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THIRTY-SIXTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.

(ABSTRACTS OF 1873.)

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



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REPORT

TO

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

*General Register Office, Somerset House,
11th August 1875.*

(1873.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my Report on the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the year 1873.

The statistics relating to the three great events of life—marriage, birth, and death—together with the causes which have regulated their numbers and proportions in different parts of the country have been briefly reviewed.

These results of civil registration show that the conditions of the year were favourable to the public health. Employment was abundant, and wages were good, and the people married in unusual proportions. The birth-rate was high, while the death-rate of the year, with only three exceptions, was the lowest on record.

Sanitary jurisdictions are now established all over the country and many hundreds of the medical profession acting as officers of health, are devoting their professional abilities to the advance of sanitary work, ascertaining the causes of sickness and death that are within their control, and adopting measures for the prevention of disease.

The Annual Reports of the medical officers of health for the large towns already bear witness to ability and success in the great work which they have undertaken, and I hope to see the results of their labours recorded in a still more satisfactory reduction of the death-rates of the country.

Increase of Population.—The excess of registered births over the registered deaths in the year 1873 was 337,258. The number of English emigrants returned by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade was 128,271, but the numbers who returned to these shores were not recorded; if they were—assuming civil registration to be nearly perfect, as it will be soon after the operation of the new registration Act in 1875—the means would exist for determining the actual increase of population in each year from the recorded facts. At present the population is estimated from the rate of increase observed in the thirty years 1840-71. By this estimate it amounted at the middle of 1873 to 23,356,414.

The powers and duties conferred and imposed on the Emigration Commissioners have, by the Merchant Shipping Act of 1872, been transferred from 1st January 1873 to the Board of Trade. According to the report prepared by the Marine Department, 310,612 emigrants left the ports of the United Kingdom in the year 1873, including 128,271 English, 22,041

Scotch, 85,670 Irish, and 74,630 Foreigners. 10,069 emigrants whose birthplaces were not distinguished, are proportionally distributed. The total loss by emigration exceeded that of 1872 by 15,399 persons. The proportional number of Irish emigrants is still much greater than that of English or Scotch. There was a decrease in the number of Foreigners compared with 1872 of 5926.

Of the 310,612 emigrants, 233,073 went to the United States, 37,208 to British North America, 26,428 to the Australian Colonies, and 13,903 to all other places.

Meteorology.—There is nothing very remarkable to record in the meteorological elements of the year 1873. The rain-fall was 23·4 inches, or 0·6 inches below the average. The 10th of December was remarkable for its low temperature all over the country. Three days of extreme low temperatures in London were distinguished by the presence of a dense fog. The mean temperature of the year at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was 48°·9, or 5° below the average. The meteorology of the year is ably described by Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S., in his remarks on pp. lxiii–lxiv. See also Tables, pp. xxviii–ci.

Prices.—During the last three months of 1873 there was a marked and extensive fall in the prices of coal and iron, and in a large class of commodities entering into manufactures.

The year 1873 may be said to have been a period of reaction from the high prices and excited demand of 1871, and more particularly from the high prices and wages of 1872.

The heavy rains in the autumn of 1872 were most disastrous to the cereal crops, and it was not until the latter part of January 1873 that farmers could make any appreciable progress in out-door operations. The fine harvest time in 1873 did not compensate for the bad seed time of autumn, and the late frosts of a dreary spring, so there was a deficiency in the yield of wheat. The year 1873 was remarkable for the increase in its wheat imports. The quantity imported for home consumption was 43,863,098 cwts., against 42,127,726 cwts. in 1872. In 1870 only 30,901,229 cwts. were imported; in 1871 the quantity was 39,389,803 cwts.

Butchers meat continued to advance in price, and beef by the carcase at the Metropolitan meat market ranged from 5½*d.* per lb. for inferior quality to 8½*d.* per lb. for superior quality. Mutton ranged from 6¼*d.* per lb. for inferior quality to 9*d.* for superior quality.

It has been shown that during the twenty years ending 31st December 1873 wheat had risen 23 per cent. in price, beef 50 per cent., mutton 40 per cent., and potatoes 31 per cent., and confining the observations to more recent periods, the average prices in the three years 1868–70, and in the three years 1871–73 it is found that wheat had risen about 9 per cent., beef 13 per cent., mutton 20 per cent., and potatoes 7 per cent.

INCREASE per Cent. in the PRICES of WHEAT, BEEF, MUTTON, and POTATOES, 1868–70 and 1871–73.

PERIODS.	Wheat, per Quarter.	Beef, per Lb.	Mutton, per Lb.	Potatoes, per Ton.
1868–70	Shillings. 52·92	Pence. 5·92	Pence. 6·13	Shillings. 113·83
1871–73	57·53	6·67	7·38	122·33
Increase per cent.	8·71	12·67	20·39	7·47

That the rise in the price of commodities has been to some extent counterbalanced by a rise in the price of wages is a fact generally admitted; the labouring class have had it placed within their means to improve their condition in some respects, and there has been a general rise in the scale of living, still the fact remains that the rise in price in these important necessities of life—wheat, meat, and potatoes—has rendered the difficulty of living much greater than it was in former years.

Pauperism.—The annexed results of a census of paupers on the 31st December 1871–2–3,—excluding lunatics in asylums and vagrants,—from the report of the Local Government Board, show a still further decrease in the pauperism of the country.

	In-door.	Out-door.	Total.
1871	150,093	780,809	930,902
1872	147,657	690,979	838,636
1873	144,201	637,269	781,470

The decrease from 1872 to 1873 was 57,166 or 6·8 per cent., and from 1871 to 1873 it was 149,432 or 16·1 per cent.

The average number of paupers receiving relief on the last day of each week amounted to 137,775 in-door, and 656,843 out-door, against 137,278 in-door, and 714,970 out-door in the previous year.

MARRIAGES.

The deduction to be drawn from a review of the marriage returns for the year 1873 is one of general prosperity. Although provisions were dear, work was not scarce, and 205,615 weddings were celebrated, or 8696 more persons were married than in 1872, when the marriage-rate was high.

Years.	Persons married to 1000 persons living.
1869	15·9
1870	16·1
1871	16·7
1872	17·5
1873	17·6

The marriage-rate (persons married to 1000 population) in 1873 was 17·6, or ·8 above the mean of the last ten years.

The rate was highest in those counties where the greater proportion of the population is engaged in mining and commercial industry, viz., Northumberland 21·7, Stafford 20·8, Nottingham 20·5, Durham 20·4, Lancaster 20·2, East Riding of York 20·0, London 19·9, West Riding of York 19·6, Monmouth 19·3, South Wales 19·1, Leicester 18·8, Gloucester 18·6, Derby 18·4, Warwick 17·9. The rate was lowest in the agricultural counties, viz., Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) 10·6, Hereford 11·6, Hertford 12·2, Surrey (extra-metropolitan) 12·4, Essex 12·7, Salop 12·9, Westmorland 12·9, Wilts 13·1, Dorset 13·3, Rutland 13·5, Buckingham 13·9, Somerset 13·9.

In London, the South-eastern counties, the extra-metropolitan part of Middlesex, in Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, and Westmorland, the marriage-rate was below the mean of the ten previous years.

Forms of Marriage.—The marriages according to the rites of the Church of England twenty-five years ago were 123,182 or 87 per cent. of the total marriages. In 1873 they were 154,581 or 75 per cent. This decrease, as has been pointed out in previous reports, is chiefly accounted

for by the increasing number of marriages without religious ceremony at Superintendent Registrars' Offices. The number of marriages at these offices in 1849 was 5558 or 4 per cent. of the total marriages, whereas in 1873 it had increased to 21,178 or 10 per cent. The marriages not according to the rites of the establishment in 1849 were 18,701 or 13 per cent., in 1873 they had increased to 51,034 or 25 per cent.

Of 100 couples who married in 1873 according to the rites of the Established Church .01 married by special license, 11 by license, 85 after banns, and 3 by Superintendent Registrars' certificate, while in nearly 1 per cent. the clergy omitted to state under which of the foregoing heads the marriages should be classed. Of 100 weddings not according to the rites of the Church there were 16 in Roman Catholic chapels, 41 in registered places belonging to various Christian denominations, 2 among Quakers, 9 among Jews, and 41 at Superintendent Registrars' Offices.

First Marriages; Re-marriages.—167,987 bachelors married spinsters during the year, 9559 bachelors married widows, 16,918 widowers married spinsters, and 11,151 widowers married widows; so 48,779 persons married who had been previously wedded, against 47,359 in the previous year.

The registers at this office record the number of marriages of divorced persons in each year: the number registered in 1873 was 62, viz., 59 in which one or other of the contracting parties is stated to have been previously divorced, and 3 in which divorced men married divorced women. Of 33 divorced men who re-married, 26 married spinsters, 4 married widows, and 3 married divorced women. Of 32 divorced women who re-married, 20 were married to bachelors, 9 were married to widowers, and 3 were married to divorced men.*

The proportional number of divorced persons who re-married to every 10,000 persons married was 1.58 in 1873, the average for the ten previous years being 1.04.

Ages at Marriage.—The Census returns of 1871 relating to conjugal condition enabled me to show, in my last report, the annual rate of marriage at each year of age under 21, and to discuss the question as to the tendency to later or earlier marriage among the population of this country. The results relating to the marriage of minors in the different counties are instructive, bearing as they do on the social condition of the population; they should be studied in connection with the occupations.

Of the 205,615 men who married in 1873 the ages of 150,131 were ascertained, and of that number 15,842 were of the ages 15 and under 21, but in addition to this number 1024 males married whose precise ages were not stated, but who were described in the registers as "minor" or "under age," so that the total number of males married under 21 years of age was 16,866. Of the 205,615 women who were married the ages of 150,131 were ascertained, and of this number 40,435 were of the ages 15 and under 21; 5762 were simply described as "minors" or "under age," the total number of females who married under 21 years of age was, therefore, 46,107. Thus of every 100 men married 8.2 were not of full age, and of every 100 women who were married 22.4 were not of full age. In the previous year the proportions per cent. were 8.0 and 22.3, respectively. The ratio has nearly doubled during the last thirty years.

The mean age at marriage of 150,131 persons whose ages at marriage were stated, in the year 1873, including the re-married, was 27.8 years

* The number of decrees of divorce pronounced by Her Majesty's Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the year 1873 was, nisi 272, absolute 215.

for men, and 25.6 years for women; these results are nearly the same as those of the previous year. The mean age at marriage of 131,347 bachelors was 25.6 years, against 25.7 in 1872, and the mean age at marriage of 135,970 spinsters was 24.2 against 24.6 in 1872.

The mean age at marriage, therefore, of bachelors and spinsters was rather lower than in the previous year and indicates an increasing tendency to early marriage, but the excess of births over deaths raises the proportion of persons living at the early ages, so that the mean age of marriage in an increasing population is rather understated.

Of 14,161 widows who re-married in 1873 and whose ages at marriage were stated, fifteen were under 20 years of age, viz., one aged 17 years, one aged 18 years, and thirteen aged 19 years.

As a general rule the proportional number of minors who marry is lowest in those counties where skilled labour is least in demand. Thus in the following counties, &c. the proportions per cent. among males were low. Hereford 1.9, Surrey (extra-metropolitan) 3.5, Rutland 3.8, Hants 4.2, Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) 4.3, Salop 4.3, North Wales 4.5, Westmorland 5.1, Kent (extra-metropolitan) 5.2, Berks 5.2, Dorset 5.3, Cumberland 5.5, Sussex 5.8, and Devon 5.8. The rate was highest among males, in Bedford 16.0, Leicester 13.8, Nottingham 13.4, Stafford 13.2, Derby 12.2, West Riding 11.5, Northampton 11.0, Lancaster 10.5, Warwick 10.1, Monmouth 10.1.

Among females the ratio was highest in the counties of Durham 33.4, Stafford 32.5, Derby 29.8, West Riding of York 29.4, East Riding (with York) 28.1, Monmouth 28.1, Leicester 27.9, Nottingham 27.4, and Northampton 25.2. The rate was lowest in North Wales 12.5, Salop 13.0, London 13.1, Hereford 13.6, Surrey (extra-metropolitan) 13.9, Cumberland 14.2.

Of the 205,615 marriages contracted in 1873, 167,987 or 81 per cent. were between bachelors and spinsters, 9559 or 4.6 per cent. were between bachelors and widows, 16,918 or 8.2 per cent. were between widowers and spinsters, and 11,151 or 5.4 per cent. were between widowers and widows, so 28,069 of the men who married, or 13.7 per cent., were widowers, and 20,710 of the women who married, or 10.2 per cent., were widows.

Signature in Marriage Registers.—The state of elementary education among the people as indicated by the proportion of men and women who signed their names in writing in 1873, shows a slight improvement compared with the results of the previous year, but a comparison of the proportions in 1873 with those in 1864 shows that education is in a much more advanced state now than it was 10 years ago. Of 100 men who married in 1873, 81.2 per cent. were able to write, and of 100 women who married the proportion was 74.6. In the previous year the proportional numbers were 80.6 and 73.7 respectively. In every 10,000 men, therefore, who married in 1873, 60 more, and of every 10,000 women 90 more, signed their names in writing than was the case in 1872.

In Monmouthshire only 64 men out of every 100 were able to write, in Staffordshire the proportion was 65, in Hertfordshire and Wales 71, and in Norfolk, Suffolk, and Shropshire 72.

But education has been most neglected among women, for in South Wales only 56 women out of every 100 were able to write, in Staffordshire the proportion was 58, Monmouthshire 61, North Wales 63, Lancashire 64, West Riding of York 66, Durham 67, Bedford 68.

The annexed results indicate the relative progress that has been made during the last ten years in some of the counties of England and Wales; the greatest improvement having taken place in those counties where there was most room for improvement.

INCREASE during the last Ten Years, 1864-73, in the NUMBER of PERSONS who SIGNED the MARRIAGE REGISTER in WRITING.

Counties, &c. showing the Greatest Improvement.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.
Rutland	16.2	Huntingdonshire	13.2
Bedfordshire	11.3	Bedfordshire	12.9
Essex	10.4	Monmouthshire	12.8
Huntingdonshire	9.7	South Wales	11.7
Dorsetshire	9.1	North Wales	11.5
South Wales	8.6	Lancashire	11.1
Berkshire	8.1	Cornwall	10.9
Hertfordshire	8.1	Worcestershire	10.3
Middlesex (<i>extra-Metropolitan</i>)	8.1	Cambridgeshire	10.1
Suffolk	8.0	Westmorland	9.9

Counties, &c. showing the Least Improvement.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
	Per cent.		Per cent.
Warwickshire	1.7	Rutland	2.9
Sussex	2.5	Buckinghamshire	2.9
London	2.5	Warwickshire	3.5
Westmorland	2.8	Northumberland	3.7
Durham	2.8	London	4.1
Leicestershire	3.1	Herefordshire	4.7
Staffordshire	3.2	Durham	5.0
Herefordshire	3.4	Shropshire	5.3
Northumberland	3.6	North Riding	5.4
West Riding	3.8	Hampshire	5.4

Thus out of every 100 men married in the county of Bedford, only 63.1 signed their names in writing in the marriage register in 1864, whereas in 1873 the proportional number was 74.4, so that 11.3 per cent. more men were able to sign in 1873 than was the case in 1864.

After making due allowance for differences of sex and age—for in some counties various inducements tend to raise the proportions of the living at ages 21 and under 30 above the normal average—it would be instructive to note the proportional amount of crime in those counties where elementary education has been comparatively neglected.

The effects of recent legislation in meeting the educational wants of the country will not be fully appreciated until the children of the present generation arrive at maturity. The average daily attendance in 1869 of children in schools receiving annual grants was 1,062,999. In 1873 it had risen to 1,482,480, but it is expected that under the operation of the Education Acts this average attendance will greatly increase. At the Census of 1871 it was ascertained that there were 5,374,301 children of the school ages, 3 and under 13; about one-seventh of these, it has been estimated, are children of a class above those who would attend public elementary schools, and assuming, in accordance with a statement in the Education Report, that the children only attend school for 7 years out of the 10, then there should be at least 3,224,580 under instructions in such schools, instead of 1,482,480.*

Buildings registered for Marriages.—The number of these buildings registered in 1873 was 232, bringing up the total number on the register at the end of the year to 7136. Of the 232 registered during the year 9 belonged to Presbyterians, 47 to Independents, 37 to Baptists, 1 to the United Brethren or Moravians, 9 to Roman Catholics, 2 to Unitarians, 100 to the various sects of Wesleyan Methodists, 21 to Calvinistic Methodists, 2 to the New Jerusalem Church, 1 to the Catholic and Apos-

* See Report of the Committee of Council on Education, 1874-5, pp. ix. and xiv.

tolie Church, and 3 to other places of worship. For the distribution of the 7136 buildings now on the register, under the various denominations, see Table 9.

Certified Places of Worship.—The number of places of meeting certified for religious worship during the year 1873 not being churches or chapels of the Established Church was 458. The number on the register on 31st December 1873 was 19,591. The following is a list of the various titles by which religious denominations have been certified to the Registrar General. The names printed in italics have been added since the publication of the list in the last Report.

Advents.	Free Gospel Church.	Quakers.
Apostolics.	Free Grace Gospel Christians.	Ranters.
Armenian New Society.	Free Union Church.	Recreative Religionists.
Baptists.	General Baptist.	<i>Reformed Church of England.</i>
Baptized Believers.	General Baptist New Connexion.	Reformed Presbyterians or Con-
Believers in Christ.	German Lutheran.	venanters.
Bible Christians.	German Roman Catholic.	Reformers.
Bible Defence Association.	Glassites.	Reform Free Church of Wes-
Brethren.	Glory Band.	leyan Methodists.
Calvinists.	Greek Catholic.	Refuge Methodists.
Calvinistic Baptists.	Hallelujah Band.	Revivalists.
Catholic and Apostolic Church.	<i>Hope Mission.</i>	Revival Band.
Christadelphians.	Independents.	Roman Catholics.
Christians who object to be	Independent Religious Re-	Salem Society.
otherwise designated.	formers.	Sandemanians.
Christian Believers.	Independent Unionists.	Scotch Baptists.
Christian Brethren.	Inghamites.	Second Advent Brethren.
Christian Eliasites.	Israelites.	Separatists (Protestant).
Christian Israelites.	Jews.	Seventh Day Baptists.
Christian Mission.	Latter Day Saints.	Society of the New Church.
Christian Teetotallers.	Modern Methodists.	Spiritual Church.
Christian Temperance Men.	Moravians.	Strict Baptists.
Christian Unionists.	Mormons.	Swedenborgians.
Church of Scotland.	New Church.	Temperance Methodists.
Church of Christ.	New Connexion Wesleyans.	Testimony Congregational Ch.
Church of the People.	New Jerusalem Church.	Trinitarians.
Church of Progress.	Old Baptists.	Union Baptists.
Countess of Huntingdon's Con-	Original Connexion of Wesleyans.	Unitarians.
nexion.	Orthodox Eastern Church.	Unitarian Baptists.
Disciples in Christ.	Particular Baptists.	Unitarian Christian.
Disciples of Jesus Christ.	Peculiar People.	United Brethren or Moravians.
Eastern Orthodox Greek Church.	Plymouth Brethren.	United Christian Church.
Eclecetics.	Presbyterian-Baptist.	United Free Methodist Church.
Episcopalian Dissenters.	Presbyterian Church in England.	United Presbyterians.
Evangelical Unionists.	<i>Primitive Christians.</i>	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.
Followers of the Lord Jesus	Primitive Methodists.	Welsh Free Presbyterians.
Christ.	Progressionists.	Wesleyans.
Free Catholic Christian Church.	Protestant Members of the	Wesleyan Methodist Association.
Free Christians.	Church of England.	Wesleyan Reformers.
Free Christian Association.	<i>Protestant Union.</i>	Wesleyan Reform Glory Band.
Free Church.	Protestants adhering to Articles	Working Man's Evangelistic
Free Church (Episcopal).	of Church of England, 1 to 18	Mission Chapels.
Free Church of England.	inclusive, but rejecting Order	
Free Gospel and Christian	and Ritual.	
Brethren.	Providence.	

BIRTHS.

829,778 births were registered in England and Wales during the year 1873. This is the highest number recorded, and exceeds that of the previous year by 3871. In proportion to population it was at the rate of 35.5 per 1000, nearly the same as that of 1872 (35.8) and about the same as the average of the ten previous years (35.3).

The absolute highest ratios of births to population were in the counties, &c. of Durham 45.8, Stafford 42.6, Northumberland 39.4, West Riding of York 38.9, Lancaster 38.9, Monmouth 38.5, Derby 37.6, Warwick 37.5, Leicester 37.4, and Nottingham 37.2. The absolute lowest were in those counties having a low proportion of married women at the child bearing ages, viz., Hereford 27.6, Dorset 28.9, Devon 29.8, North Wales 29.8, Sussex 29.9, and Westmorland 29.9.

Comparing the birth-rate in the different counties in 1873, with the mean rate of ten previous years, it is found that the rate was relatively high

in the counties of Monmouth, in Stafford, and Warwick, in four of the Midland and Eastern Counties, and in nine of the North Midland, North Western, and Northern Counties; in all the remaining counties the rate was low.

The birth-rate in England still slightly exceeds that of Scotland, while on the other hand, the death-rate is rather lower in England than in Scotland. The average annual rates in the five years 1869-73 were as follows:—

	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.
Births - -	35.3	34.6
Deaths - -	22.0	22.4

A high birth-rate raises the proportional number of children and adults living at ages at which the mortality is low, so a large excess of births over deaths instead of increasing the mortality has the effect of lowering it. Now that the Registration Act of 1874 is in operation by which the parents or other qualified informants are bound under penalties to give the registrars notice of every birth, a comparison of the results of civil registration in the two countries will be still more interesting.

Sex.—More boys than girls are *born* every year, the boys being in the proportion of 104 to every 100 girls. The Census returns of 1871 show that there are 95 males *resident in England* to every 100 females. Including the portion of the army, navy, and merchant seamen abroad belonging to England, the proportional number is 97. This disparity in the proportions of the sexes is attributable to a higher rate of mortality among males, and to an excess of emigration of males over females. The proportions vary in different years and in different counties.

Taking an average of ten years, the highest proportions of boys born were in Cornwall, North Wales, Northumberland, North Riding of York, Durham, Westmoreland, and South Wales.

Children born out of wedlock.—The number of illegitimate births registered in 1873 was 43,161, representing a proportion of 5.2 per cent. of the total births registered. This is an improvement on the rate of the previous year, when it was 5.4 per cent.

It is noteworthy that the proportional number of registered children born out of wedlock has steadily decreased year by year since 1863, as will be seen by the annexed figures:—

Years.	Children born out of wedlock to every 100 births.
1863 - - -	6.5
1864 - - -	6.4
1865 - - -	6.2
1866 - - -	6.0
1867 - - -	5.9
1868 - - -	5.9
1869 - - -	5.8
1870 - - -	5.6
1871 - - -	5.6
1872 - - -	5.4
1873 - - -	5.2

In the last 29 years the rate has decreased from 7.0 to 5.2 per 100 births, or about 26 per cent. The improvement observed in recent years in the *different counties* was discussed in my two last annual reports.

DEATHS.

Under the Public Health Act of 1848, the Local Government Act of 1858, and the Public Health Act of 1872, 933 *urban* sanitary districts have been established in the municipal boroughs and other towns of England and Wales, and in addition to these there are 590 *rural* sanitary districts under the authority of Boards of Guardians.

In conformity with the terms of the Public Health Act the local sanitary authorities have from time to time appointed medical officers of health* to preside over these 1523 districts, to watch over the health of the people residing within these areas, and to carry on the great work of sanitary reform.

In many of these urban districts there are traces of the good effects of the remedial work of some of these sanitary *presidia*. Impure water supply has been stopped, overcrowding lessened, defective drainage remedied, and death-rates have consequently been reduced.

But just as the physician, besides being called upon to heal, has sometimes to administer a prophylactic to prevent others being infected, so it will be the duty of local sanitary authorities—acting upon the principle that prevention is better than cure—to appoint medical health officers before the populations have crowded into dense districts, and to watch over the formation of new towns: this is, in fact, the duty of the *rural* sanitary authorities.

When *remedial* measures attacking the existing agencies that are unfavourable to health, and other *preventive* measures are in operation all over the country, the effects will doubtless be made manifest in a more marked reduction of the death-rate of all England; but before all the practical good that is promised can be effected the medical officers of health will probably have to be armed with still greater legislative authority, so that none of their important recommendations may be neglected.

The deaths registered in England and Wales in 1873 were 492,520, a number differing but little from that registered in the previous year. The number in proportion to population was 21.1 per 1000, the mean of the ten previous years being 22.6, the rate of mortality in 1873 was, therefore, 1.5 per 1000 of population below the average, and indicates a more satisfactory state of the public health than that which existed in previous years.

The history of death-rates in the various towns and districts of England has been recorded in my annual reports for a period extending over 36 years, and from time to time it has been pointed out that the variations from such disturbing causes as sex and age are confined within comparatively narrow limits—especially the element of sex—and do not affect the general mortality of *persons at all ages* to such an extent as to interfere with its value as a sure indicator of the prevalence of conditions prejudicial to life; and recent investigations have confirmed this, and shown that the ratio of deaths to population *at all ages* may be taken as a fair indication of the sanitary condition of the population. Wherever the general mortality is high, agencies are to be found at work unfavourable to health, and the town or district requires the attention of the medical officer of health, but statisticians have long considered the general death-rate

* The total number of these officers is unknown, as in appointing medical officers of health the sanitary authorities are only required to report to the Local Government Board those *cases* where it is proposed to obtain repayment of a moiety of the salary of the officer from the Parliamentary grant. The number of *cases*, in which one or more medical officers have been appointed, thus reported up to 31st December 1874 was 727, viz., 360 appointed by rural authorities, 287 by urban authorities, and 80 by combined authorities. In addition to these is a large number of medical officers, unreported. The number of *cases* in which Inspectors of Nuisances have been thus reported was 752.

as only a preliminary test, to be followed up by further research relating to the mortality of children and adults at different ages, and by different diseases.

Sex and Age.—The deaths of 254,985 males and 237,535 females were registered in 1873 being in the proportion of 107 deaths of the former to 100 deaths of the latter. The rate of mortality per 1000 of population was 22·4 for males, and 19·8 for females. The rate varies considerably at the different ages. Among males under 5 years of age it was 66·5 per 1000 living at that age: at the age 5–10 the proportional number was 6·0, and at 10–15, when the mortality of *childhood* reaches its minimum, it was 3·7. After that age the rate increases at each period of age in the tables.

Among females the mortality under 5 years of age was 56·5 per 1000, at 5–10 it was 5·6, and at 10–15 it was 3·6.

The rate of mortality of children (males and females) at each of these three periods of age (0–5, 5–10, and 10–15) was 61·5, 5·8, and 3·6. Comparing these rates with those for the seventeen years 1838–54—on which the English Life Table is based, and which differ but little from the average rates of the twenty-five years 1848–72—the mortality in the year 1873, at these ages, is found to be comparatively low. To what extent the mortality is under or over the average at the different ages will be seen by the subjoined results.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

AGES.	DEATHS registered in 1873.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per 1000 Persons living.		
		In 1873.	In the 17 Years 1838–54. On which rate the ENGLISH LIFE TABLE is based.	In the 25 Years 1848–72.
ALL AGES -	492,520	21·1	22·5	22·4
0 -	194,379	61·5	67·4	67·9
5 -	16,195	5·8	9·2	8·3
10 -	9,075	3·6	5·3	4·8
15 -	26,987	6·3	8·4	7·7
25 -	31,084	9·0	10·3	9·9
35 -	33,055	12·5	12·8	12·7
45 -	35,850	17·5	17·2	17·0
55 -	42,879	31·1	29·9	30·1
65 -	51,790	65·8	63·2	62·0
75 -	39,425	141·0	140·3	139·6
85 -	11,125	298·0	288·2	288·3
95 & upwds.	675	468·1	435·0	427·0

Tables 26 and 27,* which show the rate of mortality at different ages in the Registration divisions and counties of England, will be studied with interest.

* See Preliminary Tables appended, pp. xci. and xcii.

The deaths of children under one year of age, chiefly from premature birth, debility, whooping-cough, convulsive diseases, and diarrhoea (the latter disease often being brought about through bad feeding), contribute largely to increase the general rate of mortality. Of the 492,520 deaths registered in England in 1873 no less than 123,768, or 25 per cent. were those of infants, and this high proportion is greatly exceeded in the large towns. It is gratifying, however, to know that the causes which lead to the regrettable high rate of mortality among children are now receiving full attention from the medical officers of health. Sanitary measures are arresting the ravages of diseases so destructive to childhood, and when the Artisans Dwellings Act comes into operation these officers will be enabled to condemn "unhealthy areas,"* but the unwholesome atmosphere in neighbourhoods that must almost of necessity remain comparatively densely populated, the want of sufficient space round the dwellings of the poor, the absence of proper maternal care in the large manufacturing districts, and other causes so prejudicial to the rearing of children over which the health officer has less control—all these still tend to keep up a high death-rate at the ages under 5, and he will be the greatest sanitary reformer of his age who can most successfully combat the unnatural surroundings which are so prejudicial to childhood in town populations.

Seasons.—In the first quarter of 1873 the health of the people was comparatively good, the annual rate of mortality for the three months being 23·0 per 1000 of population, or 1·9 below the average of 36 years. The mean temperature of the air, and the rain-fall deviated very little from the average. In the second quarter of the year when the mean temperature and the rain-fall were each about one degree below the average, the mortality was also low, being at the annual rate of 20·4, against an average-rate of 22·0. In the third quarter of the year the death-rate (19·5) was also below the average (20·6), the mean temperature and the rain-fall both being about the average. In the last quarter of the year the mortality was at the annual rate of 21·5, differing little from the average of 36 years. The rain-fall was 1·6 inches below the average, the mean temperature was about the average.

Detailed information respecting the meteorology in the four quarters of 1873 is contained in the "Summary of the Quarterly Reports" given in subsequent pages xxvi–lvi, and in Mr. Glashier's remarks on pages lxiii–lxiv.

Locality.—The death-rate of England and Wales in the year 1873 was 21·1 per 1000 of population; the rates differed in the various counties, but only in London, in eleven English counties, and in South Wales was this rate exceeded; in the remaining counties the mortality was below 21 per 1000, and it is noteworthy that the eleven counties showing these comparatively high rates contain the towns of Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Leicester, Derby, Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, Sunderland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Carlisle, and Newport.

A comparison of the mortality per 1000 of children under 5 years of age, in each of the 10 years 1841–50, and 1861–70, and in 1873, in these counties, &c. is subjoined.

* Dr. Seaton, the Medical Officer of Health for the borough of Nottingham in a recent report on the sanitary condition of the town states, that much has been done to improve the health of the old town, not only in the sewerage and paving of its filthy courts, but in the pulling down of houses which obstructed the admission of light and air; "that much, however, still remains to be done, may be judged of by the fact that there still exist as many as 8000 'back to back' houses, a great number of which are situated in narrow, unventilated courts, and alleys. All 'back to back' houses are, from a sanitary point of view, to be strongly condemned; their construction is such as to render the free circulation of air impossible."

COUNTIES, &c.	DEATH-RATE OF CHILDREN under 5 Years of Age, per 1000 living at that Age.		
	In the 10 Years 1841-50.	In the 10 Years 1861-70.	In the Year 1873.
	London - - - - -	80.0	81.6
Stafford - - - - -	67.0	77.2	70.7
Warwick - - - - -	75.7	74.0	73.6
Leicester - - - - -	64.5	71.1	70.3
Derby - - - - -	59.6	61.0	60.4
Lancaster - - - - -	96.8	91.0	82.6
West Riding of York - - -	71.3	80.4	74.2
East Riding of York - - -	74.2	70.6	61.4
Durham - - - - -	68.0	74.2	79.9
Northumberland - - - - -	61.3	70.9	75.4
Cumberland - - - - -	58.3	60.0	59.8
Monmouth - - - - -	69.4	63.0	62.1
South Wales - - - - -	53.0	57.2	55.4

Comparing the mortality in the two decennial periods an improvement is observed only in Warwick, Lancaster, East Riding of York, and Monmouth.

Although much has been done recently towards improving the sanitary condition of our large towns, the returns for the present year show that there are causes of sickness and death within our control yet to be grappled with. For the death-rates of these towns at all ages in 1873, see the reprint of my annual Summary for London and other large cities, and also the reprint of my Quarterly Returns herewith appended, pp. xxvi-lxii.

Measuring the mortality of infant life (0-1) in some of the large towns by the number of births, it appears that to every 1000 births registered in Bristol there were 157 deaths of infants, in London the proportional number was 159, in Norwich 159, Sunderland 163, Oldham 169, Nottingham 172, Hull 174, Wolverhampton 175, Birmingham 180, Sheffield 180, Salford 185, Newcastle-on-Tyne 186, Leeds 192, Manchester 198, Leicester 213, and Liverpool 213.

A certain amount of mortality over and above that ruling in rural districts—even under the best sanitary organization—will, it is to be feared, remain in the large towns, but by judicious arrangements the mortality among children under 5 years of age might be greatly reduced.

The rate of mortality in fourteen of the large English towns, among children under 5 years of age, in the year 1873, was lowest in Portsmouth 54.1, Norwich is second on the list 57.7, London is third 71.9, then follow Sunderland 74.6, Nottingham 81.8, Oldham 83.5, Liverpool 86.8, Birmingham 88.5, Leeds 90.7, Sheffield (1874) 91.7, Leicester 95.2, Newcastle-on-Tyne 98.7, Salford 98.9, and Manchester 100.5.

As regards Portsmouth the medical officer of health for this borough, in his report for the year 1873, directs attention to the fact that it has a lower general rate of mortality than the other large towns. This was supposed to be owing to the presence of a large number of soldiers and sailors, but in a subsequent report he gives the mortality exclusive of these classes and shows that this assumption was not correct. He states that he believes “the dockyard has a much more decided effect, and that “too in a way which is directly beneficial. A large manufactory giving “steady remunerative employment to 5500 of the better class of artisans, “who, while at work, are not weakened by over-crowding, want of proper “ventilation, and those mechanical conveniences which are frequently “essential to the health of the workmen employed, and which offers no “inducement to the mother to neglect her children during the hours

“of labour, must have a directly beneficial effect on a large portion of “the community; probably in this instance, on at least one fifth of “the whole town. In this, the surest of methods, it will reduce mor- “tality. Another cause, I believe, is that the temperature is warmer and “more equable than that observed in the other towns, even along the “South Coast.”

As has been pointed out in my previous reports some indication of any sanitary improvement in towns is afforded by the mortality at all ages from fever. Liverpool, Leeds, and Manchester are examples of the improvement that can be effected in this respect. The annexed results show to what extent the large towns have suffered from this disease in each of the four years 1870-73; they are arranged in the order of the mortality observed in 1873.

MORTALITY FROM FEVER IN LARGE TOWNS.

BOROUGH, &c.	DEATHS FROM FEVER IN				Average Annual Deaths in 4 Years 1870-73.	Mortality per 1000 of Population in the Year 1873.
	1870 (52 Weeks).	1871 (52 Weeks).	1872 (52 Weeks).	1873 (53 Weeks).		
London - - - - -	2053	1746	1340	1540	1672	.45
Sunderland - - - - -	58	221	106	53	110	.51
Bristol - - - - -	120	116	83	106	106	.56
Birmingham - - - - -	233	184	188	205	203	.57
Leicester - - - - -	50	76	70	63	65	.60
Liverpool - - - - -	900	888	441	314	636	.61
Salford - - - - -	131	85	86	88	98	.66
Norwich - - - - -	71	39	55	61	57	.74
Leeds - - - - -	339	331	295	210	294	.76
Nottingham - - - - -	116	106	77	70	92	.77
Manchester - - - - -	465	377	248	288	345	.80
Bradford - - - - -	194	134	133	123	147	.80
Newcastle-on-Tyne - - - -	133	99	84	111	107	.82
Portsmouth - - - - -	93	75	121	100	97	.84
Sheffield - - - - -	340	221	242	238	260	.82
Hull - - - - -	117	105	171	122	129	.94
Wolverhampton - - - - -	62	54	33	83	58	1.17

In the “Summary of the Quarterly Reports” subsequently given (pp. xxvi-lxii) will be found detailed remarks upon the sanitary condition of different localities as indicated by their death-rate in each quarter of 1873, together with such conclusions relative to the marriages and births as seemed to be deducible from the observed facts. And with regard to the large cities and towns of the United Kingdom, of which a selection of twenty-one has been made, with London at their head, I have nothing now to add to the comments in the Annual Summary of the Weekly Returns for 1873, hereto appended (pp. lvii-lxii).

Deaths in Public Institutions.—44,480 or 9 per cent. of the total deaths in the year 1873 occurred in 1300 of the principal public institutions in England and Wales. Of these 44,480 deaths, 29,016 or 65 per cent. occurred in 720 workhouses, 11,209 or 25 per cent. in 501 hospitals, and 4255 or 10 per cent. in 79 lunatic asylums. Only those deaths registered in workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums are returned, inasmuch as the mortality of the respective sub-districts in which they are situated is disturbed principally by these three classes of institutions. Of the patients in hospitals the deaths of males are double those of females; probably the occupations of working men render them more liable to disease and injury than the occupations of women. In recent years additional accommodation has been afforded for the sick by means of cottage

hospitals, and to this cause the increase during the last five years in the total number of hospitals, from 241 in 1869, to 501 in 1873, is chiefly attributable. Including these cottage hospitals, where the accommodation for the sick is comparatively small, there was, in England and Wales, one hospital to every 46,620 of population, in London the proportion was one hospital to every 40,928 of population. In the South Eastern Counties the accommodation provided was one hospital for every 25,541 population. To each hospital in each of the other groups of counties the proportion of population was 49,278 in the South Midland, 53,775 in the Eastern, 34,390 in the South Western, 48,889 in the West Midland, 62,397 in the North Midland, 72,913 in the North Western, 69,196 in Yorkshire, 47,791 in the Northern Counties, and 51,854 in Wales.

As explained in an introductory note (p. 99) the Table of deaths registered in the principal public institutions situate within the several districts and sub-districts (pp. 100–118) will afford the means of correcting the death-rates, and so will be invaluable for purposes of local inquiry. Obviously, there is great disparity in the facilities the sick populations of different parts of the country have of access to institutions for the relief of their necessities.

A reprint of the table, published in my annual summary for 1873, showing the number of deaths registered in *all* the public institutions of London is appended to this report.* In the 53 weeks of that year 13,101 deaths were registered in 149 public institutions. Of every 1000 of these deaths, 565 occurred in fifty-six workhouses, 5 occurred in twelve prisons, 5 in two military asylums, 317 in thirty-four general hospitals, 45 in twenty-four hospitals for special diseases, 6 in five lying-in-hospitals, 16 in four naval and military hospitals, 10 in three hospitals for foreigners, and 31 in nine lunatic asylums.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION.

Names on the Registers, and Searches.—The names of all persons whose marriages, births, and deaths, have been recorded in the registers during the last 36½ years are, for the convenience of public reference, inscribed in alphabetical Indexes deposited at this office.

From the middle of the year 1837 to the end of the year 1865 the Indexes are in *manuscript*. For the years 1866–73, the Indexes are *printed*. 50,493,226 names—of which 1,733,528 were entered in 1873—are now indexed.

The annual number of searches at this office in the five years 1843–7—exclusive of searches in non-parochial registers, and of searches for purposes connected with the Factory Acts—averaged 778, whereas in the five years 1868–72, the average annual number was 15,057. In 1873 the number was 19,907. The amount of fees received and paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer for searches and certificates in the year 1873 was 3,142*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*

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

UNITED KINGDOM.

The population of the United Kingdom estimated by the respective Registrars General of England, Ireland, and Scotland, to the middle of the year 1873 was 32,124,598. The emigration statistics of Ireland show that 90,149 natives left that country during the year 1873, against 78,102 in the previous year. The estimated population of Ireland in 1873 was 5,337,261 or 34,938 less than in the previous year.

* See page c, Table 37.

The number of births registered in Ireland in 1873 was only 144,377 or 27·1 per 1000 of population, the number of deaths registered was 97,537 or 18·3 per 1000. The excess of births over deaths registered was 46,840. The number of marriages returned was only 25,730, the marriage-rate being 9·6 per 1000. The above numbers are considerably understated, and the Registrar General of Ireland in his last report again directs attention to the defective state of civil registration.

The estimated population of Scotland in 1873 was 3,430,923. The birth and death rates differ but little from those of England, but while the birth-rate of Scotland is nearly the same as that of England, the marriage-rate in the two countries differs considerably, as will be seen by the subjoined figures:—

Years.	Persons married to 1000 persons living.	
	England.	Scotland.
1864	17·3	14·4
1865	17·5	14·8
1866	17·5	14·6
1867	16·5	13·8
1868	16·1	13·2
1869	15·9	13·4
1870	16·1	14·2
1871	16·7	14·2
1872	17·5	15·0
1873	17·6	15·6

This is probably owing to the difference in the marriage laws of the two countries, for marriage in Scotland can be contracted without registration.

THE ARMY.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief has favoured me with returns, for the year 1873, relating to the army. The average strength of the army at home and abroad was 188,379, and the number of deaths was 2139; the rate of mortality was therefore 11·4 per 1000 of mean strength, against 13·8 in 1872.

At home, the average strength was 100,583, the deaths were 931, and the rate of mortality per 1000 of mean strength was 9·6 among officers, and 9·2 among non-commissioned officers and men, against an annual average of 9·2 and 11·4 respectively in the twelve years 1861–72.

Abroad, the average strength was 87,796, the deaths were 1208, and the rate of mortality per 1000 of mean strength was 12·1 among officers, and 13·8 among non-commissioned officers and men, against an annual average of 14·0 and 19·3 respectively, in the twelve years 1861–72. So the mortality of the army, both at home and abroad, was below the average. A striking reduction in the mortality of non-commissioned officers and men at home is observed since the year 1868 when the rate fell from 12·3 per 1000, to 11·4 in 1870, and to 9·0 in 1872.

THE NAVY.

In the Statistical Report of the Health of the Navy for the year 1873, it is stated that the total force afloat was 45,440, and that the deaths were 378, so that the rate of mortality was 8·3 per 1000 or nearly the same as in the previous year.

The number of deaths from disease was 274, and from wounds, injuries, and drowning 104. The death-rate from disease was 6.0 per 1000, and from violence 2.3 per 1000, against 5.7 and 2.5 respectively in 1872.

Out of the 274 deaths from disease 24 were referred to enteric fever, 32 to yellow fever, 16 to remittent fever, 39 to consumption, 20 to heart disease, 21 to pneumonia, 16 to dysentery, 10 to stomach disease, 8 to kidney disease, and 5 to delirium tremens. In every 100 deaths 27.5 were from wounds, injuries, or drowning.

The lowest ratio of sickness in 1873 was on the south-east coast of America; the highest in the irregular force.

The mean force employed on the home station was 22,400, and the deaths were 138, being in the proportion of 6.1 per 1000.

The annexed Table shows the mortality at the different Stations during the years 1872 and 1873:—

STATIONS.	DEATHS per 1,000 Force.							
	In the Years 1872 and 1873.						Annually in 10 Years.	
	From Disease.		From Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.		Total from All Causes.		Total from All Causes.	
	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1872.	1873.		
Home - - - - -	4.9	4.5	1.3	1.5	6.2	6.1	9.3*	
Mediterranean - - - - -	5.8	3.5	1.6	1.9	7.4	5.4	7.8	
North America and West Indies - - - - -	6.4	14.4	3.1	2.3	9.5	16.7	12.4	
South-east Coast of America - - - - -	7.5	4.7	1.5	1.5	9.0	6.3	23.2†	
Pacific - - - - -	4.0	4.7	4.5	5	8.5	5.2	8.8	
West Coast of Africa & Cape of Good Hope	13.7	22.1	2.2	6.2	15.9	28.4	21.4	
East Indies - - - - -	8.6	7.2	4.0	6.1	12.6	13.3	14.2	
China - - - - -	2.9	5.9	2.6	2.7	5.5	8.6	13.6	
Australia - - - - -	6.3	0.9	1.8	2.9	8.1	3.8	11.1	
Irregular - - - - -	6.7	5.5	5.6	2.9	12.3	8.4	9.4	
Total - - - - -	5.7	6.0	2.3	2.2	8.2	8.3	11.0	

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

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

Marine Register Book.—The number of returns forwarded to me by captains or commanding officers of British vessels relating to births and deaths occurring at sea among English subjects is incomplete. Particulars of only 80 of such births and 245 of such deaths were reported to me in 1873, whereas the number of births and deaths of British subjects at sea reported to the Registrar-General of Merchant Shipping and Seamen was 309 and 1201 respectively. These records will be more complete now that the Registration Act of 1874 is in operation, for by the 37th section of that Act every captain or master, or other person having charge of a ship and failing to forward the necessary particulars, is liable to a penalty not exceeding 5*l.* for each offence.

Mercantile Marine.—The number of mariners at sea, exclusive of masters, in the year 1873, as reported by the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, was 202,239. The deaths were 5393, and the rate of mortality was therefore 26.6 per 1000 strength: this rate is considerably above the average (21.4) of 22 years.

The number of mariners in the merchant service, exclusive of masters, whose deaths were referred to drowning, together with the mortality by drowning in the Royal Navy in each of the years 1866-73, are shown in the annexed Table.

DEATHS by DROWNING in the Eight Years 1866-73.

YEARS.	MERCHANT SERVICE.						ROYAL NAVY.			
	Strength.	Deaths.			Mortality per 1000 Strength.			Strength.	Deaths.	Mortality per 1000 Strength.
		By Wreck.	By Accident.	Total.	By Wreck.	By Accident.	Total.			
1866 -	196,371	1171	1219	2390	6.0	6.2	12.2	49,475	65	1.3
1867 -	196,340	1808	1105	2913	9.2	5.6	14.8	51,000	82	1.6
1868 -	197,502	1785	1141	2926	9.0	5.8	14.8	51,220	78	1.5
1869 -	195,490	1770	1069	2839	9.0	5.5	14.5	48,820	75	1.5
1870 -	195,962	1655	989	2644	8.5	5.0	13.5	46,710	564*	12.1
1871 -	199,738	1500	976	2476	7.5	4.9	12.4	47,460	49	1.0
1872 -	203,720	1324	973	2297	6.5	4.8	11.3	46,830	67	1.4
Average in the 7 Years 1866-72 -	197,875	1573	1068	2641	7.9	5.4	13.3	48,788	140	2.9
1873 -	202,239	2231	1032	3263	11.0	5.1	16.1	45,440	48	1.1

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

The average annual mortality by drowning in the merchant service in the seven years 1866-72 was 13.3 per 1000 strength. Two thirds of the total deaths by drowning—5.4 per 1000—were called accidental, and this excessive mortality shows great carelessness of precautionary measures on the part of the owners, the masters, or the men. The average annual rate of mortality by wreck was 8 per 1000, but even this high rate was exceeded in the year 1873, when 2231 lives were lost by wreck alone out of a strength of 202,239, representing a mortality of 1.1 per 1000.

The total loss by drowning in 1873 was 3263 or 16.1 per 1000, and includes 1032, or 5.1 per 1000, by accident.

In the 8 years 1866-73, no less than 21,748 lives were lost by drowning, 13,244 by wreck and 8504 by accident.

It is gratifying to know that much of this deplorable sacrifice of human life is likely to cease when the "Merchant Shipping Act of 1875" comes into operation. By this Act much time will be saved in bringing about the detention of unseaworthy ships, and the owners or masters will be compelled to use all reasonable efforts to insure the seaworthiness of their ships. If a ship is hereafter sent to sea in an unseaworthy state, or is not kept in a proper condition, the representatives of seamen will have a right of action for damages, and heavy penalties are also provided against sending ships to sea to the danger of human life.

The average annual rate of mortality by drowning in the seven years 1866-72 in the Royal Navy was 2.9 per 1000 strength, thus the risk of death by drowning in the Merchant Service is more than four times as great as it is in the Royal Navy.

* See Merchant Shipping Act, 1875, 38 & 39 Vict. c. 88. To continue in force until the first day of October 1876.

WILLS.

Mr. Leslie in his annual report of Judicial Statistics for 1873, publishes a return from the Chief Registrar of the Court of Probate, showing that the number of probates and administrations granted at the Principal Registry during the year was 16,010. The value of the effects was sworn under 70,576,080*l*.

The returns furnished by the district Registrars record the number of probates and letters of administration granted in the 40 district registries during the year as 25,249. The value of the property under which these probates and administrations were sworn was 48,811,011*l*.

The results for the Principal and District Registries combined were—probates and administrations 41,259—value of effects sworn under 119,387,091*l*. The average value of each being 2894*l*. against 2864*l*. in the previous year. The proportion of the cases in which people above the age of 21 left wills, or left estates on which letters of administration were taken was 1 in 6, or 16·0 per cent.

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

EUROPEAN STATES.

The details relating to vital statistics in Foreign States will be found in a series of tables on pages cxxiii-cxxviii. The annexed Table shows the annual rates per 1000 of population of persons married, births, and deaths in the various States from which returns have been received.

EUROPEAN STATES.

COUNTRIES.	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES per 1000 POPULATION in the Years 1853-73.					
	PERSONS MARRIED.		BIRTHS.		DEATHS.	
	In the 20 Years 1853-72.	In the Year 1873.	In the 20 Years 1853-72.	In the Year 1873.	In the 20 Years 1853-72.	In the Year 1873.
England and Wales	16·9	17·6	34·8	35·5	22·4	21·1
Denmark - - -	15·9	16·2	31·6	30·7	20·3	19·7
Sweden - - -	14·1	14·6	32·0	30·8	20·4	17·2
Austria - - -	17·3	18·5	40·2	40·3	31·9	38·5
Prussia - - -	17·1	20·3	37·7	39·7	27·2	28·0
The Netherlands -	15·9	17·0	34·3	36·0	25·7	24·0
France - - -	15·9	17·8	26·1	26·2	24·4	23·2
Spain* - - -	15·1	—	37·2	—	29·7	—
Italy* - - -	15·4	15·8	37·4	36·3	30·2	30·0

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

In comparing the average annual results in the 20 years 1853-72 with those for the year 1873, it must be borne in mind that deaths in war contributed to raise the mortality unduly in Austria in 1866, in Prussia in 1866, 1870, and 1871, and in France in 1870 and 1871. For explanation as to any remarkable increase in the respective rates from epidemics, see notes at foot of Tables, pp. cxxiv-cxxviii.

The marriage rate was highest in Prussia and Austria, and lowest in Sweden and Italy in the year 1873. The rates in Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, and Italy, were not only higher in 1873 than the average, but higher than the proportions in 1872. In France the marriage rate in 1873 (17·8), although higher than the average, was considerably lower than in 1872, when it was 19·5.

The highest birth-rates were in Austria (40·3) and Prussia (39·7), this is a natural sequel to the high marriage-rates in these two States, but the States with the *lowest* marriage-rates, which were Sweden and Italy, did not afford the lowest birth-rates, for the lowest birth-rate was in France (26·2). Sweden had a *comparatively* low birth-rate, while Italy had a high birth-rate. Probably all the marriages are not at present registered in Italy.

The death-rate in 1873 in each of the European States arranged in order of mortality was:—Sweden 17·2, Denmark 19·7, England 21·1, France 23·2, the Netherlands 24·0, Prussia 28·0, Italy 30·0, and Austria 38·5. In Austria the rate greatly exceeded the average (31·9), and in Prussia the mortality slightly exceeded the average (27·2). The mortality in 1873 in the other States was below the average.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION.

Population increases by the excess of births over deaths, and by the excess of immigration over emigration. On the other hand, the population may *decrease* by an excess of deaths over births, and of emigration over immigration.

Acquisition or loss of territory by some of the European States has interfered with the comparison of the annual rates of increase of population in recent years.

ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of INCREASE of POPULATION in each of Nine EUROPEAN STATES.

CENSUS INTERVALS.	ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of INCREASE of POPULATION.
ENGLAND AND WALES.	
10 years 1841-51	1·22
10 " 1851-61	1·14
10 " 1861-71	1·23
DENMARK.	
5 years 1850-55	1·28
5 " 1855-60	1·41
10 " 1860-70	1·05
SWEDEN.	
5 years 1850-55	0·89
5 " 1855-60	1·17
10 " 1860-70	0·77
AUSTRIA.	
12 years 1857-69	0·80

RATE per Cent. of Increase in Nine European States—*cont.*

CENSUS INTERVALS.	ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of INCREASE of POPULATION.
PRUSSIA.	
3 years 1858-61	1.39
5 „ 1861-66	1.11
4 „ 1867-71	0.69
THE NETHERLANDS.	
10 years 1859-69	0.80
FRANCE.	
5 years 1856-61	0.74
5 „ 1861-66	0.36
6 „ 1866-72	- 0.16*
SPAIN.	
3 years 1857-60	0.45
ITALY.	
10 years 1861-71	1.82

* Inclusive of the loss of the territories of Alsace-Lorraine the annual rate of decrease per cent. in the six years 1866-72 was 0.89.

NOTE.—The above rates have been deduced from the returns of population received from the different countries. In some cases the population is estimated to the middle of the census years, see detailed Tables, pages cxxiv-cxxviii. These results may therefore be found to differ slightly from the annual rates of increase per cent. published in the respective census returns of the different countries.

In the five years 1856-61 the annual rate of increase per cent. of population in France was 0.74. In the five years which succeeded (1861-66) the population increased at the rate of 0.36 per cent. After allowing for diminution of population by the loss of Alsace and Lorraine, the population in the six years 1866-72, owing to an excessively low birth-rate, and to a comparatively high death-rate among children,† decreased at the annual rate of 0.16 per cent. There are on an average but 319 children born in wedlock in France to every 100 marriages, whereas in England the proportional number is 406.

The enumerated population of Austria, including Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, but excluding the Italian States, was 32,618,002 in 1857, and 35,904,435 in 1869; the increase of population being at the annual rate of 0.80 per cent. Excluding Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania, as well as the States of Italy, the enumerated population of Austria was 18,224,500 in 1857, and 20,395,083 in 1869; the increase of population being at the annual rate of 0.94 per cent. These populations include the army.

† The mortality of children under 5 years of age, in Paris, in the year 1873, was 10.6 per cent. of the numbers living at that age. In London in 1873, the mortality at that age was 7.2 per cent. In the five years 1856-60 the annual rate of mortality per cent. of children under 5 years of age in France was 7.9. In 1871 (the year of the siege) it was 10.1 per cent. of population, but in 1872 it fell to 6.8 per cent. In England the rate declined from 6.8 per cent. in the ten years 1851-60, to 6.2 in 1873. The ages of the 84,713 persons whose deaths were registered in the department of the Seine in 1870 (the first year of the war) are not given in the Official Returns of France.

In Prussia the population increased in the three years 1858-61 at the rate of 1.39 per cent.; in the five years 1861-67 the increase was at the annual rate of 1.11 per cent.; and in the four years 1867-71 it was 0.69 per cent.

The population of Denmark increased in the five years 1850-55 at the rate of 1.28 per cent. per annum; in the next five years 1855-60 it increased at the rate of 1.41, and in the ten years 1860-70 the annual rate of increase, decreased, and was only 1.05 per cent.

In Sweden, for the same periods as for Denmark, the annual rates of increase per cent. were 0.89, 1.17, and 0.77 respectively.

The Netherlands show an increase of population between the Censuses of 1859-69 of 0.80 per cent. per annum.

In Italy the annual rate per cent. of increase of population between the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 was 1.82.

No enumerations of the population have been taken in Spain since those of 1857 and 1860 when the annual rate of increase per cent. was 0.45.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Registrar-General.

QUARTERLY REPORTS, 1873.*

First Quarter.—January, February, March.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the marriages of 116,156 persons, the births of 284,779 children, and the deaths of 184,674 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending 31st March 1873. The natural increase of population was thus 100,105.

ENGLAND.—The Returns of marriages, births, and deaths are almost all equally favourable. The marriage-rate has completely recovered from the depression of the year 1869; the births of the first ninety days of 1873 greatly exceeded, while the deaths were below the average. The people were unusually healthy, especially in the towns. The subsidence of epidemics, the abundant rain-fall, and the absence of nights of excessively low temperature, contributed, with the increased attention to hygienic measures, to this result; as, through rises of wages, their influence was not overwhelmed, though it was counteracted, by the high prices of the necessaries of life. Meat, bread, potatoes were dear, but their cost bore no proportion to the rise in the cost of coal, which was at a famine price, though the deaths by cold weather were less numerous than might have been expected.

Marriages.—The number of persons married during the first quarter of the year 1873 was 82,434, giving a rate per 1000 persons living of 14·3, or 0·5 above the average rate for the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1863–72, and higher than in the March quarter of any year since 1866. Of the eleven Registration Divisions the South-western alone exhibited a decrease from its average number of marriages for the three previous corresponding quarters. In the Northern Division the numbers exceeded the average by nearly one fifth. The counties showing the greatest excess were Huntingdonshire, Buckinghamshire, Staffordshire, Cumberland, Bedfordshire, and Durham. In thirteen counties the marriages fell short of their average numbers, the deficiency being relatively greatest in Oxfordshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and Monmouthshire. In the last-mentioned county during several previous quarters the marriages had largely exceeded the average.

Births.—In the first quarter of 1873, 215,744 births were registered, giving an annual birth-rate of 37·5 per 1000, or 1·2 higher than the rate in the previous corresponding quarter, and 0·5 above the mean rate for the March quarter in the ten years 1863–72. The most remarkable increase was shown in the county of Durham, where the births exceeded the average of the three previous corresponding quarters by nearly 20 per cent. Large additions have probably been made to the population of this county during the last year through immigration consequent upon the demand for labour in the coal mines and iron works. The excess over the average was also considerable in the East Riding of Yorkshire, Cumberland, Northumberland, the Extra-Metropolitan part of Middlesex, Buckinghamshire, and Cambridgeshire, but in none of these counties was the per-centage of increase equal to half that in Durham. The births fell below the average of the three previous corresponding quarters generally throughout the South-eastern and South-western Divisions, and also in the counties of Hereford, Westmorland, Norfolk, Rutland, Leicester, Lincoln, and in North Wales. In the eighteen large towns furnishing weekly

* Reprinted from the "Quarterly Returns" of 1873.

returns the birth-rates averaged 40·0 per 1000. They ranged from 35·2 in Norwich and 35·6 in Nottingham, to 45·8 in Salford and 49·4 in Sunderland. In London the rate was 38·4. In the fifty towns ranking next in population after the eighteen largest the average birth-rate was 38·8. The lowest rates were 26·0 in Bath, 28·7 in Hastings, and 29·6 in Brighton; and the highest 49·0 in Dudley, 49·4 in Wigan, and 49·6 in Gateshead.

Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths amounted during the 90 days of the quarter to 83,312 or 926 per day. The number of emigrants of British origin, who sailed from ports in the United Kingdom at which Government Emigration officers are stationed, was 29,486, of whom 17,269 were of English, 2162 of Scotch, and 10,055 of Irish origin. In the previous corresponding quarter the number of British emigrants was 25,660, comprising 15,060 English, 1942 Scotch, and 8658 Irish. The proportions of English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants last quarter to the respective populations of England, Scotland, and Ireland were as follow: English 739, Scotch 630, and Irish 1881 per million persons. Of the 29,486 emigrants the United States attracted 23,131, British North America 293, the Australian Colonies 4396; the remaining 1666 went to other places.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat for the three months ending 31st March was 55s. 10d. per quarter, differing by only 6d. from the average price for the March quarter of 1872, when it was 55s. 4d. During the two years (1871–2) of high prices no great fluctuations have occurred in the quarterly average prices of wheat, the highest average having been 59s. 9d. in the June quarter of 1871, and the lowest 55s. 4d., as above stated, in the March quarter of 1872. Potatoes (best Regents) reached the high average price of 207s. per ton at the Borough and Spitalfields Markets, against 100s. in the quarter ending 31st March 1872, and 87s. 6d. in the quarter ending 31st March 1871. The price of beef by the carcass at the Metropolitan Meat Market averaged 63½d. per lb., the same as in the previous quarter, and that of mutton 73½d., showing a rise of 3½d. per lb.

The returns of pauperism, when compared with those for the previous corresponding quarter, show a slight increase in the average number of indoor paupers, and a further considerable decline in the average number of out-door paupers relieved on the last day of each week. The proportion of each class of paupers in the first quarter of each of the three years 1871–73 to 1000 of the estimated population was as follows:—

	In-door.	Out-door.
Quarter ending 31st March 1871	- 7·1	38·6
" " 1872	- 6·4	33·7
" " 1873	- 6·4	30·1

The warm period which set in on the 9th of last December continued till January 19th. From the 1st to the 19th January the mean daily excess of temperature was 10°. After a few days of average temperature a cold period began on 25th January and continued throughout February, during which the average daily deficiency was 4°. This was followed by a week of warm weather with an average daily excess of 3½°, then by a cold fortnight during which the average daily deficiency was 3¼°, and the quarter closed with a week of warm weather in which the daily excess averaged 3½°. The mean temperature for the quarter was 39°·4 or 0°·8 above the average in 102 years. It was 42°·1 for January, 34°·3 for February, and 41°·9 for March. Thus the mean temperatures of January and March were nearly equal, and were respectively 7°·8 and 7°·6 above that of February. The mean temperature of January was 5°·8 above and that of February 4°·3 below the average in 102 years. The mean temperature of March differed but little from the average. A decline of

several degrees in temperature from January to February is rare. Except in 1853, the decline this year was greater than any that has occurred during a period of more than 100 years. The rain-fall in the quarter at Greenwich amounted to 5.7 inches, or 0.2 in. above the average of 58 years. There was an excess of 0.6 in. in January and of 0.3 in. in February, and a deficiency of 0.4 in. in March. The mean quantity collected during the quarter between latitudes 50° and 55° was 8.08 inches.

Deaths; and State of the Public Health.—The 132,432 deaths registered during the first three months of this year were less than the number returned in the corresponding period of any year since 1868. The mortality was at the annual rate of 23.0 per 1000 persons estimated to be living against 26.0, 24.7, and 23.5, respectively, in the first quarters of the three years 1870-1-2; the rate in the quarter was 2.2 per 1000 below the average rate in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1863-72. The mean temperature of the quarter was 39°.4, which, although somewhat higher than the average for the same period in 102 years, was no less than 4°.1 below the unusually high mean temperature which prevailed during the first three months of 1872. January was remarkably mild, but the temperature during February was unusually low, although there was no continuance of severe frost. The influence of this cold weather upon the mortality may be judged by the death-rate recorded in the 18 large English towns, including London, which are estimated to contain a population of nearly six millions and a half of persons, and for which a weekly return is published. During the five weeks ending 1st February, when the mean temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, averaged 42°.0, or 5°.0 above the average, the annual death-rate in these 18 towns averaged 21.9 per 1000, while in the last eight weeks of the quarter, when the mean temperature was 38°.1, or 2°.1 below the average, the death-rate was 26.6 per 1000. It is probable that the death-rate in the whole of England and Wales was influenced by the cold weather of February scarcely less than in the 18 towns. The decline in the mortality of the quarter cannot be attributed to its higher temperature, but was rather due to the marked decline in the fatality of the principal zymotic diseases which will presently be considered.

In the eleven Registration Divisions the mortality ranged upwards from 18.8 in the South-eastern Division, which contains the principally rural counties of Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire; in the Yorkshire, and Welsh Divisions the rate was 23.8, and in the North-western Division, including the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire, it was so high as 26.9. In Lancashire the annual death-rate was equal to 27.7 per 1000, while in Cheshire it did not exceed 22.9; the excess in the Lancashire death-rate was in great measure due to the fatality from zymotic diseases, and to the high rate of infant mortality.

The Registration Districts and sub-districts, containing all the chief towns of England and Wales, have an estimated population of nearly 13 millions and a half of persons; among this urban population the annual death-rate was 24.4 per 1000, and 3 per 1000 below the average rate in the ten previous corresponding quarters. In the remaining, or rural population, the death-rate was 21.1 per 1000, and only 1.5 below the average rate in the first quarter of the ten years 1863-72. The urban mortality was one per 1000 below that in the March quarter of 1872, while the rural rate showed a slight increase. The marked improvement in the public health, which is doubtless in progress, appears to be principally confined to the town districts, in which the fatality of zymotic diseases is decreasing. The formation of rural sanitary districts will probably enable the small villages and country parishes to exhibit before long a decline in their death-rate corresponding with the improvement in the health of the towns.

In the 18 large English towns, including London, with a population of six millions and a half, for which weekly returns are published, the average mortality was 24.8 per 1000, or but slightly above the rate in the entire urban population; the lowest rates in these towns were 18.1 in Portsmouth, 22.1 in Nottingham, and 22.7 in London; the highest rates were 29.4 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 30.8 in Oldham, 31.1 in Salford, and 34.1 in Manchester. The excessive rates in Newcastle and Oldham were caused by the fatality of scarlet fever, while measles and scarlet fever were prevalent in Manchester and Salford. Let us hope that the excellent sanitary intentions of these great centres of manufacturing industry will soon be realized. Every day's delay is dangerous.

Fifty other large towns are estimated to contain a population of rather more than two millions and a half, among whom the death-rate in the first quarter of the year was equal to 24.7 per 1000, which differed but slightly from the rate in the 18 largest towns, and was 0.3 per 1000 above the rate in the entire urban population. Of the 50 towns, Dover 17.6, Yarmouth 19.3, Brighton 19.5, Lincoln 19.5, and Maidstone 19.5, showed rates under 20 per 1000; while the rates exceeding 30 per 1000 were 31.5 in Exeter, 33.5 in Bury, and 35.5 in Preston. The rate from zymotic diseases was excessive in each of these three last-mentioned towns.

The 132,432 deaths in England and Wales included 30,903, or 23 per cent. of infants under one year of age; and 38,305, or 29 per cent. of persons aged 60 years and upwards. The deaths of infants under one were lower than in any of the three previous corresponding quarters, notwithstanding the large increase in the number of births since the first quarter of 1870. The deaths of infants under one were equal to 15.8 per cent. of the births registered in the first quarter of 1870, to 14.9 in the same periods of 1871 and 1872, and in the three months ending March 1873, the proportion further fell to 14 per cent. Infant mortality measured in this way averaged 14.2 in the 18 large English towns, and ranged from 10.9 in Portsmouth to 18.9 in Leicester, which town maintains its unenviable notoriety for waste of infant life; so excessive is this infant mortality in Leicester, that it seems to demand a special inquiry into its cause. In the whole county of Lancashire the deaths of infants under one year were equal to 16.7 per cent. of the births registered, which appears to suggest some intimate connection between the employment of women in factories and infant mortality. In the agricultural counties of Hereford, Wilts, and Devon, this per-centage of deaths under one year to births registered was only 9.5, 12.0, and 12.1 respectively. The deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards showed generally last quarter a large increase upon the numbers returned in the corresponding quarters of 1871 and 1872; a result probably caused by the cold weather of February following a January of remarkably high temperature. The annual death-rate in the quarter among persons estimated to be living in England and Wales, and aged 60 years and upwards, was equal to 89 per 1000, against 92, 85, and 76 respectively, in the first quarters of the three years 1870-1-2. The proportion of deaths at 60 years and upwards to total deaths was 29 per cent. in all England, while in the 18 large English towns it was 24.6, and ranged from 16.8 and 17.3 in Oldham and Manchester, to 33.0 and 33.5 per cent. respectively in Nottingham and Norwich.

One of the most remarkable and satisfactory features in the present return is the decline in the fatality of the principal zymotic diseases. In England and Wales, of the 132,432 deaths from all causes, 1084 were referred to small-pox, 1204 to measles, 2644 to scarlet fever, 579 to diphtheria, 2935 to whooping-cough, 3402 to different forms of fever, and 1854 to diarrhoea: in all, 13,702 deaths resulted from these seven zymotic diseases against 20,091, 21,551, and 24,794 in the corresponding quarters of the three years 1870-1-2. The annual death-rate from these seven

diseases was equal to 2.4 per 1000, against 3.6, 3.8, and 4.3 in the three previous corresponding quarters. The recent small-pox epidemic somewhat impairs the value of these rates as a means for measuring the recent decline in the fatality from zymotic diseases; but excluding small-pox, the annual rate from the six other principal zymotic diseases in the first quarter of the four years 1870-3 has been successively 3.5, 3.0, 3.0, and 2.2 per 1000.

In the 18 large English towns the annual death-rate from the seven zymotic diseases averaged 2.6 per 1000, exceeding by 0.2 the rate in the whole of England and Wales; this zymotic rate was lowest 0.5, 1.8, and 1.9 in Nottingham, Bristol, and London, and ranged upwards to 5.4, 5.5, and 5.8 respectively in Salford, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In 50 other large towns the death-rate from the seven zymotic diseases averaged 2.7 per 1000, and was slightly higher than in the 18 towns; it was less than 1 per 1000 in Ipswich, Cambridge, Reading, Yarmouth, and Dover, but exceeded 5 per 1000 in Exeter, Carlisle, Bury, and Wigan.

The 1084 fatal cases of small-pox returned in the first three months of this year showed a further considerable decline from the numbers returned in any quarter since September 1870, when the recent epidemic first became prevalent. The deaths from this disease showed a further decline in each of the Registration Divisions, but still numbered 282 in the West Midland Counties, 197 in Yorkshire, 117 in the Northern Counties, and 116 in the South-western Counties; 154 fatal cases were returned in Staffordshire, 143 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 87 in Cornwall, 66 in Lancashire, 56 in Worcestershire, 50 in the East Riding of Yorkshire, 48 in Durham, and 45 in Cumberland. The disease is still more or less fatally prevalent at Oldbury, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Truro, Helston, Halesowen (Worcestershire), York, Huddersfield, Darlington, Hartlepool, Cocker mouth, and Whitehaven. The deaths from small-pox in England only averaged 450 in the first three quarters of 1870; they were, therefore, more than twice as numerous during the quarter as before the outbreak of the recent epidemic; it is only necessary, however, to state that 7720 deaths from this disease were returned in the first quarter of 1872 (when the epidemic reached its climax) to show the extent of the decline in this fatality exhibited in the present return.

Fever, including typhus, enteric, or typhoid fever, and all forms of simple continued fever, caused more deaths during the quarter than any other form of zymotic disease. The 3402 deaths referred to fever were, however, considerably less than the numbers returned (among smaller populations) in the corresponding quarters of the three years 1870-1-2, when they were 4177, 4073, and 3544 respectively. These deaths were equal to an annual rate of 59 per 100,000 of the population, against 75, 73, and 62, in the three preceding corresponding quarters. In the 18 largest English towns the equivalent fever rate averaged 56, and ranged from 18 and 40 the lowest in Nottingham and London, to 87 and 145 in Bradford and Sheffield. As the fever rate was slightly lower among the six and half millions of persons living in our 18 largest towns than in the whole country, and as the fatality from fever is usually the result of over-crowding or impure air or water, it is fair to assume that so soon as the smaller towns and villages shall have the advantage of sanitary organization like that now enjoyed by most of the largest towns, the death-rate from fever and other zymotic diseases will decline. Fever was prevalent throughout the greater part of Staffordshire, especially at Longton, and in many parts of Durham county. Local outbreaks of fever appear to have also occurred in Calstock, Sherborne, Doncaster, Hetton-le-Hole (Durham), Newport (Monmouth), Pontypridd, and Ystradgunlais.

Whooping-cough is usually most fatal in the first quarter of the year; the 2935 deaths referred thereto were less by 1764 than those returned in

the same period of 1872. No less than 693 occurred in London, 495 in Lancashire, and 259 in the West Riding of Yorkshire. The disease was exceptionally fatal in St. Columb and Falmouth, and caused 72 deaths in the borough of Birmingham.

Scarlet fever was fatally epidemic during 1870, but the mortality from this disease has since steadily declined. In the first quarter of the three years 1870-1-2 the deaths from scarlet fever were 6693, 6086, and 3385, respectively; they further declined during the quarter to 2644, of which 676 occurred in Lancashire, 250 in Staffordshire, 234 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 186 in Northumberland, and 144 in Warwickshire. Among the 18 large towns this disease was more or less fatal in Manchester, Newcastle, Oldham, and Birmingham; and outbreaks of the disease occurred in Oswestry, Darlaston, Wednesbury, Sleaford, Wirksworth (Derby), Glossop, Bollington (Cheshire), Runcorn, Bury, Poulton-le-Fylde, Blyth (Northumberland), Tregaron, and Ruabon.

The decline in the fatality of measles was almost as marked as that of the other diseases of the zymotic class. The fatal cases were but 1204, against 1922, 1476, and 3121, in the three previous corresponding quarters; 401 occurred in Lancashire, 83 in North Wales, 78 in Durham, and 61 in Leicestershire. The fatality of measles was excessive in Olney (Bucks), Glastonbury, Loughborough, Salford, Manchester, Carlisle, Festiniog, and Bangor.

The deaths referred to diphtheria differed but slightly from those in the first quarter of 1872 while those returned from diarrhoea somewhat exceeded the numbers in recent corresponding quarters. The deaths from diphtheria were proportionally numerous in Wadhurst (Sussex), Bedale (Yorkshire), and in Merthyr-Tydfil.

In the principal English public institutions, including workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums, 12,863 or 9.7 per cent. of the total deaths were recorded; the proportion of these deaths in the corresponding quarter of the three years 1870-1-2 was 8.7, 9.7, and 8.9 respectively. In the 18 large towns last quarter this proportion averaged 15.3 per cent., and ranged from 7.4 in Oldham, to 17.2 and 18.4 in Wolverhampton and London. The inquest cases registered in England and Wales during the three months under notice were 7057 or 5.3 per cent. of all the deaths, against 4.7, 5.0, and 4.6 per cent. in the three previous corresponding quarters; in the 18 large towns the per-centage in the quarter averaged 7.2, and was lowest, 3.6, in Bradford, while the highest proportions were 8.5 in Manchester and 11.1 in Birmingham. These per-centages of inquest cases in our large towns suggest the idea that too few Coroner's inquiries as to causes of death are held in Bradford, unless too many are held in Birmingham. The 2195 English Registrars report that 4124 or 3.1 per cent. of the deaths from all causes resulted from different forms of violence; in the corresponding quarters of 1871 and 1872 the deaths from violence were only 3883 and 3885. In the 18 large towns the proportion of deaths from violence averaged 3.8 per cent., and while it was so low as 1.8 in Bradford, was 5.7 and 5.8 per cent. respectively in Liverpool and Birmingham.

LONDON.—The health of the population living within the Metropolitan registration area, estimated at about three and a quarter millions of persons at all ages, was remarkably satisfactory during the first three months of the year, if judged either by the death-rate from all causes, or by the fatality from the principal zymotic diseases. The annual rate of mortality did not exceed 22.7 per 1000 persons living, while in the three previous corresponding quarters it was 26.7, 26.9, and 24.0 respectively. When it is considered that this large population is living within an area of 75,362 acres, with an average density of 43 persons to an acre, the fact that the London death-rate in the quarter was lower

than the average rate for the whole of England and Wales, is important evidence of the benefit derived from the sanitary organisation under which London lives; few will doubt, moreover, that even this sanitary system is susceptible of much improvement and increased efficacy. The seven principal diseases of the zymotic class caused 1566 deaths in the quarter, which were no less than 2164 below the average number in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1863-72, after correction for increase of population. The annual death-rate from these seven diseases in the thirteen weeks ending 29th March was only 1.9 per 1000, whereas it averaged 2.6 in the eighteen large towns, and was 2.4 in the whole of England and Wales. Whooping-cough was the only zymotic disease which was especially fatal; the deaths from scarlet fever and measles were remarkably few, and the fatal cases of small-pox were fewer than in any previous corresponding quarter since 1862. The deaths referred to different forms of fever were but 337, against 458 and 402 in the two previous corresponding quarters; the annual death-rate from fever, in the whole country was equal to 59 per 100,000 persons living, while within the Metropolitan area this fever rate was but 40. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 7306 deaths in London, which were 477 below the corrected average number in the corresponding period of the previous ten years; these deaths showed an annual rate of 8.7 per 1000 persons living. The unusually low temperature of February caused a large increase in the rates of mortality from all causes, but especially from diseases of the respiratory organs. The annual death-rate at all ages from these diseases during the five weeks ending 1st February was only 6.3 per 1000, while, influenced by the cold weather in February, it rose to 10.6 in the next five weeks ending 8th March. The cold weather affected the mortality from these diseases, at the different groups of ages, to a very different extent. Among children under five years of age the annual rate per 1000 rose from 12.1 in the five weeks ending 1st February, to 18.3 in the succeeding five weeks, under the influence of the February cold; among children and adults aged between 5 and 40 years, the rate only increased from 3.1 to 3.8; while between 40 and 60 it rose from 8.0 to 13.9, and at 60 years and upwards from 22.5 to 53.5 per 1000.

The detailed information in the weekly returns as to the causes of death and the ages at death in London, gives the means of studying the influence of temperature upon the mortality from various forms of disease, not only at all ages, but at each of several groups of ages. It would be important to be able to compare these London results with those for other large towns, and for some of the recently formed Rural Sanitary Districts. The limits of this Return, even if the facts were at hand, would render it impossible here to discuss these results; it may, however, be hoped that the form of returns adopted by the numerous medical officers recently appointed for both Urban and Rural Sanitary Districts will be sufficiently uniform in character to afford the means for this and other important comparisons of results. Invaluable light might thus be thrown upon the causes of the variation in death-rates, which can at present be little more than guessed at.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—The following facts relating to Indian and Foreign cities are derived from official returns furnished by various authorities abroad:

In Paris the deaths during the quarter numbered 11,088, and were at the annual rate of 24.4 per 1000. In Brussels the births were 1581, and the deaths 1218; the respective rates were 34.4 and 26.5. The returns from Berlin comprise 5745 deaths, including 231 from typhus fever; the death-rate from all causes was 29.9, and that from typhus fever 1.1. In Vienna 5335 deaths were recorded, implying an annual rate of 34.4 per

1000; 735 deaths, equivalent to an annual rate of 4.8, were caused by small-pox. The returns from Rome show 720 persons married, 2029 births, and 1963 deaths, the respective rates being 12.0, 33.3, and 32.2. In Florence the persons married were 768, equal to a rate of 15.9; the births 1817, equal to a rate of 37.2; and the deaths 1552, equal to a rate of 31.6. In Turin there were 958 persons married, 1635 births, and 1615 deaths; the marriage-rate was 18.2, the birth-rate 30.9, and the death-rate 30.4; 152 deaths, equal to an annual rate of 2.9, were caused by measles.

In Calcutta the deaths during the quarter ending 15th March were 3643, of which 1363 were caused by fevers and 551 by cholera. In Bombay 4448 deaths were returned in the quarter, and the annual death-rate was 27.6 per 1000; of these 4448 deaths 1500, equal to an annual rate of 9.3, were referred to remittent fever, and 389 to small-pox. In Madras during the quarter ending 14th March 3702 deaths were recorded, showing a death-rate of 37.6; 240 deaths were referred to small-pox.

In New York 7074 deaths were reported in the quarter, giving a death-rate of 30.1. The returns from Philadelphia showed 4118 deaths, and a death-rate of 22.1 per 1000.

Second Quarter.—April, May, June.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the marriages of 130,254 persons, the births of 277,364 children, and the deaths of 164,625 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending 30th June 1873. The natural increase of population was thus 112,739.

ENGLAND.—The people have been prosperous, and as is usual under these circumstances, the marriages exceeded the average in the first quarter of the year. The birth-rate exceeded in the winter, and was below the average in the spring quarter. The winter and the spring were healthy. The high prices of the necessaries of life, the effects of the depreciation of gold and paper, have been met by rises in the wages of the working classes. Small-pox declined and all other zymotic diseases were at a low ebb. Fever was, of all these diseases, the most fatal.

Marriages.—In the quarter ending 30th June 1873, the number of persons married was 106,816, or at the rate of 18.3 per 1000 living. This rate was 0.8 above that in the June quarter of the previous year, and equalled the rate in the corresponding quarter of 1866; in none other of the ten years 1863-72 did the marriage-rate in the second quarter of the year exceed 17.5. A comparison of the number of marriages registered in the quarter ending 30th June with the average number in the three previous corresponding quarters, in each Registration Division and County, gives the following results. There was an increase in each Registration Division, the greatest proportionally being in the Northern and North Midland Divisions, and the least in the South-western, South-eastern, and Eastern. In the counties, the greatest increase is observed in Nottinghamshire, Durham, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, and Derbyshire; a very slight increase is seen in Suffolk, Dorsetshire, and Somersetshire; and a decrease in Wiltshire, Devonshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Rutland, and Westmorland. Viewing the rise or fall of the marriage-rate as a sufficiently reliable indication of the bright or gloomy prospects of the mass of the population, it may be inferred from the returns for this and several previous quarters that the prosperity which, on the whole, this country has enjoyed during the last two years has not been diffused amongst all sections of the community; but that, speaking generally, it has been experienced principally in the coal and iron-mining districts, to a less degree amongst the population engaged in the cotton and woollen manufactures, and very little, if at all, in the purely agricultural parts.

Births.—In the second quarter of 1873 ending 30th June, 206,516 births were registered, fewer by 2195 than in the second quarter of 1872. The birth-rate, 35·5 per 1000, was 0·8 below the mean rate for the ten previous June quarters, and as much lower than the rate for the corresponding quarter of 1872. In the South-eastern, South Midland, Eastern, and South-western Registration Divisions the births were below the average numbers registered in them respectively for the three previous corresponding quarters. Twenty counties showed a decline from their respective averages, the greatest falling off being in Huntingdonshire, Herefordshire, Suffolk, and Berkshire. In most of the remaining counties the increase was only slight; it was most considerable in Northumberland and Durham. In the eighteen largest English towns, including London, the birth-rates averaged 36·6 per 1000, against 37·7 in the previous corresponding quarter. In London the rate was 33·9, or 1·4 less than in the June quarter of 1872. The lowest rate last quarter in these eighteen towns was 32·4 in Norwich, and the highest 43·9 in Sunderland. In the fifty next largest towns the average birth-rate was 36·6, the same as in the eighteen towns. The variation of the rates in these fifty towns was from 23·2 in Hastings, 24·4 in Bath, and 25·4 in Chatham, to 47·5 in Gateshead, 49·0 in Dudley, and 50·0 in Wigan. The population of these last three towns may possibly have increased more rapidly than has been estimated, in which case the birth-rates would be lower than above stated.

Increase of Population.—The births during the three months exceeded the deaths by 87,934; the natural increase of population was thus at the rate of 966 per day. The emigrants of British origin, who sailed during the quarter from ports at which Government Emigration officers are stationed, numbered 103,382, of whom 45,202 were English, 10,858 Scotch, and 47,322 Irish. The numbers in the previous corresponding quarter were, English 40,423, Scotch 9168, and Irish 39,622. The proportions of English, Scotch, and Irish emigrants last quarter to a million of the respective populations of the three countries were, English 1935, Scotch 3164, Irish 8854. Of the 103,382 British emigrants 80,835 had for their destination the United States, 16,169 British North America, 5209 the Australian Colonies, and the remaining 1169 various other places.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat for the three months ending 30th June was 56s. 5d. per quarter against 55s. 10d. in the previous quarter ending 31st March, and 56s. 8d. in the quarter ending 30th June 1872. The mean price for the June quarter in the ten years 1863-72 was 51s. 6d. Potatoes (best Regents) averaged 212s. 6d. per ton at the Borough and Spitalfields Markets, or 75s. 6d. more than in the corresponding three months of 1872, and nearly double the mean price (107s. 6d.) for the quarter ending 30th June in the ten years 1863-72. A further large advance took place in the price of meat, the average price of beef by the carcass at the Metropolitan Meat Market having reached 7 $\frac{3}{8}$ d., and of mutton 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb. In the previous quarter the respective averages were 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. and 7 $\frac{5}{8}$ d., and the mean prices for the same period of the previous ten years were 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ d. per lb. for beef, and 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for mutton. The average price per ton of seaborne coal in the London Market was 29s. 3d. against 21s. 7d. and 16s. 2d. in the corresponding quarters of 1872 and 1871 respectively.

The average number of in-door paupers relieved on the last day of each week in the quarter slightly exceeded the number in the corresponding quarter of 1872, but there was a considerable decrease in the number of out-door paupers. The proportion of each class of paupers in the second quarter of each of the three years 1871-73 to 1000 of the estimated population was as follows:—

	In-door.	Out-door.
Quarter ending 30th June 1871	6·2	35·4
" " 1872	5·8	31·4
" " 1873	5·8	28·5

The first five days of April were warm, with a mean daily excess of temperature of 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ °; then followed a cold week with an equal deficiency. From the 14th to the 21st April the weather was again warm, the average daily excess of temperature being 6°·9. On the 22d April a long cold period set in, and continued till the 18th June, the deficiency of temperature averaging 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ° daily. The remainder of the quarter was warmer, but not uninterruptedly so, the temperature on four of the twelve days having been below the average for the season. The mean temperature for the quarter was 51·8 or 0·5 below the average in 102 years. The deficiency for April was 0·1, and for May 2·0; for June there was an excess of 0·7. The rain-fall at Greenwich, differing but slightly from the mean quantity collected between latitudes 50° and 55°, amounted to 4·7 inches, or one inch less than the average in 58 years. In April and May there was a deficiency, and an excess in June.

Deaths; and State of the Public Health.—The 118,582 deaths registered during the second or spring quarter of this year were 2337 below the average number returned in the corresponding period of the three years 1870-2, without any correction for increase of population, and the number was actually lower than in the second quarter of any year since 1868, when only 110,010 deaths were registered. The mortality was at the annual rate of 20·4 per 1000 persons estimated to be living, against 21·6, 21·3, and 21·0 respectively in the spring quarters of the three years 1870-1-2; the average rate in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1863-72 was 21·8, while in the several years of that period the rates ranged from 24·2 in 1866 to 20·2 in 1868. The unfavourable effect upon the public health, produced by the prolonged continuance of the usual dry cold winds incidental to an English spring, appears to have somewhat counteracted that of the unusually small fatality of the principal zymotic diseases.

In the eleven Registration Divisions the mortality of the quarter was so low as 16·4 and 17·5 per 1000 in the South-eastern and South Midland Divisions, which contain principally rural counties; in the other divisions the rates ranged upwards to 22·9 in the northern counties (including the mining districts of Durham and Northumberland) and 24·1 in the north-western counties of Lancashire and Cheshire. Compared with the average number of deaths returned in the second quarters of the last three years, the deaths registered in the quarter showed a considerable increase in Norfolk, Derbyshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, and North Wales; this increase occurred in spite of a considerable decline both in the whole of England and Wales and in most of the other counties, and may generally be traced to the excessive fatality of zymotic disease.

The Registration Districts and sub-districts containing all the chief towns of England and Wales have at the present time a population estimated at nearly 13 millions and a half of persons; among this urban population the annual death-rate was 21·6 per 1000, and 1·8 per 1000 below the average urban rate in the ten previous corresponding quarters; the nearest approach to so low an urban rate in any of those ten spring quarters was 22·0 in 1867, while it ranged upwards to 26·4 in 1866. In the remaining or rural population the death-rate in the quarter was 18·8 per 1000, and 0·9 below the average rate in the second quarters of the ten years 1863-72; only once during those ten years was the rural death-rate during the spring quarter lower than in this quarter, in 1868 it was but 17·4. Town death-rates naturally show a larger decline, as the result of sanitary progress, than do those in rural districts; in the first place the excess in town death-rates afforded a more fruitful field for the operation of sanitary reform, and secondly, the importance of matters relating to the public health has been more slowly appreciated in agricultural than in urban neighbourhoods. The formation of rural sanitary districts is, however, now making rapid progress, and

the appointment of competent health officers to such districts would doubtless soon result in a decline in the rural death-rates more nearly corresponding with the improvement in the health of towns, which has recently been conspicuous.

In eighteen of the largest English towns, including London, for which weekly returns are published, having an estimated aggregate population of about six millions and a half, the annual mortality in the quarter averaged 22.0 per 1000, and exceeded but slightly the rate in the whole of the urban population, 21.6. The lowest rates in these eighteen towns were 16.9 in Portsmouth, 19.5 in Norwich, and 20.0 in London; the highest rates were 26.5 in Oldham, 27.0 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 29.0 in Manchester, and 30.4, in Salford. The average rate in these large towns differed but slightly from that which prevailed in the same period of last year; the decline in the death-rates in Portsmouth and Leicester was considerable, while in Manchester, Salford, and Newcastle the death-rates were decidedly higher. The rate from the principal zymotic diseases in Manchester and Salford was nearly double that which prevailed in the aggregate of the eighteen towns; the fatality of these diseases also showed a marked excess in Newcastle and Wolverhampton, while it was unusually low in Norwich, Nottingham, Portsmouth, and Sunderland. Both measles and scarlet fever were epidemic in Manchester, measles in Salford, and scarlet fever in Newcastle and Wolverhampton.

In fifty other large towns, estimated now to contain a population of rather more than two millions and a half, the death-rate was equal to 21.7, almost identical with the general urban rate, and 0.3 per 1000 lower than that in the eighteen larger towns. The following of these fifty towns showed rates below 17 per 1000:—Colchester 14.6, Dover 15.2, and Cardiff 16.6; the two first mentioned of these three towns enjoyed an almost complete immunity from zymotic fatality. Exeter, Wigan, Bury, Blackburn, Gateshead, and Carlisle had death-rates between 25 and 30 per 1000, while in Macclesfield the rate was so high as 30.3, in Preston 30.9, and in Ashton-under-Lyne 32.8. The excess in the death-rate of most of these towns was due to an exceptional fatality of zymotic diseases.

The 118,582 deaths in England and Wales included 27,256, or 23 per cent., of infants under one year of age, and 31,115, or 26 per cent. of persons aged 60 years and upwards. The deaths of infants under one year were equal to 13 per cent. of the births registered during the quarter, this proportion being almost identical with that which prevailed in the three preceding corresponding quarters. Infant mortality, measured in this way, averaged 14.4 in the eighteen largest towns, and ranged from 11.1 and 11.4 in Portsmouth and Norwich, to 18.2 and 19.9 respectively in Liverpool and Oldham. The excessive infant mortality in Leicester, which has been continually noticed in these reports, showed a decline during the quarter. In the manufacturing county of Lancashire the proportion of deaths under one year to births registered was 15.5 per cent. in the quarter; in Durham, containing principally a mining population, it was 15.1 per cent., while in the South-western Registration Division, which includes the agricultural counties of Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Somersetshire, the per-centage of infant mortality to births was only 11.0, and was so low as 9.5 in Wiltshire. One of the most noticeable features in the death returns for the quarter now under consideration was the high death-rate among persons aged 60 years and upwards, probably due to the influence of the cold winds during the spring, through an excessive fatality of bronchitis and other inflammatory diseases of the respiratory organs. According to the proportion observed in the numbers enumerated in 1871, there were living in England and Wales at the middle of this year 1,745,569 persons aged 60 years and upwards; among these elderly persons the annual rate of mortality during the quarter was equal to 72

per 1000, whereas during the spring quarter of the three years 1870-1-2 the rate among persons at these ages did not exceed 68.6, 65.7, and 66.2 per 1000 respectively. The proportion of deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards to total deaths was 26 per cent. in the quarter in England and Wales, against 23.1 and 23.6 per cent. in the two previous corresponding quarters; in the eighteen large towns it averaged only 20.9 per cent., and ranged from 15.5 and 16.1 per cent. in Salford and Bradford, to 23.7 per cent. in Nottingham and Liverpool, and to no less than 40.2 per cent. in Norwich. In explanation of the remarkably high percentage in Norwich it is important to bear in mind that the proportions of persons living at the several groups of ages are found at each Census enumeration to differ widely in the various towns. For instance, the proportions of persons living in 1871 aged 60 years and upwards averaged 5.8 per cent. of the total population in the eighteen large English towns, and ranged from 4.7 per cent. in Sheffield, and 4.8 in Liverpool, to 7.4 and 9.7 per cent. respectively in Nottingham and Norwich. This large proportion of persons living at these ages in the last two mentioned towns would in great measure account for the large proportion which the deaths of elderly persons bear to the total deaths. If, however, the annual death-rate among persons estimated (from the proportions showed at the last Census) to be living at ages 60 years and upwards be calculated for one or two of these towns, results are produced which deserve further investigation. It has before been stated that in England and Wales the death-rate in the quarter among persons at these ages was equal to 72 per 1000, and it is found to have been but 67.2 in the South-western Division, composed principally of agricultural counties. This annual death-rate among elderly persons was 80.3 per 1000 in Norwich, 81.0 in Bradford, 94.7 in Manchester and Salford, and 120.0 in Liverpool. It is scarcely surprising to find that in Liverpool, where the death-rate until quite recently was so excessive, elderly persons are delicate and die at an excessive rate. In the eighteen large English towns the annual death-rate last quarter among persons aged 60 years and upwards averaged 78.3 per 1000, and was 62.9 in Portsmouth. It appears from an examination of the causes of death in London that the high death-rate among elderly persons was there caused by the excessive fatality of diseases of the respiratory organs, and especially of bronchitis.

The present return again shows a satisfactory decline in the fatality of the principal zymotic diseases. In England and Wales, of the 118,582 deaths from all causes, 722 were referred to small-pox, 1524 to measles, 2088 to scarlet fever, 460 to diphtheria, 2575 to whooping-cough, 2883 to fever, and 2018 to diarrhoea; in all, 12,270 deaths resulted from these seven principal zymotic diseases, against 18,120, 21,420, and 19,636 in the corresponding quarters of the three years 1870-1-2. The annual death-rate from these seven diseases, which had been equal to 3.2, 3.8, and 3.4 in the spring quarters of the three years 1870-1-2, declined to 2.1 per 1000; this decline is in some measure due to the disappearance of the small-pox epidemic which prevailed in 1871-2, but the general decline in the fatality of the other zymotic diseases, renders it possible to attribute the decrease in the deaths from this class of diseases to an improved and improving sanitary condition of the people.

In the eighteen large English towns, including London, the annual death-rates from these seven zymotic diseases averaged 2.6 per 1000, and ranged from 1.1 in Norwich to 5.6 in Salford. In the fifty other towns ranking next in size as regards population, this zymotic rate was 2.3 per 1000, and while it was less than one per 1000 in Dover, Brighton, Cambridge, Colchester, and Bath, ranged upwards in the other towns to 6.0 and 6.1 per 1000 in Walsall and Gateshead. In the whole of England and Wales exclusive of the sixty-eight large towns, the zymotic death-rate was equal to 1.8 per 1000.

More deaths in England and Wales in the quarter were referred to different forms of fever than to any other zymotic disease; they were 2883, against 3524, 3269, and 2745 in the three preceding corresponding quarters. The annual death-rate from fever, which in the second quarters of the three years 1870-1-2 had been equal to 63, 58, and 48 per 100,000, slightly increased to 50. In the eighteen largest English towns the equivalent fever rate in the three months exactly corresponded with that in the whole of England and Wales, and ranged in the several towns from 36 per 100,000 in London and 39 in Leicester and Sunderland, to 99 and 126 respectively in Sheffield and Bradford. That the average rate from fever in our eighteen largest towns should not exceed that for the whole country, is satisfactory evidence of the improved sanitary condition of the six and a half millions of persons composing the population of those crowded town centres. A few years ago the fever rate in Liverpool was very high; last quarter it was but 53 per 100,000, and only slightly exceeded the average rate in the whole country. In many smaller towns and villages the fatality of fever still shows the necessity for conferring, as rapidly as may be, upon the whole nation the advantages of sanitary organization similar to that now enjoyed by many of the large towns. The death-rate from fever and other zymotic diseases, will then continue to decline still more rapidly. The fatal cases of different forms of fever showed an excess last quarter at Tottenham, Longton (Staffordshire), Kingswinford (Worcestershire), North Bierley (Yorkshire), Yarm (Durham), Blaenavon and Aberystwith (Monmouthshire), and at Aberdare and Ystradgunlais in Glamorganshire.

Whooping-cough was as usual less fatal in the second than it had been in the first quarter of the year; the 2575 fatal cases reported in the quarter were also less by 840 than had been returned in the same period of 1872. The disease, however, was somewhat fatally prevalent in London, caused 18 out of 50 deaths in Littleport sub-district of Ely, and prevailed to some extent in Essex.

The fatality of scarlet fever continues to decline; in the second quarters of the three years 1870-1-2 the deaths from this disease were 5973, 4210, and 2206 respectively, and further declined to 2088. Among the large towns scarlet fever was somewhat fatally prevalent in Newcastle, Manchester, Birmingham, and Wolverhampton; local outbreaks of the disease also occurred at Diss (Norfolk), Walsall, Glossop, Horwich (near Bolton), Harwood (near Blackburn), Fleetwood, Handsworth (near Sheffield), Ruabon, and in several villages in Cardiganshire. The deaths from diphtheria were also below the average, and the fatality of this disease calls for no special remarks.

The 1524 deaths referred to measles, although exceeding by 320 those returned in the preceding three months, were 834 below the average number in the three preceding corresponding quarters. More than half the fatal cases of measles in the quarter occurred in the eighteen large English towns, including 302 in London and 244 in Manchester and Salford. The fatality of the disease was also excessive at the Royal Victoria Hospital, South Stoneham; East Budleigh (Devonshire), Lichfield, Carlisle, and Festiniog.

The waves of the recent small-pox epidemic continue to recede, and the 722 deaths from this disease were fewer than in any preceding quarter since the three months ending September 1870, when the number was 500; the epidemic may be said to have broken out in the last quarter of that year. The 722 deaths from small-pox in the quarter included 105 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, 82 in Staffordshire, 67 in Durham, 57 in Cumberland, 49 in Lancashire, and 46 in Warwickshire. The disease was prevalent at Kenwyn (Cornwall), West Bromwich, Tipton, Great Grimsby, Morley (near Leeds), Darlington, Hartlepool, Durham, in the Egremont sub-district of Whitehaven, and Aberdare.

In the English workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums 11,244, or 9.5 per cent. of the total deaths in the quarter, were recorded. In the eighteen large towns the proportion averaged 14.9 per cent., and ranged from 6.6 and 7.1 per cent. in Oldham and Bradford, to 16.3 and 18.3 per cent. respectively in Liverpool and London. The inquest cases registered in the three months were 6246, and equal to 5.3 per cent. of all the deaths; the proportion of inquests held was slightly in excess of that in recent corresponding quarters. In the large towns the inquest cases were equal to 6.9 per cent. of the deaths, the proportion in the several towns ranging upwards from 2.7 in Bradford, to 8.0 in London and Manchester, and 9.2 in Birmingham. If it be necessary and desirable to hold inquests in Birmingham upon more than 9 per cent. of the deaths which occur, it appears open to doubt whether a sufficient number of these inquiries be held in Bradford. The 2195 English registrars report that to different forms of violence 3895, or 3.3 per cent. of the deaths in the quarter, were referred; in the eighteen large towns the proportion of deaths from violence averaged 3.8 per cent., and ranged from 1.6 in Oldham and 1.9 both in Bristol and Bradford, to 5.1 and 5.3 respectively in Birmingham and Liverpool.

HEALTH OF ENGLISH WATERING PLACES.—As in former corresponding seasons a special Table is published in the present Quarterly Return, which affords the means of ascertaining approximately the state of health recently prevailing in 47 seaside or inland watering places to which a considerable proportion of town residents resort at this time of the year for healthy relaxation. The population of the districts and sub-districts taken to represent these 47 watering places is estimated at rather more than a million persons, among whom the annual death-rate in the quarter averaged 18.0 per 1000, or 17.7 in the sea-side towns and 18.6 in the inland places. The figures show that the health of these towns was in the aggregate eminently satisfactory. Corrections have been very generally made for deaths in public institutions, which would otherwise have materially affected the value of the calculated death-rates for the purposes of comparison. It must be borne in mind that the registration sub-district is the smallest unit from which returns of births and deaths are forthcoming; in many instances therefore the smaller watering places are necessarily represented by entire sub-districts, which often contain a considerable rural area. The result of this, however, would in most instances be favourable to the watering place, as regards the rate of mortality obtained. The lowest rates appearing in the Table prevailed in Hove, Bognor, Exmouth, Lyme Regis, Ramsgate, and Dartmouth, in each of which the rate of mortality was under 14 per 1000; rates exceeding 24 per 1000 prevailed, however, in Poulton-le-Fylde sub-district (including Blackpool and Fleetwood), Southport, Aberystwith, Matlock, and Bangor. The annual death-rate in the quarter from the seven principal zymotic diseases averaged only 1.2 per 1000 in the 47 watering places, but exceeded 3 per 1000 in Herne Bay, Bangor, Fleetwood, and Matlock. Measles prevailed in Bangor, and scarlet fever in Fleetwood and Matlock.

LONDON.—The population residing within the London registration area is estimated to the middle of this year, at rather more than three and a quarter million of persons. The health of this large population, massed upon an area of 75,362 acres, with an average density of 43 persons to an acre, was very satisfactory during the first quarter of 1873; indeed, the death-rate was lower during those three months than the rate which prevailed in the whole of England and Wales. During the second quarter of this year the London death-rate was equal to 20.0 per 1000, against 23.1 and 20.7 in the corresponding period of 1871 and 1872; this death-rate was again slightly lower than the general English rate. The deaths

referred to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class, were 1832, and were no less than 1909 below the average number in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1863-72, after correction for increase of population. The annual death-rate from these seven diseases was equal to 2.2 per 1000 during the 13 weeks ending 28th June, whereas it averaged 2.6 per 1000 in 18 of the largest English towns, and was 2.1 in the whole of England and Wales. Whooping-cough was by far the most fatal disease in this class, the 807 deaths referred thereto showing an increase of 114 upon the number returned in the first quarter of the year; they were, however, 46 below the corrected average number referred to this disease in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1863-72. The fatal cases of different forms of fever, which in the second quarters of the four years 1869-72 had been 542, 442, 384, and 304, further declined to 298 last quarter, which was rather less than half the corrected average number in the ten previous corresponding quarters. This decline in the fatality of fever may be referred to an improved sanitary organization, to a partially purified river, and to the greater purity of the water supplied by the metropolitan water companies. The deaths from fever in London last quarter were equal to an annual rate of 36 per 100,000 of the population, while in the other large towns it ranged upwards to 99 in Sheffield and 126 in Bradford. Only 37 deaths resulted from small-pox, while the corrected average number in the ten previous corresponding quarters was 662; the deaths from measles were 302 against an average of 563, and those from scarlet fever and diphtheria only 182 against an average of 694.

The annual death-rates from all causes in the several groups of registration districts, after distributing the 3048 deaths in institutions in proportion to population, were 19.5 in the West, 19.1 in the North, 20.5 in the Central, 20.4 in the East, and 20.4 in the South districts.

The excessive mortality among elderly persons, apparently due to the long period of low temperature and cold winds which prevailed with but trifling exceptions from 22d April to 18th June, is noticeable in London as well as in the whole country. The deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards in London last quarter were 3711 against 3357 and 3388 in the two preceding corresponding quarters. Among those persons estimated to be living at the ages 60 and upwards the annual rate of mortality was 71.4 per 1000, and almost identical with the average rate in the whole of England; London may be considered generally favourable to the health of elderly persons, compared with other large towns, for the death-rate among persons aged 60 years and upwards was 81 in Bradford, 95 in Manchester and Salford, and 120 in Liverpool.

The deaths referred to diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis in London, which in the second quarters of the three years 1870-1-2 had been equal to 6.5, 5.9, and 6.3 per 1000, respectively, gave a death-rate of 6.7 per 1000 in the three months ending June. The largest increase appears to have occurred in the fatal cases of bronchitis, which were 2015, against 1470 and 1674 in the two preceding corresponding quarters. A comparison between the death-rates from this class of diseases in different seasons and in various localities is very desirable, and it is hoped that the form of returns adopted by the numerous medical officers of health, now being appointed for both urban and rural sanitary districts, will afford the means for such comparison.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—The following facts relating to Indian and Foreign cities are derived from official returns furnished by various authorities abroad:

In Paris the deaths during the quarter were 10,555, and at the rate of 23 per 1000 annually. In Brussels 1573 births and 1144 deaths (excluding those of strangers, *i.e.* of persons not ordinarily residing within the

city) were recorded, showing rates of 34 and 25 respectively. The deaths in Berlin numbered 6699 and the annual death-rate was 33; the fatal cases of typhus fever, which had been 231 in the previous quarter, declined to 183. In Vienna 4804 persons, exclusive of strangers, died during the quarter, and the corresponding death-rate was 30; 354 deaths were referred to diarrhoea. In Rome 830 persons were married, 1533 children were born, and 1724 persons (excluding strangers) died; the respective rates were 14, 25, and 28. The returns from Florence are incomplete. Those from Turin show the number of persons married to have been 968, of births 1553, and of deaths 1524, giving rates of 18, 29, and 29 respectively. In Amsterdam 1725 deaths in the quarter gave an annual death-rate of 25 per 1000; and 640 deaths in the Hague were equal to a rate of 28.

In the thirteen weeks ending 24th June, 3906 deaths were registered in Bombay, of which 1239 were referred to remittent fever, and 349 to small-pox; the death-rate from all causes was equal to 24 per 1000. In Calcutta 2606 deaths were returned in the thirteen weeks ending 14th June, and the rate was 23. In Madras 3684 deaths, including 498 from small-pox, were recorded during the quarter ending 13th June; the death-rate from all causes was 37.

In New York 6593 deaths were registered during the quarter, of which 274 were from scarlet fever and 186 from diphtheria; the annual death-rate from all causes was 26. According to the returns from Philadelphia 3932 deaths occurred in that city, implying a death-rate of 21 per 1000.

Third Quarter.—July, August, September.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the marriages of 121,084 persons, the births of 266,655 children, and the deaths of 150,944 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending 30th September 1873. The natural increase of population was thus 115,711.

ENGLAND.—The summer has been healthy: the mortality low in town and country; small-pox fatal to very few children; measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and whooping-cough quiescent; fever less prevalent than in previous years. Diarrhoea, while cholera was looming round our shores, wherever there was dirt, asserted its destructive prerogative, but less than in previous hot seasons of the year. The birth-rate was above the average; the natural increase of population rapid. If prices were high, so were wages.

In the quarter ending 30th September last, 99,418 persons were married, against 99,612 in the quarter ending 30th September 1872. The marriage-rate was 16.9 per 1000, showing a decline of 0.2 from that in the corresponding season of the prosperous year 1872, though it still contrasted favourably with the rates which prevailed in the previous period of depression. The numbers in the different Registration Divisions and Counties are usually compared in these Reports with the averages taken from the numbers registered in each of them during the three previous corresponding quarters. On this comparison, Leicestershire, Oxfordshire, Durham, South Wales, the extra-metropolitan portion of Middlesex, Lincolnshire, and the North Riding of Yorkshire show the greatest proportionate increase, while the only counties in which any noticeable decrease appears are Westmorland, Huntingdonshire, Shropshire, Berkshire, Norfolk, Cornwall, and Wiltshire. Compared, however, with the marriages in the third quarter of 1872, a decline is exhibited in twenty-one counties, including Cheshire, the extra-metropolitan part of Surrey, Essex, Lancashire, Warwickshire, and Monmouthshire.

Births.—In the quarter ending 30th September the births of 204,167 children were registered in England and Wales; the equivalent annual

birth-rate was 34.7 per 1000, the same as for the September quarter of 1872, and 0.5 above the mean rate for the corresponding quarter in the ten years 1863-72. In two of the eleven Registration Divisions, the South-eastern and South-western, the births fell short of the averages taken from the numbers registered in them respectively in the three previous corresponding quarters. In seventeen counties the births registered last quarter were below the averages similarly obtained, the deficiency being greatest in North Wales, Herefordshire, Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, Dorsetshire, and Wiltshire. The excess over the average numbers was greatest in the counties of Durham, Leicester, Monmouth, Nottingham, Stafford, and Northampton, and in South Wales. The birth-rate in the eighteen largest English towns was 36.3, or 1.7 above that for the whole of England and Wales. The lowest rates were 31.0 in Norwich and 34.3 in London, both being below the rate for the whole country: the highest were 42.0 in Sheffield, 42.1 in Sunderland, and 45.5 in Leicester. In the fifty towns ranking next in order of population, the birth-rates averaged 35.8, and ranged from 21.5, 25.3, and 26.3 in Cheltenham, Bath, and Hastings respectively, to 46.0 in Wigan, 47.7 in Merthyr Tydfil, and 51.9 in Dudley.

Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths during the three months ending 30th September was 89,491, or at the rate of 973 per day. Emigration was more active than in the corresponding quarter of any year since 1854, 60,093 persons of British origin having sailed during the three months from ports at which Government emigration officers are stationed. Of these 60,093 emigrants, 36,777 were English, 5743 Scotch, and 17,573 Irish; the proportions to a million of the respective populations of the three countries being, English 1575, Scotch 1674, and Irish 3288. In the previous summer quarter the English emigrants numbered 36,135, the Scotch 5309, and the Irish 15,334. The destinations of the 60,093 emigrants last quarter were as follow: of 42,453 the United States; of 9667 British North America; of 6524 the Australian Colonies; and the remaining 1449 were distributed amongst other places. There was a considerable increase in the number of those who sailed to the Australian Colonies.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The price of wheat in the Michaelmas quarter 1873 averaged 61s. 4d. per quarter, showing an advance of nearly 5s. upon the average price in the preceding three months, and of 2s. 5d. upon that in the corresponding quarter of 1872. In the ten years 1863-72, the mean price for the September quarter was 52s. 5d. In the early part of last quarter old potatoes were so scarce that no regular quotations of prices could be given, but later the prospect of a better crop this year induced a lower range of prices than prevailed at the same season of last year. Best Regents averaged 94s. 6d. per ton at the Borough and Spitalfields Markets during August and September, against 119s. in the corresponding period of 1872. The mean price for the September quarter in the ten years 1863-72 was 106s. Meat was slightly cheaper than in the previous three months, the average prices of beef and mutton by the carcase at the Metropolitan Meat Market having been 7½d. and 7¾d. per lb. respectively last quarter, against 7¾d. and 8¾d. in the June quarter. For the third quarter of the previous ten years the average price of beef was 6d., and of mutton 6½d. per lb. The average price per ton of seaborne coal in the London Market was 30s. 1d., or 10d. higher than in the quarter ending 30th June. In the September quarter of 1872 it was 27s. 6d., and in the corresponding quarter of 1871 only 17s. per ton.

The returns of pauperism for last quarter, when compared with those for the corresponding quarter of 1872, show a slight increase in the average number of in-door paupers, and a considerable diminution in the

average number of out-door paupers relieved on the last day of each week. The proportion of each class of paupers in the third quarter of each of the three years 1871-2-3 to 1000 of the estimated population was as follows:—

Quarter ending 30th	Year	In-door.	Out-door.
September	1871	5.8	33.8
"	1872	5.5	29.6
"	1873	5.5	27.1

Till the 19th July the weather was mostly cold, the mean daily temperature being $\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ below the average. On July 20th a sudden change took place, and for a few days the weather was fine and hot, particularly on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd; the mean temperatures of these days were $71^{\circ}.7$, $75^{\circ}.2$, and $72^{\circ}.3$, exceeding their averages by $10^{\circ}.2$, $13^{\circ}.7$, and $10^{\circ}.7$ respectively. From this time till September 2nd the weather was changeable, a few days of cold and a few days of warm weather alternating; the warm days, however, were the more numerous, and upon the whole of the 45 days ending September 2nd there was an excess of temperature averaging $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$. Then followed a cold fortnight, after which the weather continued for the most part cold to the end of the quarter, the deficiency of mean temperature for the last 28 days averaging rather more than 2° daily. The mean temperature for the quarter was $60^{\circ}.3$, or $0^{\circ}.6$ above the average in 102 years. In July the excess was $1^{\circ}.8$, and in August $1^{\circ}.9$; in September there was a deficiency of $1^{\circ}.8$. Rain fell very frequently during the first half of July, the whole of August, and the first half of September. The rain-fall at Greenwich during the three months amounted to 7.6 inches, agreeing with the average of 58 years. In July, there was a deficiency of 0.7 inches, in August an excess of 0.8 inches and in September there was exactly the average amount. The mean amount of rain collected between latitudes 50° and 55° was 8.30 inches; it was only 6.90 inches between latitudes 52° and 53° , and 10.14 inches between latitudes 54° and 55° .

State of the Public Health; Deaths.—In the third or summer quarter of this year 114,676 deaths were registered. The annual death-rate was so low as 19.5 per 1000, and 1.9 per 1000 lower than the average rate in the corresponding quarters of the 10 years 1863-72. The death-rate last quarter was lower than in the corresponding period of any year since the remarkably cold and wet summer of 1862, when the deaths were equal to but 18 per 1000 annually of the population. Had the death-rate last quarter been equal to the average rate in the ten last summers, nearly 12,000 more persons would have died, than those whose deaths were actually recorded. A very large proportion of this decrease in the number of deaths was due to the continuance of a marked decline in the fatality of the principal zymotic diseases.

In the eleven Registration Divisions of England and Wales, the annual death-rate in the quarter ranged from 15.0 and 15.3 per 1000 in the agricultural counties of the South-western and South-eastern Divisions, to 23.2 and 23.5 in the principally manufacturing and mining counties of the North-western and Northern Divisions. Durham and Northumberland were the only counties in which the deaths registered in the quarter exceeded the average numbers returned in the three preceding corresponding quarters.

The population of the Registration Districts and sub-districts containing all the chief towns of England and Wales is now estimated at about 13 millions and a half of persons; the annual death-rate among this large urban population was equal to 22.0 per 1000 during the quarter, and was 2.1 below the average rate in the ten previous corresponding quarters. In the remaining and principally rural population of about 10 millions the death-rate did not exceed 16.0 per 1000, which was 1.7

below the same average. Compared with the average rate in recent corresponding quarters, the urban mortality again showed a larger actual decline than did the rural death-rate, although relatively considered the improvement in the health of rural districts bears similar satisfactory evidence of sanitary progress to that exhibited in the returns from our urban population.

In eighteen of the largest English towns, including London, containing an estimated population of about six millions and a half, the annual mortality in the quarter averaged 23.9 per 1000, exceeding by nearly 2 per 1000 the general urban rate. The lowest rates among these eighteen towns were 17.5 in Portsmouth and 20.3 in Norwich; the highest rate was 29.9 both in Manchester and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Diarrhoea caused a considerable mortality in most of the large towns, and scarlet fever was somewhat fatally prevalent in Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Manchester, Leeds, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In the districts and sub-districts taken as approximately representing fifty other large towns, ranking in respect of population next in size to the eighteen largest English towns, and estimated to contain a population of rather more than two millions and a half, the death-rate in the quarter was equal to 21.0 per 1000, and was 2.9 below the average rate in the eighteen largest towns. Among these fifty towns the following showed rates below 17 per 1000:—Cheltenham 13.6, Dover 15.3, Devonport 15.9, Hastings 16.1, Worcester 16.1, Bath 16.2, Chester 16.4, and Northampton 16.9; the fatality of zymotic diseases was especially low in Bath, Chester, and Cheltenham. Death-rates exceeding 27 per 1000 prevailed in the following towns:—South Shields 27.6, Blackburn 27.6, Yarmouth 27.8, Stockport 27.8, Gateshead 31.2, Preston 31.8, and Wigan 32.0; the fatality of scarlet fever contributed to the excessive rates in Blackburn, Preston, and Gateshead, while in Yarmouth, Stockport, Wigan, and South Shields the mortality from diarrhoea was exceptionally high.

The 114,676 deaths registered in the whole of England and Wales included 35,252 or 31 per cent. of infants under one year of age, and 24,524 or 21.4 per cent. of persons aged 60 years and upwards. To each 100 births registered during the quarter, 17.3 deaths of infants under one year of age were recorded, against 20.0, 19.4, and 18.2 per cent. respectively in the corresponding periods of the three years 1870-1-2. Infant mortality, measured in this way, was equal to 20.2 per cent. in the North-western Division, containing the counties of Lancashire and Cheshire; while it was only 11.0 per cent. in Wales, and in the agricultural counties of the South-western Division. In eighteen of the largest English towns, including London, this proportion of infant mortality (which is in the summer quarter of the year principally governed by the fatality of diarrhoea) averaged 24.3 per cent. upon the births registered, and ranged from 16.7 and 17.0 in Portsmouth and Oldham, to 30.6 and 34.0 in Liverpool and Leicester. Infant mortality in Leicester, although so excessive, showed a decline from the still higher proportion, 40.5 per cent., which prevailed in the corresponding period of last year. The largest portion of the decline in the deaths registered in England and Wales in the quarter occurred among those of children and adults aged between 1 and 60 years, probably due in great measure to the marked decline in the fatality of small-pox, measles, and whooping-cough. The deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards in the quarter slightly exceeded the number returned in the corresponding period, of either of the three preceding years; and the proportion to total deaths, which had been 19.4 in the third quarter of 1870 and 1871, and 20.4 in the same period of 1872, further rose to 21.4. With a decline in infant mortality and of the deaths of children, and an increase in the proportion of deaths of persons aged 60 years and upwards, it may fairly be assumed that the

mean age at death in England and Wales was higher than it had been in recent corresponding periods.

The present return shows a continuance of the decline in deaths referred to the principal zymotic diseases which has been noticed in recent quarters. During the three months ending September, 277 were reported from small-pox, 1180 from measles, 2593 from scarlet fever, 502 from diphtheria, 1666 from whooping-cough, 3053 from different forms of fever, and 13,925 from diarrhoea; in all, 23,196 deaths resulted from these seven principal zymotic diseases, against 33,963, 31,388, and 27,428, in the corresponding quarters of the three years 1870-1-2. If the increase of population be taken into account, the annual death-rate from these seven diseases in the quarter was equal to 3.9 per 1000 of the estimated population, while in the three preceding corresponding quarters it had been 6.0, 5.5, and 4.7, respectively. A large proportion of the zymotic rate in the summer quarter of the year is always caused by the fatality of diarrhoea. In the eighteen large English towns the annual death-rate from the seven zymotic diseases averaged 6.6 per 1000, and ranged from 3.5 and 3.7 in Oldham and Bristol, to 9.4 and 11.5 in Birmingham and Leicester. In fifty other large towns the death-rate from these diseases averaged 4.5 per 1000, and while it was less than 2 per 1000 in Bath, Cheltenham, Chester, Halifax, and Newport (Monmouth), it equalled or exceeded 10 per 1000 in Dudley, Preston, and Gateshead.

During the three months ending September 13,925 deaths were referred to diarrhoea in England and Wales; in the three preceding corresponding quarters the numbers were 17,647, 15,919, and 14,681. Judging from the weekly returns received from an aggregate population of nearly six millions and a half of persons estimated now to be living in eighteen of the largest English towns, including London, the usual summer fatality of diarrhoea reached its maximum about the middle of August, and afterwards declined rapidly. The 13,925 deaths from diarrhoea during the three months were equal to an annual death-rate of 2.4 per 1000 throughout England and Wales; in the summer quarters of 1870-1-2 it was respectively 3.1, 2.8, and 2.5. In eighteen of the largest towns the diarrhoeal rate averaged 4.5 per 1000, ranging from 1.9 and 2.8 in Bristol and Portsmouth, to 6.7 and 10.4 in Salford and Leicester. Among the fifty other large towns the death-rate from diarrhoea averaged 2.9 per 1000, was less than one per 1000 in Bath, Halifax, and Merthyr Tydfil, while it was 7.9 and 8.1 respectively in South Shields and Wigan. The variations in the death-rate from diarrhoea in the several large towns is very remarkable; for instance, during the four summer quarters of 1870-1-2-3 it averaged 9.8 in Leicester and 9.6 in Wigan, whereas it was but 0.7 per 1000 in Merthyr-Tydfil. As fully 80 per cent. of the deaths from diarrhoea are of infants under two years of age, the fatality of this disease has an important influence upon infant mortality, and may be in some degree dependent upon the low constitutional stamina of the infants, but must be mainly due to the bad water supply, the defective sanitary condition of the houses, the improper food of the children, or the neglect of the mothers. Why diarrhoea is so fatal among infants at Leicester and Wigan, and why the infants at Merthyr Tydfil escape this fatality, would be a subject for inquiry at once interesting and useful. In the remainder of England and Wales, that is excluding these sixty-eight large towns, the death-rate from diarrhoea last quarter was equal to but 1.3 per 1000, against 1.6 and 1.5 in the summer quarters of 1871 and 1872. The summer epidemic of infantile diarrhoea is essentially an urban epidemic, and in the agricultural counties of the South-western Registration Division the annual death-rate from diarrhoea last quarter was only equal to 0.8 per 1000, while in the manufacturing counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, making up the North-western Division, it was 3.4. According to the Census

taken in 1871, the proportion of the population living in towns with 20,000 inhabitants and upwards was only 12·8 per cent. in the South-western, and so high as 56·7 per cent. in the North-western Divisions. It may fairly be expected that the improved sanitary organization which is being steadily, though slowly, developed, will before long exercise an important influence upon the present unsatisfactory condition of our infant population living in large towns.

To simple cholera and choleraic diarrhoea 494 deaths in England and Wales were referred in the quarter, against 527 and 471 in the two preceding corresponding quarters; they therefore differed but slightly from the numbers in recent summers. These 494 deaths included 144 in London, and 100 in the North-western Division, and bore generally a relative proportion to the deaths from diarrhoea. In some cases, however, it is exceedingly probable that severe cases of simple diarrhoea are sometimes returned as choleraic diarrhoea or English cholera; in connection with this suggestion it is worthy of note that in the registrar's sub-district of Carlton near Nottingham, not a single death was referred to diarrhoea, whereas of 25 deaths from all causes five of infants under two years were ascribed to cholera, the cause of death in each case being certified by the same medical practitioner.

Next to diarrhoea, different forms of fever caused more deaths in the quarter than any other zymotic disease. The deaths referred to fever were 3053, against 4635, 3362, and 3195 in the three preceding corresponding quarters, showing a continuous decline, which bears evidence of improved sanitary conditions. The annual death-rate from fever was equal to 0·52 per 1000, but was 0·97 in the county of Durham, the fatal cases being relatively most excessive in Stockton, Hartlepool, Bishop Auckland, and Durham. An examination of the returns in detail shows that fever, principally of a typhoid form, was fatally prevalent in many small towns and villages, among which may be mentioned Sherborne, Saltash, Kenwyn (Truro), Atherstone, Gomersal, and Blaenavon.

The returns bear evidence of an increasing fatality of scarlet fever. The deaths from this disease, which in the third quarters of 1870-1-2 had been 7498, 3488, and 2423 respectively, rose to 2593, and exceeded the number in the preceding three months by 505. Of these deaths from scarlet fever 828 occurred in the eighteen large English towns, including 158 in London, 161 in Birmingham, 133 in Leeds, 114 in Manchester, 69 in Newcastle, and 48 in Wolverhampton; they were also excessive in Dudley, Blackburn, Preston, Gateshead, Chester-le-Street, Runcorn, Audenshaw, Deeping, Leyland, Golcar, South Creake, Combmartin, Yeovil, Ruabon, Ystradyfodwg, and Portmadoc. The fatal cases of diphtheria were 502, against 474 and 406 in the two preceding corresponding quarters; this disease was especially fatal at Baschurch (Salop) and at Penarth, near Cardiff.

Whooping-cough, which caused 1666 deaths, was less fatal than in any quarter since the beginning of 1870; 584 occurred in London, where the disease was relatively more prevalent than in any of the other registration divisions. The deaths from measles, which in the third quarters of the three years 1870-1-2 had been 1390, 1688, and 1267, did not exceed 1180 in that of 1873; these 1180 deaths included 664 in the eighteen large towns, of which 353 occurred in London, 96 in Sheffield, 75 in Liverpool, and 47 in Manchester. Measles was more or less fatally epidemic in Leek, Festiniog, and Combmartin in North Devon.

Small-pox as an epidemic, which was so fatal during the whole of 1871, and the greater part of 1872, declined during 1873. This epidemic reached its climax in the first quarter of 1872, when 7720 fatal cases were registered; the quarterly numbers afterwards steadily and rapidly declined, and only 277 deaths were referred to the disease in the third quarter of 1873, which is probably the smallest number that occurred in any

quarter since the beginning of the present century. Only one death from small-pox occurred in the eight counties forming the South-midland Division, and only 15 among the population of three millions and a quarter of persons living within the Metropolitan area. The disease was, however, somewhat prevalent at Gloucester, Birmingham, Bolton, Bradford, Dewsbury, Stockton, Hartlepool, Whitehaven, and Pontypridd.

An examination in detail of the present return, as usual, discloses many instances of excessive death-rates and fatality from zymotic diseases, in small villages and rural sub-districts, but the numbers being small, and the localities not widely known, the cases are apt to escape general attention. The registration sub-district of Combmartin in North Devon is a case in point; it has an almost stationary population of about 3600 persons, among whom 33 deaths were registered last quarter, whereas the average number in the corresponding quarter of the three previous years is but 13. These 33 deaths included 10 fatal cases of scarlet fever and 8 of measles, all of which occurred within the parish of Combmartin, which has a population of only 1400 persons; this would be equal to an annual death-rate of more than 50 per 1000 from these two diseases alone, whereas the annual rate from these diseases in the whole of England and Wales in the quarter did not average one per 1000.

In the workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums 9244 deaths were recorded in the quarter, or 8 per cent. of the total deaths; in the corresponding quarter of last year the proportion was 7·8 per cent. Half of these institution deaths were recorded in the eighteen large English towns, among which the proportion to total deaths averaged 11·9 per cent., and ranged from 6·5 in Sheffield, to 12·3, 13·5, and 15·1 per cent. respectively in Liverpool, Bristol, and London. During the three months 6046, or 5·3 per cent., of the deaths were registered upon the information of the coroner, being inquest cases. In the eighteen large towns the inquests were equal to 5·7 per cent. of the deaths, and in the several towns the proportion ranged from 2·3 per cent. in Sunderland to 7·4 and 7·8 respectively in Portsmouth and Birmingham. In considering these proportions it appears difficult to avoid one of two conclusions: either too few inquests are held in Sunderland, or an unnecessary number of such inquiries take place in Portsmouth and Birmingham.

LONDON.—The health of the population residing within the Metropolitan registration area, estimated at rather more than three and a quarter millions of persons, was comparatively satisfactory during the quarter; the annual death-rate during that period was equal to 21·8 per 1000, against 23·4, 22·9, and 21·4, respectively, in the three preceding corresponding quarters, and was 4·3 per 1000 lower than the average rate in the seventeen next largest English towns, with an aggregate population about equal to that of London. The deaths referred to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class were 4731, of which 3170 were fatal cases of diarrhoea, 584 of whooping-cough, 375 of fever, 353 of measles, 158 of scarlet fever, 76 of diphtheria, and only 15 of small-pox. These 4731 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 5·7 per 1000, whereas in the seventeen other largest towns this zymotic rate was 7·6 per 1000. Compared with the numbers of deaths returned from these seven zymotic diseases in the two previous corresponding quarters, the fatal cases of whooping-cough, fever, measles, and diarrhoea showed an increase, while those of small-pox and scarlet fever had declined. The most unsatisfactory feature is the increase in the deaths from different forms of fever: the deaths from this cause, which in the three preceding corresponding quarters had successively been 545, 355, and 316, rose again last quarter to 375, including 56 cases of typhus, 240 of typhoid or enteric fever, and 79 of simple continued fever. The annual death-rate from fever in the whole of England and Wales last quarter averaged 52 per 100,000 of the population, and in London it was 45. The 15 deaths from small-pox were

by far the lowest number returned from this disease in any quarter of any year since the beginning of 1840; it is worthy of note that 9 of these deaths from small-pox occurred in East London, which usually suffers most severely from the disease when it is epidemic. Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 3902 deaths in London, against 3830 in the third quarter of last year; the annual rate of mortality from these diseases was equal to 4.7 per 1000, while the rate from the same diseases was 5.8 in Liverpool and 4.8 in Birmingham. The influence of temperature and other meteorological features upon the mortality of persons at different ages from the various forms of disease in London can be investigated in detail from the information published in the Weekly Returns. This will acquire greater value when similar information is rendered available by the publication of returns from the medical officers of health who have recently been appointed for numerous urban and rural sanitary districts. It is of the first importance that these returns should be sufficiently uniform to render useful comparison possible.

The violent deaths in London in the three months were 671, against 588, 635, and 664 in the three preceding corresponding quarters; 550 were referred to different forms of accident and negligence, 72 to suicide, and 35 to murder and manslaughter, including infanticide. The deaths of 64 persons directly resulted from accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets, from which class of accident 860 cases of injury and maiming came under the notice of the Police within the London registration area, during the thirteen weeks ending 28th September.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—The following facts relating to Indian or Foreign Cities are derived from official returns furnished by various authorities abroad:

In Paris 10,589 deaths were recorded in the quarter, giving an annual death-rate of 23.0 per 1000: during the last three weeks of the quarter 320 deaths were caused by cholera. In Brussels the births were 1510 and the deaths (excluding those of strangers, *i.e.* of persons not ordinarily resident within the city) 1190, the respective rates being 32.8 and 25.8. The 8627 deaths from all causes in Berlin, implying an annual death-rate of 41.8 per 1000, included 535 deaths, or 2.6 per 1000, from cholera. In Vienna the deaths (excluding those of strangers) numbered 7004 and included 2533 from cholera: the death-rate from all causes was 43.6 and from cholera 15.8. In Rome the number of persons married was 644, or at the rate of 10.6 per 1000; the number of births 1757, or at the rate of 28.8; and the number of deaths 1827, or at the rate of 30.0. In Florence there were 550 persons married, 1672 births, and 1270 deaths, giving rates of 13.2, 40.2, and 30.5 respectively. In Turin the persons married numbered 602, the births 1624, and the deaths 1276; the corresponding annual rates were 11.4, 30.7, and 24.1 per 1000. The 1604 deaths in Amsterdam implied an annual rate of 23.2, and the 602 deaths in the Hague to a rate of 26.0 per 1000. Returns received from Copenhagen show the total number of deaths in that city to have been 1286, and the equivalent annual rate 25.8.

In the thirteen weeks ending 30th September, 3671 deaths were registered in Bombay, giving a death-rate of 22.8. In Calcutta 2446 deaths, implying a rate of 21.9 annually, were returned in the thirteen weeks ending 13th September. The 3485 deaths in Madras recorded during the quarter ending 12th September showed a death-rate of 35.2, and included 635 from different forms of fever.

The returns from New York state the deaths during the quarter to have been 8954, of which 3028 were caused by diarrhoea; the annual death-rate from all causes was 35.9, of which 12.2 was due to fatal cases of diarrhoeal diseases, against a rate of 4.0 per 1000 from the same diseases in London. The 4436 deaths returned in Philadelphia were equal to a rate of 23.7 per 1000 annually.

Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the marriages of 148,656 persons, the births of 265,095 children, and the deaths of 166,671 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending 31st December 1873. The natural increase of population was thus 98,424.

ENGLAND.—The births in the autumn quarter that ended the year 1873, though fewer in proportion than in the previous autumn, were above the average of the season. The public health was in a favourable state, and the mortality was below the average both in town and country. The extremely severe cold week of December was accompanied by a remarkable continuance of dense fog in London, which, fatal to many, deprived it of its usual superiority over the other great cities of the kingdom. The chief zymotic diseases have been comparatively quiescent, but the public health requires watchful care, for measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria are on the increase, and may devastate unguarded cities. The ruling prices of wheat, meat, and coals remain high.

Marriages.—The marriages in the fourth quarter of the year 1873 were more numerous than in any preceding quarter. They gradually increased from 51,393 in the corresponding quarter of 1868 to 61,281 in the three last months of 1873. The marriage-rate, which was 20.8 to 1000 persons living, or 0.8 above the mean rate for the autumn quarter in the ten years 1864–73, has never been exceeded since the autumn quarter of 1865, when it was 21.4. Compared with the average numbers for the corresponding quarter in the three previous years, the marriages in the manufacturing and mining counties of Stafford, Lancaster, and Durham, in the West Riding of York, and in South Wales showed an increase, while in the agricultural counties of Cambridge, Devon, Hereford, and Westmorland the marriages declined. The cause will be referred to under the head of prices.

Births.—The number of births registered in the quarter ending 31st December 1873 was 203,351, or 3,268 less than in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. Allowing for increase of population, the birth-rate per 1000 persons living was 34.5, or 0.9 lower than in the quarter ending 31st December 1872, but 0.3 above the mean rate for the fourth quarter in the ten years 1863–72. A comparison of the number of births registered in the quarter, with the average in the three previous corresponding quarters, for each Registration Division and County, shows that the births fell short of the respective averages in fourteen counties, the greatest proportionate deficiency being in the small counties of Huntingdon and Westmorland, and in Shropshire, Dorsetshire, and Bedfordshire. London exhibited the largest proportionate excess; then the counties of Durham, Leicester, the extra-metropolitan part of Middlesex, Monmouth, and Northumberland.

The normal birth-rates vary considerably in different parts of the country. Thus, in the year 1871 the rate in Durham was 42.4, and in Somersetshire 30.9 per 1000, and the mean rates in the ten years 1861–70 for these two counties had been 42.0 and 30.7 respectively. The principal immediate cause of this wide difference would naturally be looked for in the proportions of married women at the child-bearing ages to the total population. Accordingly it is found from the Census of 1871, that in that year in the county of Durham, with an enumerated population of 742,205, the number of females between the ages of 15 and 45 was 156,713, of whom 93,873, or about 60 per cent., were married; while in Somersetshire, with an enumerated population of 482,652, the number of females between the above-mentioned ages was 107,390, of whom 48,357, or only about 45 per cent., were married. The proportion of married women between 15 and 45 years of age to the total population was thus in

Durham 13 per cent., and in Somersetshire 10 per cent. It should be remarked that the number of males to 100 females enumerated was in Durham 107 and in Somersetshire 90. The greater prevalence of early marriages in Durham is shown by the fact that 18,099, or 5 per cent., of the total females in that county, and 6434, or only $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., of the total females in Somersetshire, were wives under 25 years of age.

In the eighteen most populous English towns the birth-rates in the quarter averaged 37.0 per 1000, exceeding the rate for the whole of England and Wales by 2.1, and ranged from 32.5 in Portsmouth and 32.9 in Norwich, to 42.9 in Sheffield and 45.2 in Leicester. The average rate in the fifty next largest towns was 35.5, or 1.5 below that in the eighteen largest; of the rates in these fifty towns the lowest were 23.0 in Cheltenham, 25.8 in Plymouth, and 26.3 in Shrewsbury, and the highest were 43.0 in Wigan, 44.1 in South Shields, and 48.6 in Dudley.

Increase of Population.—The births during the quarter ending 31st December exceeded the deaths by 76,521. During the same period 33,172 emigrants of British origin sailed from ports at which emigration officers are stationed, against 37,855 in the last quarter of 1872. Of these 33,172 emigrants, 21,621 were English, 2801 Scotch, and 8750 Irish; the proportions to a million of the respective populations of the three countries being English 926, Scotch 816, and Irish 1637. The destination of 20,042 was the United States; of 2289 British North America; of 9035 the Australian Colonies; and the remaining 1806 were bound for other places. A continued increase is observed in the number of emigrants attracted to the Australian Colonies.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of wheat for the quarter ending Christmas 1873 was 61s. 1d. per quarter, differing very slightly from that in the previous quarter ending Michaelmas, but showing an increase of 3s. 10d. upon the average price for the Christmas quarter of 1872, and of 10s. upon the mean price for the corresponding three months in the ten years 1863-72. Potatoes were much cheaper than at the corresponding season of the previous year, best Regents averaging 107s. per ton at the Borough and Spitalfields markets in the quarter, against 170s. in the December quarter of 1872. The mean price for the fourth quarter in the ten years 1863-72 was 99s. 6d. per ton. A further slight reduction is to be noticed in the price of meat, the average prices per lb. of beef and mutton by the carcass at the Metropolitan Meat Market, having declined from $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. and $7\frac{1}{8}$ d. respectively in the September quarter to $6\frac{3}{4}$ d. and $7\frac{1}{8}$ d. In the quarter ending 31st December 1872 beef averaged $6\frac{3}{4}$ d., the same as in this quarter, and mutton $7\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.; for the corresponding quarter in the ten years 1863-72 the mean prices were $5\frac{7}{8}$ d. and $6\frac{3}{8}$ d. per lb. respectively. Seaborne coal averaged 30s. 8d. per ton in the London market; it was slightly dearer than in the previous quarter, when the average price was 30s. 1d. per ton. In the corresponding periods of 1872 and 1871 the average prices were 26s. 5d. and 19s. 9d. respectively.

The returns of pauperism, compared with those for the corresponding quarter of 1872, show a slight decline in the number both of in-door and out-door paupers.

In the first week of October there was an excess of mean temperature averaging $3\frac{1}{4}$ ° daily; then followed two cold and two warm days, after which there was a cold period of more than a month's duration, in which the average daily deficiency of mean temperature was $3\frac{1}{2}$ °. From 17th November to 7th December the weather was again mostly warm. A week of very severe cold weather ensued, the deficiency of temperature on the 9th, 10th, and 11th December being $11\frac{1}{2}$ °, $16\frac{1}{2}$ °, and $12\frac{1}{2}$ ° respectively, and these days in London were distinguished by a most remarkable continuance of very dense fog. A warm period then set in, and continued

with slight exception to the end of the year; on the 16th, 17th, and 18th the daily temperatures were $10^{\circ}.8$, $10^{\circ}.0$, and $10^{\circ}.6$ above their respective averages, and the mean temperature of these three days was 24° higher than that of the 9th, 10th, and 11th. The mean temperature of the quarter was $0^{\circ}.5$ above the average in 102 years. The rain-fall at Greenwich during the quarter amounted to 5.5 inches, or 1.6 inches less than the average in 58 years. The deficiency in the month of December was 1.7 inches, the total fall in that month having been only 0.3 of an inch, and less than in any December since 1829. Between latitudes 50° and 55° the mean amount of rain collected during the quarter was 6.82 inches, or but little more than half the amount which fell in the three months ending 31st December 1872.

State of the Public Health; Deaths.—In the last three months of 1873 there were 126,830 deaths registered. The annual death-rate was equal to 21.5 per 1000, and 0.7 lower than the average rate in the corresponding quarters of the ten years 1863-72; in those ten years the only lower rates were 20.2 in the last quarter of 1872 and 21.3 in 1867, whereas in the other years the rate ranged upwards to 23.4 and 23.5 in 1871 and 1864 respectively.

In the eleven Registration Divisions of England and Wales the annual death-rate in the quarter ranged from 16.3 and 17.7 in the agricultural counties of the South-eastern and Eastern Divisions, to 25.1 in the principally mining population of the Northern Division, and 25.4 in London. The deaths in Northumberland exceeded by 22.5 per cent. the average number in the three preceding corresponding quarters, and were equal to an annual rate of 27.1 per 1000; the rate of mortality was most excessive in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tynemouth, Hexham, and Alnwick.

In the population of the Registration Districts and sub-districts, containing the chief towns of England and Wales, estimated at about thirteen millions and a half of persons, the annual death-rate in the quarter was equal to 24.7 per 1000, and was 0.1 below the average rate in the ten previous corresponding quarters. In the remaining and principally rural population of about ten millions the death-rate did not exceed 17.9 per 1000, and was 0.8 below the same average. In the urban districts, the average density of the population in 1871 was 4 persons to an acre, while in the rural districts there were nearly 4 acres to each person.

In eighteen of the largest English towns, including London, containing a population estimated at about six millions and a half, the annual mortality in the quarter averaged 25.5 per 1000, and exceeded by nearly one per 1000 the general urban rate. The death-rates in the several towns ranged from 20.4 and 20.5 in Norwich and Portsmouth, to 30.8 and 33.4 in Leeds and Newcastle-upon-Tyne; the excessive rates in the two latter towns were principally due to the fatal prevalence therein of scarlet fever.

In the districts and sub-districts taken as approximately representing fifty other large towns, ranking in respect of population next in size to the eighteen largest English towns, and estimated to contain a population of rather more than two millions and a half, the death-rate in the quarter averaged 23.7 per 1000, and was 1.8 below the average rate in the eighteen largest towns. The towns showing death-rates below 17 per 1000 were:—Dover 13.9, Maidstone 15.9, Cheltenham 16.2, Hastings 16.2, and Gosport 16.5. Death-rates exceeding 30 per 1000 prevailed in the following towns:—Lincoln 30.3, Dudley 30.4, Gateshead 32.8, Merthyr Tydfil 34.4, Blackburn 35.5, and Preston 42.2. The excessive mortality in these towns was almost entirely due to the prevalence of scarlet fever in an epidemic form.

The 126,830 deaths in England and Wales included 30,400, or 24 per cent., of infants under one year of age, and 32,280, or 25 per cent., of persons aged 60 years and upwards. To each 100 births registered during

the quarter 14.8 deaths of infants under one year of age were recorded against 15.7 and 13.7 per cent. respectively in the corresponding quarters of 1871 and 1872. Infant mortality measured in this way was equal to 16.6 per cent. in the Northern counties, containing principally a mining population, whereas it did not exceed 10.7 per cent. in the agricultural counties of the South-eastern Division. In eighteen of the largest English towns, including London, this proportion of infant mortality to births registered averaged 16.7 per cent., and ranged from 11.8 in Norwich to 18.6 in Liverpool and Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 19.8 in Wolverhampton, and 23.0 in Bradford. The proportion of deaths of elderly persons in England and Wales was slightly lower than that which prevailed in the same period of last year, whereas it was considerably higher than in the last three months either of 1870 or 1871. The per-centage to total deaths of those at 60 years of age and upwards averaged 20.7 in the eighteen towns, and ranged from 14.1 in Leeds to 37.2 per cent. in Norwich; in Leeds the fatality of zymotic diseases, especially of scarlet fever, caused an excessive proportion of deaths between one and 60 years, and the comparative immunity from zymotic disease which prevailed in Norwich had the opposite result in that city.

The return for the last three months of 1873 shows a somewhat general increase in the prevalence and fatality of zymotic disease. The registrars report that during the quarter 249 deaths were referred to small-pox, 3233 to measles, 5576 to scarlet fever, 719 to diphtheria, 1863 to whooping-cough, 3810 to different forms of fever, and 3439 to diarrhoea; in all, 18,889 deaths resulted from these seven principal zymotic diseases, against 26,997 and 16,794 in the corresponding quarters of 1871 and 1872. The annual death-rate from these seven diseases last quarter was equal to 3.2 per 1000, while in the last quarters of the three years 1870-1-2 it had been 4.6, 4.7, and 2.9 respectively. In the eighteen large English towns this annual zymotic-rate averaged 4.0 per 1000, and ranged from 1.5 and 2.4 in Norwich and Hull, to 7.9 and 8.8 in Leeds and Newcastle-upon-Tyne. In fifty other large English and Welsh towns the death-rate from these diseases averaged 4.3 per 1000, and while it was less than one per 1000 in Cheltenham and Rochester, it ranged upwards in the other towns to 11.8 in Gateshead, 15.1 in Preston, and 15.4 in Blackburn. Scarlet fever was fatally prevalent in each of these three towns, measles also being epidemic in Blackburn.

The recent epidemic of small-pox reached its climax in the first quarter of 1872, when 7720 deaths resulted therefrom, after which the quarterly numbers rapidly and steadily declined to 249 in the three months ending September 1873, the smallest number referred to this disease in any quarter in recent years. The 249 included 99 in eighteen of the largest English towns, of which 40 occurred in Leeds, 38 in Birmingham, and 17 in London; 29 also occurred in Gloucester, 10 in Dewsbury, 26 in Whitehaven, and 13 in Pontypridd Districts. Only 3 deaths were referred to small-pox in the South-eastern, South-midland, and Eastern Registration Divisions, containing a population of about five millions.

Measles caused 3233 deaths in England and Wales in the quarter, against 1180 in the preceding three months; in the fourth quarters of 1871 and 1872 the numbers were 3763 and 1341 respectively. Of the 3233 in the quarter, 1851 occurred in the eighteen large English towns, including 1420 in London, 104 in Liverpool, 94 in Birmingham, and 64 in Bristol. Measles also showed an exceptional fatality in Wilton, Tamar, Bideford, Bath, Foleshill, Warrington, Middleton (near Oldham), and Blackburn.

Scarlet fever showed a largely increased fatality, causing 5576 deaths, against 2088 and 2593 in the two preceding quarters of the year. In the eighteen large English towns 1724 deaths were referred to this disease, including 365 in Leeds, 283 in London, 227 in Birmingham, 228 in Manchester and Salford, 222 in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 145 in Liverpool, and

132 in Sheffield. The deaths from scarlet fever showed a considerable increase upon the numbers returned in the preceding quarter in each of the Registration Divisions; this increase was proportionally largest in Durham, Northumberland, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Lancashire. Among those places in which the mortality from this disease was most excessive in the quarter may be specified:—Langport, Dudley, Lincoln, Market Rasen, St. Helen's, Blackburn, Preston, the village of Rothwell, Barnsley, Gateshead, Carmarthen, Ruabon, Llanrwst, and Tremadoc. Diphtheria as well as scarlet fever showed an increased fatality; the fatal cases were 719, against 460 and 502 in the two previous quarters.

Compared with the numbers in recent corresponding quarters, the deaths referred to whooping-cough were below the average during the last quarter of 1873, being 1863, against 2966 and 2182 in the last three months of 1871 and 1872. In the eighteen large towns whooping-cough caused 907 deaths in the quarter, of which 605 occurred in London. The disease was also fatally prevalent in Kettering and Biggleswade.

Different forms of fever caused 3810 deaths in the quarter, against 4692 and 4023 in the two preceding corresponding quarters. This decline in the fatal prevalence of fever may be taken as evidence of sanitary progress. Fever invariably causes the greatest mortality in town populations, and was most excessive during this quarter in the manufacturing and mining population of Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and Durham. Cambridge, Barrow-in-Furness, Market Weighton, Kirk Leatham, Durham, and Workington, among other places, suffered more or less severely from local outbreaks of fever.

The 3439 deaths from diarrhoea, the largest proportion of which occurred during October, differed but slightly from the numbers in recent corresponding quarters.

In the workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums 11,020 deaths were recorded in the quarter, or 8.6 per cent. of the total deaths, corresponding with the proportion which prevailed in the fourth quarters of each of the two previous years. More than half these institution-deaths occurred in the eighteen large towns, among which the proportion to total deaths averaged 13.5 per cent., and ranged from 6.8 and 7.1 in Bradford and Sunderland, to 14.5 and 16.2 in Manchester and London. During the three months 6751 deaths, or 5.3 per cent., were registered upon the information of the coroner, being inquest cases; in the two previous corresponding quarters the inquest cases were 6423 and 6500. In the eighteen large towns the per-centage of inquest cases in the quarter averaged 6.5 per cent., and ranged from 3.5 and 3.7 in Bradford and Hull, to 8.6 and 8.8 per cent. respectively in Birmingham and Salford. To different forms of violence no less than 4233 deaths were referred in England and Wales, of which 1616 occurred in eighteen of the largest English towns; in these towns the proportion of deaths from violence to total deaths ranged from 2.2 per cent. in Bradford, to 6.4 per cent. in Liverpool.

LONDON.—The fatal prevalence of measles and the week of severe cold accompanied by dense fog in the early part of December unfavourably affected the health of the metropolitan population during the last three months of 1873; the annual rate of mortality during the 14 weeks ending 3rd January 1874 was equal to 25.3 per 1000, against 24.1, 25.8, and 19.8 in the corresponding periods of 1870-1-2. The London rate was, however, slightly below the average rate in 17 other large English towns having an aggregate population nearly equal to that of London. The deaths referred to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class were 3256, of which measles caused 1420, whooping-cough 605, fever 539, diarrhoea 302, scarlet fever 283, diphtheria 90, and small-pox 17. These 3256 deaths were equal to an annual rate of 3.6 per 1000, whereas in the 17 other large towns this zymotic rate was 4.4 per 1000; but for the fatal

prevalence of measles this comparison would have been still more favourable to London. The fatal cases of measles in the Registration Division of London, which had been 120, 302, and 353 in the first three quarters of the year, further rose to 1420 during the last 14 weeks; the weekly numbers rose steadily from 32 in the 40th to 168 in the 51st week, and throughout November and December the disease was more fatally prevalent than it has been in London at any time since 1840. The 539 deaths referred to different forms of fever showed a further considerable increase upon the numbers returned in the two previous quarters; in the last quarters of 1871 and 1872 the deaths from fever were 548 and 318. The fatal cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria also showed an increase in the quarter, whereas those of whooping-cough and small-pox differed but slightly from the numbers in the third quarter of the year.

Diseases of the respiratory organs and phthisis caused 8623 deaths in London, against 5621 in the corresponding quarter of 1872; the annual rate of mortality from these diseases was equal to 9.6 per 1000, while the rate from the same diseases was 8.0 in Liverpool, and 6.8 in Birmingham. The weekly number of deaths from these diseases in London averaged rather less than 400 in the first three weeks of the quarter, whereas they rose to 1112 in the twelfth week, under the influence of the week of low temperature and fog in the early part of December.

In the public institutions of the Metropolis 3691 deaths were recorded in the quarter, equal to 16.2 per cent. of the total deaths; of these, 2109, or 9.3 per cent., occurred in Workhouses, and 1457, or 6.4 per cent., in Hospitals. A considerable proportion of the deaths in the Metropolitan Hospitals occur among patients admitted to those institutions from districts situated outside the registration boundaries of London; these deaths, however, are probably more than balanced by those of domestic servants and others, who, counted as residents of the Metropolis, return to rural homes when taken ill, and whose deaths, due in some measure to the evil effects of town residence, are registered in country districts. On this account no correction is made in the death-rate for deaths in the London Hospitals of persons not inhabitants of London; in many of the returns from foreign cities, however, this correction is made by the local authorities, without the addition of the deaths of town residents which occur outside the cities, thus reducing the calculated mortality.

The violent deaths in London were 771 in the quarter, of which 657 were the result of accident or negligence, 77 of suicide, and 22 of murder or manslaughter, including infanticide. The deaths of 53 persons were directly referred to accidents caused by horses or vehicles in the streets; from this class of accidents 716 cases of injury or maiming came under the notice of the Police within the London registration area during the 14 weeks ending 3rd January 1874.

HEALTH OF FOREIGN CITIES.—The following facts relating to Indian or Foreign Cities are derived from official returns furnished by various authorities abroad:

In PARIS the deaths during the quarter were 10,292, and were at the annual rate of 22.3 per 1000; 240 deaths were caused by cholera during October and November. In BRUSSELS the number of persons married was 794, the births were 1549, and the deaths (excluding those of strangers, *i.e.*, of persons not ordinarily resident within the city) 1041; giving rates of 17.2, 33.6, and 22.6 per 1000 respectively; an outbreak of typhoid fever occurred towards the end of the quarter, but the deaths from this disease have shown some decline since the expiration of the quarter. The deaths registered in BERLIN were 5205, and the annual death-rate was 25.2; 179 deaths were referred to cholera, and 166 to diphtheria. In VIENNA 3615 persons, exclusive of strangers, died during the quarter, and

the corresponding death-rate was 22.5; the deaths from small-pox, which had been 735, 286, and 163 in the first three quarters of 1873, rose in the quarter to 236; and in the last week of the year 41 deaths were registered from this disease, a higher number than in any week since March. The deaths from cholera were 193 against 2533 in the previous quarter; they declined from 46 in the week ending 18th October, to one in the week ending 22d November, since which date only one death has been reported. The deaths from typhus showed a considerable decrease from the numbers returned during the previous quarter. In ROME 820 persons were married, 1872 children born, and 1675 persons (excluding strangers) died; the respective rates were 113.4, 30.7, and 27.5; the deaths from fever, which in the first three quarters of 1873 had been 197, 215, and 320, declined in the fourth quarter to 274, equal, however, to an annual rate of 4.5 per 1000 persons living. In FLORENCE there were 752 persons married, 1705 births, and 1277 deaths (excluding those of strangers), giving rates of 18.1, 41.0, and 30.7 respectively; 175 deaths were referred to typhoid fever and diphtheria, showing an increase upon the numbers returned in recent quarters. The returns from TURIN show the number of persons married to have been 780, of births 1689, and of deaths (excluding those of strangers) 1355, and the respective rates were 14.7, 31.9, and 25.5 per 1000, 84 deaths were referred to fever, which was slightly less prevalent than in the two previous quarters. The 1615 deaths in Amsterdam were equal to an annual rate of 23.3, and the 486 deaths in the Hague to a rate of 21.0 per 1000. Returns received from Copenhagen show a total of 1073 deaths, the equivalent annual rate being 21.5.

In the thirteen weeks ending 30th December, 3658 deaths were registered in Bombay, giving a rate of 22.7 per 1000; 1285, or 35 per cent. of the total deaths, were referred to remittent fever, the annual death-rate from this disease being equal to 8.0 per 1000. In Calcutta 3368 deaths were returned in the thirteen weeks ending 27th December, the equivalent death-rate being 30.2; the deaths referred to different forms of fever amounted to 47 per cent. of the total deaths. The 3635 deaths in Madras during the thirteen weeks ending 12th December showed a rate of 36.7; 138 deaths were referred to small-pox.

In New York 6412 deaths were reported in the quarter, and the annual death-rate from all causes was equal to 25.7; no less than 458 were caused by diphtheria, against 186 and 316 in the two previous quarters; 286 deaths resulted from scarlet fever, against 204 in the preceding quarter. The 3030 deaths in Philadelphia were equal to a rate of 16.2 per 1000 annually; 117 deaths were referred to typhoid fever, against 78 and 92 in the two preceding quarters.

THE YEAR 1873.—In the United Kingdom 1,093,893 births and 666,914 deaths were registered during the year 1873; the birth-rate was 34.1 and the death-rate 20.8 per 1000 persons. The excess of births over deaths was 426,979; but the increase to the population thus occasioned was partly counterbalanced by the emigration (from ports at which emigration officers are stationed) of 226,133 persons of British origin, of whom 120,869 were English, 21,564 Scotch, and 83,700 Irish. Of these 226,133 emigrants, 166,461 sailed for the United States, 28,418 for British North America, 25,164 for the Australian Colonies, and 6090 for other destinations.

In England 829,778 births and 492,520 deaths were registered. The births were 3871, and the deaths 255 more than in 1872. The birth-rate was 35.7 and the death-rate 21.2 per 1000, these rates being respectively 0.4 above and 1.4 below the mean rates for the ten years 1863-72. During all the four quarters of the year the marriage-rates were considerably above the average for the ten preceding years.

The 492,520 deaths included those of 123,811 children under one year of age, and of 126,224 persons aged 60 years and upwards; the proportion of the latter was considerably above the average.

The seven principal zymotic diseases were fatal in 68,057 cases, against 88,652 in the previous year. The mortality from these seven diseases was at the rate of 2.9 per 1000 persons living, against 4.5, 4.6, and 3.8 respectively in the three years 1870-1-2. Of these 68,057 deaths, 2332 were caused by small-pox, 7141 by measles, 12,901 by scarlet fever, 2260 by diphtheria, 9039 by whooping-cough, 13,148 by different forms of fever, and 21,236 by diarrhoea. These numbers, derived from the Registrar's Quarterly Returns, are subject to revision when the causes of death in 1873 are finally classified. The subsidence of the small-pox epidemic was the principal cause of the diminished fatality of this class of diseases; the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria, however, in the last quarter of the year caused the mortality from these two diseases to be greater than in 1872. Inquests were held upon the bodies of 26,100, or 5.3 per cent., of the persons whose deaths were registered during the year; and 16,425, or 3.3 per cent., were the victims of various forms of violence, either wilful, or arising from accident or negligence.

HEALTH OF LONDON AND OTHER LARGE CITIES IN 1873.*

LONDON.—The population of London within the tables of mortality is estimated for the middle of the year at *three million three hundred and fifty-six thousand and seventy-three*.

The London of the tables has an area of *one hundred and twenty-two* square miles; it extends down the Thames from Fulham to Woolwich, and climbs the hills to Hampstead on the north, Norwood on the south side of the dividing tidal river crossed by seventeen bridges† and partially fringed by a fine embankment. The mean elevation of the houses above Trinity high-water mark at the last determination was *thirteen* yards; but the elevation ranges from *four yards below* in Plumstead Marshes, to *one hundred and forty-three* yards in Hampstead above that mark. The hills are higher than the hills of Rome, the river at night reflecting thousands of lights eclipses the Tiber.

The average daily supply of water by eight companies is of 514,269 metric tons taken from the Thames above Teddington Lock, from the tributary Lea, and from deep wells. The daily water supply to houses has increased from 178 gallons in 1872 to 184 gallons in 1873. The supply is virtually a monopoly, and though not now in the hands of any municipal authority, but of companies who are necessarily guided by commercial considerations, has been greatly improved since it was shown in the returns that intermingled sewage impurities diffuse choleraic and other zymotic diseases in an extraordinary manner: the main intakes have been carried higher up the Thames, the filtration has been improved, and in some places the water is supplied on the constant system. Dr. Frankland shows in his excellent report that 648 out of 2525 miles of main are always charged; so that the chief obstacles to the general introduction of a constant supply, facilitating alike the extinction of fires and of disease, are the costly and stringent regulations of the companies. The water of the Thames had 21°, of the Lea 22°, of the Kent Company 29° of hardness. The water supplied by the Kent Company, obtained from deep wells in the chalk, is of a very constant temperature (12°.1 Cent.); it is always clear and transparent, so that by using the softening process, for years in operation in Canterbury and other places, this company might supply water perfectly suitable to all purposes. To the New River, the West Middlesex, and the East London Companies the analyst awards a just meed of praise for their effective filtrations.

The main system of sewers under the engineers of the London Board of Works is approaching completion; so that ere long very little of the sewage will find its way into the Thames within the inhabited area. The chief deficiencies to be supplied are better branch drains in direct communication with the dwellings; and the productive disposal of the sewage for agricultural purposes. The average amount of sewage water pumped into the Thames daily at Crossness and Barking was 555,102 metric tons, which, if skilfully applied, might cover thousands of acres with fertility. How this can be done is the great problem of the day, and must be attacked at once in London and in all the other towns of the kingdom. The flow of sewage is greatest in the first, least in the third quarter of the year.

* Reprinted from the "Annual Summary" for 1873.

† Of these bridges six are for railways. Another bridge is in the process of construction. There are besides, the Thames Tunnel and the Hungerford Bridge for foot passengers.

The smoke nuisance has been partially dealt with; but it admits of further reduction by operating not only on the furnaces of manufactories but on the kitchen and other fires, where the stoking is far from being so skilful as it might be. Every family creates nuisances by which its neighbours suffer. The recent London fogs have shown, by concentrating it, how fatal foul smoke is to weak lungs.

The meteorological elements of the year were very evenly balanced; the temperature, the dew-point, the humidity, the rainfall, not only deviated very little from the average of the year, but very little from the average of the respective seasons. The mean temperature of the air was $32^{\circ}9$ in the coldest week (ending February 8th), $68^{\circ}8$ in the hottest week (ending July 26th), and $48^{\circ}9$ in the year. The lowest temperature by night was $22^{\circ}1$, the highest temperature by day $88^{\circ}7$. These extremes of temperature increased the deaths registered in the weeks following.

The annual rateable value of property in London is 20 millions; but it is impossible to say what the income of the inhabitants amounts to: taken as a rough approximation at seven times the rateable value it would amount to 140 millions a year. In the year ended March 1860* the receipts from rates, exclusive of county rates, were 3,730,572*l.*; including the levies for poor relief 1,509,922*l.*, for vestry expenditure 1,112,218*l.*, for City Corporation and Commission of Sewers 192,514*l.*, for Metropolitan Board of Works 417,305*l.*, for Metropolitan Police 481,744*l.* Besides these rates of a municipal character, the receipts of the 13 Gas Companies for gas rates in the year 1870 were 2,046,974*l.*, while the receipts of the 8 Water Companies for water rates were 991,564*l.*, making the levy of rates by these companies 3,038,538*l.* a year. The revenue of the Gas and Water Companies from all sources was $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling; the expenditure $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions; the net profit 1,349,436*l.* The capital of the companies at the latest returns was 18,291,130*l.*; on which the net profit of 1,349,436*l.* would pay $7\frac{4}{10}$ per cent. Now it is certain that London, with a complete and intelligent municipal organization, could have borrowed money at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ or 4 per cent.; and had any such organization existed, the gas and waterworks on a combined plan might have been produced for less than 18 millions sterling; but even at 4 per cent. the capital returned could have been raised at a cost of 731,645*l.* a year, instead of 1,349,436*l.*, with which London is now oppressed: 617,793*l.* would have been free to devote to other purposes; or a sum exceeding by 200,488*l.* the whole of the rate levied by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the sewers, embankment, and other public works.

Neither water nor gas companies paid such dividends at first as they do now, because the consumption of their products was limited; but the time has arrived when not only water but gas in towns is recognized universally as a necessary of life; and both should consequently be supplied by the municipal authorities, wherever, in the opinion of the rate-payers, their mayors and town councils can be trusted to manage the municipal business with as much integrity, intelligence, and zeal for the interests of their fellow townsmen, as the directors of gas and water companies display on behalf of the shareholders.

The great water and gas companies now supply even a wider area than the London within the weekly tables; and it is evident that while the Lord Mayor on his small domain stood aloof, and the half-trusted vestries wanted intelligence to perceive or to endeavour to supply the new wants of the age, the field was left open to capitalists, who acquired under Acts of Parliament the legal right to levy taxes, of which they can only be deprived by equitable purchase, and by such sacrifices as might be made with ultimate advantage to the inhabitants.

* Board of Trade Miscellaneous Statistics, p. 244.

The people of London in the main gain their own livelihood, and sustain their own poor. How they gain their livelihood is shown to a considerable extent by the Census returns, of which an abstract is supplied. Agriculture, as may be anticipated, is scarcely represented even among the *Males*; but the members of all the professions abound, and amount with their immediate subordinates to 107,130: the commercial, carrying, and warehousing class consists of 211,118; but the class exceeding all the rest is the industrial, numbering 504,772 males under specific employments, without counting 108,379 adult males, including 65,326 general labourers whose occupations are less definite.

Of women there are 630,030 wives, daughters, and others engaged in household duties, or aiding their husbands and parents; and no less than 226,393 domestic servants! 4879 women are schoolmistresses, 11,191 teachers and governesses, 5272 bookbinders, 4360 artificial flower makers, 58,460 milliners or dressmakers, 14,780 tailoresses, 26,875 shirtmakers and seamstresses, 4699 shoe and bootmakers, 10,724 (sewing?) machine workers, 43,998 laundry women; 29,013 women are returned simply as gentlewomen, or annuitants.

The tables of the sexes, ages, and conjugal condition show that of 1,081,973 of the population in 1871 under 15 years of age, the number of males and females is nearly equal; that the number of husbands and wives is 1,128,409; and the number aged 15 and upwards, widowed or unmarried of both sexes, is 1,043,878.

The number of wives 15 and under 45 years of age amounted to 408,837, of widows of the same age to 34,565, of spinsters to 414,851. The wives bore 108,166 registered legitimate children in 1871; the spinsters and widows 4451 registered illegitimate children. As more than one in 4 of the wives bear children annually, the nursing and bringing up of children is a large and important part of their occupation.

Of the 1,081,973 children under 15 years of age, 413,404 were returned as scholars, 617,236 as of no occupation, leaving only 51,333 children of both sexes having specific occupations. This is remarkable. Taking the 309,658 children of 10 and under 15 we have this result: 164,743 were returned as scholars, 93,904 as of no specific occupation, and 51,011 under employments, 10,175 of them being messengers and errand boys. It is evident that a larger number of the unemployed of both sexes should have been at school. Contrast this with Lancashire: there, out of 301,124 children of the age 10—15, no less than 116,564 were employed (59,536 in the cotton manufacture), 142,971 were scholars, and 41,589 were unemployed.

There are no complete returns, such as exist in Paris, of the amount of food consumed by the 3,356,073 inhabitants of London; but we know that it must be large; and that at the same time it comprises but a portion of the necessaries and luxuries of life. The daily supply of food by river, canal, road, and railway is in itself a great operation: that is, however, intelligible; but there is an operation of still greater difficulty, and by no means so clear, which London accomplishes, and that is the production of the means of paying for its subsistence. London is self-sustaining; it lives neither on the tribute of the rest of the kingdom, nor on the spoils of provinces as did Rome, its ancient competitor in greatness. The Empire-city, in the words of Mommsen "had to be fed by its subjects;" and 320,000 of its citizens habitually received their dole of bread-corn free, until Cæsar reduced the numbers, by excluding all having means or otherwise provided for, to 150,000. And out of an estimated population of 2,045,000, full 800,000 slaves served the citizens gratuitously in arts, trades, and professions.*

* See Mommsen's Rome, English translation, Book V., Chap. xi., and Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Geography; Article, Rome.

BIRTHS IN LONDON: INCREASE OF POPULATION.—The number of births during the year was 119,015, or 2281 weekly; and as the deaths were 75,459 or 1446 weekly, the excess of births over deaths was 44,466 or 835 weekly. This excess comes near the estimated increase of population, so the actual agrees with the natural increase; but there is a continual outflow of people born in London, and inflow of people born in the rest of the kingdom or abroad. In the census year London contained 1,198,684 persons born outside its limits; while upon the other hand 436,364 people born in London were located in other parts of England and Wales.*

The increase of London in the 10 years 1861-71 was at the rate of 16.1 per cent.; it was 23 per cent. in the West Districts, but all the increase occurred in Chelsea and Kensington, as the population declined in Westminster, and was stationary in the great district of St. George Hanover Square. The North Districts increased by 22 per cent.; but among them Marylebone declined, Pancras increased only 11, while Islington increased 38, Hackney 50, Hampstead 69 per cent. The population of all the Central Districts, extending from the Strand to the City of London, *decreased* 13 per cent. The law courts, railway stations, and offices have displaced dwelling houses; in the day time the offices are filled, but their occupants are properly enumerated at the houses in which they sleep, as there their families live, their children are born, their deaths are for the most part registered. The East Districts, with the exception of Bethnal Green, Mile End Old Town, and Poplar, were stationary or decreasing. The increase of population was greatest in South London, which, low and flat, has benefited so much by the new system of drainage, and lying near the Thames is convenient for many manufacturing processes. Lewisham, Camberwell, and Wandsworth, still thinly inhabited, increased 61, 56, and 78 per cent. in the 10 years preceding the Census.

The density of population in London was such, that there were 25 persons to an acre in 1841, and 42 in 1871; the density in the 30 years doubled in the West, North, and South Districts; in the Central Districts it declined from 172 to 150.

HEALTH OF LONDON: MORTALITY.—The mortality was at the annual rate of 24.2 per 1000 over the 34 years 1840-73; it was as high as 30.1 in 1849, 29.4 in 1854, and 26.5 in 1866, when cholera was epidemic: it was as low as 21.5 in 1872; 22.5 in 1873; the mortality having never been so low for any two consecutive years since 1840, and by fair inference never so low in any two years since London existed. It is a general law that the mortality increases with the density; and this would no doubt have been observed in London, had it not been for the increased purity of the water supply, the new system of drainage which is now, though incomplete, in operation, and some improvement in that most important condition of life—lodging.†

In the last year measles, whooping-cough, and diarrhoea were the ruling zymotic diseases. Fever in its three forms is less fatal than it was in former years; in 1862-65 its victims ranged from 2892 to 3689. In 1873 the deaths by fever were 1549, namely, 284 by typhus, 921 by typhoid or enteric, and 344 by simple continued fever.

The violent deaths show no diminution; they have progressively risen from 2247 in 1861 to 2843 in 1873. There is little increase of homicide or suicide; and a decrease of executions. While one execution excites great feeling, and a murder finds ample reports in the journals, it is left for weekly tables to tell that on an average 45 people of both sexes and

* Census Report, p. xxii., and p. 70.

† See Memorial of the Royal College of Physicians of London to the Right Hon. B. Disraeli.

of all ages are killed by negligence or accident every week in London. The deaths by violence in the streets in five years were 1028. Of this number, 50 deaths were caused in one way or other by horses; 55 by carriages; 94 by omnibuses; 130 by cabs. But these lighter carriages are far outdone by heavy vehicles, often driven unskilfully and without effective breaks; thus 353 persons were killed by vans and wagons; 26 by drays, and 289 by butchers', bakers', and other carts. Goods must be transported from one part of London to another; but the deaths under the car of Juggernaut sink into insignificance by the side of the deaths by vans, wagons, and carts in our own streets. In the last year the tram-carriages killed 17, against 12 killed by omnibuses; they evidently require careful drivers and conductors.

DEATHS in the STREETS of LONDON caused by HORSES or VEHICLES in the 5 Years 1869-73.

YEARS.	BY HORSES	BY VEHICLES.								DEATHS by HORSES and VEHICLES.
		Carriage.	Omnibus.	Tram-car.	Cab.	Van, Wagon.	Dray.	Cart.	Others.	
1869 - -	10	6	18	—	26	59	3	70	—	192
1870 - -	10	12	20	—	29	63	8	51	5	198
1871 - -	9	12	20	—	23	74	4	60	6	208
1872 - -	8	15	24	—	24	82	7	52	1	213
1873 - -	13	10	12	17	28	75	4	56	2	217
Total 1869-73	50	55	94	17	130	353	26	289	14	1028

Measles is one of the important zymotic diseases which generally attack children once in their lifetime, and that generally at the ages 0-4. Its activity depends upon circumstances that have not yet been determined. It is therefore all the more important to record, and compare the facts that throw light on the courses of its zymotic development and subsidence.

The mean annual deaths by measles in the 34 years 1840-73 were 1487; seven-times the annual deaths exceeded 2000; and three times they fell below 900. The 52 weeks of 1864 saw 2750 deaths, the highest number; while the 52 weeks of 1852 saw only 600 deaths: the proportions being between 4 and 5 to 1.

Taking weeks, the weekly average was 29; in the cold months of January, February, March the weekly deaths by measles were 25; in the three warm months of July, August, September the weekly deaths were also 25; in the spring quarter they were 30; and in the last quarter of the year 34. This lends no support to the popular medical notion that under this disease cold is more injurious to patients than hot or intermediate temperatures. The seventh week of the year presented the lowest weekly average (20); the fifty-first the highest (43). Deaths from measles were registered in every week of the 34 years; but in one week of each of the years 1841, 1846, 1852, and 1861 only 2 deaths were recorded. On the thirty-first week of 1864 the deaths (102) exceeded 100; but this occurred only once again on any other week up to the forty-fourth of 1873, when the deaths by measles rose to 103; on the forty-seventh week they rose again to 130, and on the fifty-first week to 168. This is therefore the greatest number of deaths by measles in any one week since the year 1840.

THE LONDON OUTER RING.—The area of the outer ring is almost five times as extensive as the central city; and it extends over a circle drawn with a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross. The population

of the greater London within the circuit is estimated at 4,050,577. Of this population 694,504 belong by estimate to the outer ring.

The social condition of the population outside is different from that of the London of the tables; but the difference in the rates of mortality is chiefly due to the difference of density.

The London water companies and gas companies extend their supply into, and not over the outer ring; but the great drainage system was, it appears, not designed for any Districts outside the jurisdiction of the Metropolitan Board of Works; so as the land becomes covered with population, and, as time flows on, saturated with impurities, the deficiency of drainage will tell seriously on the health of the inhabitants.

The outer ring having no connection with the Metropolitan Board is governed by vestries, and by the *thirty-two* following Sanitary Authorities: Epsom, Croydon, Wimbledon, Kingston, Ham, Surbiton, Malden, East Molesey, Hampton-wick, Teddington, and Richmond, in Surrey; Bromley, in Kent; West Ham, Wanstead, Leyton, Walthamstow, and Woodford, in Essex; Staines, Uxbridge, Twickenham, Ealing, Chiswick, Acton, Harrow-on-the-Hill, Hornsey, South Hornsey, Tottenham, Edmonton, Enfield, Waltham Holy Cross, and Cheshunt, in Middlesex; Barnet in Hertfordshire. Croydon has its own water supply, and an efficient system of drainage, under which it distributes the sewage on farms, which pay a high rental. Efforts in that direction are made by the other Local Boards; but upon the whole these smaller bodies appear to be incapable of dealing effectually with the vast problem which is every year increasing in complexity, and which requires immediate solution. Drainage, water supply, lighting, roads, sanitary arrangements of every kind can only be dealt with effectually by concentrated municipal power armed with adequate authority.

THE EIGHTEEN GREAT ENGLISH TOWNS AND CITIES.—The mortality in the whole population estimated at 6,485,894 was at the annual rate of 24 per 1000. Arranged in the order of mortality the towns stand thus: Portsmouth 18; Norwich 22; London 23; Sunderland 23; Bristol 23; Nottingham 23; Hull 24; Leicester 24; Bradford 25; Birmingham 25; Wolverhampton 25; Oldham and Sheffield 26; Liverpool 26; Leeds 28; Salford 29; Manchester and Newcastle-on-Tyne 30.

THE FIFTY LARGE TOWN DISTRICTS.—Their population is estimated at 2,626,363; and the births registered in the year were 96,317, the deaths 59,803; the excess of births over deaths was 36,514. The birth-rate was 37, the death-rate was 23 in 1000 living.

The mortality was below 18 per 1000 in Dover, Maidstone, and Cheltenham; below 19 in Hastings, Brighton, Reading, Cambridge, Colchester, and Devonport.

The mortality exceeded 30 in Blackburn and Preston; it was, as usual, high in all the Lancashire towns, which have yet a great deal to do ere their inhabitants can enjoy the average health of Englishmen.

REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF 1873.

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

Atmospheric Pressure.—The readings of the barometer about London, at the level of the sea, was on January 1st, 29.8 in., it increased to 30.16 in. by the 7th; decreased to 29.64 in. by the 9th, was 30.2 in. on the 14th; on the 16th a rapid decrease set in and continued to the 20th, when the lowest reading in the year took place, viz. 28.46 in.; it then turned to increase, and passed the point 30 in. on the 25th, and was about 30.1 in. till the end of January; a decrease set in on February 2nd, and on the 3rd the reading was 29.3 in.; from the 3rd the readings increased, and the point 30 in. was passed on the morning of the 5th, and 30.79 in. was reached on the 18th, this being the highest reading in the year; it then decreased, passing below 30 in. on the 21st, to 29.17 in. on March 1st, from this day to the 26th, the readings were mostly below 30 in., on the 6th and 8th being as low as 29.3 in. and 29.2 in.; from March 26th to the middle of July there was nothing remarkable in the variation of atmospheric pressure, the readings were alternately a little above and a little below their averages for a few days together; the extreme readings were 30.41 in. on May 20th, and 29.39 in. on July 9th. From the middle of July to the middle of August the changes were very small, and all readings were about 30 in.; from the middle of August the readings were below 30 in. to September 2nd; on September 4th the reading was 30.12 in., it decreased to 29.26 in. by the 15th, and increased to 30.54 in. by the 22nd, this being the highest point reached since February 20th. From September 22nd the readings generally decreased to 29.58 in. by October 7th, and after this time they generally increased to 30.52 in. on October 28th. There was then a rapid decrease to 29.13 in. by November 1st, this being a point lower than any since January 24th. From November 1st the reading generally increased, and was 30.48 in. on November 17th; the readings decreased to 29.39 in. by the 22nd, were generally low to the 29th, when 29.57 in. was recorded; a rapid increase then set in, and from December 1st to the 12th the readings remained exceptionally high and steady, and about 30.6 in.; on the 16th the reading was 29.87 in., but increased to 30.22 in. by the 18th, and was about 30 in. till towards the end of the year.

Temperature.—The warm period which set in on December 9th, 1872, continued without interruption till 19th of January 1873, the excess of temperature above their averages on some days exceeding 13°, and for the period (1st to 19th of January) the mean excess of daily temperature was 10°. On the 25th of January a cold period set in, and continued throughout February, the average defect of daily temperature for the period between 25th January and 1st March being 4°; this was succeeded by a week's warm weather, and the excess of daily temperature from 2nd to 9th of March being 3½° nearly; a fortnight's cold weather followed, the average defect of temperature being 3¼° daily. The warm weather which set in a week previous to the close of the preceding month continued till the 5th day of April, the mean excess of temperatures above their averages being 3¼° daily, from the 6th to the 13th the weather was very cold, the wind was mostly N.E., and the depression of temperature below the average was 3½° daily. From the 22nd of April a long cold period set in, and continued below the seasonable average till the 18th day of June, for this long period of 57 days the deficiency of mean temperature was on the average 2¾° daily. Till the 19th of July the weather was cold, and the mean daily temperatures were below their averages by ¾°. On 20th July a sudden change took place, and for a few days, the weather was fine and hot,

immediately following those few warm days beginning 20th July, the weather was again cold, and from 20th July to 2nd September the weather was changeable, being characterised by several days of warm weather, followed by a few days of cold, and then succeeded by several warm days again; the warm days were, however, more numerous, and upon the whole period there was an excess of temperature averaging $2\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ on the 45 days ending 2nd of September. From 3rd of September to the end of the month the weather was cold, and the deficiency averaged 2° . From the 7th to the 12th of October the mean temperature was above and below its average alternately. A lengthened cold period set in of more than a month's duration, extending from 12th of October to 16th of November, and the average daily deficiency of mean temperature was $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, then from 17th of November to 7th of December the weather was mostly warm, and the excess of daily mean temperature was $3^{\circ}\cdot 1$. The mean excess of daily temperature above their averages for the last 17 days of the year was as large as $4\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$.

Thus January was warm, February was very cold, and low temperatures generally prevailed till the end of May; the months of June, July, August, and September were slightly in excess of their average temperatures; September and October a little below, and November and December a little above their averages.

The temperature rose to $88\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$ in July, and was $22^{\circ}\cdot 1$ on 10th of December, a day remarkable for its low temperature all over the country, and the middle of three days of extreme low temperatures, and these days in London were distinguished by the presence of a remarkably dense fog, darker in colour, and more dense than I had ever known a fog or cloud to be.

Rain-fall.—Was above its average in the month of January by $0\cdot 56$ in., February by $0\cdot 40$ in., June by $0\cdot 57$ in., August by $0\cdot 82$ in., September by $0\cdot 09$ in., and November by $0\cdot 27$ in.; it was below the average in March by $0\cdot 24$ in., April by $1\cdot 08$ in., May by $0\cdot 60$ in., July by $0\cdot 70$ in., October by $0\cdot 22$ in., and in December by $1\cdot 67$ in. The fall of rain in the year was $23\cdot 36$ in. or $1\cdot 80$ in. below the average annual fall.

The total fall of rain in the year at our stations ranged from $47\cdot 02$ in. at Stonyhurst on 286 days, to $18\cdot 61$ in. at Somerleyton Rectory on 161 days.

PRELIMINARY TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Estimated Population, and Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England in each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.

YEARS ended Dec. 31st	Estimated POPULATION in ENGLAND in the Middle of each Year.*	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS (exclusive of Still-born).	DEATHS	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.
1838	15,287,699	118,067	236,134	463,787	342,760	121,027
1839	15,514,255	123,166	246,332	492,574	338,984	153,590
1840	15,730,813	122,665	245,330	502,303	359,687	142,616
1841	15,929,492	122,496	244,992	512,158	343,847	168,311
1842	16,130,326	118,825	237,650	517,739	349,519	168,220
1843	16,332,228	123,818	247,636	527,325	346,445	180,880
1844	16,535,174	132,249	264,498	540,763	356,933	183,830
1845	16,739,136	143,743	287,486	543,521	349,366	194,155
1846	16,944,092	145,664	291,328	572,625	390,315	182,310
1847	17,150,018	135,845	271,690	539,965	423,304	116,661
1848	17,356,882	138,230	276,460	563,059	399,833	163,226
1849	17,564,656	141,883	283,766	578,159	440,839	137,320
1850	17,773,324	152,744	305,488	593,422	368,995	224,427
1851	17,982,849	154,206	308,412	615,865	395,396	220,469
1852	18,193,206	153,782	317,564	624,012	407,135	216,877
1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	191,294
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	196,500
1855	18,829,000	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	209,340
1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	657,453	390,506	266,947
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,315	243,756
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140	655,481	449,656	205,825
1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446	689,881	440,781	249,100
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	684,043	422,721	261,322
1861	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	261,292
1862	20,371,013	164,030	328,060	712,634	436,566	276,118
1863	20,625,855	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837	253,580
1864	20,883,389	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531	244,744
1865	21,145,151	185,474	370,948	748,069	490,909	257,160
1866	21,409,684	187,776	375,552	753,870	500,689	253,181
1867	21,677,525	179,154	358,308	768,349	471,073	297,276
1868	21,948,713	176,962	353,924	786,858	480,622	306,236
1869	22,223,299	176,970	353,940	773,381	494,823	278,558
1870	22,501,316	181,655	363,310	792,787	515,329	277,458
1871	22,782,312	190,112	380,224	797,428	514,379	282,549
1872	23,067,335	201,267	402,534	825,907	492,265	333,642
1873	23,356,414	205,615	411,230	829,778	492,520	337,258

* These estimates are calculated from the numbers enumerated at the Censuses taken in 1841-51-61-71. For the estimated numbers of the males and females in each year, and population estimates for years prior to 1838, see Table 62, pp. cxx-i.

TABLE 2.—Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to 1000 of the Population of England, in each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.

YEARS ended December 31st	TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.			THE NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING		
	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	TO ONE PERSON MARRIED.	TO ONE BIRTH.	TO ONE DEATH.
1838	15.4	30.3	22.4	65	33	45
1839	15.9	31.7	21.8	63	31	46
1840	15.6	31.9	22.9	64	31	44
1841	15.4	32.2	21.6	65	31	46
1842	14.7	32.1	21.7	68	31	46
1843	15.2	32.3	21.2	66	31	47
1844	16.0	32.7	21.6	62	31	46
1845	17.2	32.5	20.9	58	31	43
1846	17.2	33.8	23.0	58	30	43
1847	15.8	31.5	24.7	63	32	41
1848	15.9	32.4	23.0	63	31	43
1849	16.2	32.9	25.1	62	30	40
1850	17.2	33.4	20.8	58	30	43
1851	17.2	34.2	22.0	58	29	45
1852	17.5	34.3	22.4	57	29	45
1853	17.9	33.3	22.9	56	30	44
1854	17.2	34.1	23.5	58	29	43
1855	16.2	33.7	22.6	62	30	44
1856	16.7	34.5	20.5	60	29	49
1857	16.5	34.4	21.8	61	29	46
1858	16.0	33.7	23.1	62	30	43
1859	17.0	35.0	22.4	59	29	45
1860	17.1	34.4	21.2	58	29	47
1861	16.3	34.6	21.6	61	29	46
1862	16.1	35.0	21.4	62	29	47
1863	16.8	35.3	23.0	59	28	44
1864	17.3	35.4	23.7	58	28	42
1865	17.5	35.4	23.2	57	28	43
1866	17.5	35.2	23.4	57	28	43
1867	16.5	35.4	21.7	60	28	46
1868	16.1	35.8	21.9	62	28	46
1869	15.9	34.8	22.3	63	29	45
1870	16.1	35.2	22.9	62	28	44
1871	16.7	35.0	22.6	60	29	44
1872	17.5	35.8	21.3	57	28	47
1873	17.6	35.5	21.1	57	28	47
Mean in 36 years	16.5	33.9	22.3	61	30	45

NOTE.—The Table may be read thus:—In the year 1838 to every 10,000 persons living there were 154 persons married, 303 births, and 224 deaths; the number of persons living to every person married, birth or death, was 65, 33, and 45 respectively. The rates in this Table have been calculated upon the estimated populations given in Table 62, but no corrections have been made for the difference between an ordinary year of 365 days and leap year.

TABLE 3.—Marriages in England in each of the Thirty-three Years 1841-73; those solemnized according to, and not according to, the Rites of the Established Church; with other details respecting the Marriages in the Churches of the Established Church.

YEARS ended 31st December	TOTAL MARRIAGES.*	ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.					NOT ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.						
		Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated.	TOTAL IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	TOTAL NOT IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	In Registered Places. * Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Denominations.	Superintendent Registrar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.
1841	122,496	13	15,792	78,015	972	19,579	114,371	8,125	5882	2064	66	113	
1842	118,825	9	14,935	75,744	944	18,415	110,047	8,778	6200	2357	58	163	
1843	123,818	8	14,544	79,849	1222	18,014	113,637	10,181	7152	2817	61	151	
1844	132,249	10	14,930	85,176	1558	18,335	120,009	12,240	2280	6284	3446	55	175
1845	143,743	10	16,013	92,867	1706	18,919	129,515	14,228	2816	7181	3977	74	180
1846	145,664	14	17,135	92,995	1862	18,503	130,509	15,155	3027	7669	4167	68	224
1847	135,845	14	17,052	84,863	1968	16,979	120,876	14,969	2961	7483	4258	83	184
1848	138,230	13	16,896	86,519	2170	15,871	121,469	16,761	3658	8060	4790	67	186
1849	141,883	13	16,697	90,644	2593	13,230	123,182	18,701	4199	8662	5558	53	229
1850	152,744	8	17,413	98,669	3136	11,733	130,959	21,785	5623	9626	6207	69	260
1851	154,206	8	17,781	99,406	3351	10,412	130,958	23,248	6570	9540	6813	65	260
1852	158,782	8	19,461	106,497	3610	4,306	133,882	24,900	7479	10017	7100	57	247
1853	164,520	8	20,624	109,166	3814	4,430	138,042	26,478	8375	10149	7598	68	238
1854	159,727	15	21,048	105,050	3811	4,185	134,109	25,618	7813	9873	7593	52	287
1855	152,113	14	20,836	99,516	3804	4,001	127,751	24,362	7344	9296	7441	57	224
1856	159,337	9	21,336	104,280	4045	3,949	133,619	25,718	7527	9710	8097	72	312
1857	159,097	9	21,250	102,062	3748	3,962	131,031	28,066	7360	10686	9642	67	311
1858	156,070	15	19,858	100,432	3787	3,990	128,082	27,988	6643	11094	9952	79	220
1859	167,723	19	20,345	107,737	4204	3,905	136,210	31,513	7756	12519	10844	70	324
1860	170,156	14	20,742	108,685	4243	3,686	137,370	32,786	7900	13342	11257	75	312
1861	163,706	16	20,090	102,955	4048	3,588	130,697	33,009	7782	13182	11725	58	262
1862	164,030	18	19,486	102,870	3966	3,393	129,733	34,297	7345	13870	12723	59	300
1863	173,510	19	19,298	109,572	4312	3,542	136,743	36,767	8095	14714	13589	51	318
1864	180,387	12	19,874	113,564	4257	3,376	141,083	39,304	8659	15627	14611	58	349
1865	185,474	23	20,722	116,745	4170	3,444	145,104	40,370	8742	16429	14792	54	353
1866	187,776	17	20,297	118,274	4281	3,171	146,040	41,736	8911	17215	15246	63	301
1867	179,154	17	19,395	112,533	3981	3,004	138,930	40,224	7913	16865	15058	68	315
1868	176,962	26	18,186	110,824	4125	2,877	136,038	40,924	7517	17150	15878	73	306
1869	176,970	19	17,384	110,964	3993	2,722	135,082	41,888	7231	17526	16745	50	336
1870	181,655	14	17,005	115,689	4008	1,870	137,983	43,669	7391	18024	17348	48	353
1871	190,112	14	16,960	121,962	4196	1,531	144,663	45,449	7647	18975	18378	53	396
1872	201,267	22	17,059	129,695	4296	1,292	152,364	48,903	8427	20009	19995	44	423
1873	205,615	20	17,382	132,020	4192	967	154,581	51,034	8222	21071	21178	79	484

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

TABLE 4.—Marriages in England in the Thirty-three Years 1841-1873; Civil Condition of Persons married; Number of Minors married; and of Persons who signed the Marriage Register with Marks.

YEARS ended 31st December	MARRIAGES CONTRACTED BETWEEN				RE-MARRIED.		UNDER AGE.		SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.			
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Marriages in which both Signed with Marks.	Marriages in which one Signed with Marks.
1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	5362	16,235	39,954	59,680	-	-
1842	-	-	-	-	15,619	10,579	5387	16,003	38,031	56,965	-	-
1843	-	-	-	-	16,305	10,811	5511	16,403	40,520	60,715	-	-
1844	-	-	-	-	16,941	11,183	5515	17,410	42,912	65,073	-	-
1845	119,539	6028	11,835	6341	18,176	12,369	6287	19,376	47,665	71,229	-	-
1846	121,324	5997	12,212	6131	18,343	12,128	6313	20,001	47,488	70,145	-	-
1847	112,576	5705	11,667	5897	17,564	11,602	5556	18,118	42,429	61,877	32,622	39,062
1848	113,284	5920	12,702	6324	19,026	12,244	6092	19,436	43,166	62,771	32,974	39,989
1849	116,134	6102	13,155	6492	19,647	12,594	6650	21,105	44,027	65,135	-	-
1850	124,031	6575	14,558	7580	22,138	14,155	7453	23,109	47,572	70,606	-	-
1851	126,018	6625	14,313	7250	21,563	13,875	7737	24,286	47,439	69,812	36,186	44,879
1852	130,372	6696	14,044	7370	21,414	14,066	8551	26,978	48,421	70,772	36,636	45,921
1853	135,023	7139	14,739	7619	22,358	14,758	9131	29,219	49,983	72,204	37,345	47,497
1854	131,141	6826	14,189	7571	21,760	14,397	9210	28,797	47,843	68,175	35,255	45,508
1855	123,398	6775	14,280	7660	21,940	14,435	8386	27,207	44,846	62,672	32,139	43,240
1856	129,960	7163	14,462	7752	22,214	14,915	9120	29,218	45,900	64,133	32,238	45,557
1857	130,317	6908	14,293	7579	21,872	14,487	8885	28,798	44,013	61,765	30,518	44,742
1858	127,168	6711	14,547	7644	22,191	14,355	9145	28,664	42,141	58,733	28,781	43,312
1859	137,009	7059	15,494	8161	23,655	15,220	10397	32,041	44,807	63,127	30,574	46,786
1860	139,440	7098	15,358	8260	23,618	15,358	10797	32,927	43,401	61,677	28,904	47,270
1861	133,712	7034	15,067	7893	22,960	14,927	10415	31,927	40,204	56,770	26,333	44,308
1862	134,727	6846	14,566	7891	22,457	14,737	10615	32,464	38,801	54,403	25,075	43,056
1863	142,934	7032	15,269	8225	23,494	15,307	11475	34,527	41,262	57,416	26,626	45,426
1864	147,914	7511	16,117	8845	24,962	16,356	11984	36,235	41,998	58,402	26,582	47,236
1865	151,742	7887	16,590	9255	25,845	17,142	12410	37,260	41,664	57,828	26,216	47,060
1866	153,658	7990	16,467	9661	26,128	17,651	12569	37,610	40,609	56,395	25,169	46,666
1867	145,570	7917	16,304	9363	25,667	17,280	12299	36,144	37,879	51,606	22,664	44,157
1868	144,578	7521	15,762	9101	24,863	16,622	12658	37,245	35,628	49,244	21,009	42,854
1869	144,516	7724	15,722	9008	24,730	16,732	12775	37,813	35,199	48,758	20,748	42,461
1870	148,848	8134	15,366	9307	24,673	17,441	13593	39,205	35,999	49,532	21,021	43,489
1871	155,346	8423	16,371	9972	26,343	18,395	14,941	41,810	36,907	51,005	21,556	44,800
1872	164,589	9144	16,853	10,681	27,534	19,825	16,121	44,919	39,125	52,920	22,427	47,191
1873	167,987	9539	16,918	11,151	28,069	20,710	16,866	46,107	38,634	52,207	21,739	47,413

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

TABLE 5.—Marriages in England, and Annual Rate of Persons Married per 1000 living, in each Quarter of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.

YEARS.	MARRIAGES.				ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE.*			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	23,201	29,801	27,704	37,301	12·4	15·7	14·4	19·3
1839	24,679	31,339	29,887	37,261	13·0	16·2	15·3	19·0
1840	26,395	30,786	29,221	36,263	13·5	15·7	14·7	18·2
1841	24,447	32,551	29,397	36,101	12·5	16·4	14·6	17·9
1842	25,860	30,048	27,288	35,629	13·1	15·0	13·4	17·5
1843	25,285	31,113	28,847	38,573	12·6	15·3	14·0	18·7
1844	26,387	34,268	31,675	39,919	12·9	16·7	15·2	19·1
1845	29,551	35,300	35,003	43,889	14·4	17·0	16·6	20·8
1846	31,417	37,111	35,070	42,066	15·1	17·6	16·4	19·7
1847	27,480	35,197	32,439	40,729	13·1	16·5	15·0	18·8
1848	28,398	34,721	32,995	42,116	13·2	16·1	15·1	19·2
1849	28,429	35,844	33,374	43,736	13·2	16·4	15·3	19·7
1850	30,567	39,204	37,636	45,337	14·0	17·8	16·8	20·2
1851	32,724	38,635	37,316	45,531	14·8	17·3	16·4	20·0
1852	32,977	40,092	38,400	47,313	14·6	17·7	16·7	20·5
1853	35,149	40,446	39,899	49,026	15·6	17·7	17·2	21·0
1854	33,234	40,518	38,182	47,793	14·5	17·5	16·3	20·3
1855	29,186	38,549	37,308	47,070	12·6	16·4	15·7	19·8
1856	33,427	38,820	39,089	48,001	14·1	16·4	16·3	19·9
1857	33,321	41,267	38,669	45,840	14·1	17·2	15·9	18·8
1858	29,918	39,890	38,599	47,663	12·5	16·5	15·7	19·3
1859	35,332	42,042	39,803	50,496	14·6	17·2	16·0	20·3
1860	35,150	43,777	40,541	50,688	14·2	17·7	16·1	20·1
1861	33,274	42,012	39,884	48,536	13·5	16·8	15·7	19·1
1862	33,353	40,853	40,600	48,624	13·5	16·1	15·8	19·0
1863	35,523	44,146	41,932	51,904	14·0	17·2	16·2	20·0
1864	37,988	44,599	44,675	53,125	14·6	17·2	17·0	20·2
1865	36,307	45,827	45,852	56,088	14·2	17·4	17·3	21·4
1866	37,579	48,577	43,257	55,363	14·3	18·3	17·2	20·6
1867	36,441	45,589	44,086	53,038	13·7	16·9	16·2	19·5
1868	36,696	45,364	43,509	51,393	13·5	16·6	15·8	18·6
1869	37,752	43,202	43,978	52,038	13·8	15·6	15·7	18·6
1870	36,455	46,720	43,900	54,580	13·2	16·7	15·5	19·2
1871	36,305	48,831	46,536	58,440	12·9	17·2	16·2	20·4
1872	40,539	50,380	49,518	60,530	14·1	17·5	17·1	20·8
1873	41,217	53,408	49,709	61,281	14·3	18·3	16·9	20·8
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each quarter during the 36 years					13·7	16·8	15·9	19·6

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

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

TABLE 6.—Marriages in England. The Proportion per Cent. of Minors of each Sex, of Males and Females who signed the Register with Marks, and of Persons who were Widowers or Widows, in each of the Thirty-three Years 1841-73.

YEARS ended 31st December	TO 100 MARRIAGES.								
	THE PROPORTION UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.			THE PROPORTION WHO SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.			THE PROPORTION OF		
	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.
1841	4·38	13·29	8·84	32·7	48·8	40·8	*12·90	*8·99	*10·95
1842	4·53	13·47	9·00	32·0	47·9	40·0	13·14	8·90	11·02
1843	4·45	13·25	8·85	32·7	49·0	40·9	13·17	8·73	10·95
1844	4·17	13·16	8·67	32·4	49·2	40·8	12·81	8·46	10·64
1845	4·37	13·48	8·93	33·2	49·6	41·4	12·64	8·60	10·62
1846	4·33	13·73	9·03	32·6	48·2	40·4	12·59	8·33	10·46
1847	4·09	13·34	8·72	31·2	45·5	38·4	12·93	8·54	10·74
1848	4·41	14·06	9·24	31·2	45·4	38·3	13·76	8·86	11·31
1849	4·69	14·88	9·79	31·0	45·9	38·5	13·85	8·88	11·37
1850	4·88	15·13	10·01	31·1	46·2	38·7	14·49	9·27	11·88
1851	5·02	15·75	10·29	30·8	45·3	38·1	13·98	9·00	11·49
1852	5·39	16·99	11·19	30·5	44·6	37·6	13·49	8·86	11·18
1853	5·55	17·76	11·66	30·4	43·9	37·2	13·59	8·97	11·28
1854	5·77	18·03	11·90	30·0	42·7	36·4	13·62	9·01	11·32
1855	5·51	17·89	11·70	29·5	41·2	35·4	14·42	9·49	11·96
1856	5·72	18·34	12·03	28·8	40·2	34·5	13·94	9·36	11·65
1857	5·58	18·10	11·84	27·7	38·8	33·3	13·75	9·11	11·43
1858	5·86	18·37	12·12	27·0	37·6	32·3	14·22	9·20	11·71
1859	6·20	19·10	12·65	26·7	37·6	32·2	14·10	9·07	11·59
1860	6·35	19·35	12·85	25·5	36·2	30·9	13·88	9·03	11·46
1861	6·36	19·50	12·93	24·6	34·7	29·7	14·03	9·12	11·58
1862	6·47	19·79	13·13	23·7	33·2	28·5	13·69	8·98	11·34
1863	6·61	19·90	13·26	23·8	33·1	28·5	13·54	8·82	11·18
1864	6·62	20·09	13·36	23·3	32·4	27·9	13·84	9·07	11·46
1865	6·69	20·08	13·39	22·5	31·2	26·9	13·93	9·24	11·59
1866	6·69	20·03	13·36	21·6	30·0	25·8	13·91	9·40	11·66
1867	6·87	20·17	13·52	21·1	28·8	25·0	14·33	9·65	11·99
1868	7·15	21·05	14·10	20·1	27·8	24·0	14·05	9·39	11·72
1869	7·22	21·37	14·30	19·9	27·6	23·8	13·97	9·45	11·71
1870	7·49	21·58	14·54	19·8	27·3	23·6	13·58	9·60	11·59
1871	7·86	21·99	14·93	19·4	26·8	23·1	13·86	9·63	11·77
1872	8·00	22·32	15·16	19·4	26·3	22·9	13·68	9·83	11·77
1873	8·21	21·82	15·02	18·8	25·4	22·1	13·65	10·07	11·86

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

TABLE 7.—Persons Married to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1863-73.

Table with 14 columns: REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1863-1873, Mean of 10 Years 1863-72. Rows include ENGLAND, I.-LONDON, II.-SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, III.-SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, IV.-EASTERN COUNTIES, V.-SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES, VI.-WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES, VII.-NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, VIII.-NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES, IX.-YORKSHIRE, X.-NORTHERN COUNTIES, XI.-MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.

TABLE 8.—Proportional Number of Persons Married in the several Counties of England during the Year 1873; of Persons who signed the Register with Marks; of Persons not of full Age; and of Re-marrriages.

Table with 8 columns: REGISTRATION COUNTIES, PERSONS MARRIED TO 1,000 PERSONS LIVING, SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, PERSONS NOT OF FULL AGE, RE-MARRIAGES. Rows include ENGLAND, I.-LONDON, II.-SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, III.-SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, IV.-EASTERN COUNTIES, V.-SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES, VI.-WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES, VII.-NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, VIII.-NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES, IX.-YORKSHIRE, X.-NORTHERN COUNTIES, XI.-MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.

Note.—The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points :—In England, among every 10,000 persons living 176 persons were married; of 1,000 men married 188, and of 1,000 women 254, signed the marriage register with marks; of 1,000 men married 82 were not of full age, and of 1,000 women married 218 were not of full age; of 1,000 men married 137 were Widowers, and of the same number of women married 101 were Widows.

TABLE 9.—Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages, and on the Register on 31st December 1873; classified according to the several Christian denominations by whom they were registered.

Table with columns for ENGLAND: DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES, TOTAL, SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIANS, WESLEYAN METHODISTS, CALVINISTIC METHODISTS, and others. Rows include various counties and regions like London, South Eastern, etc.

TABLE 10.—Marriages of Divorced Men and Women in each of the Thirteen Years 1861-73, and the Districts in which they were celebrated in 1873.

Table with columns for MARRIAGES of DIVORCED MEN and WOMEN in ENGLAND, MARRIAGES BETWEEN Divorced Men and Spinsters, etc., and MARRIAGES of DIVORCED MEN and WOMEN in DISTRICTS in 1873. Rows include years 1861-1873 and various districts like Kensington, London City, etc.

TABLE 13.—Number, and Annual Rate per 1000 Persons living, of Births in England during each Quarter of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.				ANNUAL BIRTH RATE.*			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	113,815	121,781	114,734	113,457	30·3	32·0	29·7	29·3
1839	123,543	128,806	120,115	120,110	32·5	33·4	30·7	30·6
1840	132,305	129,059	119,822	121,117	34·0	33·0	30·2	30·4
1841	133,720	129,884	123,868	124,686	34·2	32·8	30·8	30·9
1842	135,615	134,096	123,296	124,732	34·3	33·4	30·3	30·6
1843	136,337	131,279	123,161	131,048	34·2	32·3	31·1	31·7
1844	143,578	136,941	130,978	130,166	35·1	33·3	31·2	31·2
1845	143,080	136,853	132,369	131,219	34·9	32·9	31·4	31·0
1846	145,108	149,450	138,718	139,349	35·0	35·5	32·5	32·6
1847	146,453	139,072	127,173	127,267	34·9	32·7	29·5	29·4
1848	139,736	149,760	140,359	133,204	32·5	34·7	32·1	30·4
1849	153,772	153,693	135,223	135,471	35·8	35·2	30·6	30·5
1850	144,551	155,365	146,911	146,095	33·2	35·3	32·8	32·5
1851	157,286	159,073	150,594	148,912	35·6	35·5	33·2	32·7
1852	161,803	159,031	151,222	151,956	35·8	35·1	32·9	33·0
1853	161,729	158,697	147,602	144,363	35·8	34·6	31·8	31·0
1854	160,785	172,457	154,724	146,439	35·2	37·2	32·9	31·1
1855	166,225	165,277	154,700	148,841	36·0	35·3	32·6	31·2
1856	169,250	173,263	157,462	157,478	35·8	36·6	32·8	32·7
1857	170,430	170,444	161,181	161,016	36·0	35·6	33·2	33·0
1858	170,959	169,115	157,445	157,962	35·8	34·9	32·0	32·1
1859	175,532	175,864	168,394	170,091	36·3	35·9	33·9	34·1
1860	183,180	174,028	164,121	162,719	37·1	35·1	32·7	32·3
1861	172,933	184,820	172,033	166,620	35·0	36·9	33·9	32·7
1862	181,990	185,554	172,709	172,431	36·3	36·6	33·7	33·6
1863	186,341	189,340	173,439	178,297	36·7	36·9	33·4	34·4
1864	192,947	188,835	181,015	177,478	37·1	36·4	34·5	33·8
1865	194,130	192,988	181,941	179,010	37·3	36·7	34·2	33·7
1866	196,753	192,437	179,086	185,594	37·4	36·2	33·3	34·5
1867	194,763	199,660	190,782	183,144	36·6	37·1	35·0	33·6
1868	198,584	202,839	192,583	192,352	36·4	37·2	34·9	35·0
1869	203,775	188,618	190,394	190,594	37·3	34·1	34·1	34·1
1870	206,366	203,615	192,521	190,285	37·3	36·4	34·0	33·6
1871	209,523	201,165	193,271	193,469	37·3	35·5	33·7	33·7
1872	208,752	208,790	201,746	206,619	36·3	36·3	34·7	35·5
1873	215,744	206,516	204,167	203,351	37·5	35·5	34·7	34·5
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each Quarter during the 36 years					35·5	35·1	32·6	32·4

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

TABLE 14.—Proportional Number of Births in England in each Quarter to 1000 Births in the Average Quarter* of each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.

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

* A correction has been made in the calculations for the inequality in the number of days in the different quarters, see note to Table 5.

TABLE 15.—Number and Proportion of Male and Female Children born in and out of Wedlock in the several Counties of England during the Year 1873.

Table with columns: REGISTRATION COUNTIES, MALE CHILDREN BORN, FEMALE CHILDREN BORN, BORN IN WEDLOCK, BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK, MALES born to every 100 FEMALES born, MALES born in Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born, MALES born out of Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born, CHILDREN born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births. Rows include ENGLAND, I.-LONDON, II.-SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, III.-SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, IV.-EASTERN COUNTIES, V.-SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES, VI.-WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES, VII.-NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, VIII.-NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES, IX.-YORKSHIRE, X.-NORTHERN COUNTIES, XI.-MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.

TABLE 16.—Proportion of Male and Female Children born in the several Counties of England in each of the Eleven Years 1863-73.

Table with columns: REGISTRATION COUNTIES, MALES BORN TO EVERY 100 FEMALES BORN. Rows include ENGLAND, I.-LONDON, II.-SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, III.-SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, IV.-EASTERN COUNTIES, V.-SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES, VI.-WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES, VII.-NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, VIII.-NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES, IX.-YORKSHIRE, X.-NORTHERN COUNTIES, XI.-MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Each county entry shows a sequence of 11 years (1863-1873) and a mean proportion.

TABLE 17.—Births to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1863-73.

Table with 14 columns: REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, Mean of 10 Years 1863-72, 1873. Rows include ENGLAND, I.—LONDON, II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES, V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES, VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES, VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES, IX.—YORKSHIRE, X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES, XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.

TABLE 18.—Estimated Population and Annual Rate of Mortality of Males and of Females in England, in each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73; and Proportion of Deaths of Males to those of Females.

Table with 7 columns: YEARS, POPULATION (MALES, FEMALES), DEATHS (OF MALES TO 1000 MALES LIVING, OF FEMALES TO 1000 FEMALES LIVING), DEATHS OF MALES TO 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES, OF EQUAL NUMBERS LIVING, DEATHS OF MALES TO EVERY 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES. Rows list years from 1838 to 1873 and an average proportion for 36 years (1838-73).

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

TABLE 19.—Deaths of 89 Persons RETURNED as Aged 100 Years and upwards in ENGLAND and WALES during the Year 1873.

Table with columns: District Numb., DISTRICT., DATE OF DEATH., PLACE OF DEATH., SEX., STATED AGE., OCCUPATION., CAUSE OF DEATH. Entries range from Kensington to Bangor.

TABLE 20.—ENGLAND.—Deaths REGISTERED at different Ages in each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.—Males.

Table with columns: YEARS., ALL AGES., and sub-columns for AGES AT DEATH.— MALES. (Under 1 Year, 1, 2, 3, 4, Under 5 Years, 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, 20-25, 25-35, 35-45, 45-55, 55-65, 65-75, 75-85, 85 and upwards, ?) Entries range from 1838 to 1873.

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of Males living at different Ages in each of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.*

YEARS.	DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING.												
	AGES.—MALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
1838	23.4	70.1	9.0	5.2	8.5	10.8	13.6	19.5	34.1	70.5	148.1	298.7	457.0
1839	22.8	71.5	9.0	5.1	8.2	9.9	12.7	18.0	31.9	65.0	139.1	280.0	396.9
1840	23.7	75.3	10.8	5.4	8.3	10.0	12.7	18.0	31.4	67.2	145.0	302.8	447.5
1841	22.4	68.4	9.6	5.1	8.1	9.8	12.2	17.9	31.4	64.8	142.7	296.5	431.6
1842	22.4	70.6	9.0	5.0	7.8	9.3	11.9	17.3	30.4	65.7	145.7	294.1	431.4
1843	22.0	69.1	8.5	4.8	7.7	9.2	12.1	17.2	30.1	65.3	140.7	287.1	426.5
1844	22.4	70.0	9.0	4.7	7.6	9.3	12.2	17.5	30.5	66.7	146.2	316.4	405.9
1845	21.7	66.8	8.2	4.7	7.8	9.2	11.9	17.2	29.7	64.1	143.7	301.1	463.4
1846	23.9	77.8	8.3	5.1	8.6	10.2	12.6	18.0	31.3	66.7	150.3	321.3	491.7
1847	25.4	76.1	9.7	5.5	9.3	10.9	14.3	20.7	36.5	76.0	172.8	354.6	543.3
1848	23.9	74.2	10.4	5.3	8.6	10.2	13.0	18.7	32.7	67.2	149.5	305.5	411.0
1849	25.8	75.3	11.3	6.5	9.5	12.4	15.7	22.6	36.5	71.9	151.6	299.3	419.2
1850	21.4	67.0	8.2	4.7	7.2	8.8	11.6	17.2	29.8	62.8	140.1	285.3	381.2
1851	22.8	73.0	8.7	4.9	7.8	9.5	12.4	17.9	30.3	64.0	140.6	282.5	419.4
1852	23.2	75.0	9.1	5.2	8.0	9.7	12.3	18.1	30.6	62.9	142.0	286.6	445.4
1853	23.8	73.3	8.5	5.1	8.3	10.2	13.2	19.4	32.4	69.2	159.7	321.0	497.3
1854	24.4	77.7	9.4	5.6	8.4	10.4	13.6	19.3	31.7	66.8	149.1	290.9	414.3
1855	23.5	71.9	8.2	5.0	7.8	9.7	12.9	18.5	32.6	71.3	162.8	344.2	471.8
Mean of 36 Years (1838-73).	23.3	72.3	8.6	4.8	7.7	9.9	13.1	18.6	32.1	67.1	146.9	305.1	441.2
1856	21.4	67.5	7.2	4.6	7.4	9.0	11.9	16.4	28.8	61.6	131.0	280.9	367.0
1857	22.6	72.5	7.8	4.7	7.4	9.2	12.2	17.0	29.5	64.6	143.8	302.3	403.7
1858	23.9	76.8	10.5	5.0	7.7	9.3	12.5	17.3	30.5	68.0	147.0	317.7	477.3
1859	23.3	75.0	9.3	4.8	7.4	9.2	12.6	17.4	30.2	66.4	140.2	293.8	437.5
1860	22.2	67.6	6.8	4.1	7.1	9.1	12.7	17.3	30.9	70.4	151.6	311.3	457.3
1861	22.7	71.8	6.7	4.3	7.3	9.2	12.7	16.9	30.1	68.9	146.5	310.9	448.4
1862	22.4	69.7	7.6	4.4	7.2	9.2	12.7	18.1	31.3	62.5	139.5	295.5	387.2
1863	24.1	77.8	10.2	5.0	7.4	9.4	13.0	18.2	31.7	63.3	139.2	304.7	500.0
1864	24.9	75.9	9.8	4.9	7.8	10.3	14.5	20.1	35.3	70.0	151.6	329.8	526.7
1865	24.5	75.0	8.1	4.7	7.7	10.6	14.2	20.5	34.7	68.3	151.6	321.3	463.3
1866	24.6	74.9	7.8	4.6	7.8	10.9	14.7	20.9	34.6	68.8	150.4	319.0	448.0
1867	23.0	69.3	6.5	4.0	7.1	10.0	13.5	19.1	33.5	68.5	152.4	326.8	474.3
1868	23.1	73.0	7.8	4.2	6.9	9.7	13.1	19.0	32.0	64.3	139.5	278.2	392.9
1869	23.6	72.6	8.3	4.3	6.4	9.9	13.3	19.4	33.3	69.0	149.2	305.1	361.6
1870	24.2	75.0	9.0	4.6	6.9	10.1	13.6	19.6	33.9	70.4	152.2	314.9	418.1
1871	23.9	71.7	8.3	4.4	7.7	11.1	14.4	20.0	33.9	67.4	145.1	306.1	497.7
1872	22.7	67.8	7.0	4.2	7.3	10.4	14.0	19.3	32.6	65.5	139.9	281.0	445.2
1873	22.4	66.5	6.0	3.7	6.4	9.5	13.6	19.5	34.0	70.4	149.2	313.2	442.4

* See Notes to Table 22.

TABLE 24.—ENGLAND.—Mortality per 1000 at different Ages in Thirty-six Years 1838-73.—Females.*

YEARS.	AGES.—FEMALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
	MEAN OF 36 YEARS.												
1838-73	21.4	62.4	8.4	5.0	8.0	10.0	12.3	15.6	28.0	58.9	134.1	279.2	432.0
MEANS OF 10 YEARS.													
1841-50	21.6	61.4	9.1	5.3	8.5	10.7	12.8	15.9	28.2	61.4	135.1	283.8	444.5
1851-60	21.4	63.3	8.4	5.1	8.1	10.0	12.0	15.1	27.5	56.9	133.6	281.3	428.2
1861-70	21.4	63.7	7.8	4.5	7.3	9.7	12.1	15.6	28.0	58.6	134.9	277.9	433.5
MEANS OF 5 YEARS.													
(3 Years.)													
1838-40	21.5	61.8	9.8	5.5	8.6	10.3	12.8	16.0	28.8	57.7	132.6	267.9	386.8
(5 Years.)													
1841-45	20.6	58.8	8.9	5.0	8.2	10.0	12.1	15.0	27.0	59.4	131.2	280.2	420.5
1846-50	22.6	63.9	9.3	5.7	8.9	11.3	13.5	16.7	29.4	63.3	138.9	287.3	468.5
1851-55	21.8	64.0	8.5	5.3	8.5	10.4	12.4	15.6	27.8	59.0	136.2	283.6	440.1
1856-60	21.0	62.6	8.3	4.9	7.8	9.5	11.6	14.7	27.1	54.9	130.9	278.9	416.3
1861-65	21.5	64.1	8.2	4.8	7.6	9.8	12.1	15.4	28.0	57.9	133.9	280.1	455.9
1866-70	21.2	63.4	7.4	4.3	7.1	9.6	12.0	15.8	28.0	59.4	136.0	275.7	411.2

Note.—The Table may thus be read :—Of each 1000 female children living under five years of age, 62.4 died in each of the 36 years 1838-73; in the five years 1841-45 this proportion averaged 58.8 per 1000; and in the five years 1863-70 it was 63.4.

* The population used in these calculations is deduced from the ascertained rates of increase observed in the 30 years 1841-71 (see Table 62, pp. cxx-i), distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportions found to prevail at the four Censuses.

TABLE 27. ENGLAND.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 Persons living at TWELVE GROUPS of Ages in each of the Registration Counties, during 1873.

Table with 14 columns for age groups (0- to 85 & upwards) and 15 rows for counties (England and Wales, Div. II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X, XI).

TABLE 28.—Number, and Annual Rate per 1000 Persons living, of Deaths in England during each Quarter of the Thirty-six Years 1838-73.

Table with 5 columns for years (1838-1873) and 8 columns for death rates and numbers (March, June, Sept, Dec for deaths and annual death rate).

* These rates may thus be read, without reference to the decimal points.—In the March quarter of the year 1838, to 10,000 of the population 262 deaths were registered. A correction has been made in the calculations for the inequality in the number of days in the different quarters, see note to Table 5.

TABLE 31.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Town and Country Districts of England in each Quarter of the Eleven Years 1863-1873.

Table with columns for Area in Statute Acres, Population enumerated (1861, 1871), Quarters ending (March, June, Sept., Dec.), and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in each Quarter of the Years (1863-1873).

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 130 Districts and 59 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS:—All the 28 Districts of London; Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, Gravesend, Medway, Tunbridge; West and East Maidstone Sub-districts (Maidstone); Canterbury; Minster Sub-district (Sheppey); Thanet, Dover, Hastings, Brighton; Shoreham Sub-district (Steyning); Portsea Island, Alverstoke, Southampton; Winchester Sub-district (Winchester); Reading, Brentford, Edmonton; St. Clement Sub-district (Headington); Oxford, Northampton; Peterborough Sub-district (Peterborough); Bedford and Kempston, and Bedford and Cardington Sub-districts (Bedford); Luton Sub-district (Luton); Cambridge, West Ham, Colchester, Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Norwich, King's Lynn, Melksham; Salisbury Sub-district (Alderbury); Weymouth Sub-district (Weymouth); Exeter; Torquay Sub-district (Newton Abbott); Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoke Damerel, Truro, Redruth; St. Mary Magdalen and St. James Sub-districts (Taunton); Bridgwater Sub-district (Bridgwater); Bath; Bedminster Sub-district (Bedminster); Bristol, Clifton; St. Nicholas and St. John Baptist Sub-districts (Gloucester); Cheltenham; Hereford City Sub-district (Hereford); Madeley; St. Mary and St. Chad Sub-districts (Atcham); Stafford Sub-district (Stafford); Newcastle-under-Lyme Sub-district (Newcastle-under-Lyme); Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent; Burton-on-Trent Sub-district (Burton-on-Trent); Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley, Stourbridge; Kidderminster and Lower Mitton Sub-districts (Kidderminster); Worcester, Birmingham, Aston, Coventry, Warwick; Loughborough Sub-district (Loughborough); Leicester; Boston Sub-district (Boston); Lincoln Home Sub-district (Lincoln); Great Grimsby Sub-district (Caistor); Radford, Nottingham; Newark Sub-district (Newark); Derby, Hayfield, Stockport; East and West Macclesfield and Sutton Sub-districts (Macclesfield); Runcorn Sub-district (Runcorn); Congleton Sub-district (Congleton); Chester Castle and Chester Cathedral Sub-districts (Chester); Birkenhead, Liverpool, West Derby, Prescot, Wigan, Warrington, Leigh, Bolton, Bury, Barton-upon-Irwell, Chorlton, Salford, Manchester, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Rochdale, Haslingden, Burnley, Blackburn; Chorley Sub-district (Chorley); Preston; Lancaster Sub-district (Lancaster); Keighley, Todmorden, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Hunslet, Holbeck, Bramley, Leeds, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Barnsley, Ecclesall Bierlow, Sheffield; Doncaster Sub-district (Doncaster); Bootham, Micklegate, and Walmgate Sub-districts (York); Sculcoates, Hull; Scarborough Sub-district (Scarborough); Darlington Sub-district (Darlington); Stockton, Hartlepool; St. Oswald and St. Nicholas Sub-districts (Durham); Houghton-le-Spring, Sunderland, South Shields, Gateshead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tynemouth; St. Cuthbert and St. Mary Sub-districts (Carlisle); Whitehaven Sub-district (Whitehaven); Kendal Sub-district (Kendal); Newport Sub-district (Newport); Cardiff Sub-district (Cardiff); Merthyr Tydfil; Llangafelach and Swansea Sub-districts (Swansea); Llanely Sub-district (Llanely); Pembroke Sub-district (Pembroke).

TABLE 32.—Average Annual Rate of Mortality to 1000 of the Population in England and its 11 Registration Divisions in the Two Decades 1851-60 and 1861-70, in the Year 1873, and in each Quarter of that Year.

Table with columns for Divisions, Area in Acres, Enumerated Population, Persons to an Acre, Mean Rate in the 10 Years (1851-60, 1861-70), and Annual Rate of Mortality to 1000 Living in the Year 1873 (Winter, Spring, Summer, Autumn Quarters).

TABLE 33.—The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, of Meat, and of Potatoes, and also the Average Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each Week, in each of the Twenty-two Years 1852-73, and in each Quarter of the Ten Years 1864-1873.

Table with columns for Years and Quarters ending, Average Price of Consols (for Money), Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales, Pauperism (Average Number of Paupers Relieved In-door and Out-door), and Average Prices of Meat per lb. at the Metropolitan Meat Market (by the Carcase) (Beef, Mutton) and Best Potatoes per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark (Range and Mean Prices).

TABLE 34.—Mean Temperature at the Royal Observatory Greenwich, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 Persons living in Twenty-one Large Towns of the United Kingdom, in each Week of 1873.

Table with columns for Week, Mean Temperature (Fahrenheit and Centigrade), and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 for 21 towns: London, Portsmouth, Norwich, Bristol, Wolverhampton, Birmingham, Leicester, Nottingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Salford, Oldham, Bradford, Leeds, Sheffield, Hull, Sunderland, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin.

TABLE 35.—Population; Births and Deaths; and Rates of Mortality, during the Year 1873 in Fifty large Town Districts.

Table with columns for District Number, Towns, Registered Births and Deaths, Annual Rate to 1,000 living, and Districts and Sub-districts. Includes sections for South Eastern Cos., South Midland Cos., Eastern Counties, South Western Cos., West Midland Cos., North Midland Cos., North Western Cos., Yorkshire, and Northern Counties.

NOTE.—The letter M or P affixed to the name of each Town denotes whether the limits, which the District or Sub-districts in the last column approximately represent, are Municipal or Parliamentary. * The figures in this column are the numbers enumerated at the Census in April 1871, raised to the middle of 1873 by the addition of 2 1/2 times the annual rate of increase which prevailed between 1861 and 1871. A decrease of population between 1861 and 1871 was shown in Gosport, Devonport, Dudley, Coventry, Macclesfield, and Ashton-under-Lyne; in these instances the enumerated population has been proportionally depressed on the same principle. † The rates of mortality for these towns have been corrected by the exclusion of a proportional number of deaths occurring in County Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, situate within the Districts or sub-districts here taken as representing the town, or by the exclusion or where the Workhouse is situated outside that area.

TABLE 39.—LONDON.—Births, Deaths, and Rate of Mortality in the Thirteen Years 1861 to 1873.

YEARS.	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873
BIRTHS - - -	97064	97850	102119	102625	106808	108665	112691	113937	112332	113902	112617	118440	119015
DEATHS - - -	65251	67371	71060	78238	73531	80453	70924	73798	78082	77634	80430	71355	75459
Excess of BIRTHS over DEATHS - }	31813	30479	31059	24387	33272	28212	41767	40139	34250	36268	32187	47085	43556
BIRTHS { Males -	49335	49382	52277	52383	54051	55249	57608	57810	57039	58117	57032	60453	60513
{ Females -	47729	48468	49842	50242	52752	53416	55083	56127	55293	55735	55585	57987	58502
DEATHS { Males -	33105	34288	36354	39551	37578	41092	36378	37753	39862	39853	40634	36592	38366
{ Females -	32146	33083	34706	38687	35953	39361	34546	36045	38220	37781	39796	34763	37093
ANNUAL MORTALITY per 1000 - - - }	23.2	23.6	24.5	26.5	24.6	26.5	23.0	23.6	24.6	24.1	24.6	21.5	22.5

TABLE 40.—LONDON.—Deaths and Meteorology in the Thirty-four Years 1840-73.

YEARS.	Total Number of Deaths.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Mean Hourly Amount of Horizontal Movement of the Air as shown by Robinson's Anemometer.*	WEEKLY AVERAGE OF 1873.						
						Number of Deaths weekly.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Average daily Range of Temperature.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Hourly Horizontal Movement of the Air. †	
1840	47156	47.7	0	in. 18.3	miles. —							
1841	46292	48.7	5.0	33.3	—							
1842	46242	49.6	4.6	22.6	—							
1843	49477	49.4	3.7	24.6	—							
1844	51109	48.6	4.9	24.9	—							
1845	48318	47.6	4.4	22.4	—							
1846	49450	51.3	5.1	25.3	—							
1847	59131	49.5	5.4	17.8	—							
1848	57771	50.4	6.4	30.2	—							
1849	68756	50.0	6.6	23.9	11							
1850	48950	49.3	6.1	19.7	11							
1851	55488	49.2	6.5	21.6	10							
1852	54638	50.6	7.4	34.2	11							
1853	60069	47.7	6.2	29.0	9	Year -	1446	48.9	18.5	5.4	23.4	11.5
1854	73697	48.9	4.7	18.7	10	First Quarter }	1463	39.4	11.1	3.8	5.7	13.8
1855	61942	47.1	4.5	21.1	10							
1856	57274	49.0	5.6	22.2	11	Second Quarter }	1280	51.8	19.5	6.9	4.7	11.3
1857	59103	51.0	5.2	21.4	9							
1858	64093	49.2	6.5	17.8	10							
1859	61860	50.7	6.0	25.9	9	Third Quarter }	1411	60.3	20.7	7.5	7.6	11.1
1860	62309	47.0	4.6	32.0	10							
1861	65251	49.4	5.0	20.8	10							
1862	67371	49.5	4.7	26.2	10							
1863	71060	50.3	6.0	20.0	10							
1864	78238	48.5	7.0	16.7	9	Fourth Quarter }	1634	44.2	12.7	3.5	5.5	10.8
1865	73531	50.3	6.2	29.0	9							
1866	80453	49.8	5.6	30.7	11							
1867	70924	48.6	5.6	28.6	12							
1868	73798	51.6	6.8	25.3	12							
1869	78082	49.5	5.7	24.0	12							
1870	77634	48.7	6.7	18.5	11							
1871	80430	48.7	6.0	22.5	10							
1872	71,355	50.7	5.5	30.0	12							
1873	75,459	48.9	5.4	23.4	12							

* For the years 1849-59 the results are only approximative, having been reduced to Robinson's Anemometer from observations made with Whewell's.

† By Robinson's Anemometer.

TABLE 41.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

Table with 12 columns: NAMES OF STATIONS, Elevation in feet above the Sea Level, Latitude, Barometer (Mean, Monthly Range), Thermometer (Mean of the highest Monthly Readings, Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings, Mean Monthly Range of Readings, Mean of all the highest Daily Readings, Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings, Mean Daily Range), Mean Temperature (Of the Air, Of the Dew-point).

in the Year 1873. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Table with 17 columns: Mean Elastic Force of Vapour (in, grs), Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air (gr), Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation (gr), Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air (Saturation=100) (grs), Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air (grs), Mean estimated Strength, Wind (Relative Proportion of N, E, S, W), Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10), Number of Days it fell, Rain (Amount collected), NAMES OF STATIONS.

TABLE 44.—Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers at the End of each of the Thirty-seven Years 1837-73; also the Annual Number of Searches in the Registers at the Central Office (exclusive of Searches in Non-parochial Registers), and Total Amount of Fees received for all Searches and Certificates.

YEARS.	AGGREGATE NUMBER				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	2,986,242	9,327,544		744 329 11 6
1846 - -	2,418,344	4,836,911	3,326,557	10,581,812		881 329 7 0
1847 - -	2,690,034	5,376,876	3,749,861	11,816,771		941 339 13 0
1848 - -	2,966,494	5,939,935	4,149,694	13,056,123		1,030 365 11 6
1849 - -	3,250,260	6,518,094	4,590,533	14,358,887		1,162 357 1 6
1850 - -	3,553,748	7,111,516	4,959,528	15,626,792		1,228 366 13 0
1851 - -	3,864,160	7,727,381	5,354,924	16,946,465	1,442 419 10 6	
1852 - -	4,181,724	8,351,333	5,762,059	18,295,176	1,633 467 5 0	
1853 - -	4,510,764	8,963,784	6,183,156	19,637,704	1,876 505 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	2,965 620 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 1,081 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	17,203,017	11,502,200	37,203,641	9,016 1,487 12 0	
1866 - -	8,868,976	17,961,887	12,002,889	38,833,752	10,970 1,860 15 6	
1867 - -	9,227,284	18,730,236	12,473,962	40,431,482	11,306 1,906 16 6	
1868 - -	9,581,208	19,517,094	12,954,584	42,052,886	11,926 2,031 11 0	
1869 - -	9,935,148	20,290,475	13,449,412	43,675,035	13,326 2,247 7 6	
1870 - -	10,298,458	21,083,262	13,964,741	45,346,461	15,303 2,456 19 6	
1871 - -	10,673,682	21,880,690	14,479,620	47,038,992	16,817 2,705 7 0	
1872 - -	11,081,216	22,706,597	14,971,885	48,759,698	17,913 2,867 5 6	
1873 - -	11,492,446	23,536,375	15,464,405	50,493,226	19,907 3,142 9 6	

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

TABLE 45.—Area, estimated Population, and Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the United Kingdom, in the Year 1873.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	AREA IN HECTARES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1873.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM	77,635,301	31,416,757	32,124,598	258,075	516,150	1,093,893	666,914
Great Britain - -	56,815,354	22,991,528	26,787,337	232,345	464,690	949,516	569,377
England and Wales -	37,319,221	15,102,008	23,356,414	205,615	411,230	829,778	492,520
Scotland - - -	19,496,133	7,889,520	3,430,923	26,730	53,460	119,738	76,857
Ireland * - - -	20,819,947	8,425,229	5,337,261	25,730	51,460	144,377	97,537

* 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 46.—Proportion per 1000 of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of the United Kingdom, in the Year 1873.

	ACRES TO A PERSON.	HECTARES TO A PERSON.	To 1000 PERSONS LIVING.			
			MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM - -	2.42	.978	8.03	16.1	34.1	20.8
Great Britain - - -	2.12	.858	8.67	17.3	35.4	21.3
England and Wales - -	1.60	.647	8.80	17.6	35.5	21.1
Scotland - - - - -	5.68	2.300	7.79	15.6	34.9	22.4
Ireland - - - - -	3.90	1.579	4.82	9.6	27.1	18.3

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 47.—Population, Area, Births, and Deaths in the Islands in the British Seas in the Twenty-three Years 1851-1873.

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	4,123	2,681	1,647	944	1,676	1,135	805	602
1864	3,975	3,094	1,629	1,356	1,543	1,166	803	572
1865	4,017	3,426	1,644	1,466	1,604	1,240	769	720
1866	3,897	3,341	1,559	1,203	1,611	1,486	727	652
1867	3,780	3,168	1,573	921	1,477	1,486	730	761
1868	3,941	2,962	1,557	1,007	1,603	1,265	781	690
1869	3,606	2,862	1,480	1,079	1,424	1,224	702	559
1870	4,027	3,006	1,575	1,132	1,824	1,217	628	657
1871	3,887	3,156	1,684	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
POPULATION.								
Enumerated								
1851	143,126		52,387		57,020		33,719	
1861	143,447		52,469		55,613		35,365	
1871	144,638		54,042		56,627		33,969	
AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.								
—	193,647		145,325		28,717		19,605	

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

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.
(From the Thirty-fourth Report of the Emigration Commissioners.)

TABLE 48.—Emigration in each of the Fifty-nine Years from 1815 to 1873 inclusive.

YEARS.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.*	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
1815	680	1,209	—	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	—	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	—	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	—	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	—	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	—	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	—	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	—	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	—	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	—	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	485	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	82,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	87,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	83,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	113,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,736	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	37,233	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
TOTAL	1,493,855	5,138,335	1,042,954	196,753	7,871,897
Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom					
From 1815 to 1873 - 133,422					
For the 10 years ending 1873 - 238,909					

* The Customs' returns do not distinguish the emigration to Australia during the 10 years 1815-24, but it appears from other sources that the emigrants who went to this country were in 1821, 320; in 1822, 875; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 780; and in 1825, 453 persons. These numbers are not included in the totals of this Table.

TABLE 49.—Emigration in 1873.

DESTINATION.	AGE, SEX, &c. OF EMIGRANTS EMBARKED.										TOTAL.	NATIONALITY OF EMIGRANTS.				
	Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		Not distinguished as to Age.			English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.
	Married.		Single.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.												
United States - -	24,555	29,596	87,929	44,277	18,885	16,932	5,342	4,610	637	310	233,073	78,968	12,226	75,536	61,320	5,023
British North America -	3,824	5,324	13,673	4,818	4,008	3,602	857	954	16	132	37,208	19,438	5,423	4,184	7,687	476
Australasia - - -	3,580	3,822	7,906	4,326	2,782	2,763	489	518	163	79	26,428	18,814	2,852	3,471	1,029	262
All other places - -	3,276	1,633	3,494	1,296	643	538	122	60	1,623	1,218	13,903	6,123	809	501	2,162	4,308
TOTAL - - -	35,235	40,375	113,002	54,717	26,318	23,835	6,810	6,142	2,439	1,739	310,612	123,343	21,310	83,692	72,198	10,069

TABLE 50.—Occupations, Sex, and general Destination of the Emigrants in 1873, so far as can be ascertained from the PASSENGER LISTS furnished by the CUSTOM HOUSE AUTHORITIES.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL-ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES.					
Agricultural Labourers, Shepherds, Gardeners, Carters, &c. - - -	565	464	2,598	62	3,689
Bakers, Confectioners, &c. - - -	282	48	37	2	369
Blacksmiths and Farriers - - -	79	45	90	7	221
Boot and Shoe Makers - - -	189	55	130	7	381
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c. - - -	8	8	3	3	22
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c. - - -	29	17	16	3	65
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c. - - -	2,084	202	123	22	2,431
Builders - - -	18	4	5	2	29
Butchers, Poulterers, &c. - - -	221	11	36	6	274
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers - - -	24	13	14	2	53
Carpenters and Joiners - - -	2,715	213	316	28	3,272
Clerks - - -	437	78	229	144	888
Clock and Watch Makers - - -	23	2	5	6	36
Coach Makers and Trimmers - - -	20	3	14	2	39
Coal Miners - - -	215	1	56	-	272
Coopers - - -	186	10	12	2	210
Cutlers - - -	17	-	2	-	19
Domestic Servants, Grooms, Porters, &c. - - -	249	35	68	27	379
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c. - - -	15	9	18	-	42
Engineers - - -	204	51	97	77	429
Engravers - - -	13	1	6	-	20
Farmers - - -	5,293	1,065	548	43	6,949
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c. - - -	10,333	1,926	1,338	1,840	15,437
Jewellers and Silversmiths - - -	19	3	9	7	38
Labourers, General - - -	61,967	3,623	1,988	494	68,072
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c. - - -	6	4	-	2	12

TABLE 50 continued.—OCCUPATIONS, SEX, and general DESTINATION of the EMIGRANTS in 1873.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL-ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES—continued.					
Mechanics (so described in Passengers' Lists) - - -	13,778	7,756	183	93	21,810
Millers, Maltsters, &c. - - -	35	9	17	-	61
Millwrights - - -	9	1	12	-	22
Miners and Quarrymen - - -	3,379	65	508	62	4,014
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers - - -	355	35	104	1	495
Printers - - -	99	17	18	3	137
Saddlers and Harness Makers - - -	27	6	14	1	48
Sawyers - - -	22	7	33	1	63
Seamen - - -	169	72	74	14	329
Shipwrights - - -	9	6	4	-	19
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c. - - -	98	31	39	41	209
Smiths, General - - -	292	36	56	2	386
Spinners and Weavers - - -	281	30	9	-	320
Schoolmasters, Students, Teachers, &c. - - -	66	2	25	15	108
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c. - - -	-	2	5	-	7
Surveyors - - -	1	-	9	1	11
Tailors - - -	372	77	76	7	532
Tanners and Curriers - - -	15	8	10	-	33
Turners - - -	25	21	13	-	59
Wheelwrights - - -	12	2	19	-	33
Trades and Professions not before specified - - -	2,011	491	1,016	374	3,892
Not distinguished - - -	6,218	932	1,484	3,367	12,001
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c. - - -	13,040	616	2,670	231	16,557
Gentlewomen and Governesses - - -	868	330	202	256	1,656
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen - - -	103	22	69	5	199
Married Women - - -	29,596	5,324	3,822	1,633	40,375
Shopwomen - - -	15	-	1	-	16
Spinsters (so described in Passengers' Lists) - - -	25,951	3,106	231	26	29,314
Trades and Professions not before specified - - -	129	17	46	19	211
Not distinguished - - -	4,171	727	1,107	759	6,764
CHILDREN.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years - - -	18,885	4,008	2,782	643	26,318
Female do. do. - - -	16,932	3,602	2,763	538	23,835
Infants, Males - - -	5,342	857	489	122	6,810
Do. Females - - -	4,610	954	518	60	6,142
Not distinguished as to age, Males - - -	637	16	163	1,623	2,439
Do. Do. Females - - -	310	132	79	1,218	1,739
TOTAL - - -	233,073	37,208	26,428	13,903	310,612

TABLE 51.—Average Strength of the Army at Home, in the Year 1873.
(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 - -	688	12,373	447	8,022	30	596	211	3,755
Infantry - -	2,955	61,737	2,015	41,108	157	2,748	783	17,881
Royal Artillery -	736	18,004	629	15,426	12	322	95	2,256
Royal Engineers -	436	3,654	396	3,081	8	75	32	498
TOTAL - -	4,815	95,768	3,487	67,637	207	3,741	1,121	24,390

TABLE 52.—Average Strength of the English Army in each of the Thirteen Years 1861-73, and its Distribution in different parts of the United Kingdom and Abroad.

YEARS.	TOTAL ARMY.	STATIONED IN				Proportion per cent. of Total Army stationed in				YEARS.
		ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	
1861	221,604	68,453	4,307	25,025	123,819	30.9	1.9	11.3	55.9	1861
1862	222,839	63,781	3,824	22,067	133,167	28.6	1.7	9.9	59.8	1862
1863	219,606	60,066	3,799	21,397	134,344	27.4	1.7	9.7	61.2	1863
1864	214,858	57,835	3,686	21,200	132,137	26.9	1.7	9.9	61.5	1864
1865	208,877	59,782	3,629	21,091	124,375	28.6	1.7	10.1	59.6	1865
1866	201,641	56,477	3,409	24,238	117,517	28.0	1.7	12.0	58.3	1866
1867	200,335	60,344	3,517	23,746	112,728	30.1	1.8	11.9	56.2	1867
1868	196,900	63,940	4,136	21,537	107,287	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

TABLE 53.—Average Strength, Deaths, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 of the Army in the United Kingdom in 1873.

	AVERAGE STRENGTH.		DEATHS.		ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY PER 1000.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
UNITED KINGDOM - -	4,815	95,768	46	885	9.55	9.24
Great Britain - -	3,694	71,378	41	703	11.10	9.85
Ireland - - - -	1,121	24,390	5	182	4.46	7.46

TABLE 54.—Average Strength of the British Army Abroad in each of the Years 1870-1873.

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

	1870		1871		1872		1873	
	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 - -	289	4,286	278	4,067	277	4,119	254	4,150
Infantry - -	3,032	64,983	2,713	63,067	2,618	63,574	2,498	63,810
Royal Artillery -	1,093	15,273	995	14,332	908	14,967	767	14,796
Royal Engineers	341	1,417	328	1,123	341	1,049	358	1,163
TOTAL - -	4,805	85,969	4,314	82,594	4,144	83,709	3,877	83,919

TABLE 55.—Number of Deaths in the British Army during each of the Four Years 1870-1873.
(Furnished to the Registrar General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief.)

CORPS.	1870			1871			1872			1873														
	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.	GREAT BRITAIN.	IRELAND.	ABROAD.												
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.												
Cavalry and Infantry -	40	580	5	187	47	1,217	36	544	8	199	24	991	27	497	4	200	36	1349	34	510	5	165	34	938
Royal Artillery -	14	147	-	24	13	315	7	160	2	19	15	268	8	163	-	11	15	299	5	171	-	13	11	210
Royal Engineers	5	22	2	3	4	13	4	18	1	7	10	14	5	20	-	5	8	2	2	22	-	4	2	13
TOTAL -	59	749	7	214	64	1,545	47	722	11	225	49	1,273	40	680	4	216	59	1,650	41	703	5	182	47	1161

TABLE 56.—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 Sixteen Years 1858-73.

YEARS.	AT HOME.		ABROAD.		YEARS.
	OFFICERS.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN.	OFFICERS.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN.	
1858	-	-	35.1	67.0	1858
1859	-	-	21.1	34.0	1859
1860	-	-	16.4	26.0	1860
1861	7.2	13.6	15.7	25.7	1861
1862	8.5	11.5	13.5	19.8	1862
1863	7.3	11.4	15.9	16.8	1863
1864	6.9	12.6	17.4	18.9	1864
1865	8.3	11.5	15.8	21.0	1865
1866	11.0	12.6	12.6	15.5	1866
1867	11.0	10.8	13.3	20.7	1867
1868	9.5	12.3	13.1	16.2	1868
1869	5.9	10.7	11.9	24.0	1869
1870	13.7	11.4	13.3	18.0	1870
1871	11.9	9.4	11.4	15.4	1871
1872	9.1	9.0	14.2	19.7	1872
1873	9.6	9.2	12.1	13.8	1873

TABLE 57.—Nationality of the Army serving at Home and Abroad in 1861 and 1871.

OFFICERS AND MEN BORN IN	1861	1871	Percentage of Nationality of the Army.	
			1861	1871
ENGLAND AND WALES - - -	130,469	124,233	56.8	64.1
SCOTLAND - - - - -	20,901	16,582	9.1	8.6
IRELAND - - - - -	71,556	48,241	31.2	24.9
FOREIGN PARTS - - - -	6,635	4,551	2.9	2.4
TOTAL - - - - -	229,561	193,607	100.0	100.0

TABLE 58.—Deaths of Officers and Men in the Army Abroad, and Estimated Numbers belonging to Great Britain and to England and Wales, in each of the Sixteen Years 1858-1873.

YEARS.	DEATHS OF OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE ARMY ABROAD.	Estimated proportion of Numbers in Col. 2. belonging to	
		GREAT BRITAIN.	ENGLAND AND WALES.
1	2	3	4
1858	7,363	4,275	3,486
1859	4,150	2,409	1,965
1860	3,293	1,912	1,559
1861	3,097	2,042	1,760
1862	2,544	1,677	1,445
1863	2,209	1,457	1,255
1864	2,493	1,644	1,417
1865	2,578	1,700	1,465
1866	1,802	1,188	1,024
1867	2,284	1,506	1,298
1868	1,716	1,132	975
1869	2,347	1,548	1,334
1870	1,609	1,061	914
1871	1,322	961	847
1872	1,709	1,242	1,095
1873	1,208	878	774

NOTE.—The number of Deaths in the cols. 3 and 4 are estimated on the assumption that the soldiers abroad belonged to the different parts of the British Empire in the proportions indicated in Table 57; the proportions which prevailed in 1861 are used up to 1871, and the proportions which existed at the Census in 1871 for subsequent years.

TABLE 59.—Number of Births and Deaths of British Subjects at Sea, exclusive of Soldiers, Marines, invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, and Seamen on Ship's Articles, in each of the Eighteen Years 1856-1873, 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
TOTAL - - - - -	2,688	2,578	5,266
*DEATHS at Sea			
1856 (imperfect) - - -	121	78	199
1857 - - - - -	238	140	378
1858 - - - - -	253	182	435
1859 - - - - -	524	303	827
1860 - - - - -	241	156	397
1861 - - - - -	213	121	334
1862 - - - - -	221	148	369
1863 - - - - -	347	231	578
1864 - - - - -	379	210	589
1865 - - - - -	483	315	798
1866 - - - - -	690	363	1,053
1867 - - - - -	441	214	655
1868 - - - - -	389	196	585
1869 - - - - -	318	184	502
1870 - - - - -	509	264	773
1871 - - - - -	275	146	421
1872 - - - - -	371	176	547
1873 - - - - -	759	442	1,201
TOTAL - - - - -	6,772	3,869	10,641

* The deaths of soldiers, marines, and seamen from the Royal Navy, who were passengers in British Merchant Ships, were 33 in 1856, 59 in 1857, 156 in 1858, 196 in 1859, 196 in 1860, 69 in 1861, 122 in 1862, 116 in 1863, 96 in 1864, 140 in 1865, 184 in 1866, 97 in 1867, 81 in 1868, 51 in 1869, 27 in 1870, 24 in 1871, 1 in 1872, and 6 in 1873. The number is 1,654 in eighteen years, which, if added to the 10,641 above, makes 12,295, the total number of deaths of British subjects at sea in 1856-73, exclusive of those of merchant seamen. The Entries in the "Marine Register" of Births occurring in 1873 were but 80, and of Deaths 245.

TABLE 60.—Mortality of Merchant Seamen at Sea, in the Twenty-two Years 1852-73.*

YEARS.	STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY.
			To 1000 living.
1852	159,563	2,205	13.8
1853	172,525	3,276	19.0
1854	162,416	2,772	17.1
1855	168,537	3,318	19.7
1856	173,918	3,549	20.4
1857	176,387	3,444	19.5
1858	177,832	3,486	19.6
1859	172,506	3,430	19.9
1860	171,592	3,760	21.9
1861	171,957	3,580	20.8
1862	173,863	3,620	20.8
1863	184,727	3,380	18.3
1864	195,756	3,893	19.9
1865	197,643	4,600	23.3
1866	196,371	4,866	25.8
1867	196,340	5,283	26.9
1868	197,502	5,237	26.6
1869	195,490	4,832	24.7
1870	195,962	4,523	23.1
1871	199,738	4,338	21.7
1872	203,720	4,123	20.2
1873	202,239	5,393	26.6
In the 22 years 1852-73	4,046,584	86,908	21.4

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

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

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

TABLE 61.—RETURN of the AGES, RATING, and CAUSES of DEATHS of 5,393 Seamen reported to the BOARD OF TRADE as having died in the British Merchant Service in the Year 1873. (Parliamentary Return, No. 142, Session of 1874.)

RATING OF THE SEAMEN WHO DIED.											
Mates	-	-	466	Surgeons	-	-	18	Firemen	-	-	288
Midshipmen	-	-	4	Stewards	-	-	445	Stowaways	-	-	5
Quartermasters	-	-	21	Cooks	-	-		Unknown	-	-	899
Boatswains	-	-	131	Carpenters	-	-	163	TOTAL			5,393
Able seamen	-	-	1,872	Sailmakers	-	-	40				
Ordinary seamen	-	-	513	Minor capacities	-	-	46				
Apprentices and boys	-	-	349	Engineers	-	-	133				

AGES OF SEAMEN AT DEATH.					
Under 21 years	-	1,014	Over 60 years	-	20
21-30 years	-	2,191	Unknown	-	760
31-40 years	-	917			
41-50 years	-	366	TOTAL		5,393
51-60 years	-	125			

CAUSES OF DEATH OF SEAMEN.					
Class I.		Deaths.			Deaths.
ORDER 1.			ORDER 3.		
Small-pox	-	39	Laryngitis	-	44
Measles	-	1	Bronchitis	-	
Quinsy (included with diseases of Respiratory Organs, Class III., Order 3.)	-		Pleurisy	-	
Fever	-	281	Pneumonia	-	
Erysipelas (included with diseases of Integumentary System, Class III., Order 8.)	-		Asthma	-	
Dysentery	-	102	Lung disease, &c.	-	
Diarrhoea	-	67	ORDER 5.		
Cholera	-	126	Nephritis	-	30
Ague	-	22	Ischuria	-	
Yellow fever	-	373	Bright's disease (Nephria)	-	
Rheumatism	-	7	Calculus (Stone)	-	
ORDER 2.			Cystitis	-	
Syphilis	-	181	Kidney disease, &c.	-	
Stricture of Urethra	-		ORDER 8.		
(included with diseases of Urinary Organs, Class III., Order 5.)	-		Phlegmon	-	12
		Ulcer	-		
ORDER 3.			Skin disease, &c.	-	
Purpura and Scurvy	-	2	Class V.		
ORDER 2.			ORDER 1.		
Phthisis	-	181	(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)		
ORDER 1.			Drowning	-	1,032
Cephalitis	-	145	by accident	-	2,231
Apoplexy	-		Other accidental deaths	-	291
Paralysis	-		ORDER 3.		
Insanity	-		(HOMICIDE.)		
Epilepsy	-		Murder and Manslaughter	-	5
Convulsions	-		ORDER 4.		
Brain disease, &c.	-	(SUICIDE.)			
ORDER 2.			Means not stated	-	41
Pericarditis	-	138	TOTAL specified Causes		5,170
Aneurism	-		Causes not specified		223
Heart disease, &c.	-		Total		5,393

TABLE 62.—Population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle of each British Seas, and of the portions of the Army,

YEARS.	UNITED KINGDOM.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1801	15,902,322	7,748,246	8,154,076	9,060,993	4,404,490	4,656,503
1802	16,059,507	7,826,658	8,232,849	9,129,636	4,441,131	4,688,505
1803	16,254,224	7,921,956	8,332,268	9,234,649	4,494,127	4,740,522
1804	16,477,279	8,029,902	8,447,377	9,366,826	4,559,230	4,807,596
1805	16,715,637	8,145,199	8,570,438	9,513,111	4,631,137	4,881,974
1806	16,951,925	8,258,482	8,693,443	9,656,119	4,700,476	4,955,643
1807	17,184,902	8,370,728	8,814,174	9,794,594	4,768,221	5,026,373
1808	17,410,054	8,479,565	8,930,489	9,924,001	4,831,985	5,092,016
1809	17,639,472	8,588,409	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	11,004,412	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	7,803,678
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
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	9,283,263
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	29,630,437	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	32,412,010	15,732,885	16,679,125	23,648,609	11,512,956	12,135,653
1875	32,737,405	15,894,696	16,842,709	23,944,459	11,656,400	12,288,059

of the Seventy-five Years 1801-75, exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the Navy, and Merchant Seamen 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	7,809,578	3,818,515	3,991,033	1832
1833	2,422,239	1,146,585	1,275,654	7,851,988	3,842,296	4,009,692	1833
1834	2,446,968	1,158,798	1,288,170	7,894,634	3,866,227	4,028,407	1834
1835	2,471,889	1,171,097	1,300,792	7,937,516	3,890,306	4,047,210	1835
1836	2,497,167	1,183,629	1,313,538	7,980,637	3,914,535	4,066,102	1836
1837	2,522,653	1,196,245	1,326,408	8,023,995	3,938,914	4,085,081	1837
1838	2,548,402	1,208,997	1,339,405	8,067,596	3,963,447	4,104,149	1838
1839	2,574,413	1,221,884	1,352,529	8,111,438	3,988,132	4,123,306	1839
1840	2,600,692	1,234,910	1,365,782	8,155,521	4,012,970	4,142,551	1840
1841	2,621,854	1					

TABLE 63.

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

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

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

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

TABLE 64.—Logarithms of the above Populations of the UNITED KINGDOM.

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

VITAL STATISTICS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

TABLE 65.—Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths per 1000 of the Population in England and Wales, and in Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, France, Spain, and Italy.

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

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

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

TABLE 74.—Italy (inclusive of VENETIA). Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Eleven Years 1863 to 1873.

(Furnished by Signore L. Bodio, Director of the Italian Statistical Bureau.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of	DEATHS. Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1863	24,649,031	201,225	402,450	964,137	760,164	16·3	39·1	30·8
1864	24,850,690	198,759	397,518	938,795	737,136	20·0	37·7	29·6
1865	25,065,239	226,458	452,916	961,234	746,685	18·0	38·3	29·8
1866	25,312,249	142,024†	284,048	980,200	733,190	11·2	38·7	28·9
1867	25,372,780	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	13·4	36·5	34·1
1868	25,495,972	182,748	365,486	900,416	777,224	14·3	35·3	30·5
1869	25,734,274	205,287	410,574	952,134	713,832	15·9	37·0	27·7
1870	25,912,600	188,986	377,972	951,495	773,169	14·6	36·7	29·8
1871*	25,964,450	192,839	385,678	960,020	778,798	14·9	37·0	30·0
1872	26,994,338	202,361	404,722	1,020,682	827,498	15·0	37·8	30·7
1873	27,165,553	214,906	429,812	985,188	813,973	15·8	36·3	30·0

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 is that enumerated at the census on the last day of December 1871. The population of Rome was first included with that of 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 removing the civil registration from the parochial authorities to the communes; there had been a marked increase in the previous year resulting from a wish to evade the law about to come into operation. Doubtless many of the marriages solemnized in the churches during 1866 escaped registration.

TABLE 75.—Changes in the Constitution of the Superintendent Registrars' Districts and Registration Sub-districts during the Year 1873.

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

Superintendent Registrar's DISTRICT and Registrar's <i>Sub-district</i> from which a Transference was made.	Date of Change.	Place and Population (1871) transferred from the District in Column 1 to the District in Column 4.	Superintendent Registrar's DISTRICT and Registrar's <i>Sub-district</i> to which an addition was made.
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No Change was made during the Year 1873 in the Constitution of Registration Districts or Sub-districts.