2311	1176	97	28·9	14·7	1·2
RICHMOND	34,914	999	584	82	28·2	16·5	2·3
BROMLEY (part of)	45,260	1368	625	78	29·8	13·6	1·7
BEXLEY	27,845	754	412	57	26·6	14·6	2·0
STAINES	24,937	751	403	58	29·6	16·1	2·3
UXBRIDGE	23,169	822	611	54	28·7	16·5	1·9
BRENTFORD	97,931	3189	1772	203	32·1	18·0	2·0
HENDON and BUSHEY	72,316	1920	912	75	26·1	12·5	1·0
BARNET and part of HATFIELD	32,652	899	708	41	27·1	14·4	1·2
EDMONTON	116,002	4208	2216	264	35·7	19·0	2·2
WEST HAM and part of CHIGWELL	165,741	7367	3360	407	43·8	20·0	2·4
ROMFORD (part of)	17,254	732	353	52	41·7	20·1	3·0

Note.—In estimating the population of these Districts, upon which the birth and death-rates have been calculated, it has been assumed that the rate of increase in Greater London since 1871 has been the same as that which prevailed between 1861 and 1871; the estimate for the Outer Ring is obtained by the deduction of the estimated population of Inner London from that of Greater London. The estimates for the suburban districts have been adjusted to cast to the estimated total of the population of the Outer Ring, obtained in the manner above described. In calculating the rates of mortality for the above Table, a proportion of the deaths recorded in the three Middlesex County Lunatic Asylums, situated in the Districts of Epsom, Uxbridge, and Barnet, has been excluded as belonging to the Middlesex portion of Registration or Inner London, and the remainder distributed among the Middlesex Districts in the Outer Ring.

TABLE 76.—Births and Deaths in 1879 in 30 Foreign Cities.

CITIES.	POPULATION (enumerated or estimated).	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Stillborn.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE per 1000 Persons living.		DEATHS FROM SEVEN ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
				Births.	Deaths.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus & Typhoid Fevers.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.†	
CALCUTTA	429,535	-	13,367	-	30·5	818	8	-	9	20	532	2785	
BOMBAY	644,405	-	22,471	-	34·9	478	642	?	?	?	9	2837	
MADRAS	397,552	16,153	13,661	40·6	34·4	912	10	?	?	?	?	1775	
PARIS	1,988,806	-	52,328	-	26·3	951	936	102	1002	?	1168	1292	
GENEVA	69,755	1,853	1,562	26·1	22·0	63	-	-	18*	3	22	?	
BRUSSELS	175,782	5,813	5,329	32·4	29·7	9	129	17	13	58	71	580	
AMSTERDAM	308,952	11,729	7,554	37·2	24·0	-	67	27	9	96	99	44	
ROTTERDAM	147,002	5,999	3,934	40·0	26·3	2	45	56	8	36	11	57	
THE HAGUE	111,016	4,503	2,731	39·8	24·1	1	39	23	11	35	19	45	
COPENHAGEN	225,000	8,443	5,991	37·5	26·6	1	291	130	79	196	63	305	
STOCKHOLM	160,921	-	3,538	-	21·6	4	-	39	13	33	66	556	
CHRISTIANIA	112,977	4,511	2,016	39·2	17·5	-	2	27	71*	10	12	239	
ST. PETERSBURGH	669,741	-	27,272	-	40·0	1290	115	331	382	109	1573	4088	
BERLIN	1,049,171	44,032	29,934	40·0	27·2	-	109	471	1164	397	390	5278	
HAMBURG (State)	417,239	17,042	11,249	40·1	26·5	-	227	455	277*	201	109	786	
DRESDEN	212,872	7,859	5,253	36·2	24·2	4	21	39	167*	45	37	?	
BRESLAU	270,000	10,714	8,187	38·9	29·8	1	7	38	56	114	146	942	
MUNICH	230,000	9,219	8,192	39·3	34·9	-	30	86	298*	54	237	1484	
VIENNA	737,285	28,471	21,438	37·9	28·5	357	197	195	705	291	196	1404	
BUDA-PESTH	323,659	13,243	12,357	40·1	37·5	402	258	99	226	160	236	972	
TRIESTE	127,873	-	4,628	-	35·5	28	1	13	104*	70	38	358	
ROME	286,926	8,125	8,828	27·8	30·2	2	47	41	351*	5	148	614	
NAPLES	458,614	16,498	14,318	36·0	31·2	48	53	6	371	25	288	1383	
TURIN	231,647	7,140	6,817	30·2	28·9	37	15	2	204*	61	269	?	
ALEXANDRIA	212,034	8,286	8,190	39·1	38·6	16	?	4	43	327	?	?	
NEW YORK	1,097,563	-	28,833	-	25·8	25	244	1519	698	543	296	2977	
BROOKLYN	564,448	-	11,759	-	20·4	-	41	348	708	204	66	1264	
PHILADELPHIA	901,380	-	15,790	-	17·2	5	10	339	328	103	358	913	
BALTIMORE	375,000	-	7,763	-	20·3	1	41	382	299	82	169	564	
CINCINNATI	280,000	-	5,252	-	18·8	-	2	554	149	105	88	219	

* Including deaths from croup.

† Including diarrhoea, dysentery, and cholera.

TABLE 77.—Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers at the End of each of the Forty-three Years 1837-79; also the Annual Number of Searches in the Registers at the Central Office (exclusive of Non-parochial Registers), and Amount of Fees received for all Searches and Certificates.

YEARS.	AGGREGATE NUMBER				ANNUAL NUMBER OF SEARCHES in the REGISTERS at the CENTRAL OFFICE.	ANNUAL AMOUNT OF FEES RECEIVED, and PAID into H.M. EXCHEQUER.
	OF PERSONS MARRIED.	OF BIRTHS.	OF DEATHS.	OF NAMES REGISTERED.		
1837	116,958	164,116	148,701	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	2,652,677	1,883,498	5,863,571	290 15 0	
1843	1,575,032	3,180,002	2,229,943	6,984,977	620	311 16 6
1844	1,839,530	3,720,765	2,586,876	8,147,171	705	342 16 6
1845	2,127,016	4,264,286	2,936,242	9,327,544	744	329 11 6
1846	2,418,344	4,836,911	3,326,557	10,581,812	881	329 7 0
1847	2,690,034	5,376,876	3,749,861	11,816,771	941	339 13 0
1848	2,966,494	5,939,985	4,149,694	13,056,123	1,030	365 11 6
1849	3,250,260	6,518,094	4,590,533	14,358,887	1,162	357 1 6
1850	3,555,748	7,111,516	4,959,528	15,626,792	1,228	366 13 0
1851	3,864,160	7,727,381	5,354,924	16,946,465	1,442	419 10 6
1852	4,181,724	8,351,393	5,762,059	18,295,176	1,658	467 5 0
1853	4,510,764	8,963,784	6,183,156	19,657,704	1,676	505 4 0
1854	4,830,218	9,598,189	6,621,061	21,049,468	2,340	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	7,857,085	25,182,153	2,965	630 1 6
1858	6,083,452	12,209,237	8,306,741	26,599,430	4,063	815 1 6
1859	6,418,898	12,899,118	8,747,522	28,065,538	5,052	949 17 6
1860	6,759,210	13,583,166	9,170,243	29,512,619	5,636	1,031 18 0
1861	7,086,622	14,279,572	9,605,357	30,971,551	6,133	1,099 1 6
1862	7,414,682	14,992,256	10,041,923	32,448,861	7,297	1,250 12 0
1863	7,761,702	15,719,673	10,515,760	33,997,135	7,715	1,280 17 6
1864	8,122,476	16,459,948	11,011,291	35,593,715	8,346	1,371 18 6
1865	8,493,424	17,208,017	11,502,200	37,203,641	9,016	1,487 12 0
1866	8,863,976	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	40,431,482	11,306	1,906 16 6
1868	9,581,208	19,517,094	12,954,584	42,052,886	11,923	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	10,673,682	21,880,690	14,479,620	47,038,992	16,817	2,705 7 0
1872	11,081,216	22,706,597	14,971,835	48,759,698	17,913	2,867 5 6
1873	11,492,446	23,536,375	15,464,405	50,493,226	19,907	3,142 9 6
1874	11,896,466	24,391,331	15,991,037	52,278,834	21,518	3,364 7 0
1875	12,298,890	25,241,938	16,537,490	54,078,318	25,407	3,879 15 6
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

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

TABLE 78.—Mean Annual Values of Meteorological Elements

Table with columns: NAMES OF STATIONS, Elevation in feet above the Sea Level., Latitude., Barometer. (Mean, Mean Monthly Range.), Thermometer. (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.), Mean Temperature (Of the Air, Of the Dew-point.).

in the Year 1879. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Table with columns: 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. (Relative Proportion of N., E., S., W.), Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10)., Rain. (Number of Days it fell., Amount collected.), NAMES OF STATIONS.

TABLE 79.—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 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.	
Guernsey	204	29.647	1.014	72.5	24.5	48.0	53.4	43.5	9.9	48.1	44.3	
Between the latitudes,—												
50° and 51°	143	29.675	1.022	73.3	19.0	54.9	54.1	42.4	11.7	47.4	43.4	
51° and 52°	183	29.668	1.034	79.1	14.3	64.8	53.4	39.9	12.9	46.2	41.8	
52° and 53°	198	29.653	1.025	78.3	6.4	71.9	52.6	38.8	13.8	45.0	41.0	
53° and 54°	312	29.658	1.087	76.8	10.7	66.1	51.4	38.8	12.6	44.4	39.5	
54° and 55°	94	29.623	1.166	79.5	6.6	72.9	52.0	38.8	13.2	44.6	39.5	
North Shields	124	..	1.167	70.7	8.5	62.2	49.2	39.3	9.9	43.5	39.7	

TABLE 30.—Meteorology of Greenwich

YEARS.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*	Departure from Average of 31 Years.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Departure from Average of 31 Years.	Mean Dryness of Atmosphere.	Departure from Average of 31 Years.	Mean TEMPERATURE of the AIR.	Departure from Average of 31 Years.
	Miles.	Miles.	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°
1849	1808	+ 1	23.9	- 0.7	6.6	+ 0.7	50.0	+ 0.7
1850	1841	+ 34	19.7	- 4.9	6.1	+ 0.2	49.3	0.0
1851	1730	- 77	21.6	- 3.0	6.5	+ 0.6	49.2	- 0.1
1852	1781	- 26	34.2	+ 9.6	7.4	+ 1.5	50.6	+ 1.3
1853	1597	- 210	29.0	+ 4.4	6.2	+ 0.3	47.7	- 1.6
1854	1731	- 76	18.7	- 5.9	4.7	- 1.2	48.9	- 0.6
1855	1659	- 148	21.1	- 3.5	4.5	- 1.4	47.1	- 2.4
1856	1775	- 32	22.2	- 2.4	5.6	- 0.3	49.0	- 0.5
1857	1562	- 244	21.4	- 3.2	5.2	- 0.7	51.0	+ 1.7
1858	1626	- 181	17.8	- 6.8	6.5	+ 0.6	49.2	- 0.3
1859	1598	- 209	25.9	+ 1.3	6.0	+ 0.1	50.7	+ 1.4
1860	1676	- 131	32.0	+ 7.4	4.6	- 1.3	47.0	- 2.5
1861	1666	- 141	20.8	- 3.8	5.0	- 0.9	49.4	+ 0.1
1862	1680	- 127	26.2	+ 1.6	4.7	- 1.2	49.5	+ 0.2
1863	1775	- 32	20.0	- 4.6	6.0	+ 0.1	50.3	+ 1.0
1864	1597	- 210	16.7	- 7.9	7.0	+ 1.1	48.5	- 0.8
1865	1553	- 254	29.0	+ 4.4	6.2	+ 0.3	50.3	+ 1.0
1866	1917	+ 110	30.7	+ 6.1	5.6	- 0.3	49.8	+ 0.5
1867	1981	+ 174	28.4	+ 3.8	5.6	- 0.3	48.6	- 0.7
1868	2029	+ 222	25.2	+ 0.6	6.8	+ 0.9	51.5	+ 2.2
1869	2043	+ 236	24.0	- 0.6	5.7	- 0.2	49.5	+ 0.2
1870	1872	+ 65	18.5	- 6.7	6.7	+ 0.8	48.7	- 0.6
1871	1749	- 58	22.3	- 2.3	6.0	+ 0.1	48.7	- 0.6
1872	1998	+ 191	30.0	+ 5.4	5.5	- 0.4	50.7	+ 1.4
1873	1940	+ 133	23.4	- 1.2	5.5	- 0.4	48.9	- 0.4
1874	1915	+ 108	20.0	- 4.6	5.7	- 0.2	49.3	0.0
1875	1942	+ 135	28.2	+ 3.6	6.0	+ 0.1	49.2	- 0.1
1876	2036	+ 229	24.2	- 0.4	6.4	+ 0.5	50.1	+ 0.8
1877	2184	+ 377	26.9	+ 2.3	6.7	+ 0.8	49.4	- 0.1
1878	1880	- 7	29.2	+ 4.6	5.8	- 0.1	49.6	+ 0.3
1879	1873	+ 66	31.3	+ 6.7	5.4	- 0.5	46.2	- 3.1
Average of 31 Years	1807	-	24.6	-	5.9	-	49.3	-

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

in the Year 1879 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. 301	grs. 3.4	gr. 0.5	89	grs. 542	1.5	7	7	8	9	5.9	202	in. 41.61	Guernsey.
Between the latitudes,—														
50° and 51°	293	3.3	0.6	88	545	1.4	7	7	7	9	6.5	191	37.31	50° and 51°
51° and 52°	278	3.1	0.6	85	544	1.1	7	6	7	10	7.9	186	33.60	51° and 52°
52° and 53°	266	3.1	0.6	85	545	0.9	7	7	8	9	7.0	191	29.50	52° and 53°
53° and 54°	253	2.9	0.7	83	544	1.2	6	7	7	10	6.8	207	35.07	53° and 54°
54° and 55°	253	3.0	0.7	82	547	1.0	5	9	6	10	6.5	186	31.58	54° and 55°
North Shields	279	2.9	0.5	87	549	1.5	9	6	5	10	6.4	186	27.10	North Shields.

in the Thirty-one Years 1849-1879.

YEARS.	MEAN TEMPERATURES of the AIR in the Quarters ending the last day of							
	March.	Departure from Average of 31 Years.	June.	Departure from Average of 31 Years.	Sept.	Departure from Average of 31 Years.	Dec.	Departure from Average of 31 Years.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
1849	41.9	+ 2.0	51.7	- 1.0	61.0	+ 0.6	44.8	+ 0.7
1850	39.4	- 0.5	53.5	+ 0.8	59.6	- 0.8	44.7	+ 0.6
1851	41.9	+ 2.0	51.5	- 1.2	59.8	- 0.6	43.7	- 0.4
1852	41.4	+ 1.5	51.2	- 1.5	61.3	+ 1.4	48.1	+ 4.0
1853	38.1	- 1.8	51.8	- 0.9	58.5	- 1.9	42.3	- 1.8
1854	40.8	+ 0.9	51.7	- 1.0	59.8	- 0.6	43.7	- 0.4
1855	34.1	- 5.8	50.5	- 2.2	60.4	0.0	42.7	- 1.4
1856	40.0	+ 0.1	52.3	- 0.4	59.9	- 0.5	44.2	+ 0.1
1857	39.2	- 0.7	53.8	+ 1.1	63.3	+ 2.9	47.9	+ 3.8
1858	37.8	- 2.1	54.3	+ 1.6	61.0	+ 0.6	43.8	- 0.3
1859	43.3	+ 3.4	53.7	+ 1.0	62.8	+ 2.4	43.3	- 0.8
1860	38.8	- 1.1	50.5	- 2.2	56.2	- 4.2	42.6	- 1.5
1861	39.9	0.0	51.8	- 0.9	60.4	0.0	45.5	+ 1.4
1862	41.0	+ 1.1	53.3	+ 0.6	58.8	- 1.6	45.0	+ 0.9
1863	42.6	+ 2.7	53.1	+ 0.4	58.8	- 1.6	46.8	+ 2.7
1864	37.9	- 2.0	53.1	+ 0.4	59.4	- 1.0	43.7	- 0.4
1865	36.5	- 3.4	56.2	+ 3.5	62.5	+ 2.1	46.0	+ 1.9
1866	41.2	+ 1.3	53.0	+ 0.3	58.9	- 1.5	46.2	+ 2.1
1867	38.9	- 1.0	53.5	+ 0.8	59.7	- 0.7	42.5	- 1.6
1868	41.4	+ 1.5	55.8	+ 3.1	63.9	+ 3.5	45.1	+ 1.0
1869	41.3	+ 1.4	52.0	- 0.7	61.4	+ 1.0	43.3	- 0.8
1870	38.0	- 1.9	54.4	+ 1.7	60.7	+ 0.3	41.6	- 2.5
1871	40.2	+ 0.3	51.5	- 1.2	61.3	+ 0.9	41.8	- 2.3
1872	43.6	+ 3.7	52.8	+ 0.1	61.1	+ 0.7	45.3	+ 1.2
1873	39.4	- 0.5	51.8	- 0.9	60.3	- 0.1	44.2	+ 0.1
1874	41.4	+ 1.5	52.8	+ 0.1	60.9	+ 0.5	42.3	- 1.8
1875	39.5	- 0.4	53.4	+ 0.7	60.7	+ 0.3	43.1	- 1.0
1876	39.5	- 0.4	51.7	- 1.0	61.8	+ 1.4	47.0	+ 2.9
1877	42.3	+ 2.4	51.9	- 0.8	58.5	- 1.9	45.0	+ 0.9
1878	41.5	+ 1.6	54.6	+ 1.9	60.8	+ 0.4	41.6	- 2.5
1879	37.1	- 2.8	49.5	- 3.2	58.1	- 3.3	39.9	- 4.2
Average of 31 Years	39.9	-	52.7	-	60.4	-	44.1	-

TABLE 31.—Greenwich Meteorological

By JAMES

1879. MONTHS.	Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Temperature of the Air.							Departure from Average of 107 years (1771-1877).	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	in. 29'851	o 50'5	o 19'4	o 31'1	o 35'1	o 28'0	o 7'1	o 31'9	o -4'7	o 27'0
February	29'363	52'8	24'5	28'3	42'6	34'3	8'3	38'2	-0'5	34'7
March	29'809	63'7	28'6	35'1	48'9	34'7	14'2	41'2	+0'1	35'2
April	29'520	60'8	27'7	33'1	52'6	36'3	16'3	43'2	-2'9	37'6
May	29'883	70'6	30'0	40'6	58'4	40'1	18'3	48'4	-4'1	40'7
June	29'641	72'7	40'6	32'1	67'0	49'6	17'4	56'9	-1'3	51'0
July	29'628	80'6	46'3	34'3	67'2	51'7	15'5	58'1	-3'5	53'4
August	29'672	79'7	44'0	35'7	69'4	53'0	16'4	59'9	-1'0	55'2
September	29'802	73'4	39'5	33'9	65'5	49'3	16'2	56'3	-0'2	51'4
October	29'952	67'8	33'1	34'7	55'6	43'0	12'6	49'1	-0'5	45'8
November	30'024	54'6	21'0	33'6	43'5	33'3	10'2	38'3	-4'0	34'2
December	30'139	52'6	13'7	38'9	37'4	26'8	10'6	32'4	-6'7	28'8
Means	29'771	65'0	30'7	34'3	53'6	40'0	13'6	46'2	-2'4	41'2

Elements for the Year 1879.

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 Humi- dity. Saturation = 100.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Relative Proportions of Wind.				Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain.		1879. MONTHS.
					N.	E.	S.	W.		Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	
in. 0'146	grs. 1'7	grs. 0'4	80	grs. 563	7	13	6	5	8'1	10	in. 2'6	January.
0'201	2'3	0'4	87	547	6	8	6	8	8'5	21	3'8	February.
0'205	2'4	0'6	80	552	6	9	7	9	6'6	14	0'6	March.
0'225	2'6	0'6	81	544	9	9	7	5	7'7	18	2'6	April.
0'254	2'9	1'0	75	544	9	7	5	10	6'0	17	3'4	May.
0'374	4'2	1'0	80	531	6	2	7	15	6'7	18	4'3	June.
0'409	4'6	0'9	84	529	3	4	8	16	7'3	18	3'7	July.
0'436	4'9	0'8	85	523	1	3	12	15	6'1	19	5'2	August.
0'379	4'3	0'8	84	534	6	7	8	9	6'1	14	2'8	September.
0'308	3'5	0'5	89	545	5	10	4	12	7'1	11	0'8	October.
0'197	2'3	0'5	85	559	12	7	3	8	7'2	11	0'9	November.
0'158	1'9	0'3	87	568	6	8	7	10	7'8	8	0'6	December.
0'274	3'1	0'7	83	545	76	87	80	122	7'2 Mean	179 Sum	31'3 Sum	Means.

TABLE 32.—Meteorological

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

Winter . . . Jan., Feb., March. Spring . . . April, May, June. Summer . . . July, Aug., Sept. Autumn . . . Oct., Nov., Dec.	Temperature of								Elastic Force of Vapour.		Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.		
	Air.		Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air— Daily Range.						
	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 108 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 38 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 38 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 38 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 38 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 38 Years.	
1879.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	in.	in.	grs.	grs.
YEAR	-46'2	-2'4	-3'3	43'9	-2'6	41'2	-2'4	13'6	-2'3	0'274	-0'021	4'1	-0'3
First Quarter	-37'1	-1'7	-2'8	35'2	-2'8	32'3	-3'2	9'9	-2'0	0'184	-0'024	2'1	-0'3
Second do.	-49'5	-2'8	-3'5	46'4	-2'7	43'1	-2'4	17'3	-2'7	0'284	-0'024	3'2	-0'3
Third do.	-58'1	-1'6	-2'2	55'6	-0'7	53'3	+0'4	16'1	-3'8	0'408	+0'004	4'6	0'0
Fourth do.	-39'9	-3'7	-4'6	38'4	-4'2	36'3	-4'4	11'1	-0'8	0'221	-0'039	2'6	-0'4

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

Table for London, 1879.

Astronomer Royal, and compiled from Quarterly Tables furnished to the Registrar-General.
Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S.)

Mean.	Degree of Humidity.		Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.			Reading of Thermometer on Grass.			Winter . . . Jan., Feb., March. Spring . . . April, May, June. Summer . . . July, Aug., Sept. Autumn . . . Oct., Nov., Dec.	
	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 38 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 38 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 38 Years.	Number of Nights it was			Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.			
							At or below 30°.	Between 30° and 40°.	Above 40°.					
83	-2	29'771	-0'002	545	+4	31'3	+6'2	109	108	148	13'7	58'5	-	1879. YEAR.
82	-2	29'674	-0'091	554	+2	7'0	+2'0	48	38	4	18'7	44'9	-	First Quarter.
79	+3	29'665	-0'120	540	+1	10'3	+4'5	16	37	33	24'0	56'6	-	Second do.
84	+7	29'701	-0'098	530	+1	11'7	+4'4	0	3	89	36'0	58'5	-	Third do.
87	0	30'042	+0'300	557	+11	2'3	-4'9	45	30	17	13'7	50'0	-	Fourth do.

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

TABLE 33.—Area, estimated Population, and Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the United Kingdom, in the Year 1879.

—	AREA IN ACRES.	AREA IN HECTARES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1879.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM	77,635,801	31,416,757	34,155,126	228,798	457,596	1,141,453	704,673
Great Britain - -	56,815,354	22,991,528	28,792,789	205,544	411,088	1,006,125	599,584
England and Wales -	37,319,221	15,102,008	25,165,336	182,082	364,164	880,389	526,255
Scotland - - -	19,496,133	7,889,520	3,627,453	23,462	46,924	125,736	73,329
Ireland * - - -	20,819,947	8,425,229	5,362,337	23,254	46,508	135,328	105,089

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

TABLE 34.—Proportion per 1000 of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of the United Kingdom, in the Year 1879.

—	ACRES TO A PERSON.	HECTARES TO A PERSON.	TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.			
			MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM - -	2.27	.92	6.70	13.4	33.4	20.6
Great Britain - - -	1.97	.80	7.14	14.3	34.9	20.8
England and Wales - -	1.48	.60	7.24	14.5	35.0	20.9
Scotland - - - -	5.37	2.17	6.47	12.9	34.7	20.2
Ireland - - - -	3.88	1.57	4.34	8.7	25.2	19.6

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

TABLE 35.—Population, Area, Births, and Deaths in the Islands in the British Seas in each of the Twenty-nine Years 1851-1879.

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	1,486	727	652
1867 -	3,780	3,168	1,573	921	1,477	1,486	730	761
1868 -	3,941	2,962	1,557	1,007	1,603	1,265	781	690
1869 -	3,606	2,862	1,480	1,079	1,424	1,224	702	559
1870 -	4,027	3,006	1,575	1,132	1,824	1,217	623	657
1871 -	3,887	3,156	1,684	1,200	1,510	1,268	693	688
1872 -	3,619	3,023	1,511	1,039	1,421	1,301	687	683
1873 -	3,674	2,745	1,586	1,122	1,442	1,051	646	572
1874 -	3,603	2,932	1,518	1,040	1,346	1,081	739	811
1875 -	3,457	3,387	1,488	1,308	1,311	1,299	658	780
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	1,285	1,062	733	609
1879 -	3,624	2,999	1,569	1,122	1,312	1,099	743	778
ENUMERATED POPULATION.								
1851 -	143,126	52,387	57,020	33,719				
1861 -	143,447	52,469	55,613	35,365				
1871 -	144,638	54,042	56,627	33,969				
AREA IN ACRES.								
-	193,647	145,325	28,717	19,605				

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

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(Derived from Reports of the Emigration Commissioners, and of the Statistical Department of the Board of Trade.)

TABLE 86.—Numbers and Destination of Emigrants (including Foreigners) in each of the Sixty-five Years from 1815 to 1879 inclusive.

YEARS.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.*	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
1815	680	1,209	—	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	—	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	—	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	—	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	—	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	—	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	—	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	—	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	—	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	—	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,373	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,264
1853	34,522	230,385	61,401	3,129	329,437
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,337	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	8,049	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	6,530	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	6,709	195,953
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	6,922	196,325
1869	33,891	203,001	14,901	6,234	258,027
1870	35,295	196,075	17,065	8,505	256,940
1871	32,671	198,843	12,227	8,694	252,435
1872	32,205	233,747	15,876	13,385	295,213
1873	37,208	233,073	26,428	13,903	310,612†
1874	25,450	143,161	53,958	13,445	241,014†
1875	17,378	105,046	35,525	15,860	173,809†
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†
TOTAL	1,594,644	5,747,249	1,276,091	291,755	8,909,739

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom { From 1815 to 1879 - - - 137,073 { For the 10 years 1870-79 - - - 215,304

* The returns do not distinguish the emigration to Australia during the 10 years 1815-24, but it appears from other sources that the emigrants who went to that country were in 1821, 320; in 1822, 375; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 453 persons. These numbers are not included in the totals of this Table.

† The numbers of emigrants of British origin were 228,345 in 1873; 197,272 in 1874; 140,675 in 1875; 109,469 in 1876; 95,195 in 1877; 112,902 in 1878; and 164,274 in 1879.

TABLE 87.—Emigration in 1879.

DESTINATION.	AGE, SEX, &c. OF EMIGRANTS EMBARKED.								TOTAL.	NATIONALITY OF EMIGRANTS.				
	Children under 12 Years of Age.		Persons aged over 12 Years.				Conjugal condition Not stated.			English.	Scottish.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distin-guished.
			Married.		Single.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
United States	11,756	10,037	15,055	16,118	58,930	22,687	6	1	134,590	52,402	9,346	30,058	41,681	1,103
British North America	2,242	2,071	2,001	2,742	11,133	2,320	-	-	22,509	13,965	1,670	2,317	4,497	60
Australasia	4,427	4,270	5,032	5,137	16,318	6,994	-	-	42,178	26,366	6,395	8,198	1,219	-
All other places	1,243	1,105	3,410	2,631	6,348	1,959	918	222	17,886	11,542	1,292	723	2,083	2,246
TOTAL	19,668	17,483	25,498	26,678	92,729	33,960	924	223	217,163	104,275	18,703	41,296	49,480	3,409

TABLE 88.—Occupation, Sex, and general Destination of the Emigrants in 1879.

(Derived from the Report on Emigration and Immigration issued by the Board of Trade.)

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL- ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES.					
Agricultural Labourers, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	911	35	4,001	10	4,957
Bakers, Confectioners, &c.	122	-	131	5	258
Blacksmiths and Farriers	94	3	145	7	249
Boot and Shoe Makers	133	-	95	13	241
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	35	-	34	-	69
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	35	-	46	-	81
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	689	8	461	115	1,273
Builders	39	-	81	8	128
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	235	-	92	8	335
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	16	-	56	3	75
Carpenters and Joiners	1,519	11	801	79	2,410
Clerks and Agents	769	24	773	691	2,257
Clock and Watch Makers	21	-	36	3	60
Coach Makers and Trimmers	12	-	23	3	38
Coopers	46	-	18	4	68
Domestic Servants, &c.	139	14	34	93	280
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c.	32	-	78	40	150
Engineers	355	2	273	165	795
Farmers and Graziers	5,419	297	1,733	257	7,706
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	4,921	2,149	2,061	3,068	12,199
Labourers, General	32,124	8,543	3,388	493	44,548
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	20	-	7	-	27

TABLE 38 (cont.)—OCCUPATION, SEX, and general DESTINATION of the EMIGRANTS in 1879.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL-ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES— <i>continued.</i>					
Mechanics - - - -	9,091	1,394	259	431	11,175
Millers, Maltsters, &c. - - -	36	—	40	1	77
Millwrights - - - -	6	1	13	—	20
Miners and Quarrymen - - -	4,061	5	500	233	4,799
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers - - - -	195	1	146	13	355
Printers - - - -	49	—	42	9	100
Saddlers and Harness Makers - -	26	—	35	—	61
Sawyers - - - -	4	—	23	—	27
Seamen - - - -	144	17	73	44	278
Shipwrights - - - -	8	—	28	4	40
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c. - - - -	400	1	621	399	1,421
Smiths, General - - - -	237	—	32	14	283
Spinners and Weavers - - -	272	22	28	1	323
Tailors - - - -	401	1	107	16	525
Tanners and Curriers - - -	10	1	17	1	29
Turners - - - -	47	—	15	1	63
Wheelwrights - - - -	14	—	31	—	45
Army and Navy - - - -	71	78	19	479	647
Trades and Professions not before specified - - - -	1,898	241	1,034	331	3,504
Not distinguished - - - -	9,335	286	3,920	3,634	17,175
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c. - - - -	7,149	387	3,999	524	12,059
Gentlewomen and Governesses - -	41	7	36	26	110
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen - - - -	270	1	130	11	412
Shopwomen - - - -	3	—	5	1	9
Trades and Professions not before specified - - - -	209	1	77	15	302
Not distinguished - - - -	31,134	4,666	7,884	4,285	47,969
TOTAL OF ADULTS					
Males -	73,991	13,134	21,350	10,676	119,151
Females -	38,806	5,062	12,131	4,862	60,861
Persons -	112,797	18,196	33,481	15,538	180,012
CHILDREN.					
Male Children, under 12 years - -	11,756	2,242	4,427	1,243	19,668
Female do. do. - - -	10,087	2,071	4,270	1,105	17,483
TOTAL OF EMIGRANTS -	134,590	22,509	42,178	17,886	217,163

TABLE 39.—Average Strength of the Army at Home, in the Year 1879. (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 - - -	569	11,546	397	7,924	26	587	146	3,035
Infantry - - -	2,247	52,868	1,642	38,189	106	2,784	499	11,895
Royal Artillery	649	16,009	505	13,642	25	478	119	2,789
Royal Engineers -	370	3,057	337	2,878	6	5	27	174
TOTAL - - -	3,835	84,380	2,881	62,633	163	3,854	791	17,893

TABLE 90.—Average Strength of the English Army in each of the Nineteen Years 1861-79, 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	63,340	4,136	21,557	107,267	32·5	2·1	10·9	54·5	1868
1869	186,668	61,511	3,289	21,478	100,390	33·0	1·8	11·5	53·7	1869
1870	180,444	61,376	3,470	24,824	90,774	34·0	1·9	13·8	50·3	1870
1871	192,665	74,642	3,462	27,653	86,908	38·7	1·8	14·4	45·1	1871
1872	192,007	73,474	3,469	27,211	87,853	38·3	1·8	14·2	45·7	1872
1873	188,379	71,124	3,948	25,511	87,796	37·8	2·1	13·5	46·6	1873
1874	186,389	70,894	4,208	22,533	88,754	38·0	2·3	12·1	47·6	1874
1875	184,669	69,479	4,173	23,541	87,476	37·6	2·3	12·7	47·4	1875
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	191,290	65,514	4,917	18,684	103,075	34·2	2·1	9·8	53·9	1879

TABLE 91.—Average Strength, Deaths, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of the Army in the United Kingdom in 1879.

	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 - - -	3,835	84,380	35	761	9·13	9·02
Great Britain - - -	3,044	66,487	28	645	9·20	9·70
Ireland - - - -	791	17,893	7	116	8·85	6·48

TABLE 92.—Average Strength of the British Army Abroad in each of the Years 1876-1879.

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

Table with 9 columns: Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Men for years 1876, 1877, 1878, and 1879. Rows include Cavalry, Infantry, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and a TOTAL row.

TABLE 93.—Number of Deaths in the British Army during each of the Four Years 1876-1879. (Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.)

Large table with 17 columns: Corps, and sub-columns for years 1876-1879, categorized by Great Britain, Ireland, and Abroad, and further by Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Men.

TABLE 94.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 amongst the OFFICERS and NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN in the Army at Home and Abroad, in each of the Twenty-two Years 1858-79.

Table with 6 columns: YEARS, AT HOME (OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN), ABROAD (OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN), and YEARS.

TABLE 95.—Nationality of the Army serving at Home and Abroad in 1861 and 1871.

Table with 5 columns: OFFICERS AND MEN BORN IN, 1861, 1871, and Percentage of Nationality of the Army (1861, 1871). Rows include ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, FOREIGN PARTS, and TOTAL.

TABLE 96.—Deaths of Officers and Men in the Army Abroad, and Estimated Numbers belonging to England and Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Foreign Parts, in each of the Twenty-two Years 1858-1879.

Table with 6 columns: YEARS, DEATHS OF OFFICERS AND MEN in the ARMY ABROAD, and Estimated proportion of Numbers in Col. 2. belonging to ENGLAND AND WALES, SCOTLAND, IRELAND, and FOREIGN PARTS.

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 95; previously to 1861 the proportions used are those existing in 1851, the proportions which prevailed in 1861 being used from that year up to 1871, and the proportions which existed at the Census in 1871 for subsequent years.

TABLE 97.—Births and Deaths among Passengers, British Subjects, on board Merchant Vessels at Sea, including Soldiers, Marines, and invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, in each of the Twenty-four Years 1856-1879, 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	266	510
	1875 - - - - -	184	173	357
	1876 - - - - -	181	183	364
	1877 - - - - -	148	139	287
	1878 - - - - -	150	141	291
	1879 - - - - -	184	160	344
TOTAL		3,779	3,640	7,419
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 - - - - -	428	218	646
	1878 - - - - -	408	205	613
	1879 - - - - -	526	250	776
TOTAL		11,777	5,821	17,598

TABLE 98.—Mortality of Merchant Seamen at Sea, in the Twenty-eight Years 1852-79.*

YEARS.	STRENGTH.	NO. OF DEATHS REPORTED.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 of the Strength.
1852 - - -	159,563	2,205	13·8
1853 - - -	172,525	3,276	19·0
1854 - - -	162,416	2,772	17·1
1855 - - -	168,537	3,318	19·7
1856 - - -	173,918	3,549	20·4
1857 - - -	176,387	3,444	19·5
1858 - - -	177,832	3,486	19·6
1859 - - -	172,506	3,430	19·9
1860 - - -	171,592	3,760	21·9
1861 - - -	171,957	3,580	20·8
1862 - - -	173,863	3,620	20·8
1863 - - -	184,727	3,380	18·3
1864 - - -	195,756	3,893	19·9
1865 - - -	197,643	4,600	23·3
1866 - - -	196,371	4,866	25·8
1867 - - -	196,340	5,283	26·9
1868 - - -	197,502	5,237	26·6
1869 - - -	195,490	4,832	24·7
1870 - - -	195,962	4,523	23·1
1871 - - -	199,738	4,338	21·7
1872 - - -	203,720	4,123	20·2
1873 - - -	202,239	5,393	26·6
1874 - - -	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 - - -	195,535	3,870	19·8
1879 - - -	193,548	3,692	19·0
In the 28 years 1852-79	5,234,190	111,480	23·2

* 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 99.—RETURN of the AGES, RATING, and CAUSES of DEATH of 3692 Seamen reported to the BOARD OF TRADE in the Year 1879 as having died in the British Merchant Service. (Parliamentary Return, Session of 1879.)

RATING OF THE SEAMEN WHO DIED.					
Mates - - -	297	Surgeons - - -	4	Firemen - - -	168
Midshipmen - - -	1	Stewards - - -	305	Stowaways - - -	8
Quartermasters - - -	10	Cooks - - -		Unknown - - -	547
Boatswains - - -	124	Carpenters - - -	88		
Able seamen - - -	1427	Sailmakers - - -	19	TOTAL - - -	3692
Ordinary seamen - - -	297	Minor capacities - - -	72		
Apprentices and boys	225	Engineers - - -	100		

AGES AT DEATH.				
Under 21 years - - -	624	Over 60 years - - -	12	
21—30 years - - -	1488	Unknown - - -	429	
31—40 years - - -	701			
41—50 years - - -	363	TOTAL - - -	3692	
51—60 years - - -	75			

CAUSES OF DEATH.					
Class I.	Deaths.	ORDER 3.		Deaths.	
ORDER 1.		Laryngitis - - -	}	81	
Small-pox - - -	28	Bronchitis - - -			
Measles - - -	-	Pleurisy - - -			
Quinsy (included with diseases of Respiratory Organs, Class III., Order 3.)	-	Pneumonia - - -			
Fever - - -	190	Asthma - - -			
Erysipelas (included with diseases of Integumentary System, Class III., Order 8.)	-	Lung disease, &c. - - -			
Dysentery - - -	80	ORDER 5.			
Diarrhoea - - -	80	Nephritis - - -	}	31	
Cholera - - -	44	Ischuria - - -			
Ague - - -	31	Bright's disease (Nephria) - - -			
Yellow fever - - -	207	Calculus (Stone) - - -			
Rheumatism - - -	5	Cystitis - - -			
		Kidney disease, &c. - - -			
ORDER 2.		ORDER 8.			
Syphilis - - -	}	Phlegmon - - -	}	20	
Stricture of Urethra - - -		(included with diseases of Urinary Organs, Class III., Order 5.)			Ulcer - - -
					Skin disease, &c. - - -
ORDER 3.	6	Class V.			
Scurvy - - -		ORDER 1.			
		(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)			
Class II.		Drowning - - -	}	1023	
ORDER 2.		by accident - - -			
Phthisis - - -	110	by wreck - - -		978	
		Other accidental deaths - - -		269	
Class III.		ORDER 3.			
ORDER 1.		(HOMICIDE.)			
Cephalitis - - -	}	Murder and Manslaughter - - -		12	
Apoplexy - - -					
Paralysis - - -					
Insanity - - -					
Epilepsy - - -					
Convulsions - - -					
Brain disease, &c. - - -	109	ORDER 4.			
		(SUICIDE.)			
ORDER 2.		Means not stated - - -		33	
Pericarditis - - -	}	TOTAL specified Causes - - -		3459	
Aneurism - - -					
Heart disease, &c. - - -					
	122	Causes not specified - - -		233	
		Total - - -		3692	

TABLE 100.
ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
(including ISLANDS in the BRITISH SEAS)
with Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad belonging thereto.*

Middle of the Census Years.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1801 -	16,302,410	8,096,082	8,206,328
1811 -	18,532,522	9,194,348	9,338,174
1821 -	21,300,573	10,519,256	10,781,317
1831 -	24,423,588	12,004,025	12,419,563
1841 -	27,077,095	13,325,889	13,751,206
1851 -	27,764,034	13,656,998	14,107,036
1861 -	29,358,927	14,397,427	14,961,500
1871 -	31,914,985	15,622,725	16,292,260
1881	34,430,035		

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

The above numbers have been deduced by adding to the estimated population of the United Kingdom, as given in Table 101, the enumerated population of the Islands in the British Seas, and the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad (see p. vii. of Vol. I. Census of England and Wales, 1871).

TABLE 101.—Population of the **United Kingdom** estimated to the middle of each British Year, 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	8,588,409	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

of the Eighty-one Years **1801–81**, 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	2,773,700	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	7,987,516	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 101. (continued).—Population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle of each of the Eighty-one Years 1801-81, exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the British Seas, and of the portions of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service Abroad.

YEARS.	UNITED KINGDOM.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	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	31,545,741	15,327,060	16,218,681	22,782,812	11,093,123	11,689,689
1872	31,839,260	15,465,261	16,373,999	23,067,835	11,231,339	11,836,496
1873	32,124,598	15,598,281	16,526,317	23,356,414	11,371,273	11,985,141
1874	32,426,369	15,742,871	16,683,498	23,648,609	11,512,956	12,135,653
1875	32,749,167	15,901,593	16,847,574	23,944,459	11,656,400	12,288,059
1876	33,093,439	16,070,488	17,022,951	24,244,010	11,801,633	12,442,377
1877	33,446,930	16,243,311	17,203,619	24,547,309	11,948,677	12,598,632
1878	33,799,386	16,416,401	17,382,985	24,854,397	12,097,547	12,756,850
1879	34,155,126	16,590,295	17,564,831	25,165,336	12,248,279	12,917,057
1880	34,468,552	16,740,432	17,728,120	25,480,161	12,400,886	13,079,275
1881	34,788,814	16,896,256	17,892,558	25,798,922	12,555,395	13,243,527
	34,090,035			26,055,406		

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of each of the Eighty-one Years 1801-81, exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the British Seas, and of the portions of the Army, 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	2,976,923	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	3,367,922	1,607,276	1,760,646	5,395,007	2,626,661	2,768,346
1872	3,399,226	1,623,411	1,775,815	5,372,199	2,610,511	2,761,688
1873	3,430,923	1,639,809	1,791,114	5,337,261	2,587,199	2,750,062
1874	3,462,916	1,656,372	1,806,544	5,314,844	2,573,543	2,741,301
1875	3,495,214	1,673,105	1,822,109	5,309,494	2,572,088	2,737,406
1876	3,527,811	1,690,005	1,837,806	5,321,618	2,578,850	2,742,768
1877	3,560,715	1,707,076	1,853,639	5,338,906	2,587,558	2,751,348
1878	3,593,929	1,724,320	1,869,609	5,351,060	2,594,534	2,756,526
1879	3,627,453	1,741,737	1,885,716	5,362,337	2,600,279	2,762,058
1880	3,661,292	1,759,331	1,901,961	5,327,099	2,580,215	2,746,884
1881	3,695,456	1,777,106	1,918,350	5,294,436	2,563,755	2,730,681
	3,744,679			5,129,950		

TABLE 102.—Fluctuations in the Marriage Rate of England,

YEARS.	MARRIAGE RATE in ENGLAND. Persons married to 1000 Persons living.	CAUSES which have probably contributed either to raise or depress the MARRIAGE RATE.		AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT per Quarter in England.
		Current Events and General State of the Country.	Result of the Harvest.*	
1839	15.9	Chartist riots. Chinese war	Deficient	70 8
1840	15.6	Penny postage came into operation. Canton blockaded	Do.	66 4
1841	15.4	British expelled from Cabul. Revenue deficient	Very deficient	64 4
1842	14.7	Turn-out of cotton spinners. Great general distress. Revenue deficient. Afghans defeated	Above the average	57 3
1843	15.2	Continued depression in manufacturing industry. Reduced value of agricultural produce. Deficiency in revenue. Repeal agitation in Ireland. Rebecca riots in Wales	Do.	50 1
1844	16.0	After a long period of depression, the opening of the year found the country for the most part in a thriving condition, with an increasing revenue and a reviving trade	Very good	51 3
1845	17.2	General prosperity of the country. Improvement in the revenue. Potato disease in England and Ireland. Short corn crops. Great increase of railway undertakings. Speculation mania, followed by commercial panic. Sikh war	Deficient	50 10
1846	17.2	Caffre war. Free Trade Bill passed. Corn Law repealed	Do.	54 8
1847	15.8	Commercial panic. £10,000,000 for Irish relief. Act relating to Free Trade came into operation. Owing to partial failure of crops the duty on corn was suspended till March 1848	Above the average	69 9
1848	15.9	Chartist riots. Sikh war. Agitation in Ireland. Revenue deficient	Very bad	50 6
1849	16.2	Cholera epidemic. Punjab annexed. Duty on corn reduced to 1s. per quarter	Above the average	44 3
1850	17.2	Improvement of trade and revenue. Diminution of pauperism. Depressed condition of the agricultural classes was the only exception to the general prosperity of the country. Caffre war ended	Below the average	40 3
1851	17.2	Australian gold discovered. Great Exhibition opened	About the average	38 6
1852	17.5	Napoleon III. Emperor. Pegu annexed	Below the average	40 10
1853	17.9	Rise in the price of provisions owing to the bad harvest, and to general prosperity especially of the labouring classes; the very poor, however, suffered great privations	Bad	52 11
1854	17.2	War declared against Russia	Extremely good	72 5
1855	16.2	Russian war continued	Below the average	74 8
1856	16.7	Russian treaty. War with China and Persia. Revenue deficient	About the average	69 2
1857	16.5	Indian revolt. Great commercial panic	Above the average	56 5
1858	16.0	The commercial disturbance and distress of 1857 caused the revenue to fall short of the estimates during the greater part of the year, but towards its close there were indications of improvement. The cost of the necessaries of life was lower than in 1856 or 1857	Do.	44 3
1859	17.0	At the commencement of the year pauperism had decreased and a spirit of general contentment prevailed. Treaties of commerce were concluded between England and Russia, and also with Japan. War with China	Under the average	43 10
1860	17.1	Commercial treaty with France. War in New Zealand. War with China; surrender of Pekin. Neapolitan revolt. Annexation of Savoy and Nice to France	Very deficient	53 3
1861	16.3	Famine in N.W. provinces of India. Owners of cotton mills in Lancashire began to employ hands on short time. Revenue deficient. Disruption of United States	Under the average	55 4
1862	16.1	Distress in cotton districts. Revenue deficient	Much below the average	55 5
1863	16.8	Continued distress in the cotton districts. Marriage of the Prince of Wales. War in New Zealand	Abundant	44 8

* The particulars in this column, from 1839-1854, are taken from "Tooke and Newmarch on Prices," vol. 6, p. 482 et seq., and for most of the years 1855-1877 the information has been extracted from the "Mark Lane Express."

and some of the Causes which have contributed thereto, 1839-78.

IMPORTED WHEAT.				AVERAGE PRICES of			IMPORTS.†		EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.		YEARS.
Quantity retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.		Quantity retained for Home Consumption to every 100 of Population in the United Kingdom.		Meat per Pound at the Metropolitan Meat Market by the Carcase.		Best Potatoes per Ton at Waterside Market, South-wark.	Total Value.	Value per Head of Population.	Total Value.	Value per Head of Population.	
Quarters.	Cwts.	Quarters.	Cwts.	d.	d.	s. d.					£
3,500,085	10,833,702	9.54	41.3	6½	7½	—	—	—	53,233,580	2 0 8	1839
2,016,477	8,738,067	7.61	33.0	6½	7½	—	—	—	51,308,740	1 18 9	1840
2,277,117	9,867,507	8.51	36.9	6½	7½	—	—	—	51,545,116	1 18 6	1841
1,659,471	11,524,374	9.85	42.7	6½	6½	—	—	—	47,284,988	1 15 0	1842
863,461	3,741,664	3.17	13.7	5½	6	—	—	—	52,206,447	1 18 4	1843
819,764	3,552,311	2.98	12.9	7½	6½	—	—	—	58,534,705	2 2 6	1844
134,680	583,613	.48	2.1	6½	6½	—	—	—	60,111,082	2 3 3	1845
1,982,875	8,592,458	7.08	30.7	5½	7½	—	—	—	57,786,876	2 1 3	1846
2,725,414	11,810,127	9.74	42.2	6½	7½	—	—	—	58,842,377	2 2 1	1847
1,848,879	8,011,809	6.65	28.8	6½	7½	—	—	—	52,849,445	1 18 0	1848
1,477,866	19,404,086	16.18	70.1	5½	6½	—	—	—	63,596,025	2 6 0	1849
1,758,487	16,286,777	13.66	59.2	5½	6½	—	—	—	71,367,885	2 11 10	1850
1,778,088	16,371,498	13.79	59.8	6	6½	—	—	—	74,448,722	2 14 4	1851
2,050,073	13,216,983	11.11	48.2	4½	4½	91 0	—	—	78,076,854	2 16 11	1852
1,836,077	20,913,000	17.52	75.9	4½	5½	130 6	—	—	98,933,781	3 11 10	1853
1,346,441	14,501,244	12.10	52.4	5½	5½	119 0	—	—	97,184,726	3 10 3	1854
1,635,120	11,418,853	9.47	41.0	5½	5½	100 6	143,542,850	5 3 2	95,688,085	3 8 10	1855
1,982,664	17,258,211	14.22	61.6	5½	5½	85 6	172,544,154	6 3 2	115,826,948	4 2 9	1856
1,871,009	14,607,705	11.96	51.8	5½	5½	120 6	187,844,441	6 13 3	122,066,107	4 6 7	1857
1,236,864	18,359,744	14.92	64.7	5½	5½	120 0	164,583,832	5 15 11	116,608,756	4 2 2	1858
1,990,521	17,292,258	13.96	60.5	5½	5½	94 0	179,182,355	6 5 4	130,411,529	4 11 3	1859
1,875,963	25,462,506	20.42	88.5	5½	6	132 6	210,530,873	7 6 4	135,891,227	4 14 5	1860
1,677,971	28,935,274	23.04	99.9	5½	6½	124 0	217,485,024	7 10 1	125,102,814	4 6 4	1861
1,458,578	40,987,171	32.34	140.2	5½	5½	137 0	225,716,976	7 14 4	123,992,264	4 4 10	1862
1,692,877	24,235,800	18.98	82.2	5½	5½	100 6	248,919,020	8 8 11	146,602,342	4 19 6	1863

† The real value of Imports was not ascertained until the year 1854, and no results were published until the year 1855.

TABLE 102. (continued)—FLUCTUATIONS in the MARRIAGE RATE of ENGLAND

YEARS.	MARRIAGE RATE in ENGLAND. Persons married to 1000 Persons living.	CAUSES which have probably contributed either to raise or depress the MARRIAGE RATE.		AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT per Quarter in England. <i>s. d.</i>
		Current Events and General State of the Country.	Result of the Harvest.	
1864	17·3	Duty on corn 3 <i>d.</i> per cwt. War in New Zealand brought to a close	Good - - -	40 2
1865	17·5	Cattle plague. Fenian conspiracy in Ireland	Below the average	41 9
1866	17·5	Great monetary panic in London. Cholera epidemic	Very unfavourable	49 11
1867	16·5	General commercial depression, and distress occasioned by want of employment among the artisan class. Rise in the price of bread	Deficient - - -	64 5
1868	16·1	Abyssinian war. Revenue deficient	Productive - - -	63 9
1869	15·9	Woolwich dockyard closed. Duty on corn ceased. No healthy revival of trade since commercial crisis of 1866. Revenue deficient. Opening of Suez canal	Deficient - - -	48 2
1870	16·1	Trade and commerce depressed. Franco-German war	Under the average	46 10
1871	16·7	Revival of industrial and commercial activity. Cattle disease. Rise in prices and in the wages of labour. Bank Holiday Act	Deficient - - -	56 10
1872	17·5	The year commenced with every promise of commercial prosperity, and there was a great increase of railway traffic. Great rise in the prices of the common commodities of life, which pressed hardly upon the salaried middle classes. Payment by France to Germany of 220 million pounds sterling	Do. - - -	57 1
1873	17·6	American railway panic. Reaction from the high prices and excited demands in 1871 and 1872. Trade continued moderately active	Much below the average	58 8
1874	17·1	Strikes and disputes between masters and men. Wages in mining, iron, and steel trades fell. Price of commodities and wages generally declined	Very good - - -	55 9
1875	16·8	Iron, coal, hardware, and shipbuilding trades agitated by strikes. Repudiation by Turkey of part of its obligations. Fall in price of silver	Very unsatisfactory	45 2
1876	16·7	Reduced wages. Commercial failures	Unsatisfactory -	46 2
1877	15·8	Prevalence of strikes. The year was unfavourable for the farmer. Depression on the Continent and in United States. Political conflict in France. War between Russia and Turkey. Famine in Southern India	Do. - - -	56 9
1878	15·2	War continued between Russia and Turkey. Treaty of Berlin in June. In September rupture between Indian Government and the Ameer of Afghanistan. Prices of commodities, and wages, continued to decline. Prevalence of strikes, resulting generally in the defeat of the strikers. Bank failures. Failure of iron and coal industries. Trade and commerce depressed	Good - - -	46 5
1879	14·5		One of the worst on record	43 10

Annual Averages.				
In the 5 Years:				
1839-43	15·4			61 9
1844-48	16·4			55 5
1849-53	17·2			43 4
1854-58	16·5			63 5
1859-63	16·7			50 6
1864-68	17·0			52 0
1869-73	16·8			53 6
1874-78	16·3			50 1

NOTE.—By Act George IV. c. 60, a scale of duties was fixed, to be paid on wheat imported from a foreign country. The duty was 2*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, and as the average price per quarter increased the duty decreased, so that when the price reached 7*s.* By Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22 the duty was reduced to a uniform rate of 1*s.* per quarter, but (owing to the “partial failure of certain crops”) by Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 1 the duty on corn was suspended until 1st September 1847, and by Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 64 it was further suspended till 1st March 1848; by Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 90, however, the duty was to be paid from and after 1st March 1848, and by Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 14 the duty after 1st June 1869 ceased altogether.

and some of the CAUSES which have contributed thereto, 1839-79.

IMPORTED WHEAT.				AVERAGE PRICES of			IMPORTS.		EXPORTS OF BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE.		YEARS.
Quantity retained for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.	Quantity retained for Home Consumption to every 100 of Population in the United Kingdom.	Meat per Pound at the Metropolitan Meat Market by the Carcase.	Best Potatoes per Ton at Waterside Market, South-wark.	Beef.	Mutton.	Total Value.	Value per Head of Population.	Total Value.	Value per Head of Population.		
										Quarters.	Cwts.
5,335,965	23,118,616	17·98	77·9	5 ½	6 ½	75 0	274,952,172	9 5 3	160,449,053	5 8 1	1864
4,831,347	20,935,839	16·14	70·0	5 ½	7	88 0	271,072,285	9 1 2	165,835,725	5 10 10	1865
5,332,965	23,109,516	17·69	76·7	5 ½	6 ½	89 0	295,290,274	9 15 11	188,917,536	6 5 4	1866
7,942,786	34,418,740	26·12	113·2	5 ½	6	138 0	275,183,137	9 1 0	180,961,923	5 19 0	1867
7,464,974	32,348,221	24·32	105·4	5 ½	5 ½	137 6	294,693,608	9 12 1	179,677,812	5 17 1	1868
8,682,978	37,626,239	28·03	121·5	6 ½	6 ½	99 6	295,460,214	9 10 9	189,953,957	6 2 8	1869
6,878,707	29,807,731	22·01	95·4	6	6 ½	104 6	303,257,493	9 14 1	199,586,322	6 7 9	1870
8,942,353	38,750,196	28·35	122·8	6 ½	7	77 0	331,015,480	10 9 10	223,066,162	7 1 5	1871
9,672,588	41,914,547	30·38	131·6	6 ½	7 ½	132 0	354,693,624	11 2 10	256,257,347	8 1 0	1872
9,885,116	42,835,504	30·77	133·3	7	7 ½	159 0	371,287,372	11 11 2	255,164,603	7 18 10	1873
9,417,148	40,807,640	29·04	125·8	6 ½	6 ½	111 0	370,082,701	11 8 3	239,558,121	7 7 9	1874
11,954,418	51,802,477	36·50	158·2	6 ¾	7 ¾	99 6	373,939,577	11 8 4	223,465,963	6 16 6	1875
10,069,050	43,632,550	30·43	131·8	6 ½	7 ½	—	375,154,703	11 6 9	200,639,204	6 1 3	1876
12,310,957	53,347,482	36·81	159·5	6 ¾	7	146 0	394,419,682	11 15 10	198,893,065	5 18 11	1877
11,319,961	49,053,163	33·49	145·1	6 ¾	7	156 6	368,770,742	10 18 3	192,848,914	5 14 1	1878
—	—	—	—	5 ¾	6 ¾	157 9	—	—	—	—	1879
2,063,322	8,941,063	7·72	33·4	6 ¾	7	—	—	—	51,115,774	1 18 3	1839-43
1,502,322	6,510,064	5·40	23·4	6 ¾	7 ½	—	—	—	57,624,897	2 1 5	1844-48
3,978,108	17,238,469	14·46	62·7	5 ½	6	—	—	—	77,284,653	2 16 2	1849-53
3,514,420	15,229,151	12·55	54·4	5 ½	5 ½	109 1	167,128,819	5 18 11	109,474,924	3 18 2	1854-58
6,319,062	27,382,602	21·78	94·4	5 ½	6	117 7	216,366,850	7 9 2	132,400,085	4 11 3	1859-63
6,181,427	26,786,186	20·49	88·8	5 ½	6 ¾	105 6	282,238,295	9 7 1	175,168,410	5 16 1	1864-68
8,812,348	38,186,843	27·93	121·0	6 ¾	7 ½	114 5	331,142,837	10 9 11	224,805,678	7 2 6	1869-73
13,014,307	47,728,662	33·27	144·2	6 ¾	7 ½	128 3	376,473,481	11 7 5	211,081,053	6 7 6	1874-78

Duty varied with the price of corn in the home market; thus, when the average price was 3*s.* and under 3*s.* per quarter the duty was only 1*s.* By Act 5 Vict. c. 14, popularly known as Sir Robert Peel's sliding scale, the duties were lessened. By Act 9 & 10 Vict. c. 22 the duty was reduced to a uniform rate of 1*s.* per quarter, but (owing to the “partial failure of certain crops”) by Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 1 the duty on corn was suspended until 1st September 1847, and by Act 10 & 11 Vict. c. 64 it was further suspended till 1st March 1848; by Act 12 & 13 Vict. c. 90, however, the duty was to be paid from and after 1st March 1848, and by Act 32 & 33 Vict. c. 14 the duty after 1st June 1869 ceased altogether.

VITAL STATISTICS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

TABLE 103.—Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths per 1000 of the Population in THIRTEEN EUROPEAN STATES.

Table with columns for YEARS and regions: ENGLAND AND WALES, DENMARK, SWEDEN, AUSTRIA, HUNGARY, SWITZERLAND, GERMAN EMPIRE, PRUSSIA, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM, FRANCE, SPAIN, ITALY. It is divided into sections for MARRIAGE-RATE, BIRTH-RATE, and DEATH-RATE, each with sub-headers for different time periods (e.g., 10yrs., 15yrs., 20yrs.).

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 104.—ENGLAND AND WALES. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1879.

Table with columns for YEARS, ESTIMATED POPULATION, MARRIAGES, PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, DEATHS, PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, DEATHS. It provides detailed vital statistics for England and Wales from 1853 to 1879.

* Census years.

TABLE 105.—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 1879.

Table with columns for YEARS, ESTIMATED POPULATION, MARRIAGES, PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, DEATHS, PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, DEATHS. It provides detailed vital statistics for Denmark from 1850 to 1879.

NOTE.—An addition of territory containing a population of about 8000 was made in 1864, and the facts relating to these are shown in this Table from 1860. 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.

TABLE 106.—SWEDEN. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1850 to 1879.
(Supplied by E. Sidenbladh, Chief of the Statistical Department of Sweden.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	POPULATION, 31st Dec., from Parochial Registers of Population.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1850*	3,482,541	26,267	52,534	110,399	68,514	15.2	31.9	19.8
1851	3,517,759	25,750	51,500	111,065	72,506	14.7	31.7	20.8
1852	3,540,421	24,150	48,800	108,805	80,090	13.7	30.7	22.7
1853	3,562,543	25,596	51,192	111,407	84,047†	14.4	31.4	23.7†
1854	3,605,321	27,585	55,170	120,107	70,846	15.4	33.5	19.8
1855*	3,641,011	27,253	54,506	115,072	77,734	15.0	31.8	21.5
1856	3,672,988	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	80,498	16.2	34.8	21.7
1859	3,787,735	31,125	62,250	131,605	75,720	16.6	35.0	20.1
1860*	3,859,728	29,889	59,678	133,162	67,502	15.6	34.8	17.6
1861	3,917,339	28,272	56,544	126,634	71,829	14.5	32.6	18.5
1862	3,965,899	27,825	55,650	131,584	84,350	14.1	33.4	21.4
1863	4,022,564	29,013	58,026	134,279	77,227	14.5	33.6	19.3
1864	4,070,061	28,248	56,496	136,004	81,937	14.0	33.6	20.2
1865	4,114,141	28,944	57,888	134,281	79,216	14.1	32.8	19.4
1866	4,160,677	27,797	55,594	136,989	82,666†	13.4	33.1	20.0†
1867	4,195,681	25,440	50,880	128,832	82,072	12.2	30.8	19.6
1868	4,173,080	22,833	45,666	114,955	87,807	10.9	27.5	21.0
1869	4,158,757	23,503	47,006	117,677	92,775	11.3	28.2	22.3
1870*	4,168,525	25,072	50,144	119,838	82,449	13.1	28.3	19.8
1871	4,204,177	27,187	54,374	127,333	72,046	13.0	30.4	17.2
1872	4,250,412	29,470	58,940	126,983	68,802	13.9	30.0	16.3
1873	4,297,972	31,257	62,514	131,643	73,525	14.6	30.8	17.2
1874	4,341,559	31,422	62,844	133,249	87,760†	14.5	30.9	20.3†
1875	4,388,291	30,732	61,524	135,958	88,439	14.0	31.0	20.2
1876	4,429,713	31,184	62,368	135,890	86,334	14.1	30.7	19.5
1877	4,484,542	30,674	61,348	138,475	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	133,043	77,152	12.6	30.5	16.9

* The populations for these years were enumerated at the respective Censuses. The decrease observable in the population in the years 1863 and 1869 is attributed to failure of crops and consequent emigration.
† Cholera was epidemic in the years 1853, 1857, and 1866. In 1874 small-pox caused 4063 deaths, the highest number in any year since 1801. In 1877 scarlet fever caused 7426 deaths and diphtheria 3367 deaths.

TABLE 107.—AUSTRIA. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1879.
(Furnished by Dr. A. Ficker, the Chief of the Statistical Department of Austria.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	31,928,874	263,627	527,254	1,279,223	1,096,119	16.8	40.8	35.0
1854	31,493,583	241,799	483,598	1,208,853	1,177,888	15.4	38.4	37.4
1855	31,200,576	228,515	457,030	1,151,039	1,435,949	14.6	36.9	46.0
1856	31,425,385	295,970	591,940	1,245,330	1,002,068	18.8	39.6	31.9
1857*	32,053,235	281,643	563,286	1,378,988	947,817	17.6	42.9	29.6
1858	32,261,905	280,558	561,116	1,364,905	1,036,148	17.3	42.2	32.0
1859	32,750,697	242,371	484,742	1,413,963	1,004,295	14.8	43.2	30.7
1860	33,108,529	289,119	578,238	1,342,992	988,928	17.5	40.6	29.8
1861	33,399,945	286,244	572,488	1,334,727	1,048,016	17.1	40.0	31.4
1862	33,719,323	304,188	608,376	1,358,116	1,043,403	18.0	40.3	30.9
1863	33,078,057	199,833	399,666	920,439	693,016	17.3	39.9	31.1
1864	33,317,544	194,837	389,674	942,826	703,339	16.7	40.4	30.2
1865	33,766,643	167,004	334,008	816,753	646,980	16.0	39.1	31.0
1866	34,835,008	141,072	282,144	817,346	846,991†	13.5	44.2	33.3†
1867	35,086,536	187,079	374,153	729,037	590,352	17.8	34.7	28.1
1868	35,185,021	196,274	392,548	832,684	621,588	18.5	39.3	29.3
1869*	35,217,531	208,787	417,574	812,474	583,995	20.7	40.2	28.9
1870	35,285,498	197,497	394,994	825,017	595,146	19.4	40.5	29.2
1871	35,555,370	194,591	389,182	820,869	616,729	19.0	39.9	30.0
1872	35,727,164	191,277	382,554	826,034	671,303	18.4	39.9	32.4
1873	36,071,998	194,815	389,630	848,206	811,150†	18.5	40.3	38.5†
1874	36,169,341	189,017	378,034	849,678	662,929	17.9	40.1	31.3
1875	36,366,261	180,349	360,698	862,798	633,967	16.9	40.4	29.7
1876	36,565,435	176,148	352,296	874,623	634,363	16.3	40.6	29.4
1877	36,766,887	161,337	322,674	861,747	677,748	14.8	39.1	31.1
1878	36,970,649	164,233	328,466	854,752	633,661	15.0	38.9	31.1
1879	37,176,745	169,088	338,176	878,035	652,491	15.2	39.6	29.4

NOTE.—The Returns for Austria include Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania from 1853 to 1862 inclusive; since 1862 the returns exclude those portions of the empire. Until 1864 Venetia was included; since 1864, however, it has been excluded. The facts for Hungary and Transylvania for years subsequent to 1855 appear in Table 78.
* 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 108.—HUNGARY AND TRANSYLVANIA. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1866 to 1879.
(Furnished by M. 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.	MARRIAGES.	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	13,140,388	179,637	359,274	557,841	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	13,525,945	147,027	294,054	606,956	499,081	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	13,839,144	129,346	258,692	592,854	520,975	18.7	42.8	37.6
1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—The above figures do not include the facts for Croatia or Slavonia.
* The population enumerated at the Census in 1869 was 13,685,852.
† Cholera.

TABLE 109.—SWITZERLAND. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1868 to 1879.
(Compiled from the Reports issued by the Federal Statistical Bureau.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1868	2,629,586	17,643	35,296	79,349	—	13.4	30.2	—
1869	2,646,115	19,091	38,182	81,766	—	14.4	30.9	—
1870	2,662,344	18,610	37,220	83,300	68,746	14.0	31.3	25.8
1871	2,678,621	19,514	39,028	81,629	74,002	14.6	30.5	27.6
1872	2,694,894	21,212	42,424	84,313	50,758	15.7	31.3	22.3
1873	2,711,123	20,649	41,298	84,495	61,676	15.2	31.2	22.7
1874	2,727,352	22,655	45,310	86,918	69,345	16.6	31.9	22.3
1875	2,743,580	24,629	49,258	91,795	66,113	18.0	33.5	24.1
1876	2,759,854	22,376	44,752	90,786	66,819	16.2	32.9	24.2
1877	2,776,035	21,871	43,742	89,244	65,353	15.8	32.1	23.5
1878	2,792,264	20,550	41,100	87,333	65,311	14.7	31.5	23.4
1879	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE 110.—GERMAN EMPIRE. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1872 to 1879.
(Furnished by Dr. Becker, of the Statistical Department of the German Empire.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1872	41,228,207	423,900	847,800	1,626,037	1,194,732	20.6	39.4	29.0
1873	41,561,304	416,949	832,098	1,647,967	1,173,955	20.0	39.7	28.2
1874	41,999,349	400,282	800,564	1,682,737	1,122,158	19.1	40.1	26.7
1875*	42,515,472	386,746	773,492	1,724,412	1,172,393	18.2	40.6	27.6
1876	43,072,342	368,912	733,824	1,757,701	1,133,627	17.0	40.8	26.3
1877	43,358,635	347,810	695,620	1,747,277	1,152,493	16.0	40.3	26.6
1878	44,210,948	340,054	680,108	1,714,648	1,158,110	15.4	38.8	26.2
1879	44,756,580	335,113	670,226	1,735,871	1,143,773	15.0	38.8	25.6

* Census year.

TABLE 111.—PRUSSIA. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1879.

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

Table with 9 columns: YEARS, ESTIMATED POPULATION, MAR-RIAGES, PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, DEATHS, and their respective proportions per 1000.

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

TABLE 112.—THE NETHERLANDS. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1879.

Table with 9 columns: YEARS, ESTIMATED POPULATION, MAR-RIAGES, PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, DEATHS, and their respective proportions per 1000.

* Census years. † Cholera was epidemic in the years 1859 and 1866, and was fatal to 3,378 and 19,636 persons respectively; small-pox caused 15,787 deaths in the year 1871.

TABLE 113.—BELGIUM. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1879.

(Furnished by Dr. E. Janssens, of the Statistical Department of Brussels.)

Table with 9 columns: YEARS, ESTIMATED POPULATION, MAR-RIAGES, PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, DEATHS, and their respective proportions per 1000.

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

TABLE 114.—FRANCE. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1879.

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

Table with 9 columns: YEARS, ESTIMATED POPULATION, MAR-RIAGES, PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, DEATHS, and their respective proportions per 1000.

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.

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

TABLE 115.—SPAIN. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1861 to 1870.

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS 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	39.3	26.3
1862	16,065,124	128,696	257,392	615,919	430,663	16.0	38.3	26.8
1863	16,210,263	124,176	248,352	606,800	461,661	15.3	37.4	28.5
1864	16,340,323	126,303	252,606	629,546	499,486	15.5	38.5	30.6
1865	16,423,793	128,917	257,834	622,050	538,580	15.7	37.9	32.8
1866	16,579,090	131,981	263,962	618,981	463,684	15.9	37.3	28.0
1867	16,716,151	118,409	236,818	624,212	487,151	14.2	37.3	29.1
1868	16,853,212	111,684	223,368	579,464	543,690	13.3	34.4	32.6
1869	16,883,986	137,120	274,240	602,287	550,660	16.2	35.7	32.6
1870*	16,935,613	105,543	211,086	599,786	509,669	12.5	35.4	30.1

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

* No figures have been received for years subsequent to 1870, in consequence of the disturbed condition of the country.

TABLE 116.—ITALY (inclusive of VENETIA). Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1864 to 1879.

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

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION in the middle of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1864	24,749,861	198,759	397,518	938,795	737,136	16.0	37.8	29.7
1865	24,957,965	226,458	452,916	961,234	746,685	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	25,392,515	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	13.4	36.6	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*	25,938,525	192,839	385,678	960,020	778,798	14.9	37.0	30.0
1872	26,479,394	202,361	404,722	1,020,682	827,498	15.0	37.8	30.7
1873	27,079,946	214,906	429,812	985,188	813,973	15.8	36.3	30.0
1874	27,227,756	207,397	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	27,890,985	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	28,323,356	213,096	426,192	1,064,193	836,682	19.09	37.6	30.0

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

* Census year.
† The decrease of marriages in 1866 may be attributed to the law, which then came into operation, introducing civil marriage and rendering the church marriages of no legal effect. There had been a marked increase in 1865 resulting from a wish to evade the law about to come into operation. After the 1st of January 1866 the marriages solemnized only in the churches, without civil contract, not being legally recognized, have not been registered; their number, which was very great in 1866 and the following year, is happily decreasing.

TABLE 117.—Changes in the Constitution of the Registration Districts and Sub-districts during the Year 1879.

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

Registration DISTRICT and Sub-district in which a change was effected, or from which a transference was made.	Date of Change.	Place and Population (1871) transferred from the District or Sub-district in Column 1 to the District or Sub-district in Column 4.	Registration DISTRICT and Sub-district in which a change was effected, or to which an addition was made.
POPLAR (20) : <i>Bow</i> (2) - - -	1st Jan.	The parish of Bromley St. Leonard 41,710	POPLAR (20) : <i>Bromley</i> (2) a new Sub-district.
BASINGSTOKE (107) : <i>Bramley</i> (2) -	"	Beech Hill - - - 272	BRADFIELD (117) : <i>Mortimer</i> (2).
ABINGDON (114) : <i>Nuncham Courtney</i> (4).	1st Oct.	Littlemoor - - - * 1,068	HEADINGTON (148) : <i>St. Clement</i> (2).
BRADFIELD (117) : <i>Mortimer</i> (2) -	1st Nov.	Mortimer West End - 434	BASINGSTOKE (107) : <i>Bramley</i> (2).
SWAFFHAM (239) : <i>Swaffham</i> (1) - -	1st Oct.	Swaffham Sub-district - 6,633	} The two Sub-districts of <i>Swaffham</i> and <i>Saham Toney</i> united for Registration purposes, and formed into Sub-district under the name of <i>Swaffham</i> .
<i>Saham Toney</i> (2) -	"	Saham Toney Sub-district 6,975	
BATH (317) : <i>Abbey</i> (3) - - - -	"	Abbey Sub-district - 10,512	} The two sub-districts of <i>Abbey</i> and <i>Walcot</i> united for Registration purposes, and formed into one Sub-district under the name of <i>Walcot</i> .
<i>Walcot</i> (5) - - - -	"	Walcot Sub-district - 11,167	
STAFFORD (360) : <i>Stafford</i> (1) - -	"	Stafford Sub-district - 15,990	} The two Sub-districts of <i>Stafford</i> and <i>Castle Church</i> united for Registration purposes, and formed into one Sub-district under the name of <i>Stafford</i> .
<i>Castle Church</i> (2) -	"	Castle Church Sub-district 6,585	
BIRMINGHAM (387) : <i>St. Mary</i> (4) -	1st July	St. Mary Sub-district - 15,926	} The two Sub-districts of <i>St. Mary</i> and <i>St. George</i> united for Registration purposes, and formed into one Sub-district under the name of <i>St. George</i> .
<i>St. George</i> (5) -	"	St. George Sub-district 49,535	

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