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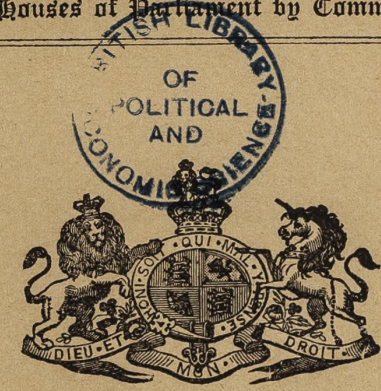
REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES
IN ENGLAND.

(1887.)

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



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REPORT

TO

The Right Honourable CHARLES T. RITCHIE, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board, &c. &c.

*General Register Office, Somerset House,
31st October, 1888.*

(1887.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following report on the births, deaths, and marriages, registered in England and Wales in the year 1887.

POPULATION.

The exact population of a country can of course only be known by direct enumeration, which, in this country, is at present carried out at decennial intervals. In the intercensal years we have to be contented with estimates. The official estimate is framed on the hypothesis that the rate of increase which obtained in the interval between the last two enumerations has been maintained in the succeeding years; and, when dealing with the aggregate population of England and Wales, this method of estimation has hitherto been found to be remarkably trustworthy, as the following facts will sufficiently show. The amount of error in the estimates thus formed will naturally be highest in the year farthest removed from the last enumeration. Now in 1861 the estimate based on the previous enumerations was found, when the fresh census was taken, to be 0·69 per cent. in excess of the actual truth; in 1871 the estimate was too small by 1·11 per cent.; and in 1881 it was again below the mark, the deficiency being 1·03 per cent. These differences between the estimated and the actual population are so small that for the practical purposes of rate-calculation they may be disregarded.

It is said, however, that, though this may have been the case in previous decennia, yet the movement of the population in the current decennium has been so exceptional, owing to the continued depression of the birth-rate, and owing to the great increase in the recorded emigration, that the method can no longer be considered as trustworthy, and that in all probability the official estimate, which gives a population of 28,247,151 in the middle of 1887, is far above the mark.

As the accuracy of the calculated death-rate, birth-rate, and marriage-rate depends of course upon the accuracy of the estimate of the population, it becomes necessary to examine how far the allegation as to the untrustworthiness of this latter can be maintained.

That the annual birth-rate in the current decennium has been persistently low is indisputable. In 1871-80 it was 35·5 per 1000, but in the seven years 1881-87 the average fell to 32·9. But this fall in the birth-rate has been almost exactly counterbalanced by the equally persistent decline in the annual death-rate, which was 21·4 in the decennium 1871-80, but only averaged 19·2 in the first seven years of the current decennium. Thus while the difference between the birth-rate and the death-rate, or the annual rate of natural growth of the population, was 14·1 per 1000 in 1871-80, it has been 13·7 per 1000, or almost the same, in 1881-87.

And now as to emigration and immigration. The official records of emigration are limited to emigration into countries outside Europe; and we have no information as to the annual interchange of population between this country and the rest of Europe, or between England and Wales and the rest of the United Kingdom. Taking, however, the *recorded* emigration to be an index of the *entire* emigration, as we perforce must do, there appears to have been a very considerable increase in the number of English and Welsh emigrants in recent years. For in the ten years between the enumerations of 1871 and 1881 the number of emigrants was 996,038, while in the much shorter period of six years and a quarter between the census of 1881 and the middle of 1887 the number had already reached 981,502. But it must not be supposed that this increased emigration implies an equivalent increase in the loss of population; for it has again and again been shown by Mr. Giffen in his reports on the subject that an increase in emigration is almost invariably accompanied by an increase of immigration. As to the exact number of immigrants who settle in England and Wales we know unfortunately even less than we know as to the number of emigrants. All that we can do is to make an estimate, based on the experience of previous periods, as to the relative volumes of the outgoing current of emigration and the return current of immigration. Now in the interval between the 1851 and 1861 enumerations the recorded English and Welsh emigrants numbered 640,316, and the result of the census of 1861 showed that for these 640,316 emigrants there must have been 518,205 immigrants; for the actually enumerated population was only 122,111 below the population as determined simply by the balance between births and deaths. In the succeeding decennium (1861-70) there were 649,742 recorded emigrants, and the census of 1871 showed that these were counterbalanced by 570,774 immigrants. Similarly in the next decennium (1871-80), against 996,038 emigrants there were 831,731 immigrants. Thus the 2,286,096 recorded emigrants in the 30 years 1851-80 entailed a loss of only 365,386 to the population. In other words, the loss to the population by excess of emigration over immigration has been only 15.98 per cent. of the *recorded* emigrants.

Taking this proportion as a datum we can make the following calculation:—

Population at last census	-	-	25,974,439
Add excess of births over deaths from April 1881 to June 1887	-	-	2,332,574
Population by natural increase	-	-	28,307,013
Deduct 15.98 per cent. of the 981,502 recorded emigrants	-	-	156,844
Population by this mode of estimation	-	-	28,150,169

The population in the middle of 1887, as officially estimated on the usual hypothesis of the continuance of the last intercensal rate of increase, is 28,247,151, which is 96,982 in excess of the above number, an excess which is utterly insignificant when dealing with a population of some 28 millions. It would simply mean that for every 100 persons actually living in the country the official estimate was 100.34.

The marriage-rate, calculated to one place of decimals, would remain unaltered; while the death-rate and birth-rate, instead of being 18.8 and 31.4, as given in this Report, would become respectively 18.9 and 31.5, changes too slight to be of any practical importance.

All apprehensions then as to the official estimate of the population being so wide of the mark as to invalidate the calculated rates may be safely dismissed.

It may, however, be well to note that the official method of calculating the population of England and Wales and its larger divisions by the assumption of an equable rate of growth is only trustworthy in the case of very large communities, where abnormal increase in one part is almost certain to be counterbalanced by abnormal decrease in another. It is not applicable to small communities, where growth is often very irregular and spasmodic, and, speaking generally, the trustworthiness of the method is directly proportionate to the magnitude of the population. Frequent application is made to the General Register Office for estimates of the population of small towns and districts, and even of single parishes, but it should be understood that the Registrar-General has no data at his command that render such estimation possible.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages registered in 1887 numbered 200,518, giving a rate of 14.2 persons married to 1000 living. In the preceding year, 1886, the rate had been 14.1, but with this single exception, the rate in 1887 was the lowest recorded since civil registration began. (Tables 2 and 3.) The slight rise in the marriage-rate was coincident, as previous reports (cf. 44th and 48th Annual Reports) have shown to have been the general rule in recent years, not only with a rise in the value per head of British exports, but also with a rise in the average price of wheat. (Table A.)

TABLE A.—MARRIAGE-RATE, BRITISH EXPORTS and IMPORTS, PRICE of WHEAT, and amount cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House, 1860-87.*

YEARS.	Marriage-rate.	Value per Head of Population of United Kingdom.			Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.	Amount cleared at the Bankers' Clearing House per Head of Population.
		Exports of British Produce.	Imports.	Total Exports and Imports.		
Cols.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£
1860	17.1	4 14 5	7 6 4	13 0 8	53 3	—
1861	16.3	4 6 4	7 10 1	13 0 3	55 4	—
1862	16.1	4 4 10	7 14 4	13 8 0	55 5	—
1863	16.8	4 19 6	8 8 11	15 2 7	44 8	—
1864	17.2	5 8 1	9 5 8	16 8 7	40 2	—
1865	17.5	5 10 10	9 1 2	16 7 5	41 9	—
1866	17.5	6 5 4	9 15 11	17 14 5	49 11	—
1867	16.5	5 19 0	9 1 0	16 9 6	64 5	—
1868	16.1	5 17 1	9 12 1	17 0 6	63 9	158
1869	15.9	6 2 8	9 10 9	17 3 9	48 2	162
1870	16.1	6 7 8	9 14 1	17 10 3	46 10	174
1871	16.7	7 1 5	10 9 10	19 9 6	56 10	210
1872	17.4	8 0 10	11 2 7	21 0 0	57 1	255
1873	17.6	7 18 7	11 10 10	21 4 2	58 8	264
1874	17.0	7 7 5	11 7 9	20 11 0	55 9	249
1875	16.7	6 16 2	11 7 10	19 19 4	45 2	235
1876	16.5	6 0 11	11 6 1	19 0 10	46 2	203
1877	15.7	5 18 6	11 15 0	19 5 5	56 9	203
1878	15.2	5 13 8	10 17 5	18 2 1	46 5	200
1879	14.4	5 11 9	10 11 9	17 16 10	43 10	195
1880	14.9	6 8 11	11 17 8	20 3 3	44 4	222
1881	15.1	6 14 0	11 7 4	19 17 5	45 4	243
1882	15.5	6 16 10	11 14 0	20 7 8	45 0	236
1883	15.4	6 14 8	11 19 9	20 11 3	41 7	221
1884	15.0	6 9 7	10 16 11	19 1 6	35 8	214
1885	14.4	5 17 3	10 4 3	17 13 7	32 10	200
1886	14.1	5 15 9	9 10 7	16 17 0	31 1	212
1887	14.2	5 19 5	9 15 4	17 6 8	32 6	215

* The figures in the marriage-rate column are not strictly comparable with those in the value columns, inasmuch as the former relate only to England and Wales, while the latter relate to the whole of the United Kingdom. The figures relating to exports and imports are derived from the Board of Trade Statistical Abstracts; and those showing the amount cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House are calculated upon the population of England and Wales, and are derived from the same source.

Forms of Marriage.—Of the 200,518 marriages contracted in 1887, 140,607, or 701 per 1000, were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, and 59,911, or 299 per 1000, otherwise. The proportion of Church marriages was smaller than in any previous year, and it will be seen in Table 5 that the falling off, as compared with the preceding year, was exactly counter-balanced by the increase in the proportion of civil marriages by Superintendent Registrars, the proportion of marriages in the chapels of Roman Catholics and other Christian denominations having remained constant for several successive years at 159 in the thousand.

The proportion of marriages by Jewish rites, which had been gradually increasing since 1880, and had reached 3·4 per 1000 in 1886, declined slightly in 1887, falling to 3·2 per 1000, which was also the proportion in 1885.

The registration counties in which the Church marriages were in highest proportion in 1887 were (Table 6), Hertfordshire, Worcestershire, Oxfordshire, Middlesex (extra-metropolitan), Rutlandshire, Essex, Huntingdonshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorsetshire, London, and Staffordshire; while at the other end of the list, with the smallest proportions, come Cumberland, Devonshire, Northumberland, Cornwall, Durham, Monmouthshire, North Wales, and South Wales.

The Roman Catholic marriages were in highest proportion in Lancashire, Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, these being counties in which the population contains a large intermixture of Irish.

The marriages in the chapels of other Christian communities reached the highest proportions in North and South Wales, Cornwall, Lincolnshire, Wiltshire, Monmouthshire, and Derbyshire; while the civil marriages in Superintendent Registrars' offices were highest in South Wales, Monmouthshire, North Wales, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Devonshire, and Cornwall, and lowest in Lincolnshire, Hertfordshire, Oxfordshire, and Huntingdonshire.

These differences between different registration counties are not casual, but of considerable permanence; for the above statement as to the marriages in 1887 is equally true for the marriages in 1886, as may be seen by comparing Table 6 in the present Report with the corresponding table for that year.

It will be noted that several of the registration counties that show a high proportion of dissenting marriages show also a very high proportion of civil marriages; such, for instance, is the case with North and South Wales, Monmouthshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, Cornwall, and Devonshire; but this is by no means an invariable rule. In Lincolnshire, for instance, the proportion of dissenting marriages is exceedingly high, while the proportion of civil marriages is smaller than in any other county; and much the same is noticeable, though in a lesser degree, in Lancashire, Wiltshire, and Derbyshire. In Hampshire and Gloucestershire, on the other hand, the proportion of civil marriages was above the average, while that of dissenting marriages was below the average.

First Marriages; Re-marriages.—Of the 200,518 men whose marriages were recorded in 1887, 176,118, or 87·8 per cent., were bachelors, and 24,400, or 12·2 per cent., were widowers. Of the 176,118 bachelors, 168,635, or 95·8 per cent., married spinsters, and 7483, or 4·2 per cent., married widows. Of the 24,400 widowers who re-married, 15,036, or 61·6 per cent., married spinsters, and 9364, or 38·4 per cent., married widows.

Of the 200,518 women whose marriages were recorded in 1887, 183,671, or 91·6 per cent., were spinsters, and 16,847, or 8·4 per cent., were widows.

Of the 183,671 spinsters who married, 168,635, or 91·8 per cent., married bachelors, and 15,036, or 8·2 per cent., married widowers. Of the 16,847 widows who re-married, 7483, or 44·4 per cent., married bachelors, and 9364, or 55·6 per cent., married widowers.

Compared with the returns for 1886, the increase of marriages in 1887 was almost entirely confined to those of bachelors and of spinsters.

Re-marriages of Divorced Persons.—The number of persons married in the year who were described in the register as having previously been divorced was 173, and included 77 men and 96 women; the number of divorced persons married in 1885 and 1886 having been 170 and 163 respectively. Of the 77 divorced men, 59 married spinsters, 12 married widows, and 6 married divorced women. Of the 96 divorced women, 70 married bachelors, 20 married widowers, and 6 married divorced men.

Ages at Marriage.—In 12,354, or 6·2 per cent., of the marriages, the ages of both contracting parties were not inserted in the register. The mean age of the remaining 188,164 couples was 28·2 years for the men and 25·9 years for the women. The mean age of the widowers who remarried was 43·7, and of the widows 40·3 years; while that of the bachelors was 26·2, and that of the spinsters 24·7 years. These figures are almost identical with those for 1886, the mean ages both for bachelors and spinsters being, as was stated in the last Annual Report, the highest on record. The marriages of minors, whether lads or girls, have for many years been decreasing. In 1874 the proportion of minors among men who married was 84 in the thousand, and among women was 227 in the thousand, these being the highest proportions recorded (Table 7), and the culminating points in a long series of increasing proportions. But from that date there set in a decline in the proportion, which has gone on pretty steadily until in 1887 the male minors were only 65 and the female minors 202 per 1000 respectively. We must go back as far as 1862 to find so low a proportion for the males, and to 1867 for so low a proportion for the females.

Signature in Marriage Register.—Of the men who married in the year, 91 per 1000, and of the women 106 per 1000, were unable to write their names, and signed the register by mark; while in 34 per 1000 of the marriages both husband and wife were alike illiterate. Continuous improvement is taking place in both sexes in the matter of elementary education as thus tested, but the improvement is more rapid in the female than in the male sex, for (Table 7) while it has taken fourteen years to reduce the illiterate men by 50 per cent. it has only taken eleven years to effect a corresponding reduction in the illiterate women. The illiterate wives have always hitherto considerably outnumbered the illiterate husbands; but, judging from the recent rates of improvement, in a very few years the sexes will be on an equality in this respect.

The foregoing remarks relate to the aggregate country; in many counties the women have long been in advance of the men in the matter of education, the rule being, as has been pointed out in previous reports, that in the manufacturing counties the men, and in the agricultural counties the women, are the better educated sex (Table 8).

Buildings registered for the Solemnisation of Marriages.—The number of buildings registered for marriages by other rites than those of the Established Church, standing on the register at the end of 1887, was 9934 (Table 9), showing an increase of 168 in the course of the year, or of 1·7 per cent. in the number on the register at the end of 1886. There were also 14,867 churches or chapels in which marriages could be solemnised

according to the rites of the Established Church, showing an increase of 49 upon the number at the end of 1886.

Certified Places of Worship.—There were on the register at the end of 1886, 24,699 places of worship (not belonging to the Established Church), certified under Acts 15 & 16 Vict. c. 36, and 18 & 19 Vict. c. 81. During the year (1887) 748 new buildings were registered, while 117 were removed from the register by cancellation; thus the net increase during the year was 631, and the total number on the register on 31st December 1887 was 25,330. The net increase in the preceding year, 1886, was 625. There are grounds, however, for believing that some of the buildings that stand on the register are no longer in use, although no steps have been taken to remove them from the register by cancellation.

BIRTHS.

The births registered in 1887 numbered 886,331, and were in the proportion of 31·4 to 1000 persons living. This is the lowest rate recorded since civil registration began, with the exception of 1838, when the recorded rate was only 30·3; but in that first year of civil registration the registration of births was doubtlessly imperfect. (Table 2).

The rate varied largely in different counties, and, as usual, was highest in the mining and industrial, and lowest in the agricultural, counties. (Table 10.)

Sex.—The male births numbered 451,603, and the female births 434,728, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 1039 to 1000, against 1038 in the immediately preceding year, which was also the mean for the ten years 1877–86.

Illegitimate Births.—The infants registered as born out of wedlock numbered 42,134, and were in the proportion of 1·5 to 1000 persons living. The proportion had been the same in 1886, but with that exception was lower than in any previous year. The proportion of illegitimate to total births was 48 to 1000, which had also been the proportion in the preceding ten years 1877–86. The registration counties in which the proportions were highest were, as usual, Cumberland, Norfolk, North Wales, Herefordshire, and Shropshire (Table 10), while the lowest proportions were in Essex, Middlesex, and Monmouthshire.

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in 1887 numbered 530,758, and were in the proportion of 18·8 to 1000 persons living. This is the lowest death-rate as yet recorded, the next lowest having been 18·9 in 1881. In each of the seven years of the current decennium the death-rate has been under 20·0, whereas in no previous year had it ever fallen so low. In the seven years the average has been only 19·2, having in the next preceding decennium, 1871–80, been 21·4.

The rate in 1887 was only 15·0 in Surrey (extra-metropolitan) and was under 16·0 in Sussex, Huntingdonshire, Kent, and Westmorland; while it was 22·0 in Lancashire, and was over 20·0 in Monmouthshire, Cornwall, and Northumberland. The only registration counties in which the rate in 1887 was not lower than the average rate in the immediately preceding ten years (Table 10) were Essex, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Northumberland; and in each of these the excess was very slight.

Sex.—The 530,758 deaths included 272,137 of males and 258,621 of females. The death-rate of males was equal to 19·8, and that of females to 17·8 per 1000 of each sex respectively (Table 2), showing of equal numbers living 1110 deaths of males to 1000 deaths of females. In the preceding ten years the proportion had declined from 1145 to 1113.

Ages at Death.—In Tables 11–12 are given the death-rates at different ages for each sex; and if the rates for 1887 as there given be compared with the average rates for preceding years, as given in Table 13, it will be seen that the diminution of mortality has been almost exclusively confined to the earlier stages of life, and that at the more advanced ages, with the exception of the extremest old age, the rates in 1887 were not only not below the average, but in several age-periods not inconsiderably above it.

The proportion of deaths of infants in the first year of life to registered births, or the infantile mortality, was 145 to 1000. This was lower than the proportion in the immediately preceding year, when the figure was 149, but somewhat above the average for the ten preceding years 1877–1886, which was only 142 (Table 18). The infantile mortality is determined largely by the amount of summer diarrhoea, and, as diarrhoea is much more prevalent in urban than in rural districts, the highest infantile death-rates are to be found in those counties which are most densely populated. Thus, whilst the rate (Table 10) was under 110 in Surrey, Kent, Sussex, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Suffolk, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Herefordshire, and Westmorland, it was over 150 in London, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, Leicestershire, Lancashire, the East and West Riding, and Durham; the highest figures being 169 in Leicestershire, and 171 in Lancashire, the two counties that usually show a similar unhappy pre-eminence, as will be seen in the last column but one of Table 10. The death-rates at other age-periods in Registration Counties are given in Table 14.

Among the deaths were 60 of reputed Centenarians, 13 of whom were men and 47 were women. In the three immediately preceding years the numbers had been 58, 63, and 71 respectively. The age of 32 of these reputed Centenarians was stated to have been 100 years, of 10 to have been 101, and of 2 to have been 106, while one woman was said to have reached 107 and another 109.

Urban and Rural mortality.—The year 1887 was somewhat more favourable to the rural than the urban districts; for while for equal numbers living the deaths in the urban districts had been to those in the rural districts, both in 1885 and 1886, as 111 to 100, in 1887 they were as 115 to 100. The difference, however, between town and country is but slight as compared with the differences in earlier years (Table 24). Towns have apparently derived more advantage from sanitary measures than have the country districts.

The difference between town and country in regard to healthiness, as measured by their respective death-rates, is, as might be anticipated, greater in the summer and autumn months than in the winter or spring. For, taking the figures in Table 25 as a basis, it may readily be shown that, in the seven years, 1881–87, out of equal numbers living, there were in the first quarter 110 deaths in towns to 100 in the country; in the second quarter also 110; in the third 125; and in the fourth 118. This is in great measure explained by the greater amount of fatal infantile diarrhoea produced in towns as compared with the country by the hot weather of summer and autumn.

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH.

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

TABLE B.—MORTALITY FROM THE SEVERAL CLASSES OF DISEASES.

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths in 1887.	Rate per Million living.							Mean 1871-80.
		1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.	
Zymotic diseases - -	75,205	2,660	2,648	2,507	3,094	2,639	3,088	2,660	3,724
Parasitic diseases - -	824	29	35	30	38	39	37	39	57
Dietetic diseases - -	1,765	63	59	59	58	66	68	66	63
Constitutional diseases -	89,404	3,166	3,330	3,276	3,404	3,407	3,395	3,328	3,594
Developmental diseases -	43,983	1,555	1,618	1,598	1,574	1,632	1,558	1,582	1,674
Local diseases - - -	27,4537	9,720	9,915	9,908	9,543	9,890	9,591	9,348	9,920
Violence - - - - -	18,125	642	626	625	651	675	669	697	736
Ill-defined and not specified causes - - -	26,965	955	1,047	1,007	1,149	1,188	1,154	1,160	1,610
All causes - - - -	530,768	18,790	19,278	19,010	19,511	19,536	19,560	18,880	21,378

Zymotic or Specific Febrile Diseases.—The deaths ascribed to this class of specially preventable diseases numbered 75,205, and were in the proportion of 2660 to a million persons living. This proportion is almost the same as was recorded in the next preceding year 1886, but is far below the average of the decennium 1871-80.

The deaths ascribed to *small-pox* numbered 506, and were fewer in proportion to the population than in any previous year, with the single exception of the immediately preceding year 1886. In three only of the fifteen years that have elapsed since the great outbreak of 1871-72 has the recorded small-pox mortality been as high as 100 per million living; whereas only four times had it been as low as 100 in all the 29 years preceding that outbreak (Table 18). In addition to the 506 deaths from small-pox, there were 87 ascribed to *chicken-pox*; assuming these to have been, as probably many of them were, cases of mistaken small-pox, the small-pox mortality would still have been only 21 per million.

The deaths from *typhus*, which have been declining in number for many years, were 211, and in the proportion of only 7 to a million living. As usual the bulk of the deaths occurred in the northern counties, namely, 80 in Lancashire and 20 each in Durham and the West Riding. In London there were 19; leaving 72 only for all the other counties.

The deaths from *enteric fever* numbered 5155, and were in the proportion of 182 to a million living. The rate was precisely the same in 1886; and only once has it been lower than this, namely, in 1885, when it was 173. Nor is this satisfactory decline in the mortality from this form of fever to be accounted for by any transference to *Simple or Ill-defined Forms of Fever*, for under this heading also there has been a simultaneous decline, the mortality under it having been lower in each of the last seven years (1881-7) than in any previous year, and having fallen in 1887 to 18 per million living. The mortality from enteric fever varied greatly in different counties; for while it did not reach 80 per million in Rutlandshire, Wiltshire, Herefordshire, Bedfordshire, Shropshire, North Wales, or Somersetshire, the rate was 243 in Cheshire, 254 in Lancashire, 255 in Monmouthshire, 261 in South Wales, 295 in Leicestershire, and 301 in Nottinghamshire.

The deaths from *measles* were 16,765 in number, or 594 to a million living. This was a higher rate of mortality than in any previous year since 1839, when the rate reached 705 per million. (Table 18.)

This disease was unusually prevalent throughout the whole country, but its greatest ravages were in the industrial counties in the North, the rate in Cheshire being 742, in Durham 782, in Lancashire 1014, and in Northumberland no less than 1256. (Table 20.) On the other hand the rate was only 16 per million in Westmorland, 26 in Herefordshire, 99 in Dorsetshire, and 102 in Hertfordshire.

The deaths from *scarlet fever* numbered 7859, and were in the proportion of 278 to a million living. This mortality was higher than that of either of the two immediately preceding years 1885-86, but with these exceptions lower than in any previous year since civil registration began. (Table 18.) The mortality did not reach 60 per million in Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Leicestershire, Wiltshire, Suffolk, Shropshire, or Kent (extra-met.), while in South Wales it was 425, in Monmouthshire 502, in Lancashire 507, in the West Riding 515, and in Gloucestershire 548.

The deaths from *whooping-cough* numbered 11,251, and were in the proportion of 398 to a million living. In 1883 the rate was 391, but with this exception the rate was lower in 1887 than in any previous year since 1848. (Table 18.) The mortality as usual was far higher in the female than in the male sex, the rate being 436 per million for the former and only 359 for the latter. While the mortality was only 40 per million in Huntingdonshire, 43 in Herefordshire, 113 in Shropshire, and 159 in Dorsetshire, it was 468 in Buckinghamshire, 489 in Essex, 581 in Warwickshire, 696 in London, and 763 in Cornwall.

The deaths from *diphtheria* were 4443, and in the proportion of 157 to a million living. This disease would appear to be increasing; for in the decennium 1871-80 the annual mortality from it averaged 121 per million, and in 1881 was again 121; but in every single year since that date it has been much higher, the lowest rate in these six years having been 147 per million in 1886. The rate in 1887 did not reach 85 per million in Rutlandshire, Staffordshire, East Riding, Berkshire, Devonshire, Shropshire, or Gloucestershire, whereas in Monmouthshire it was 284, in Essex 300, in Middlesex (extra-met.) 302, and in Cambridgeshire 473; while it was also not less than 220 in Surrey (extra-met.), London, Kent (extra-met.), Sussex, Cornwall, Hampshire, and Buckinghamshire. This list of counties in which the mortality from diphtheria was in excess in 1887 tallies very closely with the remarks made in the Annual Report for 1884 (47th Report, p. xiii); for, with the exceptions of Cornwall and Buckinghamshire, every one of the counties mentioned lies within what were then called the special diphtheritic regions.

The deaths from *diarrheal affections*, including 462 from simple cholera, numbered 20,704, and were in the proportion of 733 to a million living. This rate is considerably lower than that in any of the completed decennia 1851-60, 1861-70, or 1871-80, but higher than the average in the six preceding years of the current decennium, which was 708. It must be remembered that, owing to the progressively diminishing birth-rate of recent years, there is doubtless a smaller proportion of infants and young children in the present population than was formerly the case, and that it is almost exclusively among such children that summer diarrhoea makes its victims. Under these circumstances probably the best method of estimating the comparative amounts of fatal diarrhoea in successive years will be to calculate the proportion of deaths from it of infants in their first year of life to registered births; and this method gives the following results:—The average annual deaths of infants from diarrhoea per million births were 16,355 in 1871-80; in 1881-86 they were 13,624; but in 1887 the proportion rose again to 15,909. As compared then with the

average of the preceding six years, 1887 was a diarrhoea year; and the explanation is to be found in the unusually hot summer. For in June the mean temperature at Greenwich was 2.7° F. above the hundred years average; in July the excess was 4.9° F., and in August 1.7° F.; and the two main conditions, independently of local peculiarities, that affect the amount of summer diarrhoea are, as is well known, temperature and aggregation of population.

Parasitic diseases.—The deaths from this group of diseases were 824, of which 655 were deaths ascribed to thrush. Medical men are gradually recognising, in their certificates, the insufficiency of this affection as a cause of death, and the number of deaths so unsatisfactorily described has fallen year by year, and in 1887 was lower in proportion to population than in any previous year. (Tables 16 and 17.)

Dietetic Diseases.—The deaths ascribed to these diseases were 1,765 in number, and in the proportion of 63 to a million living. This rate was precisely the same as the average rate in 1871–80, but slightly above the rates of the three immediately preceding years 1884–86. The great bulk of the deaths in this group are due to intemperance; and there is no sign in the mortality figures of any decline in the prevalence of this vice. The mortality from it in 1887 was 51 per million living, a slightly higher rate than in any previous year in the table. (Table 16.) But there is so much chance of deaths from intemperance being disguised under the name of the local disease to which it gave rise, that much reliance cannot be placed on the recorded rates. So far, however, as they can be trusted, they show a tendency to progressive increase.

Constitutional Diseases.—The deaths ascribed to the various diseases grouped together to form this class numbered 89,404, and were in the ratio of 3166 to a million living, this being a considerably smaller proportion than in any previous year of the current decennium, and than the average in the preceding decennium (Table B.). This decline was due to the greatly diminished mortality from phthisis, which had been declining for a long series of years, but fell with more than usual rapidity in 1887; for the deaths due to it in this year were only 1591 per million living, having been 1752 and 1718 in the two preceding years 1885 and 1886 (Table 16). The deaths from other tubercular affections and scrofula also showed a considerable decline, being 658 per million, which rate was not only much below the average (Table 17), but lower than in any previous year excepting 1885, when it was almost exactly the same (Table 16).

The mortality from Rheumatic Fever and other Rheumatic affections, 129 per million, was practically equal to the average. But the deaths from Cancer and from Diabetes both showed further increase; the mortality from the former being 606, and from the latter 62, per million living. In each case this was the highest rate as yet recorded.

Developmental Diseases.—The diseases which for convenience are grouped under this heading comprise Premature Birth, Atelectasis, Congenital Malformation, and Old Age. The deaths from these causes in the aggregate were somewhat below the average of recent years, the falling off being due to the smaller mortality under the heading Old Age, 954 per million living, against an average of 1011 per million in the six earlier years 1881–86. This decline is probably due in the main to more precise statement of cause in medical certificates. The other chief heading in the group, Premature Birth, shows an increase, which is the more noticeable when the low birth-rate is taken into account. But, as has been pointed out in previous reports, there has apparently been a progressive increase for many years past in the proportion of premature to total births, conjecturally explicable by the increasing employment of women in various

handicrafts. The proportion of deaths from premature birth in 1861–65 was 11.19 to 1000 births; from that time there has been an unbroken increase, until in 1887 the ratio reached 15.89 in the thousand. The deaths from congenital malformations show no such increase. Owing to some slight changes in classification the comparison under this heading cannot safely be carried back further than the current decennium, but during this period the proportion of deaths to registered births has remained practically stationary, and in 1887 was 2.49 per 1000.

Local Diseases.—Among the great groups of diseases comprised in this class there are several that have for a long series of years shown progressively increasing mortality; such are diseases of the nervous system, diseases of the circulatory system, and diseases of the urinary organs. In one of these, *diseases of the circulatory system*, there was in 1887 the usual rise, the death-rate being 1643 per million living, and the highest on record. But the mortality under each of the two others appears to have come to a standstill; for the death-rate from *urinary diseases* in 1887 was 439 per million, having averaged 433 in the preceding quinquennium, and the mortality from *diseases of the nervous system* (excluding convulsions) was 1779 per million, against a previous quinquennial average of 1815 per million. Nor was this due to any transference to the heading *convulsions*, for under this also there was, as usual, a considerable decline, the mortality, 767 per million, being the lowest yet recorded. Of the remaining groups in the class, the most important is *diseases of the respiratory system*. The mortality from these diseases (exclusive of croup) was 3572 per million, and slightly above the quinquennial average, which was 3564. This rise is attributable to the bitter cold that prevailed in March and in the last three months of the year, when the mean temperature was so low, that, though the summer was an unusually hot one, the mean temperature for the entire year was only 47.8° F., and lower than in any year since 1879. The increased mortality caused by this cold was mainly among children under 10 years of age, so that children suffered doubly from the weather in the year, for as has been already pointed out, the hot summer led to an excessive amount of infantile diarrhoea.

Violence.—The deaths ascribed to some or other form of violence numbered 18,125, or 642 per million living, a ratio slightly exceeding those recorded in the two next preceding years 1885–86, but lower than in any earlier year.

The deaths from *accident* were 15,518, and in the proportion of 549 to a million living. In 1885 and 1886 the proportions had been 542 and 534 per million, but with these exceptions the rate in 1887 was lower than in any previous year. As always, the rate was much higher for males than females, being 808 per million for the former and only 304 per million for the latter.

The deaths ascribed to *murder* or *manslaughter* were 352, or one daily throughout the year, and in the ratio of 12 to a million living, a ratio very slightly different from the average of recent years. Of the 352 deaths, 199 were cases of murder, and the remaining 153 were cases of manslaughter.

To *suicide* were ascribed 2234 deaths, or 80 per million living. The proportion had been exactly the same in 1886 and also in 1879, but was higher than in any other year. The male mortality under this heading was 122 and the female 39 per million living.

Against the 199 deaths by murder are to be set 21 by *execution*. This was a larger number than in any year since 1877, and, whereas in the 24 years 1863–86 only one criminal was hanged to 15.5 recognised murders, in 1887 the proportion was one to 9.5 murders.

Ill-defined and unspecified Causes.—In 26,965 cases, or 5·1 per cent. of the total deaths, the cause of death was so inadequately stated that the death had to be referred to this class. It is to be hoped that the system, introduced some few years back, of sending out letters of inquiry, so far as the clerical resources of the office permit, asking for further specification of causes from medical men who have given inadequate certificates, will in time produce a higher standard of carefulness and accuracy on their part; and some, though not very great, improvement appears already to have been effected. "Tumour" was added this year to the list of inadequate causes, concerning which further inquiry was made, with the result that the deaths under this heading fell from 359 in 1886 to 192 in 1887; while 178 deaths were transferred to the heading cancer. Similarly the inquiries in 1887 as to cases of dropsy resulted in increasing the deaths from diseases of the heart by 219, and the deaths from diseases of the kidneys by 91, while the deaths that still remain under dropsy are only 325, whereas in 1883, the last year before inquiry was made, they were no fewer than 1848.

Certification of the Causes of Death.—During the year 1887 the causes of 483,698 or 91·1 per cent. of the 530,758 deaths were certified by registered medical practitioners; and the causes of 29,595, or 5·6 per cent., were certified by coroners after inquest. The causes of 17,465, or 3·3 per cent. of the total deaths, were not certified, the proportion of uncertified deaths having steadily declined from 4·7 per cent. in 1879 to 3·4 per cent. in 1886. The proportion of uncertified deaths varies very considerably in different parts of England and Wales. In the Metropolis the proportion in 1887 did not exceed 1·1 per cent. Excluding the extra-metropolitan parts of Middlesex and Surrey (in which the proportion was 0·8 and 1·5 per cent.), the per-centage ranged from 1·3 in Wiltshire, 1·4 in Monmouthshire, 1·8 in Buckinghamshire, and 1·9 in Sussex, Hampshire, and Somersetshire, to 5·0 in Westmorland, 5·5 in Durham, 5·7 in Hereford and 7·4 in Wales. The per-centage was 7·0 in South Wales and 8·4 in North Wales, but showed a considerable decline from still higher per-centages in recent years.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION.

The number of names added during 1887 to the printed alphabetical indexes of births, deaths, and marriages recorded in the national register of England and Wales was 1,818,125. At the close of the year the aggregate number of names in these indexes, which then embraced a period of 50½ years, was 75,755,755. The total number of searches in 1887 (excluding those in non-parochial and miscellaneous records) was 37,168, showing an increase of 1813 upon the number in the previous year. The number of certificates issued was 27,110, and 404 more than in 1886. The amount received as fees for searches and certificates in the year 1887 and paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer was 5347*l.* 5*s.* (Table 26.)

A list of the various public registers and records lodged in the General Register Office, Somerset House, was published in the 34th Annual Report, pp. xxi-xxii and xxv-xxvi.

MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.*

The average strength of the Army, at home and abroad in 1887, was 209,574 and the deaths were 2006, so that the rate of mortality was 9·6 per 1000, whereas in 1885 and in 1886 the rate was 13·8. The mortality in the army abroad was 14·0 per 1000, having averaged 15·5 in the preceding five years; while the rate at home was only 5·3, and was

* From returns furnished by His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief.

2·1 below the rate in the five preceding years, in which it had averaged 7·4 (Table 29.)

MORTALITY IN THE NAVY.*

The total force in the Service afloat in 1887 corrected for time, was 48,410. The deaths were 403, being in the ratio of 8·32 per 1000 of the force. Of the 403 deaths, 237 were due to disease, and 166 (including 10 from heat-stroke) to violence; so that the death-rate from disease was 4·89, and from violence 3·43 per 1000.

Of the 166 violent deaths, 115 were from accidental drowning, 45 from other accidental causes, and 6 from suicide.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

Marine Register Book.—In accordance with the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874, commanding officers of British ships not in Her Majesty's service, are required, under a penalty, to transmit returns of all births and deaths occurring on board their ships to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, who furnishes certified copies of such returns to the Registrars-General of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Returns of a similar character are also received from the commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships. These certified copies of entries of births and deaths at sea constitute the "Marine Register Book." During the year 1887 the entries added to this Register related to 236 births and to 4140 deaths. Of these 4140 deaths, 1579 were of persons returned as of English origin, while 742 were indefinitely returned as of persons of "British" origin.

Among *passengers* on board merchant vessels at sea (Table 32), 144 births and 870 deaths were reported in 1887, showing a decline of 28 births and an increase of 355 deaths, as compared with the numbers in 1886.

Mercantile Marine.—The Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen reports (Table 31), that the number of merchant seamen afloat in registered vessels during 1886 was 204,470, showing a slight increase on the numbers in the two previous years. The reported deaths from all causes among these merchant seamen during the year 1886 were 3546, and give an annual rate of 17·3 per 1000 of the strength; this rate exceeded that in the previous year by 0·8, which was, however, lower than in any previous year since 1852. The reported number of seamen afloat in 1887 was 202,543, and showed a slight decrease from the number in the previous year; the return of deaths for 1887 has, however, not yet been received.

INTERNATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS.

In Tables 39-56 will be found international vital statistics relating to most of the principal European States, including the United Kingdom. Table 39 affords the means for comparing the marriage, birth, and death-rates in each State in a series of years with the mean rate during the period 1861-80. Tables 40-56 give detailed statistics for the United Kingdom, and for the other European States.

The *marriage-rates* in 1887, with the exception of a considerable increase in Belgium, varied but slightly from those recorded in 1886. The mean rate in the seven European States furnishing returns was 15·2

* From data supplied by the Director-General of the Medical Department of the Navy.

per 1000, and exceeded the rate in England and Wales by 1.0; the rates in the various States ranged from 14.0 in Denmark and in the Netherlands, to 15.6 in Austria and in the German Empire.

The *birth-rates* showed an increase in Austria and in Italy, but had declined in each of the other European States furnishing returns. The mean rate in the seven European States was 33.5 per 1000, and exceeded the rate in England and Wales by 2.1; the rates in the various States ranged from 23.5 and 29.4 in France and Belgium, to 38.2 in Austria and 38.3 in Italy.

The *death-rates* showed a general decline compared with those recorded in 1886, the decline being relatively largest in the German Empire, in the Netherlands, and in Belgium. The mean rate of mortality in the seven European States was 24.7 per 1000, and exceeded the rate in England and Wales by 5.9. The rates in the various States furnishing returns ranged from 18.3 and 19.3 in Denmark and Belgium, to 27.7 in Italy and 28.9 in Austria. It should, however, be borne in mind that in order to render the death-rates in different countries strictly comparable due account should be taken of the variations in the age distribution of the population in the several populations.

FIFTY YEARS OF CIVIL REGISTRATION.

Fifty years have elapsed since the Act which established civil registration of births, deaths, and marriages in this country came into operation; and it may be well therefore to devote a small space in this Fiftieth Annual Report of the Registrar-General to examining how far half a century's experience has justified the anticipations with which that measure was regarded at the time of its introduction.

The Act, which came into operation on 1st July 1837, was not passed without considerable opposition. The chief opponents were the clergy, who feared lest the uneducated classes should be led by it to neglect baptism, taking the registration of a birth to be a substitute for that rite; but who also must have been more than human if they were not biassed by the fact that the fees payable for certificates of baptisms, burials, or marriages would henceforth be diverted from the guardians of the parish registers to the General Register Office or the local Registrars.

The Archbishop of Canterbury adduced also other grounds of opposition. The registration, he said,* "was to be carried into effect by means " which would interfere with the privacy of families, in fact in an inquisitorial manner, subjecting persons and families to great annoyance and " enforcing compliance with its terms by penalties that would be grievous " and ruinous to the poor persons on whom they might fall. The system " of registration as now proposed could never be carried into effect in " this country. It would press so very hard upon the poorer classes of " the people that the system would not work." Another speaker sneered at the proposal, as being made "just to gratify the statistical fancies of " some few philosophers," and as practically impossible, inasmuch as "the " Registrar-General would have to receive in every year 88,000 separate " papers, all of which he must classify."

These prophecies and fears have not been justified by the results. Indeed it is difficult to suppose that some of the arguments used can have been more than hastily devised objections, made, without careful examination of the proposed scheme, against a measure which was on other unexpressed grounds felt to be obnoxious. There were no penalties whatsoever imposed by the Act, the proposed registration of births, deaths, and marriages being purely voluntary; and it was not until nearly 40 years later, viz. in 1875, that registration was made obligatory under fine. So

* Debate in the House of Lords; July 11, 1836.

also the expressed fear, that the annual classification of 88,000 separate papers would be too great a burden for the Registrar-General to support, seems strange, when it is found that the entries which had to be classified in the year turned out even at that early date to be 958,630; and that, though they have increased gradually until in 1887 they numbered 1,818,125, no serious difficulty is experienced in dealing with them.

On the other hand the medical profession, and also apparently the lawyers, were in favour of the measure. It commended itself to the latter because of the facilities it would afford in cases of uncertain or disputed inheritance, where it was necessary to trace back pedigrees and prove the occurrence of either births or deaths. Under the old system, or absence of system, "searches after pedigrees," said an eminent lawyer in the debate, "were attended with immense delay and expense. Persons had to go all " over the kingdom to ascertain where such a person was buried, where " another was born, and so on, and in the majority of instances their " search was after all unsuccessful and unsatisfactory." What a large amount of time and money is now saved to the country by the facilities afforded under the Act for obtaining proofs of births, marriages, and deaths may be judged from the fact that there were in the year 1887 no less than 37,168 searches in the registers kept in the General Register Office, and no fewer than 27,110 certificates issued, mostly for legal purposes; and that each of these searches will have cost the searcher, on the average, some ten minutes in time, and one shilling in money; in place of the "immense delay and expense of going all over the kingdom," as before the Act, to find "in the majority of cases the search to be after all " unsuccessful." But the most zealous supporters of the Act were the medical men, who could not but feel that a system of registration, which would furnish the data for a more accurate knowledge of the relations borne by each fatal disease to locality, age, sex, and condition of life, would not only be of very great scientific value, but might be expected with much probability to yield eventually important practical results.

The Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons, and the Master of the Society of Apothecaries issued a circular addressed to medical practitioners, in which after explaining the character and objects of the Act, they "pledged themselves to give in every instance that might fall under their care an authentic name of the fatal disease," and called on all other medical practitioners to follow their example. The immediate benefits to medical knowledge put forth in this circular as likely to result from the registration of causes of death, were "a more accurate knowledge, " not only of the comparative prevalence of various mortal diseases, as " regards the whole of England and Wales, but also of the localities in " which they respectively prevail, and the age, sex, and condition of life " which each principally affects." How far these anticipated benefits have as yet been realised, will be presently considered; but first it may be pointed out that a far greater benefit than any foreseen by these medical authorities, as fairly to be anticipated from a system of registration, has in reality already been obtained from it; namely, an addition of more than two years to the average span of life of the inhabitants of England and Wales.* That such an addition has, however, been made, and that it has been the result of the Registration Act that came into force in 1837 is beyond all doubt. For it is the registration of deaths and of their causes that has made sanitation possible.

* The new English Life Table (published in the Supplement to the Forty-fifth Annual Report) based upon the mortality in the ten years 1871-80, shows by comparison with Dr. Farr's English Life Table based upon the mortality in the 17 years, 1838-54, an increased expectation of life at birth, of 1.44 years for males, of 2.77 years for females, and of 2.10 years for persons of both sexes.

There were of course even in the most ancient times more or less vague ideas as to the existence of some connection between the amount of mortality in communities and the external conditions under which they were living; but the ideas were far too vague to admit of any practical application or to furnish a basis for effectual remedial action. It was only when the accumulation and classification of registered facts gave definite shape to these vague ideas and showed that excess of mortality from certain forms of disease was almost invariably associated with certain ascertainable external conditions, that sanitary reformers were able to devise remedial measures, and bring them to bear upon unhealthy localities with such precision as to give a fair chance of success. "The attention now paid to public health," wrote the late Professor Parkes "is in a large degree owing to the careful collection of the statistics of births and deaths, and of the causes of death, which have been collected in England for the last 38 years. It may truly be said indeed, that not only all Europe, but gradually the entire world, has been influenced by the work of the Registrar-General of England. We are now able to determine the limits of mortality and its causes with some precision, and are being led to a consideration of the causes which bring about a too high death-rate."

It may then be fairly claimed for the *Act for Registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England* (6 & 7 William IV. chapter 86) that no enactment can be found in the whole series of our statutes that has been more distinctly or more widely beneficial in its results.

Nevertheless, it must be admitted that many of those, who but for this Act might now be in their graves, show but little sense of the benefits conferred by it. The old feeling of antagonism to the Act has even now not entirely died out. There is still also much occasion for the exhortation addressed by the Presidents of the Colleges of Physicians and of Surgeons and the Master of the Apothecaries Company to their fellow practitioners, that they should give such certificates of causes of death as might further the advance of medical science, and there is still too much reason to repeat the complaint made in the very First Annual Report of the Registrar-General, and renewed on many after occasions, as to the inadequacy, and frequent incomprehensibility, of the causes of death returned as the result of a solemn judicial investigation in a coroner's court.

The topics on which the Medical Colleges in 1837 hoped that light would be thrown by means of the proposed registration of causes of death, were the geographical distribution of fatal diseases, and their relative incidence upon persons of different occupations, sexes, and ages.

As regards geographical distribution a mass of information has been accumulating, which may be most conveniently studied in the successive Decennial Supplements issued by the Registrar-General. In these the deaths from a certain number of selected diseases, as also from all causes in the aggregate, are given with calculated rates for each of the six or seven hundred districts into which England and Wales have been divided for registration purposes, as also for such larger areas as registration counties and divisions. Special investigations have also been made from time to time on a larger basis than a ten years' period as to the geographical distribution of specially selected diseases, such for instance as cancer which was discussed in the Forty-seventh Annual Report; diabetes in the Forty-eighth Report; scarlet fever in the Forty-ninth Report; and diphtheria in the Forty-seventh Report.

As regards the relation of different forms of fatal disease to different trades and occupations, much still remains to be done. It is only in Census years, when alone sufficiently trustworthy information can be obtained as to the number and ages of persons following different occupations, that any profitable inquiry can be made as to trade mortalities. In the Decennial Supplements for 1851-60, and 1861-70, were published the

results of inquiries into the aggregate death-rates of men in different occupations, and in the last Decennial Supplement (1871-80) fresh ground was broken, and the results given of a laborious investigation into the death-rates among men in different callings, not only as before from all causes in the aggregate, but from individual diseases.

As regards the relation of the several fatal diseases to age and sex, information has been given in each Annual Report since 1847; and the ten years' facts have been further summarised in the successive Decennial Supplements. But even a period of ten years is too small a basis for the satisfactory elucidation of these relations; and it seems not inappropriate to mark the conclusion of the first half century of registration by examining this subject on a broader foundation.

With this view the following table (Table C.) has been constructed. The second column gives the period over which the collection of observations for each disease extends. The third column gives the number of observations, that is, of deaths in the period; and it will be seen that the basis on which the death-rates have been calculated is for most of the diseases included in the table a very large one. The basis, for instance, for the phthisis rates consists of not far short of two million recorded deaths; and for many other diseases the deaths number from a quarter to half a million or more. Some diseases, however, have been admitted into the list, although, owing to the disease either being uncommon or rarely proving fatal, the basis even now after the lapse of many years is too small for very certain calculation. Such, for instance, are ague, chorea, and some other diseases.

In columns 5-15 are given, both for males and for females, the average annual rates of mortality at eleven successive age-periods per million living at such periods; and in column 4 is given the mortality at all ages per standard million. This term needs some explanation. The ordinary mode of giving the death-rates of males and females—which is to give the proportion of annual deaths to a million living of each sex—is faulty for purposes of strict comparison, inasmuch as the age distribution differs widely in the two sexes, there being, for instance, a much larger proportion of very aged persons and a much smaller proportion of very young children among females than among males in the general population. Thus the mortality from any disease which specially affects old age would be for purposes of comparison unfairly raised in the case of women, while the reverse would be the case with any disease special to infancy. The only mode of making a fair comparison between the sexes is to calculate, by means of the rates at the successive age-periods, the mortality in a million, in which the age-distribution is the same for each sex. This million is here termed the standard million, and is a million with the age-distribution of the general population of England and Wales at the date of the last census, as given below.*

It has been found necessary to limit the table to a comparatively small number of diseases; and notably most of the important diseases which form the zymotic class have been omitted on the present occasion, owing to the space which their discussion would require.

It is intended, however, to take the age and sex incidence of these diseases into consideration in the next Annual Report.

*

Age.	Proportion per Million.	Age.	Proportion per Million.
All Ages	1,000,000	25—	146,048
		35—	113,217
Under 5	135,551	45—	83,676
5—	121,172	55—	59,062
10—	107,811	65—	32,818
15—	98,067	75 and } upwards }	12,943
20—	89,635		

TABLE C.—ANNUAL DEATH-RATES FROM SEVERAL CAUSES PER MILLION LIVING AT SUCCESSIVE AGE-PERIODS, and PER STANDARD MILLION at ALL AGES.

DISEASE.	Period taken for Calculation.	Number of Deaths in Period.	Annual Mortality per Million living.												
			ALL AGES. (Standard Million.)	Under 5 Years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
1. Ague	1848-80	M.	2,609	8	9	6	3	3	5	6	8	11	16	23	29
		F.	2,111	6	9	7	3	3	3	4	5	5	9	15	25
2. Erysipelas	"	M.	35,308	107	240	14	15	25	28	43	78	133	236	423	743
		F.	32,177	90	256	12	14	21	30	40	62	89	157	296	581
3. Syphilis	"	M.	24,015	69	413	1	0.5	4	19	30	30	25	19	13	10
		F.	22,599	64	363	2	1	10	27	36	30	22	16	8	4
4. Alcoholism	"	M.	22,134	64	—	—	0.08	3	21	92	181	193	158	99	44
		F.	6,220	18	—	—	0.0	1	4	19	45	54	49	33	16
5. Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Affections of Heart.	1858-85	M.	19,937	64	7	49	71	83	64	71	80	74	83	109	78
		F.	18,304	56	7	46	81	81	59	54	55	64	74	93	66
6. Gout	1848-80	M.	9,681	30	—	0.05	0.05	0.18	0.53	3	18	64	145	272	311
		F.	2,572	7	—	0.0	—	—	0.1	0.9	4	12	34	69	83
7. Diabetes	1856-85	M.	15,922	49	2	5	11	23	29	47	63	95	168	229	161
		F.	9,178	26	2	4	10	15	17	26	35	48	81	95	65
8. Carbuncle	1848-80	M.	5,169	16	2	0.2	0.3	2	2	3	11	30	69	124	205
		F.	2,111	5	2	0.3	0.1	1	1	2	4	10	22	40	77
9. Cancer	"	M.	84,913	255	17	9	8	18	27	64	205	553	1,244	1,998	2,331
		F.	187,734	508	17	8	8	17	30	159	685	1,530	2,317	2,907	2,900
10. Phthisis	"	M.	827,394	2,443	1,077	448	628	2,093	3,687	3,941	4,089	3,857	3,317	2,152	752
		F.	874,633	2,413	1,033	503	1,077	3,019	3,809	4,175	3,842	2,830	2,124	1,364	546
11. Scrofulous and Tubercular Diseases, other than Phthisis Pulmonalis.	"	M.	304,306	883	5,008	641	320	225	182	133	103	108	133	156	94
		F.	244,944	706	3,942	515	281	200	132	111	98	102	122	136	89
12. Convulsions	1848-80	M.	467,821	1,354	9,806	141	27	7	4	5	6	7	9	19	32
		F.	363,946	1,056	7,582	143	32	11	11	11	10	9	12	19	37
13. Chorea	"	M.	628	2	1	3	3	3	1	0.5	0.9	1	3	3	7
		F.	1,614	4	1	7	12	11	4	1	1	1	2	5	8
14. Epilepsy	"	M.	41,186	123	66	38	55	93	109	135	167	181	220	337	460
		F.	37,695	104	48	33	50	94	110	123	137	138	175	261	349
15. Inflammation of the Brain and Membranes.	"	M.	83,242	244	911	270	140	114	104	101	113	119	127	138	124
		F.	67,859	194	741	233	131	113	85	72	72	72	76	81	75

Fifty Years of Civil Registration.

TABLE C.—ANNUAL DEATH-RATES FROM SEVERAL CAUSES PER MILLION LIVING AT SUCCESSIVE AGE-PERIODS, and PER STANDARD MILLION at ALL AGES—continued.

DISEASE.	Period taken for Calculation.	Number of Deaths in Period.	Annual Mortality per Million living.												
			ALL AGES. (Standard Million.)	Under 5 Years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	
Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	
16. Apoplexy	1848-80	M.	168,719	508	248	55	37	56	79	154	354	793	1,778	3,916	6,987
		F.	171,949	462	193	46	36	69	85	130	296	765	1,701	3,553	5,910
17. Paralysis	"	M.	166,302	506	21	13	13	21	33	125	364	626	1,608	4,854	10,057
		F.	168,711	441	22	13	13	20	27	78	206	507	1,497	4,472	9,273
18. Other or Undefined Diseases of the Nervous System.	"	M.	105,798	316	257	86	70	80	91	153	313	491	978	1,839	2,376
		F.	85,164	232	206	68	57	71	80	116	209	373	687	1,237	1,727
19. All Diseases of the Nervous System.	"	M.	1,033,696	3,053	11,310	606	345	374	421	674	1,318	2,218	4,723	11,106	20,043
		F.	896,938	2,493	8,793	543	331	389	402	531	931	1,865	4,150	9,628	17,379
20. Aneurism	1848-80	M.	12,374	37	1	0.5	0.8	3	8	46	102	98	95	81	60
		F.	3,975	10	1	0.2	1	1	4	8	18	30	40	45	39
21. Pericarditis	"	M.	10,520	32	12	22	23	27	25	28	36	45	62	85	77
		F.	9,786	27	10	23	30	26	21	21	28	35	53	72	64
22. Other or Undefined Diseases of Heart and Vessels.	"	M.	328,400	989	97	108	165	238	265	471	957	1,737	3,723	7,275	9,040
		F.	350,736	945	83	116	205	261	291	467	909	1,674	3,598	6,805	7,680
23. All Diseases of the Circulatory System.	"	M.	351,294	1,130	110	131	189	268	298	545	1,095	1,880	3,880	7,441	9,177
		F.	364,497	982	94	139	236	288	316	496	955	1,739	3,691	6,922	7,783
24. Pleurisy	1848-80	M.	19,261	57	37	16	13	25	40	51	72	103	155	199	220
		F.	13,821	38	31	13	12	18	23	30	42	48	92	171	204
25. Pneumonia	"	M.	440,238	1,289	5,776	292	108	180	295	413	679	1,001	1,494	2,172	2,670
		F.	339,846	966	4,823	294	115	156	185	242	338	433	812	1,464	2,056
26. Bronchitis	"	M.	617,103	1,841	5,385	158	45	60	102	222	633	1,677	4,284	9,831	19,378
		F.	597,977	1,637	4,544	169	52	69	98	204	528	1,372	3,859	9,406	18,282
27. Asthma	"	M.	72,336	221	8	3	3	8	14	38	139	390	1,017	2,098	2,543
		F.	53,182	143	6	2	3	6	11	30	93	245	660	1,349	1,584
28. Other or Undefined Diseases of the Respiratory System.	"	M.	77,356	228	584	43	26	42	70	106	179	304	505	781	1,144
		F.	62,667	173	481	41	30	50	59	80	122	168	323	594	929
29. All Diseases of the Respiratory System.	"	M.	1,226,324	3,636	11,790	512	195	315	521	830	1,702	3,475	7,455	15,051	25,955
		F.	1,067,493	2,957	9,885	519	212	299	376	586	1,123	2,266	5,746	12,984	23,055

Fifty Years of Civil Registration.

TABLE C.—ANNUAL DEATH-RATES FROM SEVERAL CAUSES PER MILLION LIVING AT SUCCESSIVE AGE-PERIODS, and PER STANDARD MILLION at ALL AGES—continued.

DISEASE.	Period taken for Calculation.	Number of Deaths in Period.	Annual Mortality per Million living.											
			ALL AGES. (Standard Million.)	Under 5 Years.	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—
			4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
30. Peritonitis	1848-80	M. 22,544 F. 32,013	67 89	85 62	47 43	52 45	55 69	47 99	43 110	52 111	75 95	121 138	182 208	207 219
31. Hernia	"	M. 15,159 F. 14,448	45 40	37 9	2 1	2 1	7 1	13 2	17 7	28 31	61 80	144 172	343 325	603 392
32. Fistula	"	M. 2,367 F. 1,029	7 3	1 0.3	0.2 0.1	1 0.3	1 0.4	3 1	5 3	11 5	16 6	29 8	44 11	36 10
33. Gallstones	1858-85	M. 950 F. 2,054	3 6	0.4 0.2	0.2 0.1	0.1 —	0.4 0.2	1 1	1 2	3 6	6 12	12 27	25 44	33 55
34. Diseases of Liver	1848-80	M. 145,637 F. 142,147	435 385	386 221	39 31	84 27	47 43	81 70	201 172	516 427	989 859	1,652 1,550	2,268 2,228	2,041 2,207
35. Other Diseases of the Digestive System.	"	M. 157,375 F. 161,646	467 445	1,002 791	133 136	106 95	132 136	144 175	178 230	304 352	574 571	1,154 1,103	2,097 1,947	2,525 2,433
36. All Diseases of the Digestive System.	"	M. 343,082 F. 351,283	1,021 963	1,461 1,083	221 211	195 168	242 249	288 347	444 522	911 926	1,715 1,611	3,100 2,971	4,934 4,719	5,412 5,261
37. Calculus	1848-80	M. 6,123 F. 811	18 2	8 0.4	6 1	4 0.4	3 0.4	3 1	4 1	7 2	17 3	58 8	181 15	274 18
38. Cystitis	"	M. 10,842 F. 2,322	32 6	3 1	2 1	2 1	3 1	5 3	6 4	13 7	28 9	100 18	354 42	733 80
39. Other Diseases of the Urinary System.	"	M. 111,189 F. 55,959	336 152	107 75	70 43	47 36	68 51	98 82	177 130	323 206	534 281	998 447	2,242 630	3,974 639
40. All Diseases of the Urinary System.	"	M. 128,154 F. 59,092	386 166	118 76	78 45	53 37	74 52	106 86	187 135	343 215	579 293	1,156 473	2,777 687	4,981 737
41. Puerperal Fever and Child-birth.	1848-80	M. — F. 116,911	— 317	— —	— —	— 0.3	158 —	651 —	932 —	908 —	64 —	0.2 —	— —	— —
42. Diseases of the Generative Organs.	"	M. 1,735 F. 37,290	5 101	5 4	0.4 0.4	1 2	1 17	2 47	3 98	6 193	9 290	15 324	28 352	39 266
43. Accident	1858-85	M. 311,687 F. 107,246	990 323	1,327 1,040	547 271	627 115	741 102	831 76	895 90	1,062 137	1,247 214	1,490 349	1,707 687	2,346 2,226

Ague.—This is a disease concerning which England is fortunate enough to be unable to furnish such full statistical information as could be supplied by many other countries, only 4720 deaths from this malady having been registered in the 33 years 1848-80. It is becoming, moreover, more and more uncommon as time goes on. Thus in 1841 and 1842 the registered mortality from this disease was in the proportion of 8.2 to a million persons living; while in 1885 and 1886 the rate had fallen to 3.2 per million.

The mean annual death-rate from ague in the 33 years was for males 8 and for females 6 per standard million. As with many other diseases, the rate is higher in infancy and early youth, that is among children under 10 years of age, than in the next few age-periods, after which the mortality begins to rise and continues to increase with the advance of age to the end of life. In the earlier age-periods the mortality is practically equal in the two sexes; but so soon as youth is over and the 20-25 period reached, the mortality in the male sex begins to exceed considerably that of females, and continues to be in excess throughout the remaining age-periods. This is most probably due to men being by the nature of their occupations more exposed than women to malarial poisons.

Erysipelas.—The mortality from this affection is high in infancy (0-5); then falls, and remains at its minimum during the stages of childhood and of puberty (5-20); after which it rises with each successive age-period to the end. In the earlier stages of life, up to about the 35th year, there is scarcely any difference between the sexes as regards their respective mortalities from this disease; but, after this age is reached, the toll paid by the males becomes far higher than that paid by the other sex, and consequently while the rate at all ages per standard million is 107 for the former, it is only 90 for the latter sex.

Syphilis.—By far the greater part of the registered deaths from syphilis occur in infancy, from inherited disease; some few cases of such inheritance lasting on and proving fatal in later childhood. The acquired disease begins to destroy its victims in the period of puberty, 15-20; and the rate then rises to attain its maximum in mid-life, 25-45, after which it gradually declines.

In infancy the male death-rate is very much higher than that of females; and, as we cannot suppose that there can be any difference between the sexes in regard to inherited liability, this must be explained by the affection, like many others, being more fatal in its effects to boys than to girls. It is noticeable that in the age-periods from 15 to 35 years of age the female rate considerably exceeds the male rate, doubtlessly because these are the ages when prostitution is most common.

In the table the first age-period, 0-5 years, is not broken up into one year or shorter periods, and, indeed, the data are not procurable for this purpose for more than comparatively a few years. But judging from the records of such years, the deaths from infantile syphilis occur mostly in the first year of life and in the first quarter of that year. Thus in the years 1881-86 there were in all 11,086 registered deaths from this disease among children under five. Of these, 10,065, or 91 per cent., were in the first year of life, and of these again 5,566, or more than 50 per cent., were of children under the age of three months.

Alcoholism.—The mortality from this disease is, as might be expected, far higher among men than among women, the registered annual deaths averaging 64 for the former and only 18 for the latter per standard million. The disease shows itself at a terribly early age, there having been even one or two deaths ascribed to it among lads and girls who had not reached

the age of 15.* After this the rate begins to increase, reaching its maximum for both sexes in the 45-55 years period, after which it gradually declines.

Rheumatic Fever and Rheumatic Affections of Heart.—This disease shows so much irregularity in the mortality figures for the successive age-periods that one cannot but suspect that there has been some intermixture of deaths from chronic forms of rheumatism, especially seeing that there is a notable increase in the registered mortality in advanced life, and even after the 65th year is reached, a time of life when general observation shows that acute rheumatic fever is by no means common. Some part of this rise may, however, be ascribed to heart disease due to attacks of rheumatic fever of a much earlier date. Putting aside then these advanced age-periods, it appears that the stages of life when rheumatic fever is at its maximum are the two age-periods which cover the second decennium of life, 10-20. At these periods the female mortality equals or exceeds that of males, being in the remaining ages more or less below it, while taking all ages together the annual deaths average 64 for males and 56 for females per standard million.

Gout.—Occasionally, though very rarely, a death is ascribed to gout at a very early age, sometimes even in childhood. Of the 12,253 deaths from this disease registered in 1848-80, 11 were of young persons who had not reached their twenty-first year, while in 20 other cases the deceased was over 20 but under 25 years of age. But it is not till after this age that the rate per million reaches a whole figure, after which the mortality mounts rapidly with each successive age-period. Throughout the male rate is far higher than the female rate, and this is true even in the earlier age-periods, when the usually accepted cause of the higher male mortality, namely, the greater consumption of alcoholic drinks, can scarcely be invoked as an explanation. For of the 11 deaths already mentioned as having occurred before the twenty-first year, 10 were of lads while only one was of a girl, and of the 20 that occurred in the next quinquennial period only four were of young women while 16 were of young men. This would tend to show that quite independently of different habits of life the male sex is more liable to this disease than is the female. Taking all ages together, the annual deaths average 30 for males and only 7 for females per standard million.

Diabetes.—The statistics of this disease were dealt with at length in the Forty-eighth Annual Report, so that it is unnecessary to discuss them again on this occasion.

Carbuncle.—The mortality from this not very commonly fatal disease resembles that from the two last-mentioned affections, gout and diabetes, with which indeed it is frequently associated, in being very slight in the early part of life, and then increasing progressively with the advance of age, and also in being vastly more common among males than females, the annual deaths averaging 16 for the former and only 5 for the latter per standard million. These three affections, to which may be added alcoholism, may indeed be regarded as in a very special degree male diseases, for though in many, and indeed in most, of the ailments to which both sexes are liable the male mortality is more or less in excess of the female mortality, yet, with the exception of urinary diseases and of aneurism, there are none in which the male excess is so great as in these.

* In the 33 years 1848-80, three lads and one girl under 15, and 100 lads and 18 girls over this but under 20, were registered as dying from alcoholism.

Cancer.—The statistics of this disease have been fully discussed in a recent Annual Report, namely, the Forty-seventh, so that it is unnecessary to deal with them on the present occasion.

Phthisis.—In the course of the 33 years 1848-80 no less than 1,702,027 deaths were classified as due to phthisis, which of all the causes of death that have a place in the bills of mortality is the one that carries off the largest number of victims. Moreover, as the table shows, the mortality from it is extremely high at every age-period without exception. The period when its ravages are smallest is the period of childhood from the 5th to the end of the 10th year; after this the mortality rises and attains its maximum between the 25th and 46th years of life, the actual maximum being in the first half of this 20 years period for females, and in the second half for males. After the maximum is reached the rate falls successively in each later age-period; continuing, however, as before stated, very high to the end.

There is practically no difference between the sexes in their respective liabilities to death from phthisis, taking the aggregate of all ages into account; for the average annual deaths are 2443 for the males and 2413 for the females per standard million.

But when, instead of taking the aggregate rates, we take the rates at each successive age-period, there are found to be very remarkable differences between the sexes, differences which, though they do not appear to have been as yet recognised, are yet so great, that based as the calculations are on a vast mass of cases, no rational doubt can be entertained of their representing actual laws. In the period of infancy, that is, among children under 5, the mortality is practically equal in the two sexes; but no sooner is infancy past, than the female rate is found to be in considerable excess of the male rate, and continues to be so in each age-period to the end of the 35th year; after which time the relation is reversed, and the male mortality for the remaining periods is the higher.

It may be suggested, as a possible explanation of this strange incidence of phthisis, that the female sex, independently of occupation, may be more liable to the disease than the male, but that in the later stages of life the effects of those occupations which are followed exclusively, or almost exclusively, by males, and which involve the constant irritation of the lungs by inhaled dust, show themselves, and mask the naturally greater predisposition of females to the disease. Be this, however, as it may, the fact remains, that in the earlier stages of life the female sex, and in the later stages the male sex, is the more liable to death from phthisis.

Scrofulous and Tubercular Diseases other than Phthisis Pulmonalis.—The mortality from this group of diseases, of which the chief are tabes mesenterica and tubercular meningitis, is at its maximum, and excessively high, in infancy. There is, indeed, no other heading in Table C., with the exception of convulsions,* to which so large a proportion of deaths is ascribed in the first age-period as to this. Infancy past, the mortality falls rapidly with the advance of age, reaching its minimum, for each sex, in mid-life, 35-45 years, after which there appears to be a slight, and somewhat incomprehensible, rise.

The mortality at each age-period is considerably higher among males than among females, and the annual deaths at all ages average 883 for the former, and only 706 for the latter, per standard million.

Convulsions.—It is very questionable if this heading should be included in the group of Diseases of the Nervous System, for the convulsive fits, to

* Diarrhoea is not included in the table; otherwise this would have to be noted as a second exception.

which so vast a number of deaths is attributed, are much oftener symptomatic of irritation elsewhere than of disease of the nervous organs themselves. A certificate that a child died from convulsions means little more than that it died in a fit, the cause of which was not ascertained. The number of such deaths is enormous. In the 33 years 1848-80 no less than 831,767 deaths were ascribed to convulsions, and of these 671,514 were of infants in the first year of life, almost all the rest being of children under five.

After the period of infancy, the mortality ascribed to convulsions becomes comparatively insignificant; but it is to be noted that, while in infancy the male mortality far exceeds that of females, the excess is on the other side throughout the remaining age-periods, and especially in the periods of puberty and of child-bearing, when the female nervous system is liable to special sources of irritation.

Chorea.—This disease is so rarely fatal that in the course of the 33 years 1848-80 only 2242 deaths were registered as due to it. Rates therefore calculated for successive age-periods must be regarded with some diffidence. Still the figures suffice to show that this cause of death is twice as common among females as among males, and that its maximum mortality falls between the 10th and 21st year of life. After this period of life is past the deaths from chorea become very few. There is, it is true, an apparent increase at the extreme end of life; but in all probability this apparent increase is due to confusion between true chorea and other forms of jactitation, accompanying such affections as *disseminated sclerosis* or perhaps *paralysis agitans*; for general experience shows that real chorea is not an affection of advanced life.

Epilepsy.—The death-rate from this affection is at its minimum in the second age-period, that is in the period of early childhood (5-10), after which it rises gradually, but continuously, with each successive advance of years. It is important in all chronic diseases to distinguish carefully between the period when death is most common and the period when the disease most commonly sets in; and in the case of epilepsy the difference is most striking, for while the mortality, as already stated, increases continuously with the advance of age, all observers are agreed that the age when this disease most frequently makes its appearance is the second decennium of life, that is, the period which includes both second dentition and puberty. The disease seems to be considerably more destructive in the male than in the female sex, for the average annual deaths are 123 for the former and only 104 for the latter, per standard million; and, with the exception of the 15-25 years age-period, when the sexes are practically on an equality in this respect, the male mortality is in excess not only in the aggregate, but at each separate period of life.

Inflammation of the Brain and Membranes.—Although deaths from tubercular meningitis, when so described, are not classed under this heading, but with tubercular and scrofulous affections, probably many deaths due to that disease are classified here owing to insufficient description in the medical certificate.

The mortality under this heading is very high in infancy, and then falls till it reaches its minimum in the 25-35 years-period, after which it remains stationary for females, while, in the case of males, it rises with each successive age period, a slight decline in extreme old age excepted. The death-rate throughout is higher for males than for females, though in the critical period of puberty, 15-20, the excess is so small that the rates are at that time practically equal.

Apoplexy.—This term is doubtlessly used in a very loose way in medical certificates and applied to many cases of rapid death, where there is no proof whatsoever of cerebral hæmorrhage. That this is so may be inferred with much certainty from the high death-rate recorded under this heading in the first age-period, though all experience shows that cerebral hæmorrhage is excessively rare at that stage of life. Taking, however, the figures as they stand, the minimum rate is reached in the 10-15 years-period, after which there is an uninterrupted rise in the successive age-periods, until in extreme old age the rate per million reaches 6987 for males and 5910 for females, these rates being higher than those under any other heading at that period of life with the exceptions of paralysis and bronchitis.

The male is higher than the female rate throughout, with the exception of the decennium that intervenes between the 15th and 26th years of life, when the female mortality is in not inconsiderable excess. A similar exceptional excess of the female mortality in this decennium of life was also noticed in the case of epilepsy.

Paralysis.—The mortality from paralytic affections is at its minimum and insignificant in amount in childhood and early adult life, after which it increases rapidly and uninterruptedly with the advance of years, until it becomes among the very aged the most common of the assigned causes of death with the exception of bronchitis.

In the first 20 years of life there is no difference between the sexes in their liability to this form of death, but in each later age-period the male mortality is in very considerable excess.

All Diseases of the Nervous System.—There can be little doubt that no very clear lines of separation can be drawn between the several headings under which deaths in this class are grouped, and it may be well, therefore, to throw them altogether, and see how far nervous diseases generally are affected by age and sex.

The rate, owing to the inclusion of convulsions in the group, is extremely high in infancy, after which it falls rapidly to attain its minimum in the third age-period, 10-15 years; after this it rises, at first slowly, but afterwards rapidly, with each successive advance of age.

The male rate is at every age-period higher than the female rate, with the single exception of the period when puberty is being established, 15-20 years, though the excess of the male rate is also very small in the periods on either side of this critical age, namely, 10-15 and 20-25 years. Taking all ages together the annual male deaths average 3053, and the female deaths 2493 per standard million.

Aneurism.—The mortality from aneurism is very much more common among males than females, the annual rate being 37 per standard million for the former, and only 10 for the latter, sex. There is, moreover, another notable difference between the sexes in relation to this cause of death. The mortality in the female sex increases progressively with age up to the last period of life, when, as with so many other diseases, there is a fall in the rate; but the aneurism mortality of men rises to its maximum in the 35-45 years-period, and then slowly but progressively declines. This is readily intelligible; the general cause of aneurism is arterial degeneration, the tendency to which as to other degenerations increases with age; but a secondary and most potent cause is severe muscular effort, and this is of course far more common among men than women, and in the active than in the more advanced age-periods. The ages then at which aneurism should be most common among males are those in which there is the combined influence of severe muscular effort and of degeneration, a combination which excludes the earliest and also the latest age-periods.

Pericarditis.—The mortality from pericarditis increases in each sex with the advance of age. The regularity of the rise in the successive age-periods is, however, broken by an exaggerated increase in the periods of childhood and of puberty, and, generally, in that portion of life when rheumatic fever is most common. There is also a slight decline in extreme old age, as with aneurism and with many other affections.

The mortality is higher in the male than in the female sex, and this at each age-period with the exception of the period of puberty when the female rate, as with many other diseases, is considerably the higher. The average annual deaths at all ages are 32 for males and 27 for females, per standard million.

Other and undefined Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels.—The mortality from this great group of diseases, to which no fewer than 679,136 deaths were ascribed in the 33 years 1848–80, increases regularly with the advance of age from infancy to extreme old age, and this in both sexes. During a large portion of life, namely, from the 5th to the 26th year of age, the mortality is considerably higher in the female than in the male sex; but in the later age-periods the reverse is the case; and, as it is in these later age-periods that fatal heart disease is most common, the female excess in the earlier stages of life is outbalanced by the male excess in the later stages, and the aggregate annual deaths for all ages average 98, for males, and 94, for females, per standard million.

This curious difference between the sexes in the relative incidence of heart disease upon different age-periods does not appear to have been hitherto recognised by medical writers. The basis, however, on which the rates in the table have been calculated is so very large, consisting, as it does, of nearly three quarters of a million of deaths, and the contrasts between the rates in the two sexes at the several age-periods are so marked and definite, that there can be no doubt as to the accuracy of the general conclusion, that from the 5th to the 26th years of life, fatal heart-disease is much more common among females than among males, whereas at all other ages the reverse is the case.

Diseases of the Respiratory System.—The mortality curve for the successive age-periods in each sex shows for this aggregate group, and for each of its component diseases, the following features. There is a fall from the first age-period (0–5) through the second (5–10), until a minimum is reached in the third period (10–15); and after this there is a continuous rise in the successive age-periods to the end of life.

The mortality for the whole group, and also separately for the chief diseases that form it, is much higher in the male than in the female sex; and this at each age-period, with the exceptions, in the case of bronchitis and of pneumonia, of that stage of life, which has so often to be mentioned as exceptionally dangerous to girls, when puberty is approaching or has just been reached.

But, though the mortality curves of the several diseases so far agree in their general outlines, in detail they show very great differences.

Thus in pneumonia the maximum is in the first age-period (0–5). For the rise that begins after the period of puberty never mounts to nearly so high a level as was held in infancy; whereas in bronchitis, pleurisy, and asthma, and especially in these last two, the mortality in the first age-period is insignificant as compared with that attained in advanced life. Moreover, although the aggregate mortality from bronchitis is much greater than the aggregate mortality from pneumonia, yet the rates in the several age-periods up to 35–45, that is in the first half of life, are much lower for the former than for the latter disease. In other words, the pneumonia mortality, unequally spread though it is over the several periods of life, is much less so than is the case with the mortality from bronchitis.

Again, the excess of the male over the female mortality is very much greater in pneumonia than in bronchitis. There are indeed some age-periods when the male mortality from pneumonia is double or nearly double that of the female sex; whereas, in bronchitis, the male excess, large though it is, shows no such enormous preponderance as this.

It must, moreover, be held in mind that the figures in Table C. represent deaths, not attacks, and that the chances of an attack of pneumonia proving fatal differ vastly in the two sexes and at different ages. Now it appears from the best authorities* on the subject that an attack is much more likely to terminate in death when the patient is of the female than when of the male sex; and further that, speaking generally, the ages when attacks are most dangerous are just those ages when the mortality-rates, as shown in Table C., are highest. In infancy and in old age an attack is said to be almost always fatal, in the period that follows first childhood to be of but little gravity, while after this the proportion of deaths to attacks, or the case-mortality, increases with each successive advance of age. It follows, therefore, that a curve representing the liability to attack from this disease at successive ages would much more closely approximate to a straight line, than a curve representing the mortality from it as given in Table C., while on the other hand the contrast between the sexes would be even greater in regard to liability to attack than it is in regard to mortality. Roughly speaking, the male-mortality as shown in Table C., is to the female as 13 to 10; but if, as some writers assert, the case-mortality of females be twice as high as that of males, the liability to attack of males as compared with females would be as 13 to 5.

Peritonitis is one of those diseases in which, exceptionally, the female exceeds the male mortality; the annual deaths averaging 89 for the former and only 67 for the latter per standard million. It is only, however, when puberty is reached, and an additional abdominal organ comes into activity in the female system that this excess declares itself, for in infancy and childhood the ordinary rule obtains, and the male mortality is the higher.

In each sex the mortality falls after infancy and remains low during childhood, but whereas in males this period of low mortality is prolonged to a comparatively advanced stage of life, in females it ceases with puberty.

In both sexes alike the period of low mortality is followed by a progressive rise continued to the end of life, a rise which is, however, made somewhat irregular in the female sex by the period of child-bearing.

Hernia.—The mortality from hernia is not inconsiderable in the period of infancy, after which it falls, and remains during youth at its minimum, again rising when adult life approaches, and continuing to rise successively with each later age-period.

This general statement applies to males and females alike. Comparing, however, the sexes with each other, the hernia mortality is higher in the aggregate for males than for females, being for the former 45 and for the latter 40 per standard million. This is what might have been anticipated, seeing that during infancy there is an anatomical reason why the inguinal hernia, common at that period, should occur more easily in the male than in the female body, and that after infancy males are from their mode of life more liable than females to violent muscular efforts. It is, however, to be noted that for a considerable portion of life, namely, from the 35th to the close of the 65th year of life, the liability to fatal hernia is greater among women than among men. This is probably attributable to the relaxation of the abdominal walls that follows on repeated pregnancies, and which occurs in women at an earlier period than the relaxation which old age produces in both sexes alike. After the 65th year is passed, this latter

* Cf. Grisolle. De la Pneumonie, pp. 515–521.

cause largely increases the hernia mortality in both sexes, and that of males again becomes greater than that of females, and notably so in the extreme age-period, namely after the 75th year.

Fistula.—The number of deaths attributed to anal fistula is but small, only 3396 having been registered in the 33 years 1848–80. Rates calculated on so small a basis are of course not very trustworthy; still the figures suffice to show that this cause of death is more than twice as common among males as among females, the annual deaths per standard million averaging 7 for the former and only 3 for the latter sex. In both sexes the mortality is insignificant for the first 20 years or so of life; after which the rate rises and continues to increase progressively with the advance of age, until the last age-period is reached, when, as with many other diseases, there is again a slight decline in the mortality.

Gallstones.—The deaths ascribed to gallstones are not very numerous, only 3004 having been registered in 1858–85. The mortality is twice as high among females as among males, the annual rate per standard million being 6 for the former and 3 for the latter sex. As with fistula, so with gallstones, the mortality is insignificant in the earlier 25 years of life; but after this it rises, and continues to increase with the advance of age to the very end of life.

Diseases of the Liver.—The mortality from hepatic diseases is very considerable in the first age-period, being 336 per million for males and 221 for females; probably owing to the inclusion of Icterus neonatorum in the group. It then falls, and remains at a low level during childhood; but begins to rise with puberty, and after this increases uninterruptedly with the advance of age, excepting that there is a slight decline in the mortality, especially among males, in extreme old age. The mortality is considerably higher in the male than in the female sex, and this at every age-period; with the curious exception that very old women, 75 years or more of age, appear to suffer more than men of corresponding ages. Taking all ages together, the annual deaths average 435 for males and 386 for females per standard million.

Other Diseases of the Digestive System.—The mortality from other diseases of the digestive organs is very high in the period of infancy, and then falls to its minimum during childhood and the period of puberty; after which it again rises, and increases progressively with each age-period to the end of life.

The male mortality from these diseases is in the aggregate distinctly higher than that of females, the annual rate being 467 for the former and 445 for the latter per standard million. But this excess is almost entirely due to the greater male mortality in the period of infancy; and indeed in the middle periods of life, namely from the 20th to the end of the 45th year, the female mortality is in well marked excess.

Calculus.—Fatal urinary calculus is vastly more common among males than females. In the course of the 33 years, 1848–80, only 811 deaths of females were registered as due to this cause, whereas there were 6,123 of males; and in column 4 of Table C. it is shown that in equal numbers living with similar age distribution death from calculus is nine times as common in the male as in the female sex. Probably the liability to the affection itself, as distinguished from death by it, does not differ quite so much as this in the two sexes, for a calculus is more easily discharged or removed from the female than from the male bladder.

The same distinction between death-rate and liability-rate must be kept in mind in dealing with the death-rates at successive age-periods as given in Table C. The death-rate, and probably the liability-rate, increases

after infancy and youth is past, with the advance of age, and this for both sexes; but in infancy and early youth, though the mortality is somewhat higher than in the first few succeeding age-periods, it is probable that this slight excess by no means adequately represents the excess of liability; for authorities* are agreed that the period of life in which calculus is most common is that of childhood before the age of five, and Civiale found that out of 5900 cases no less than 45 per cent. occurred in children.

Cystitis.—This affection, like calculus, is very much more fatal among men than women, causing 32 deaths annually among a million of the former, and only 6 among a million of the latter, with similar age-distribution. It also increases in frequency with age after infancy is past, there being in fact comparatively few deaths from it until advanced age is reached; for out of the 13,164 deaths registered as due to this cause in the course of 33 years 10,055 occurred among persons over 55 years of age.

Other Diseases of the Urinary System.—The basis on which the rates for this group of diseases have been calculated consists of no less than 167,148 deaths. The mortality resembles that of the small allied groups of calculus and cystitis in being somewhat high in infancy, in falling to a minimum before adult life is reached, and then increasing rapidly and uninterruptedly in each successive age-period with the advance of life; it resembles them also in being much more destructive of males than of females, and this at each age-period; the mortality rate at all ages being for males 336, and for females 152, per standard million. These are the average rates for 33 years, but the mortality ascribed to urinary disease has been steadily rising year after year, so that when the rates are calculated for a shorter but more recent period they are much higher. Thus in 1848–60 the average annual mortality per standard million was 238 for males and 84 for females; but in 1861–70 the rates rose respectively to 339 and 150; and in 1871–80 mounted still higher to 427 and 221. The increase affected all ages, but it is remarkable that it was very much greater in the female than in the male sex. For, as the figures already given show, in 1848–60, out of equal numbers living with similar age-distribution, there were only 35 deaths of females to 100 deaths of males; but in 1861–70 there were 44, and in 1871–80 there were 52.

The rise then in the registered mortality from urinary diseases contrasts very markedly with that in the mortality from cancer. In both cases there has been a notable increase, affecting both sexes; but the increase under cancer has been greater among males, while the increase under urinary diseases has been greater among females.

Diseases of the Generative System and Childbirth.—The male mortality from most of the diseases as yet dealt with exceeds, and often vastly exceeds, the female mortality. We come now to diseases exclusively, or almost exclusively, confined to the female sex, namely, diseases attending childbirth and diseases of the generative system. Some few deaths of males are assigned to this latter cause, but the great bulk of the deaths from it are deaths of females, and due to uterine or ovarian affections. Cancerous affections of the ovaries or uterus, it must be remembered, are not here included, but are classed with the malignant affections of other organs. The mortality from diseases, other than cancer, of the generative organs increases with the advance of age, rising with each successive age-period until extreme old age is reached, when in females there is, as in many other diseases, a decline in the rate. Taking all ages together, the annual deaths from these diseases average 101 for females and only 5 for males per standard million.

* Cf. Ziemssen, vol. xv., p. 692.

The mortality from childbirth is of course confined to child-bearing ages, and reaches its maximum between the 25th and 46th years of life. The annual deaths average 317 per million females of our standard age-distribution; but it will be seen, on looking through the figures in column 4, that this mortality and that from diseases of the generative system, taken together, go but a little way towards counterbalancing the excess of male mortality under other headings. For the excess of the female over the male mortality under these generative headings is only 413 per standard million, which is more than counterbalanced by the male excess under the single heading of accident.

At the same time it must be admitted that childbirth mortality is in all probability very much understated in our official returns, the fact of parturition being often unjustifiably omitted, and the secondary cause of death alone stated in the medical certificate. The proportion between deaths ascribed to parturition and registered live-births is about 4.5 deaths to 1000 births, or one death of a mother to 222 live-born children. According to the best authorities this proportion is much too low to be probable. But even if we suppose the true proportion to be half as high again, that is to say, if we suppose that in one out of every three deaths from childbirth the fact of parturition is not stated on the certificate the deaths of women from childbirth and diseases of the generative system would still not equal the excess of male deaths from accident.

Accident.—The mortality from accident was dealt with in the 42nd and 46th Annual Reports. It will suffice, therefore, briefly to point out that at every age-period the male rate far exceeds the female rate, and that, taking all ages together, the male mortality from this cause is three times as great as is the female. The excess of the male over the female mortality is very considerable even in the period of first childhood, but increases after this with each successive age-period up to the 20–25 years stage, when the male rate is 11 times as high as the female, being also 10 times as high in the next age-period, 25–35 years, these being the periods when the activity of male life as compared with that of female life is the greatest. After this, the rates, though still wide apart, gradually converge, until, in extreme old age, the difference becomes comparatively unimportant.

In each sex the rate is, as might be anticipated, extremely high in infancy, and falls greatly in the next ensuing age-period, that of childhood, 5–10; after this, in the case of males, it rises uninterruptedly with each successive period, whereas in the case of females it falls gradually to the 20–25 years period, when it is at its minimum, and then rises continuously to the end.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

BRYDGES P. HENNIKER,

Registrar-General.

REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1887.*

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

The following remarks, both with regard to atmospheric pressure and temperature, are based on the observations made near London, but they may be taken as having a general application.

Atmospheric Pressure.—The readings of the barometer were generally below their averages till the 10th day of January, particularly so on the 5th and 6th, on both these days the mean reading was more than one inch below its average, the mean daily deficiency for these 10 days being 0.45 in.; from January 11th to March 8th the pressure was generally above the average, the mean daily excess for these 58 days being 0.34 in.; from March 9th to April 7th it was generally below its average, the mean daily deficiency for these 30 days being 0.65 in.; from April 8th to the 20th it was above, the mean daily excess being 0.33 in.; from April 21st to May 6th it was generally below, the mean daily deficiency being 0.17 in.; from May 7th to August 15th it was mostly above, the mean daily excess for these 101 days being 0.15 in.; from August 16th to September 15th it was below, the mean daily deficiency being 0.30 in.; from September 16th to the 25th it was above the average, the mean daily excess being 0.31 in.; from the 26th to the 30th it was below, the mean daily deficiency being 0.35 in.; from October 1st to the 27th it was above the average, the mean daily excess being 0.29 in.; and from October 28th to December 31st it was generally below the average, particularly so on the 3rd and 4th of November, when it was an inch below its average, the mean daily deficiency for these 65 days being 0.17 in.

The highest reading of the barometer in the year at the height of 150 feet above the sea was 30.56 ins. on February 9th, and the lowest was 28.63 ins. on January 5th; the yearly range was 1.93 ins.

Temperature.—Till the 18th of January the mean daily temperature was below its average, particularly so on the 1st, 2nd, and 17th days, when it was 13° below the average, the mean daily deficiency for the 18 days being 5°.3; from January 19th to February 5th it was above its average, the mean daily excess being 3°.8; on February 6th a cold period set in, and continued to the 21st of March, being particularly so from March 13th to the 21st, when it was as much as 10°.4 below the average daily, the mean daily deficiency for these 44 days being 4°.8; from March 22nd to the 31st it was above, the mean daily excess being 1°.4; from April 1st to June 5th it was generally below, the mean daily deficiency for these 66 days being 3°.9. From June 6th to the 20th it was warm and above the average, the mean daily excess being 3°.9; from June 21st to the 30th it was below its average, the mean daily deficiency being 2°.0; from July 1st to the 31st it was above, the mean daily excess was 3°.4; and from August 1st to December 31st it was generally below its average, the mean daily deficiency for these 153 days being 3°.3.

The highest temperatures of the air were 92°.2 at the Royal Observatory, and 91°.0 at Cardington and Cambridge; and the lowest were 6°.5 at Rugby, 8°.0 at Barnet, and 10°.8 at Holkham.

Rainfall.—The falls of rain were below their averages in each of the months of January, February, and March. The total fall in these three months at Greenwich was 3.03 ins., being 1.97 in. below the average. The fall of rain in April was about the same as its average, and somewhat below in both May and June. At Greenwich the total fall in these three months was 4.70 ins., being 1.11 in. below the average. The fall

* For Meteorological Tables, see pp. lxx–lxxv.

of rain for July was below its average. The fall of rain for August was about the same as its average; and the fall of rain for September was a little below its average. At Greenwich the total fall for these three months was 5·85 ins., being 1·44 in. below the average. The fall of rain for October was somewhat below its average, somewhat above for November, and below its average for December. At Greenwich the total fall for these three months was 6·28 ins., being 0·84 in. below the average. The total fall of rain in the year was 19·86 ins., being 5·37 ins. less than the average, and the number of days on which it fell was 141.

The heaviest falls of rain in the year at our stations were at Bath 32·45 ins., at Stonyhurst 31·32 ins., and at Barnstaple 29·43 ins.

The least falls were at Nottingham 15·50 ins., at Rugby 15·70 ins., and at Cambridge 15·82 ins.

The greatest number of days of rain was 192 at Guernsey, 182 at Nottingham, and 175 at Burslem; and the smallest number of rainy days was 119 at Oxford and Cardington, and 125 at Osborne, Southbourne, Barnet, and Rugby.

Thunderstorms occurred on 31 days at the different stations during the year; of these 8 took place in August, 6 in July, 4 in September, 3 in both May and December, 2 in both April and October, and one in each of the months of January, March, and November; and none were reported in February or June.

Thunder was heard but lightning was not seen on 42 days during the year; of these 11 were in July, 9 in August, 5 in September, 4 in both April and May, 3 in both March and October, and one in each of the months of June, November, and December.

Lightning was seen but thunder was not heard on 34 days during the year; of these 6 were in each of the months of July, October, and November, 5 in August, 5 in September, 2 in both February and November, and one in both April and May.

Solar halos were seen on 82 days during the year; of these 13 were in August, 11 in June, 9 in May, 8 in July, 7 in each of the months of March, April, September, and October, 4 in both January and December, 3 in November, and 2 in February.

Lunar halos were seen on 42 days during the year; of these 9 were in November, 6 in January, 5 in August, 4 in each of the months of February, March, September, and October, 3 in May, 2 in December, and one in April.

Aurora borealis was seen on the 15th of March at Stonyhurst.

Snow fell on 85 days during the year; of these there were 19 in December, 14 in January, 13 in March, 10 in April, 8 in both October and November, 6 in February, and 5 in May; the last fall in the spring was May 21st, none fell in June, July, August, and September; the first fall in the autumn was on October 8th at Carlisle.

Hail fell on 95 days during the year; of these 19 were in December, 13 in April, 12 in both March and November, 11 in October, 7 in January, 6 in August, 5 in May, 4 in September, 3 in February, and 2 in July.

Fog prevailed on 137 days during the year; of these 17 were in both January and November, 16 in December, 15 in both February and March, 13 in June, 12 in October, 11 in September, 10 in May, 7 in April, 5 in August, and 4 in July.

PRELIMINARY TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle of British Seas, and of the portions of the Army,

YEAR.	UNITED KINGDOM. AREA 77,143,938 ACRES.			ENGLAND AND WALES. AREA 37,239,351 ACRES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1838	25,903,697	12,651,465	13,252,232	15,287,699	7,479,021	7,808,678
1839	26,200,106	12,796,609	13,403,497	15,514,255	7,586,593	7,927,662
1840	26,487,026	12,937,181	13,549,845	15,730,813	7,689,301	8,041,512
1841	26,751,199	13,065,536	13,685,663	15,929,492	7,784,883	8,144,609
1842	27,004,417	13,194,189	13,810,228	16,130,326	7,887,620	8,242,706
1843	27,255,699	13,321,297	13,934,402	16,332,228	7,990,370	8,341,858
1844	27,525,119	13,456,832	14,068,287	16,535,174	8,093,100	8,442,074
1845	27,776,364	13,582,614	14,193,750	16,739,136	8,195,776	8,543,360
1846	28,002,094	13,694,941	14,307,153	16,944,092	8,298,360	8,645,732
1847	27,972,537	13,675,994	14,296,543	17,150,018	8,400,820	8,749,198
1848	27,820,088	13,593,648	14,226,440	17,356,882	8,503,116	8,853,766
1849	27,669,579	13,512,837	14,156,742	17,564,656	8,605,212	8,959,444
1850	27,523,694	13,436,128	14,087,566	17,773,324	8,707,074	9,066,250
1851	27,393,337	13,369,095	14,024,242	17,982,849	8,808,662	9,174,187
1852	27,448,257	13,394,542	14,053,715	18,193,206	8,909,938	9,283,268
1853	27,542,588	13,441,288	14,101,300	18,404,368	9,010,866	9,393,502
1854	27,658,704	13,496,584	14,162,120	18,616,310	9,111,410	9,504,900
1855	27,821,730	13,574,202	14,247,528	18,829,000	9,211,528	9,617,472
1856	28,011,034	13,661,616	14,349,418	19,042,412	9,311,182	9,731,230
1857	28,188,280	13,739,458	14,448,822	19,256,516	9,410,334	9,846,182
1858	28,389,770	13,828,357	14,561,413	19,471,291	9,508,949	9,962,342
1859	28,590,224	13,915,802	14,674,422	19,686,701	9,606,982	10,079,719
1860	28,778,411	13,997,137	14,781,274	19,902,713	9,704,394	10,198,319
1861	28,977,133	14,086,431	14,890,702	20,119,314	9,801,152	10,318,162
1862	29,243,610	14,218,788	15,024,822	20,371,013	9,923,272	10,447,741
1863	29,470,969	14,329,606	15,141,363	20,625,855	10,046,909	10,578,946
1864	29,680,437	14,431,943	15,248,494	20,883,889	10,172,089	10,711,800
1865	29,925,177	14,552,746	15,372,431	21,145,151	10,298,826	10,846,325
1866	30,147,755	14,656,115	15,491,640	21,409,684	10,427,146	10,982,538
1867	30,409,132	14,781,924	15,627,208	21,677,525	10,557,066	11,120,459
1868	30,689,977	14,917,163	15,772,814	21,948,713	10,688,600	11,260,113
1869	30,978,278	15,056,678	15,921,600	22,223,299	10,821,775	11,401,524
1870	31,256,535	15,189,549	16,066,986	22,501,316	10,956,608	11,544,708
1871	31,555,694	15,331,177	16,224,517	22,788,594	11,092,620	11,695,974
1872	31,874,183	15,485,219	16,388,964	23,096,495	11,242,495	11,854,000
1873	32,177,550	15,630,140	16,547,410	23,408,556	11,394,394	12,014,162
1874	32,501,517	15,788,489	16,713,028	23,724,834	11,548,346	12,176,488
1875	32,838,758	15,957,608	16,881,150	24,045,385	11,704,378	12,341,007
1876	33,199,994	16,138,194	17,061,800	24,370,267	11,862,519	12,507,748
1877	33,575,941	16,325,250	17,250,691	24,699,539	12,022,796	12,676,743
1878	33,943,773	16,508,370	17,435,403	25,033,259	12,185,238	12,848,021
1879	34,302,557	16,687,367	17,615,190	25,371,489	12,349,875	13,021,614
1880	34,622,930	16,844,178	17,778,752	25,714,288	12,516,737	13,197,551
1881	34,952,204	17,005,692	17,946,512	26,061,736	12,682,383	13,379,353
1882	35,297,114	17,173,950	18,123,164	26,413,861	12,853,737	13,560,124
1883	35,611,770	17,328,684	18,283,086	26,770,744	13,027,407	13,743,337
1884	35,961,663	17,501,448	18,460,215	27,132,449	13,203,423	13,929,026
1885	36,331,119	17,684,167	18,646,952	27,499,041	13,381,817	14,117,224
1886	36,709,477	17,871,248	18,838,229	27,870,586	13,562,621	14,307,965
1887	37,075,963	18,051,123	19,024,840	28,247,151	13,745,868	14,501,283

each of the Years 1838-87, exclusive of the Population of the Islands in the Navy, and Merchant Service Abroad.

YEAR.	SCOTLAND.* AREA 19,084,659 ACRES.			IRELAND.* AREA 20,819,928 ACRES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1838	2,548,402	1,208,997	1,339,405	8,067,596	3,963,447	4,104,149
1839	2,574,413	1,221,884	1,352,529	8,111,438	3,988,132	4,123,306
1840	2,600,692	1,234,910	1,365,782	8,155,521	4,012,970	4,142,551
1841	2,621,854	1,242,689	1,379,165	8,199,853	4,037,964	4,161,889
1842	2,653,165	1,258,690	1,394,475	8,220,926	4,047,879	4,173,047
1843	2,683,639	1,274,223	1,409,416	8,239,832	4,056,704	4,183,128
1844	2,713,318	1,289,265	1,424,053	8,276,627	4,074,467	4,202,160
1845	2,742,167	1,303,795	1,438,372	8,295,061	4,083,043	4,212,018
1846	2,770,154	1,317,792	1,452,362	8,287,848	4,078,789	4,209,059
1847	2,797,245	1,331,236	1,466,009	8,025,274	3,943,938	4,081,336
1848	2,823,406	1,344,105	1,479,301	7,639,800	3,746,427	3,893,373
1849	2,848,609	1,356,381	1,492,228	7,256,314	3,551,244	3,705,070
1850	2,872,321	1,368,045	1,504,276	6,877,549	3,361,009	3,516,540
1851	2,896,015	1,379,080	1,516,935	6,514,473	3,181,353	3,333,120
1852	2,918,162	1,389,469	1,528,693	6,336,889	3,095,135	3,241,754
1853	2,939,236	1,399,196	1,540,040	6,198,984	3,031,226	3,167,758
1854	2,959,211	1,408,246	1,550,965	6,083,183	2,976,928	3,106,255
1855	2,978,065	1,416,606	1,561,459	6,014,665	2,946,068	3,068,597
1856	2,995,771	1,424,261	1,571,510	5,972,851	2,926,173	3,046,678
1857	3,012,310	1,431,200	1,581,110	5,919,454	2,897,924	3,021,530
1858	3,027,665	1,437,414	1,590,251	5,890,814	2,881,994	3,008,820
1859	3,041,812	1,442,890	1,598,922	5,861,711	2,865,930	2,995,781
1860	3,054,738	1,447,622	1,607,116	5,820,960	2,845,121	2,975,839
1861	3,069,404	1,453,496	1,615,908	5,788,415	2,831,783	2,956,632
1862	3,097,009	1,468,180	1,628,829	5,775,588	2,827,336	2,948,252
1863	3,126,379	1,483,008	1,643,371	5,718,235	2,799,689	2,918,546
1864	3,156,021	1,497,988	1,658,033	5,640,527	2,761,866	2,878,661
1865	3,185,437	1,513,120	1,672,317	5,594,589	2,740,800	2,853,789
1866	3,215,129	1,528,404	1,686,725	5,522,942	2,700,565	2,822,377
1867	3,245,098	1,543,843	1,701,255	5,486,509	2,681,015	2,805,494
1868	3,275,350	1,559,438	1,715,912	5,465,914	2,669,125	2,796,789
1869	3,305,885	1,575,190	1,730,695	5,449,094	2,659,713	2,789,381
1870	3,336,707	1,591,101	1,745,606	5,418,512	2,641,840	2,776,672
1871	3,368,921	1,607,775	1,761,146	5,398,179	2,630,782	2,767,397
1872	3,404,798	1,626,461	1,778,337	5,372,890	2,616,263	2,756,627
1873	3,441,056	1,645,361	1,795,695	5,327,938	2,590,385	2,737,553
1874	3,477,704	1,664,480	1,813,224	5,298,979	2,575,663	2,723,316
1875	3,514,744	1,683,821	1,830,923	5,278,629	2,569,409	2,709,220
1876	3,552,183	1,703,388	1,848,795	5,277,544	2,572,287	2,705,257
1877	3,590,022	1,723,180	1,866,842	5,286,380	2,579,274	2,707,106
1878	3,628,268	1,743,204	1,885,064	5,282,246	2,579,928	2,702,318
1879	3,665,443	1,762,787	1,902,656	5,265,625	2,574,705	2,690,920
1880	3,705,994	1,783,950	1,922,044	5,202,648	2,543,491	2,659,157
1881	3,745,485	1,804,680	1,940,805	5,144,983	2,518,629	2,626,354
1882	3,785,400	1,825,650	1,959,750	5,097,853	2,494,563	2,603,290
1883	3,825,744	1,846,864	1,978,880	5,015,282	2,454,413	2,560,869
1884	3,866,521	1,868,325	1,998,196	4,962,693	2,429,700	2,532,993
1885	3,907,736	1,890,035	2,017,701	4,924,342	2,412,315	2,512,027
1886	3,949,393	1,911,997	2,037,396	4,889,498	2,396,630	2,492,868
1887	3,991,499	1,934,215	2,057,284	4,837,313	2,371,040	2,466,273

* The Estimates of Population for Scotland and Ireland have been supplied by the Registrars General for those parts of the United Kingdom.

TABLE 2.—ENGLAND.—Annual Marriage-, Birth-, and Death-rates, 1838-87.

YEAR.	MAR-RIAGES. Persons Married to 1000 living.	BIRTHS.					DEATHS.				YEAR.
		Births to 1000 Living.			Illegitimate Births in 1000 Births.	Births of Males to 1000 Births of Females.	Deaths to 1000 Living.			Deaths of Males to 1000 Deaths of Females, in equal Numbers Living.	
		Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.			Persons.	Males.	Females.		
1838	15.4	30.3	—	—	—	1045	22.4	23.4	21.5	1091	1838
1839	15.9	31.7	—	—	—	1048	21.9	22.8	21.0	1086	1839
1840	15.6	31.8	—	—	—	1051	22.8	23.7	22.0	1076	1840
1841	15.4	32.2	—	—	—	1053	21.6	22.4	20.8	1074	1841
1842	14.7	32.1	29.9	2.2	67	1050	21.7	22.4	21.0	1067	1842
1843	15.2	32.3	—	—	—	1054	21.2	22.0	20.5	1074	1843
1844	16.0	32.6	—	—	—	1054	21.5	22.3	20.8	1074	1844
1845	17.2	32.5	30.2	2.3	70	1050	20.9	21.7	20.1	1077	1845
1846	17.2	33.8	31.5	2.3	67	1049	23.0	23.9	22.2	1076	1846
1847	15.8	31.5	29.4	2.1	67	1043	24.7	25.5	23.3	1069	1847
1848	15.9	32.4	30.3	2.1	65	1050	23.0	23.8	22.2	1074	1848
1849	16.2	32.9	30.7	2.2	63	1043	25.1	25.8	24.4	1054	1849
1850	17.2	33.4	31.1	2.3	63	1042	20.8	21.4	20.1	1064	1850
1851	17.2	34.2	31.9	2.3	68	1047	22.0	22.8	21.2	1072	1851
1852	17.4	34.2	31.9	2.3	68	1046	22.3	23.2	21.5	1078	1852
1853	17.9	33.3	31.1	2.2	65	1051	22.9	23.8	22.0	1085	1853
1854	17.2	34.1	31.9	2.2	64	1044	23.5	24.4	22.7	1077	1854
1855	16.2	33.7	31.5	2.2	64	1041	22.6	23.5	21.7	1081	1855
1856	16.7	34.4	32.2	2.2	65	1042	20.5	21.3	19.6	1085	1856
1857	16.5	34.4	32.2	2.2	65	1052	21.8	22.6	21.1	1071	1857
1858	16.0	33.7	31.5	2.2	66	1045	23.1	23.9	22.3	1070	1858
1859	17.0	35.0	32.7	2.3	65	1046	22.4	23.3	21.5	1080	1859
1860	17.1	34.3	32.1	2.2	64	1047	21.2	22.1	20.3	1090	1860
1861	16.3	34.6	32.4	2.2	63	1046	21.6	22.7	20.6	1099	1861
1862	16.1	35.0	32.8	2.2	63	1041	21.4	22.4	20.5	1095	1862
1863	16.8	35.3	33.0	2.3	65	1047	23.0	24.1	21.9	1101	1863
1864	17.2	35.4	33.1	2.3	64	1042	23.7	24.9	22.5	1104	1864
1865	17.5	35.4	33.2	2.2	62	1040	23.2	24.5	22.0	1113	1865
1866	17.5	35.2	33.1	2.1	60	1043	23.4	24.6	22.2	1106	1866
1867	16.5	35.4	33.3	2.1	59	1043	21.7	23.0	20.5	1118	1867
1868	16.1	35.8	33.7	2.1	59	1036	21.8	23.1	20.7	1115	1868
1869	15.9	34.8	32.8	2.0	58	1042	22.3	23.6	21.0	1119	1869
1870	16.1	35.2	33.2	2.0	56	1041	22.9	24.2	21.6	1121	1870
1871	16.7	35.0	33.0	2.0	56	1035	22.6	23.9	21.3	1123	1871
1872	17.4	35.6	33.7	1.9	54	1041	21.3	22.6	19.9	1134	1872
1873	17.6	35.4	33.6	1.8	52	1039	21.0	22.4	19.8	1132	1873
1874	17.0	36.0	34.2	1.8	50	1037	22.2	23.6	20.9	1128	1874
1875	16.7	35.4	33.7	1.7	48	1043	22.7	24.1	21.4	1126	1875
1876	16.5	36.3	34.6	1.7	47	1038	20.9	22.3	19.6	1140	1876
1877	15.7	36.0	34.3	1.7	47	1036	20.3	21.7	18.9	1145	1877
1878	15.2	35.6	33.9	1.7	47	1042	21.6	22.9	20.3	1126	1878
1879	14.4	34.7	33.0	1.7	48	1036	20.7	22.0	19.6	1124	1879
1880	14.9	34.2	32.6	1.6	48	1036	20.5	21.8	19.3	1130	1880
1881	15.1	33.9	32.2	1.7	49	1039	18.9	20.0	17.8	1122	1881
1882	15.5	33.7	32.1	1.6	49	1038	19.6	20.7	18.5	1118	1882
1883	15.4	33.3	31.7	1.6	48	1035	19.5	20.7	18.5	1120	1883
1884	15.0	33.3	31.7	1.6	47	1041	19.5	20.7	18.4	1122	1884
1885	14.4	32.5	30.9	1.6	48	1040	19.0	20.0	18.0	1113	1885
1886	14.1	32.4	30.9	1.5	47	1038	19.3	20.3	18.3	1113	1886
1887	14.2	31.4	29.9	1.5	48	1039	18.8	19.8	17.8	1110	1887

TABLE 3.—ENGLAND.—Annual Marriage-, Birth-, and Death-rates, in Groups of Years, 1838-87.

PERIOD.	MAR-RIAGES. Persons Married to 1,000 Living.	BIRTHS.					DEATHS.			
		Births to 1000 Living.			Illegitimate Births in 1000 Births.	Births of Males to 1,000 Births of Females.	Deaths to 1000 Living.			Deaths of Males to 1,000 Deaths of Females, in equal Numbers Living.
		Total.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.			Persons.	Males.	Females.	
1838-87 -	16.2	34.0	32.3*	2.0*	58*	1043	21.7	22.8	20.7	1099
1841-50 -	16.1	32.6	—	—	—	1049	22.4	23.1	21.6	1070
1851-60 -	16.9	34.1	31.9	2.2	65	1046	22.2	23.1	21.4	1079
1861-70 -	16.6	35.2	33.0	2.2	61	1042	22.5	23.7	21.4	1109
1871-80 -	16.2	35.5	33.7	1.8	50	1038	21.4	22.7	20.1	1131
1838-40 -	15.6	31.3	—	—	—	1048	22.4	23.3	21.5	1084
1841-45 -	15.7	32.3	—	—	—	1052	21.4	22.2	20.6	1073
1846-50 -	16.5	32.8	30.6	2.2	67	1045	23.3	24.1	22.6	1067
1851-55 -	17.2	33.9	31.7	2.2	66	1046	22.7	23.5	21.8	1079
1856-60 -	16.7	34.4	32.1	2.2	65	1046	21.8	22.6	21.0	1079
1861-65 -	16.8	35.1	32.9	2.2	63	1043	22.6	23.7	21.5	1102
1866-70 -	16.4	35.3	33.2	2.1	58	1041	22.4	23.7	21.2	1116
1871-75 -	17.1	35.5	33.6	1.8	52	1039	22.0	23.3	20.7	1129
1876-80 -	15.3	35.4	33.7	1.7	47	1038	20.8	22.1	19.5	1133
1881-85 -	15.1	33.3	31.7	1.6	43	1039	19.3	20.4	18.2	1119

* For the period 1845-87 only.

TABLE 4.—ENGLAND.—Annual Marriage-, Birth-, and Death-rates in each Quarter; in Groups of Years, 1838-80, and in each Year, 1881-87.

PERIOD.	PERSONS MARRIED TO 1000 LIVING.				BIRTHS TO 1000 LIVING.				DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING.			
	Quarter ending				Quarter ending				Quarter ending			
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838-87 -	13.4	16.5	15.6	19.2	35.3	35.0	32.8	32.7	24.2	21.4	20.0	21.4
1841-50 -	13.3	16.4	15.2	19.2	34.2	33.7	31.2	31.2	24.7	22.0	21.0	21.7
1851-60 -	14.1	17.1	16.3	20.1	35.8	35.5	32.8	32.5	24.7	22.1	20.3	21.9
1861-70 -	13.8	16.9	16.2	19.6	33.6	33.3	34.0	33.9	25.2	21.8	21.0	22.1
1871-80 -	13.4	16.5	15.8	19.2	33.6	33.1	34.6	34.5	23.7	20.9	19.6	21.3
1881 -	11.8	15.5	14.8	18.3	35.1	34.7	32.9	33.0	21.5	18.6	16.8	18.7
1882 -	12.2	16.1	15.4	18.2	34.3	34.5	33.1	32.7	21.5	19.0	17.8	20.0
1883 -	13.4	14.4	15.5	18.4	35.2	34.3	31.7	32.0	22.2	20.0	16.8	19.2
1884 -	12.3	15.9	14.7	17.1	33.2	34.2	33.0	32.9	19.5	18.9	19.7	19.9
1885 -	11.5	15.2	14.3	16.5	34.2	32.4	31.5	32.0	21.8	19.3	16.5	18.5
1886 -	11.4	14.5	13.8	16.5	33.5	33.3	31.9	31.0	22.8	18.0	17.8	18.5
1887 -	11.2	14.9	14.0	16.7	31.5	32.1	31.3	30.6	20.5	18.2	17.6	18.8

TABLE 5.—ENGLAND.—Marriages.—Manner of Solemnisation, 1841-87.

YEAR.	OF 1000 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.		Quakers.	Jews.	Civil Marriages in Superintendent Registrar's Office.
							Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Denominations.				
1841	0.1	129	637	8	160	934	66	48	0.5	0.9	17	
1842	0.1	126	637	8	155	926	74	52	0.5	1.4	20	
1843	0.1	117	646	10	145	918	82	57	0.5	1.2	23	
1844	0.1	113	643	12	139	907	93	17	48	0.4	1.3	26
1845	0.1	111	646	12	132	901	99	20	49	0.5	1.3	28
1846	0.1	118	638	13	127	896	104	21	52	0.5	1.5	29
1847	0.1	126	625	14	125	890	110	22	55	0.6	1.4	31
1848	0.1	122	626	16	115	879	121	26	58	0.5	1.3	35
1849	0.1	118	639	18	93	868	132	30	61	0.4	1.6	39
1850	0.1	114	645	21	77	857	143	37	63	0.5	1.7	41
1851	0.1	115	644	22	68	849	151	43	62	0.4	1.7	44
1852	0.1	123	670	23	27	843	157	47	63	0.4	1.6	45
1853	0.1	125	664	23	27	839	161	51	62	0.5	1.8	46
1854	0.1	132	658	24	26	840	160	49	61	0.3	1.8	48
1855	0.1	134	655	25	26	840	160	48	61	0.4	1.5	49
1856	0.1	134	655	25	25	839	161	47	60	0.5	2.0	51
1857	0.1	134	641	24	25	824	176	46	67	0.4	2.0	61
1858	0.1	127	644	24	26	821	179	43	70	0.5	1.4	64
1859	0.1	121	643	25	23	812	188	46	75	0.4	1.9	65
1860	0.1	122	638	25	22	807	193	46	79	0.4	1.8	66
1861	0.1	123	628	25	22	798	202	48	80	0.4	1.6	72
1862	0.1	119	627	24	21	791	209	45	84	0.4	1.8	78
1863	0.1	111	632	25	20	788	212	47	84	0.3	1.8	79
1864	0.1	110	629	24	19	782	218	48	87	0.3	1.9	81
1865	0.1	112	629	22	19	782	218	47	89	0.3	1.9	80
1866	0.1	108	630	23	17	778	222	48	91	0.3	1.6	81
1867	0.1	103	628	22	17	775	225	44	95	0.4	1.8	84
1868	0.1	103	627	23	16	769	231	42	97	0.4	1.7	90
1869	0.1	98	627	23	15	763	237	41	99	0.3	1.9	95
1870	0.1	94	634	22	10	760	240	41	99	0.3	2.0	98
1871	0.1	89	642	22	8	761	239	40	100	0.3	2.1	97
1872	0.1	85	645	21	6	757	243	42	100	0.2	2.1	99
1873	0.1	85	642	20	5	752	248	40	102	0.4	2.4	103
1874	0.1	87	637	19	4	747	253	40	105	0.2	2.3	105
1875	0.1	87	635	18	4	744	256	42	107	0.3	2.4	104
1876	0.2	87	630	18	3	738	262	42	110	0.3	2.3	107
1877	0.1	84	627	18	4	733	267	43	112	0.4	2.2	109
1878	0.1	92	623	18	3	726	274	42	113	0.3	2.7	116
1879	0.2	78	624	18	3	723	277	41	113	0.3	2.5	120
1880	0.2	73	623	18	3	717	283	43	111	0.3	2.4	126
1881	0.3	68	626	18	3	715	285	45	111	0.3	2.5	126
1882	0.4	65	631	17	2	715	285	45	111	0.3	2.5	126
1883	0.3	63	629	18	2	712	288	44	113	0.3	2.6	128
1884	0.3	60	628	17	2	707	293	43	116	0.3	2.9	131
1885	0.3	58	630	17	3	708	292	41	118	0.2	3.2	130
1886	0.2	56	632	17	2	707	293	42	117	0.2	3.4	130
1887	0.1	53	629	17	2	701	299	43	116	0.3	3.2	136

TABLE 6.—ENGLAND.—Marriages.—Manner of Solemnisation, in Counties, 1887.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.	OF 1000 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.		Quakers.	Jews.	Civil Marriages in Superintendent Registrar's Office.
							Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Denominations.				
ENGLAND	0.1	53	629	17	2	701	299	43	116	0.3	3.2	136
I.—LONDON.	0.4	65	734	1	0	801	199	38	42	0.2	13.5	105
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.												
Surrey (extra-metrop.)	—	61	713	6	3	783	212	22	85	0.6	—	104
Kent (extra-metrop.)	—	40	699	14	2	755	245	15	106	—	0.4	124
Sussex	0.3	54	718	4	3	779	221	13	82	—	1.3	125
Hampshire	—	45	659	17	5	726	274	13	87	0.2	1.1	173
Berkshire	—	37	739	—	5	781	219	6	110	0.6	—	102
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.												
Middlesex (extra-metrop.)	—	63	753	1	1	818	182	21	73	0.4	—	88
Hertfordshire	0.9	41	785	9	9	845	155	2	91	—	—	62
Buckinghamshire	—	40	751	3	8	802	198	7	106	—	—	85
Oxfordshire	0.8	41	769	4	7	822	178	10	103	0.8	—	64
Northamptonshire	—	28	681	4	2	715	285	7	130	0.5	—	147
Huntingdonshire	—	38	763	—	7	808	192	—	123	—	—	69
Bedfordshire	—	44	730	16	4	794	206	—	117	—	—	89
Cambridgeshire	—	49	740	1	4	794	203	2	118	—	—	86
IV.—EASTERN.												
Essex	—	42	759	3	5	809	191	22	98	0.7	—	70
Suffolk	—	40	731	4	6	781	219	6	105	0.4	—	108
Norfolk	—	43	704	3	7	757	243	7	99	—	—	137
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.												
Wiltshire	—	43	654	2	11	710	290	10	134	—	—	96
Dorsetshire	—	39	749	8	6	802	198	8	104	—	—	86
Devonshire	—	71	478	3	4	561	439	13	149	0.2	0.2	277
Cornwall	—	71	460	1	2	534	466	4	217	—	—	245
Somersetshire	—	51	669	6	4	730	270	5	157	—	—	108
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.												
Gloucestershire	—	50	643	3	3	699	301	15	106	0.2	0.5	179
Herefordshire	1.4	62	611	3	6	683	317	6	148	—	—	163
Shropshire	—	83	657	10	2	752	243	9	135	—	—	104
Staffordshire	0.1	37	753	8	2	800	200	33	89	0.1	0.1	78
Worcestershire	—	44	788	2	1	835	165	13	75	0.4	—	77
Warwickshire	—	25	754	12	1	792	208	35	60	—	3.1	110
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.												
Leicestershire	—	28	676	10	3	717	283	18	119	—	—	146
Rutlandshire	—	52	765	—	—	817	183	9	61	—	—	113
Lincolnshire	—	40	714	3	3	760	240	6	135	—	—	49
Nottinghamshire	—	41	672	2	1	716	284	12	105	—	0.6	166
Derbyshire	0.4	52	641	11	2	706	294	22	133	—	—	89
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.												
Cheshire	0.2	32	600	10	0	632	308	58	145	—	—	105
Lancashire	—	37	547	52	0	636	344	118	142	0.3	2.3	81
IX.—YORK.												
West Riding	—	31	657	29	1	718	232	42	141	0.3	2.8	96
East Riding (with York)	0.3	75	616	4	2	697	303	26	133	1.6	3.0	134
North Riding	—	91	547	11	4	653	347	54	112	0.4	0.9	180
X.—NORTHERN.												
Durham	—	40	423	57	0	520	480	80	97	0.4	0.8	302
Northumberland	0.3	62	466	10	1	539	461	71	112	1.7	1.9	274
Cumberland	—	165	356	53	2	576	424	80	91	1.8	—	251
Westmorland	—	174	533	14	5	776	224	19	103	2.4	—	100
XI.—WELSH.												
Monmouthshire	—	44	412	10	1	467	533	46	181	—	1.1	305
South Wales	—	53	261	15	1	330	670	32	241	0.1	1.4	395
North Wales	—	79	236	20	1	326	664	9	339	—	—	316

NOTE.—A cipher indicates that the number of marriages was too small to show a rate of one per 1000. When no marriages occurred, — is inserted.

TABLE 7.—ENGLAND.—First Marriages, Re-Marriages, Marriages of Minors, and Signatures by Mark, 1841-87.

YEAR.	IN 1000 MARRIAGES.								
	FIRST MARRIAGES.		RE-MARRIAGES.		UNDER 21 YEARS.		SIGNED BY MARK.		
	Bachelors.	Spinners.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Both.
1841	—	—	—	—	44	133	326	488	—
1842	889	911	131	89	45	135	320	479	—
1843	868	913	132	87	45	132	327	490	—
1844	872	915	128	85	42	132	324	492	—
1845	874	914	126	86	44	135	332	496	—
1846	874	917	126	83	43	137	326	482	—
1847	871	915	129	85	41	133	312	455	240
1848	862	911	133	89	44	141	312	454	239
1849	862	911	138	89	47	149	310	459	—
1850	855	907	145	93	49	151	311	462	—
1851	880	910	140	90	50	157	308	453	235
1852	865	911	135	89	54	170	305	446	231
1853	864	910	136	90	56	178	304	439	227
1854	864	910	136	90	58	180	300	427	221
1855	856	905	144	95	55	179	295	412	211
1856	861	906	139	94	57	183	288	402	202
1857	862	909	138	91	56	181	277	388	192
1858	858	908	142	92	59	184	270	376	184
1859	859	909	141	91	62	191	267	376	182
1860	861	910	139	90	63	194	255	362	170
1861	860	909	140	91	64	195	246	347	161
1862	863	910	137	90	65	198	237	332	153
1863	865	912	135	88	66	199	238	331	153
1864	862	909	138	91	66	201	233	324	147
1865	861	908	139	92	67	201	225	312	141
1866	861	906	139	94	67	200	216	300	134
1867	857	904	143	96	69	202	211	288	127
1868	860	906	140	94	72	210	201	278	119
1869	860	905	140	95	72	214	199	276	117
1870	864	904	136	96	75	216	198	273	116
1871	861	903	139	97	79	220	194	268	113
1872	863	901	137	99	80	223	194	263	111
1873	863	899	137	101	82	224	188	254	106
1874	863	898	137	102	84	227	179	242	98
1875	859	898	141	102	83	222	172	232	93
1876	859	897	141	103	83	220	163	221	83
1877	862	901	138	99	81	220	153	209	79
1878	864	902	136	98	78	216	146	198	73
1879	865	905	135	95	74	214	138	185	67
1880	869	905	131	95	73	215	140	186	68
1881	872	908	128	92	72	214	135	177	64
1882	875	912	125	88	76	220	132	171	62
1883	876	911	124	89	74	218	126	155	55
1884	874	911	126	89	73	213	117	142	48
1885	873	912	127	88	70	210	107	129	43
1886	876	914	124	83	67	206	96	115	37
1887	878	916	122	84	65	202	91	106	34

TABLE 8.—ENGLAND.—Marriages, Marriages of Minors, and Signatures by Mark, in Counties, 1877-1886, and 1887.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.	Persons Married in 1000 living.		IN 1000 MARRIAGES.								
	Average of Ten Years, 1877-86.	1887.	Under 21 Years.				Signed by Mark.				
			Average of ten Years, 1877-86.		1887.		Average of ten Years, 1877-86.		1887.		
			Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Both.
ENGLAND	15.0	14.2	74	215	65	202	129	167	91	106	34
I.—LONDON	17.9	16.3	54	185	57	195	67	93	49	64	19
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.											
Surrey (extra-metrop.)	12.6	12.3	42	154	33	135	80	55	56	25	7
Kent (extra-metrop.)	13.8	13.0	59	217	50	199	109	87	71	49	15
Sussex	13.2	11.7	63	179	43	155	103	59	75	29	11
Hampshire	15.0	15.1	45	190	48	195	91	72	67	41	13
Berkshire	12.8	12.5	56	166	46	159	128	84	99	51	20
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.											
Middlesex (extra-metrop.)	11.1	11.3	51	169	50	162	93	71	63	44	16
Hertfordshire	10.9	10.8	92	185	77	204	199	157	150	95	53
Buckinghamshire	12.6	12.8	104	218	83	179	175	146	121	79	31
Oxfordshire	12.7	13.3	72	180	45	171	134	94	98	51	22
Northamptonshire	14.1	13.5	111	233	93	213	130	129	86	75	25
Huntingdonshire	12.7	11.6	91	216	69	168	188	127	127	58	24
Bedfordshire	13.8	12.7	149	227	126	198	195	237	128	136	50
Cambridgeshire	12.4	13.9	85	212	82	216	191	140	145	82	36
IV.—EASTERN.											
Essex	12.1	12.7	74	225	53	209	143	99	99	60	21
Suffolk	13.4	12.6	87	218	74	207	217	185	180	96	49
Norfolk	14.1	13.5	94	225	80	221	201	140	150	89	31
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.											
Wiltshire	12.7	12.9	71	171	56	161	142	97	104	60	23
Dorsetshire	13.7	13.7	66	171	54	156	146	93	106	55	21
Devonshire	15.0	15.2	47	144	40	139	95	110	65	63	17
Cornwall	13.1	13.5	58	162	49	182	178	190	166	140	61
Somersetshire	12.9	13.6	79	168	62	144	152	132	118	92	34
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.											
Gloucestershire	15.5	14.9	85	190	74	173	128	124	97	80	31
Herefordshire	11.3	12.0	41	140	27	111	183	114	132	88	39
Shropshire	11.7	11.5	42	142	32	126	161	161	118	101	39
Staffordshire	14.9	13.7	108	283	86	243	225	275	134	174	63
Worcestershire	13.8	13.3	77	200	67	191	164	183	117	126	56
Warwickshire	14.8	13.9	82	227	72	212	150	197	97	123	36
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.											
Leicestershire	15.0	13.8	123	249	108	229	121	164	81	94	28
Rutlandshire	11.6	10.0	36	162	43	130	118	55	52	17	—
Lincolnshire	13.5	12.3	58	213	45	208	150	106	86	72	20
Nottinghamshire	16.5	14.5	121	291	104	270	139	187	94	105	32
Derbyshire	13.9	13.0	92	271	75	246	123	151	87	96	28
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.											
Cheshire	13.8	12.9	73	192	60	168	126	181	86	103	28
Lancashire	16.4	15.0	85	224	80	213	129	242	87	149	40
IX.—YORK.											
West Riding	15.3	14.8	93	253	74	223	131	221	92	138	44
East Riding (with York)	15.9	15.1	72	258	58	239	102	148	76	83	20
North Riding	13.7	12.3	61	252	53	221	134	161	93	102	33
X.—NORTHERN.											
Durham	15.0	14.0	74	313	72	291	164	242	115	151	46
Northumberland	16.1	15.4	48	218	47	206	95	156	65	99	24
Cumberland	13.9	12.3	52	196	43	174	109	167	83	101	35
Westmorland	13.1	13.1	52	157	36	105	52	66	38	52	10
XI.—WELSH.											
Monmouthshire	15.2	15.4	71	239	63	229	257	272	179	184	73
South Wales	15.0	15.4	70	206	53	202	190	291	139	198	66
North Wales	12.5	11.5	36	117	30	104	195	247	154	184	71

TABLE 9.—ENGLAND.—Buildings for Solemnisation of Marriage on the Register, 31st December, 1887.

No.	DIVISION, AND REGISTRATION COUNTY.	ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	Other Religious Denominations.																
				ALL OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.	Presbyterians.	Independents.	Baptists.	United Brethren or Moravians.	Roman Catholics.	Unitarians.	Wesleyan Methodists.					Calvinistic Methodists.	Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.	New Jerusalem Church.	Catholic and Apostolic Church.	All others.
											Original Connexion.	New Connexion.	Primitive Methodists.	United Methodist Free Church.	Other Wesleyan Methodists.					
	ENGLAND	24801	14867	9934	353	2285	1860	26	943	142	1846	154	743	430	139	531	34	43	32	373
I.	LONDON	1179	565	614	45	154	185	1	66	11	80	4	18	17	4	8	1	5	7	58
II.	SOUTH EASTERN	2643	1794	849	28	230	206	87	12	153	—	53	10	16	3	10	1	3	37	
III.	SOUTH MIDLAND	2203	1500	703	6	183	246	5	43	3	128	—	35	11	4	—	4	1	31	
IV.	EASTERN	2113	1633	480	7	162	116	—	84	6	76	—	41	14	1	—	1	2	19	
V.	SOUTH WESTERN	2875	1970	905	15	227	162	5	53	10	223	1	41	44	68	2	3	2	47	
VI.	WEST MIDLAND	2800	1855	945	20	219	169	3	113	15	180	32	87	30	3	13	10	2	43	
VII.	NORTH MIDLAND	2167	1491	676	8	111	141	1	52	9	183	13	95	60	—	1	4	1	17	
VIII.	NORTH WESTERN	2531	994	1537	86	276	155	4	257	37	301	39	123	103	28	33	3	19	5	63
IX.	YORK	2303	1185	1118	17	210	121	6	95	20	319	48	141	102	4	—	—	6	3	26
X.	NORTHERN	1246	674	572	116	62	30	—	94	4	107	16	82	86	4	—	—	1	1	19
XI.	WELSH	2741	1206	1535	5	451	379	1	49	15	116	1	22	3	7	472	1	—	—	13
	I.—LONDON.																			
	Middlesex (part of)	783	382	401	32	102	72	1	50	8	52	1	13	11	1	7	1	3	5	42
	Surrey (part of)	282	131	151	6	40	47	—	10	3	19	2	3	6	1	1	—	1	2	10
	Kent (part of)	114	52	62	7	12	16	—	6	—	9	1	2	—	2	—	—	1	—	6
	II.—SOUTH EASTERN.																			
1	Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	357	217	140	6	43	32	—	18	2	25	—	6	1	—	—	1	—	—	6
2	Kent (extra-metropolitan)	724	489	235	6	59	69	—	21	2	48	—	14	2	3	—	3	1	1	6
3	Sussex	565	392	173	7	50	42	—	21	4	24	—	4	1	3	—	3	—	1	10
4	Hampshire	634	430	204	6	60	39	—	16	3	37	—	14	5	10	—	1	—	1	12
5	Berkshire	363	266	97	3	18	24	—	11	1	19	—	15	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.																			
6	Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	250	128	122	4	37	31	—	14	—	20	—	2	—	1	—	1	—	1	11
7	Hertfordshire	281	188	83	1	41	27	—	4	1	11	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
8	Buckinghamshire	275	195	79	—	18	32	—	3	—	14	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
9	Oxfordshire	336	264	72	1	16	18	1	9	—	16	—	4	4	—	—	—	—	1	2
10	Northamptonshire	441	313	128	—	35	46	1	6	1	22	—	5	4	3	—	—	—	1	4
11	Huntingdonshire	119	81	38	—	5	21	1	2	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
12	Bedfordshire	214	138	76	—	12	31	2	2	—	23	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
13	Cambridgeshire	287	192	95	—	19	40	—	3	1	16	—	12	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
	IV.—EASTERN.																			
14	Essex	616	422	194	2	86	80	—	17	2	35	—	5	1	1	—	—	1	1	13
15	Suffolk	649	509	140	3	50	46	—	8	1	17	—	11	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
16	Norfolk	848	702	146	2	26	40	—	9	3	24	—	25	12	—	—	1	—	—	4
	V.—SOUTH WESTERN.																			
17	Wiltshire	479	330	149	1	44	49	2	7	—	21	—	14	2	—	—	—	1	—	8
18	Dorsetshire	374	293	81	—	26	6	—	10	3	24	—	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
19	Devonshire	812	539	273	11	69	50	1	15	3	58	—	4	5	30	2	—	—	1	24
20	Cornwall	401	252	149	—	19	7	—	7	—	58	1	4	26	25	—	—	2	—	3
21	Somersetshire	809	556	253	3	69	50	2	14	4	62	—	9	11	12	—	—	1	1	14
	VI.—WEST MIDLAND.																			
22	Gloucestershire	606	402	204	5	62	53	1	12	1	30	—	6	10	2	3	—	—	—	16
23	Herefordshire	285	227	58	—	10	12	1	3	—	8	1	14	—	—	2	1	—	—	6
24	Shropshire	439	314	125	2	39	15	—	12	—	17	3	23	3	1	6	—	—	—	3
25	Staffordshire	631	351	280	7	44	29	—	42	5	80	23	31	9	—	—	1	—	—	3
26	Worcestershire	339	249	90	3	17	19	—	13	2	15	2	8	2	—	—	5	—	—	3
27	Warwickshire	500	312	183	3	47	41	1	31	7	30	3	5	6	—	2	—	2	1	9
	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.																			
28	Leicestershire	445	294	151	2	28	50	—	15	2	30	2	14	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
29	Rutlandshire	70	57	13	—	3	5	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30	Lincolnshire	846	650	196	1	24	34	—	13	3	56	1	39	21	—	—	—	—	1	3
31	Nottinghamshire	422	282	140	1	20	31	—	9	2	32	7	18	12	—	—	—	—	1	6
32	Derbyshire	384	208	176	4	36	21	1	14	2	43	3	23	25	—	—	1	2	—	1
	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.																			
33	Cheshire	541	243	293	24	54	25	—	28	7	71	10	42	11	2	13	—	—	2	4
34	Lancashire	1990	746	1244	62	222	130	4	229	30	230	29	86	92	26	20	3	19	3	59
	IX.—YORK.																			
35	West Riding	1513	673	845	6	165	102	6	64	16	233	45	86	90	3	—	—	5	3	21
36	East Riding (with York)	380	248	132	5	23	10	—	12	1	41	3	25	6	1	—	—	1	—	4
37	North Riding	405	264	141	6	22	9	—	19	3	45	—	30	6	—	—	—	—	—	1
	X.—NORTHERN.																			
38	Durham	506	250	256	28	25	17	—	49	4	54	11	44	18	—	—	—	—	—	6
39	Northumberland	361	168	193	70	14	7	—	30	—	21	5	19	14	3	—	—	—	1	8
40	Cumberland	265	175	90	16	16	3	—	14	—	22	—	14	2	1	—	—	—	—	2
41	Westmorland	114	81	33	2	7	3	—	1	—	10	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	3
	XI.—WELSH.																			
42	Monmouthshire	345	166	179	1	44	79	1	14	—	13	—	8	2	3	12	—	—	—	2
43	South Wales	1488	646	842	4	294	247	—	22	15	46	—	9	1	4	192	1	—	—	7
44	North Wales	908	394	514	—	113	53	—	13	—	57	1	5	—	—	268	—	—	—	4

TABLE 10.—ENGLAND.—Birth-, and Death-rates in Counties, 1877-86, and 1887.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.	Births to 1000 Living.		Illegitimate Births to 1000 Births.		Males Born to 1000 Females Born.		Deaths to 1000 Living.				Deaths of Children under one year to 1000 Births.	
	Ten Years 1877-86.	1887.	Ten Years 1877-86.	1887.	Ten Years 1877-86.	1887.	1887.				Ten Years 1877-86.	1887.
							Persons.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
ENGLAND	34.0	31.4	48	48	1038	1039	19.9	18.8	19.8	17.8	142	145
I.—LONDON	34.4	31.6	39	40	103							

TABLE 11.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates at Twelve Groups of Ages, 1838-87.*—Males.

YEAR.	DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING—MALES.												
	AGES.												
	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and upwds.
1838	23.4	70.7	9.1	5.3	7.4	9.9	10.7	13.4	19.1	33.6	68.0	148.4	316.0
1839	22.8	71.8	9.1	5.1	7.2	9.4	9.9	12.6	17.7	31.6	63.4	139.1	291.2
1840	23.7	75.2	10.8	5.4	7.4	9.3	9.9	12.7	17.7	31.2	66.0	144.5	311.3
1841	22.4	68.4	9.6	5.1	7.2	9.2	9.8	12.2	17.7	31.3	64.5	142.6	303.0
1842	22.4	70.4	9.0	5.0	6.9	8.9	9.3	12.0	17.2	30.3	65.7	145.6	300.6
1843	22.0	68.8	8.4	4.8	6.7	8.9	9.2	12.2	17.0	30.0	65.5	140.7	293.5
1844	22.3	69.5	8.9	4.7	6.4	8.9	9.3	12.3	17.3	30.3	66.9	145.8	319.9
1845	21.7	66.5	8.2	4.6	6.6	9.1	9.2	12.1	17.0	29.6	64.7	143.7	308.4
1846	23.9	77.4	8.2	5.1	7.3	10.0	10.2	12.8	17.8	31.1	67.4	150.4	328.9
1847	25.5	76.0	9.7	5.5	8.0	10.8	11.0	14.5	20.5	36.5	77.1	173.6	364.6
1848	23.8	73.6	10.4	5.3	7.2	10.0	10.2	13.1	18.4	32.4	67.7	149.2	309.5
1849	25.8	75.0	11.2	6.5	8.0	11.1	12.4	15.9	22.4	36.4	72.4	151.7	304.7
1850	21.4	66.8	8.1	4.7	6.2	8.2	8.8	11.7	17.0	29.7	63.1	140.1	289.7
1851	22.8	72.9	8.7	4.9	6.8	8.8	9.5	12.4	17.7	30.2	64.1	140.6	288.6
1852	23.2	74.6	9.0	5.2	6.9	9.2	9.7	12.3	17.9	30.4	62.8	141.7	292.7
1853	23.8	73.0	8.5	5.1	7.2	9.6	10.3	13.2	19.3	32.4	69.1	159.8	328.3
1854	24.4	77.3	9.4	5.5	7.3	9.7	10.5	13.6	19.3	31.8	66.5	149.2	296.0
1855	23.5	71.5	8.2	5.0	6.7	8.9	9.8	12.8	18.6	32.8	70.7	162.9	349.2
1856	21.3	67.0	7.2	4.5	6.4	8.4	9.1	11.8	16.6	29.0	60.6	130.7	283.4
1857	22.6	72.2	7.8	4.7	6.4	8.4	9.2	12.0	17.3	29.9	63.3	143.9	306.1
1858	23.9	76.5	10.5	5.0	6.8	8.7	9.3	12.3	17.7	30.9	66.2	147.0	323.5
1859	23.3	74.7	9.2	4.8	6.4	8.4	9.2	12.3	17.8	30.8	64.2	140.2	298.9
1860	22.1	67.3	6.8	4.1	6.1	8.2	9.0	12.4	17.8	31.5	67.3	151.2	314.9
1861	22.7	71.8	6.7	4.3	6.4	8.3	9.2	12.3	17.6	30.9	65.4	146.5	315.7
1862	22.4	69.8	7.7	4.4	6.2	8.2	9.2	12.4	18.1	31.3	63.3	139.9	296.7
1863	24.1	77.8	10.3	5.0	6.4	8.5	9.4	12.8	18.2	31.7	63.9	139.4	309.7
1864	24.9	75.8	9.8	4.9	6.5	9.1	10.3	14.3	20.1	35.2	70.3	151.4	334.4
1865	24.5	75.0	8.1	4.7	6.4	9.2	10.6	14.2	20.5	34.7	68.6	151.8	325.6
1866	24.6	74.9	7.8	4.6	6.5	9.2	10.9	14.7	20.9	34.7	68.9	150.6	323.5
1867	23.0	69.3	6.5	4.0	6.0	8.4	10.0	13.6	19.1	33.5	68.3	152.5	332.4
1868	23.1	72.8	7.8	4.2	5.9	8.0	9.7	13.2	18.9	31.9	63.8	139.1	282.4
1869	23.6	72.5	8.3	4.3	5.7	7.9	9.9	13.5	19.3	33.3	68.4	149.1	303.9
1870	24.2	75.0	8.9	4.5	5.9	8.0	10.1	13.8	19.6	33.9	69.6	152.1	320.7
1871	23.9	71.7	8.3	4.4	6.4	9.2	11.1	14.4	20.0	33.9	67.5	145.2	312.8
1872	22.6	67.6	7.0	4.1	6.0	8.7	10.3	14.0	19.4	32.5	65.5	140.3	292.0
1873	22.4	66.4	6.0	3.7	5.3	7.5	9.5	13.6	19.8	34.1	70.9	150.6	324.9
1874	23.6	71.8	7.4	3.9	5.3	7.5	9.6	14.3	20.9	35.8	71.4	146.4	322.8
1875	24.1	71.9	6.9	3.8	5.6	7.6	9.7	15.0	21.5	37.7	74.7	165.0	363.8
1876	22.3	67.6	6.3	3.5	5.3	7.3	9.3	13.8	19.9	34.3	67.2	145.8	302.6
1877	21.7	63.9	6.1	3.5	4.9	7.0	9.1	13.7	19.7	34.7	68.2	145.8	324.9
1878	22.9	71.2	6.6	3.6	4.9	6.8	8.8	13.6	20.0	35.1	69.5	151.8	333.9
1879	22.0	63.3	6.3	3.3	4.7	6.4	8.6	13.3	20.4	36.8	74.0	168.7	365.5
1880	21.8	69.2	6.4	3.3	4.5	6.1	7.9	12.5	19.1	33.7	68.1	145.8	310.9
1881	20.0	56.4	5.8	3.2	4.5	6.1	8.3	13.0	19.3	33.9	67.8	144.9	294.1
1882	20.7	62.5	6.3	3.2	4.6	5.9	8.2	12.6	19.1	33.5	66.2	139.0	286.6
1883	20.7	59.3	6.1	3.3	4.7	6.2	8.3	13.0	19.8	34.6	70.1	148.3	300.8
1884	20.7	62.3	5.7	3.2	4.6	6.0	8.1	12.6	19.5	32.8	63.4	141.0	287.8
1885	20.0	57.5	5.0	2.9	4.4	5.8	8.0	12.5	19.4	33.4	71.4	149.8	312.6
1886	20.3	60.3	4.6	2.8	4.3	5.6	7.6	12.0	19.3	33.5	72.7	151.0	333.0
1887	19.8	57.8	4.9	2.9	4.2	5.3	7.4	11.9	18.8	33.5	72.0	146.7	303.5

* See Note to Table 13.

TABLE 12.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates at Twelve Groups of Ages, 1838-87.*—Females.

YEAR.	DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING—FEMALES.												
	AGES.												
	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and upwds.
1838	21.5	61.1	8.6	5.8	8.2	9.3	10.6	13.0	16.4	29.3	58.4	131.4	278.4
1839	21.0	61.7	9.0	5.7	8.2	9.0	10.1	12.4	15.4	27.0	55.0	124.2	263.4
1840	22.0	64.3	10.6	6.0	8.5	8.9	10.3	12.6	15.5	28.0	58.5	134.4	293.5
1841	20.8	58.6	9.2	5.4	8.0	8.8	10.1	12.3	15.4	27.3	58.3	133.5	291.3
1842	21.0	60.2	8.9	5.3	7.9	8.7	10.0	12.2	15.3	27.4	60.0	130.6	291.4
1843	20.5	59.0	8.2	5.0	7.3	8.4	9.7	12.3	14.9	26.9	58.6	130.2	286.0
1844	20.8	58.7	8.7	5.2	7.5	8.6	10.0	12.0	15.3	27.6	60.2	134.4	291.5
1845	20.1	56.5	7.8	4.9	7.6	8.6	9.8	12.0	14.7	26.6	58.4	130.2	282.9
1846	22.2	66.7	8.0	5.5	8.0	9.3	10.4	12.5	15.7	27.8	61.3	137.8	314.6
1847	23.9	65.7	9.4	5.9	8.4	9.9	11.7	14.4	18.1	32.3	69.6	159.9	333.0
1848	22.2	63.8	9.8	5.7	8.0	9.4	10.8	13.1	16.0	28.5	60.3	135.6	285.3
1849	24.4	64.8	10.9	6.6	9.0	10.9	13.4	16.4	20.2	33.6	65.7	140.3	288.3
1850	20.1	57.4	8.1	4.9	7.2	8.3	9.8	11.9	14.9	26.3	56.9	126.9	268.2
1851	21.2	63.0	8.6	5.3	7.5	8.8	9.9	12.1	15.4	26.8	58.3	128.3	273.6
1852	21.5	64.1	8.8	5.4	7.8	8.7	10.2	12.3	15.3	26.5	56.6	131.9	283.0
1853	22.0	63.2	8.1	5.4	8.1	9.0	10.6	12.6	16.0	28.3	60.8	141.8	303.2
1854	22.7	67.5	9.2	5.6	7.9	9.2	11.0	13.4	16.7	28.3	59.2	134.3	277.8
1855	21.7	61.3	8.0	4.9	7.5	8.7	10.0	12.6	15.6	29.1	63.3	149.3	322.4
1856	19.6	58.4	7.3	4.5	6.9	8.0	9.3	11.6	14.2	24.8	53.0	120.8	248.7
1857	21.1	63.5	7.7	4.6	7.1	8.4	9.5	11.8	14.8	26.7	58.5	132.6	290.5
1858	22.3	67.2	10.4	5.3	7.4	8.7	9.8	12.1	14.9	27.0	60.6	139.1	305.4
1859	21.5	65.0	9.4	5.2	7.2	8.3	9.8	12.0	15.2	26.3	57.6	130.1	282.9
1860	20.3	57.2	6.9	4.4	6.7	7.8	9.5	11.8	15.0	27.5	60.6	136.7	301.3
1861	20.6	62.0	6.8	4.4	7.0	8.1	9.5	11.4	14.7	26.9	57.3	131.2	274.6
1862	20.5	60.3	7.4	4.6	6.8	7.8	9.4	11.7	14.8	26.9	57.7	128.7	274.9
1863	21.9	67.5	9.9	5.2	6.8	8.1	9.7	12.0	14.9	27.1	56.7	129.1	290.2
1864	22.5	65.8	9.4	5.1	7.0	8.4	10.3	12.6	16.5	29.8	63.4	141.1	302.3
1865	22.0	65.1	7.8	4.6	6.8	8.5	10.2	12.6	16.6	28.3	60.4	138.4	296.7
1866	22.2	65.6	7.2	4.5	6.9	8.6	10.5	13.2	16.9	29.3	61.3	139.8	295.7
1867	20.5	59.6	6.1	3.9	6.4	7.8	9.5	12.0	15.6	27.5	59.5	139.4	287.3
1868	20.7	63.9	7.4	4.1	6.3	7.7	9.4	11.5	14.9	26.4	55.0	125.8	261.5
1869	21.0	63.0	7.8	4.3	6.1	7.3	9.3	11.7	15.7	27.6	59.2	135.4	277.1
1870	21.6	64.2	8.3	4.5	6.4	7.6	9.5	11.9	15.8	28.8	60.6	140.2	290.3
1871	21.3	62.4	7.5	4.5	6.6	8.2	9.7	12.2	15.9	28.5	60.4	133.6	276.4
1872	19.9	58.5	6.5	4.0	6.2	7.6	9.3	11.8	15.1	26.6	53.6	124.7	269.0
1873	19.8	56.4	5.6	3.6	5.5	6.8	8.6	11.4	15.6	28.3	61.9	135.2	303.5
1874	20.9	61.4	7.1	3.9	5.7	7.3	9.2	12.2	15.9	29.2	61.6	134.0	290.0
1875	21.4	61.2	6.4	3.8	5.7	7.3	9.3	12.4	17.0	31.1	65.7	148.8	330.3
1876	19.6	57.3	5.9	3.6	5.2	6.7	8.3	11.7	15.4	27.9	58.4	128.7	287.0
1877	18.9	53.6	5.6	3.6	5.1	6.3	8.2	11.3	15.3	27.7	58.9	129.1	291.6
1878	20.3	61.1	6.1	3.6	5.2	6.3	8.0	11.3	15.4	29.2			

TABLE 13.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates at Twelve Age-periods in Groups of Years, 1838-87.*—Males and Females.

PERIOD.	AGES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and upwds.
DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING.													
MALES.													
1838 to 1887.	22.8	69.9	7.1	4.4	6.1	8.2	9.5	13.1	18.9	32.8	67.7	147.7	313.3
1841-50	23.1	71.2	9.2	5.1	7.1	9.5	9.9	12.9	18.2	31.8	67.5	148.3	312.3
1851-60	23.1	72.7	8.5	4.9	6.7	8.8	9.6	12.5	18.0	31.0	65.5	146.7	308.2
1861-70	23.7	73.5	8.2	4.5	6.2	8.5	9.9	13.5	19.2	33.1	67.1	147.2	315.0
1871-80	22.7	68.5	6.7	3.7	5.3	7.4	9.4	13.8	20.1	34.9	69.7	150.8	327.4
1888-90	23.3	72.6	9.7	5.3	7.3	9.5	10.2	12.9	18.2	32.1	65.8	144.0	306.2
1841-45	22.2	68.7	8.8	4.8	6.8	9.0	9.4	12.2	17.2	30.3	65.5	143.7	305.1
1846-50	24.1	73.8	9.5	5.4	7.3	10.0	10.5	13.6	19.2	33.2	69.5	153.0	319.5
1851-55	23.5	73.9	8.8	5.1	7.0	9.2	10.0	12.9	18.6	31.5	66.6	150.8	311.0
1856-60	22.6	71.5	8.3	4.6	6.4	8.4	9.2	12.2	17.4	30.4	64.3	142.6	305.4
1861-65	23.7	74.0	8.5	4.7	6.4	8.7	9.7	13.2	18.9	32.8	66.3	145.8	316.4
1866-70	23.7	72.9	7.9	4.3	6.0	8.3	10.1	13.8	19.6	33.5	67.8	148.7	313.6
1871-75	23.3	69.9	7.1	4.0	5.7	8.1	10.0	14.3	20.3	34.8	70.0	149.5	323.3
1876-80	22.1	67.0	6.3	3.4	4.9	6.7	8.7	13.4	19.8	34.9	69.4	152.2	331.6
1881-85	20.4	59.6	5.8	3.2	4.6	6.0	8.2	12.7	19.4	33.6	68.8	144.6	296.4
FEMALES.													
1838 to 1887.	20.7	60.0	7.6	4.6	6.6	7.9	9.5	12.0	15.6	28.0	59.9	134.3	287.9
1841-50	21.6	61.1	8.9	5.4	7.9	9.1	10.6	12.9	16.1	28.4	60.9	135.9	293.3
1851-60	21.4	63.0	8.4	5.1	7.4	8.6	10.0	12.2	15.3	27.1	58.9	134.5	288.9
1861-70	21.4	63.7	7.8	4.5	6.7	8.0	9.7	12.1	15.6	27.9	59.1	134.9	285.1
1871-80	20.1	58.4	6.3	3.7	5.5	6.8	8.6	11.6	15.6	28.7	61.0	135.4	296.4
1888-90	21.5	62.4	9.4	5.8	8.3	9.1	10.3	12.7	15.8	28.1	57.3	130.0	278.4
1841-45	20.6	58.6	8.6	5.2	7.7	8.6	9.9	12.2	15.1	27.2	59.1	131.8	288.6
1846-50	22.6	63.7	9.2	5.7	8.1	9.6	11.2	13.7	17.0	29.7	62.8	140.1	297.9
1851-55	21.8	63.8	8.5	5.3	7.8	8.9	10.3	12.6	15.8	27.8	59.6	137.1	292.0
1856-60	21.0	62.3	8.3	4.8	7.1	8.2	9.6	11.9	14.8	26.5	58.1	131.9	285.8
1861-65	21.5	64.1	8.3	4.8	6.9	8.2	9.8	12.1	15.5	27.9	59.1	133.7	287.7
1866-70	21.2	63.3	7.4	4.3	6.4	7.8	9.6	12.1	15.8	27.9	59.1	136.1	282.4
1871-75	20.7	60.0	6.6	4.0	5.9	7.4	9.2	12.0	15.9	28.7	61.2	135.3	293.8
1876-80	19.5	56.8	5.9	3.5	5.0	6.2	8.0	11.2	15.4	28.6	60.8	135.5	299.0
1881-85	18.2	50.5	5.6	3.3	4.7	5.9	7.9	10.9	15.2	27.8	59.5	129.4	267.8

* The populations used are deduced from the rates of increase observed in the 40 years 1841-81 (see Table 1), and are distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportions found to prevail at the last five Censuses.

TABLE 14.—ENGLAND.—Death-rates, at Twelve Groups of Ages, in Registration Counties, 1887.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 & upwards.
ENGLAND - - -	18.8	53.3	4.9	2.9	4.2	5.4	7.2	11.0	16.9	30.6	67.3	138.8	286.7
I.—LONDON - - -	19.5	64.2	5.6	2.6	3.5	4.5	6.9	11.9	19.2	34.2	69.9	140.7	281.6
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.													
1 Surrey (extra-metro.)	15.0	35.7	3.7	2.2	3.3	4.3	6.3	10.1	16.5	28.5	60.0	135.8	339.6
2 Kent (extra-metro.)	15.8	37.9	4.3	2.7	3.8	5.4	6.1	9.7	14.3	24.9	53.3	125.7	263.5
3 Sussex - - -	15.1	32.8	4.1	2.4	3.5	4.8	6.6	9.2	13.6	23.5	58.8	126.5	288.6
4 Hampshire - - -	17.3	41.8	3.8	2.5	4.4	6.3	7.7	10.6	18.0	25.5	59.9	142.0	300.3
5 Berkshire - - -	16.4	37.8	3.8	1.8	2.9	4.7	6.3	9.9	14.2	27.5	56.4	140.2	338.3
III.—SOUTH MID-LAND.													
6 Middlesex (ex.-metro.)	16.5	47.7	4.3	2.6	2.8	3.4	6.2	10.7	16.1	27.4	63.7	132.2	250.0
7 Hertfordshire - -	16.7	36.0	3.8	2.2	3.7	4.6	6.5	8.4	14.5	26.4	60.0	145.1	357.3
8 Buckinghamshire -	17.0	41.6	4.3	2.3	3.9	4.0	5.8	9.4	12.8	24.1	59.8	136.7	298.1
9 Oxfordshire - - -	17.1	37.2	4.2	2.5	3.5	4.3	6.9	10.2	12.6	25.2	60.1	156.4	322.3
10 Northamptonshire -	16.7	43.5	4.2	2.6	4.3	4.9	6.4	7.5	12.2	22.9	60.1	147.8	324.2
11 Huntingdonshire -	15.7	31.0	3.9	2.2	3.5	5.1	5.5	7.3	10.1	23.2	51.3	126.7	386.9
12 Bedfordshire - -	17.9	46.3	3.2	2.6	3.6	6.2	6.1	10.0	14.9	21.3	70.4	153.8	391.3
13 Cambridgeshire -	17.3	41.6	3.8	2.9	4.0	5.1	6.6	8.9	14.7	21.1	54.7	125.1	315.5
IV.—EASTERN.													
14 Essex - - -	18.2	53.5	4.9	2.7	3.8	4.7	6.6	9.6	14.4	24.6	59.5	132.0	299.4
15 Suffolk - - -	16.9	38.6	3.5	2.8	3.5	5.6	6.9	8.4	11.3	22.9	53.5	133.0	259.7
16 Norfolk - - -	18.4	49.6	4.2	2.0	4.3	4.8	6.8	8.7	11.4	20.2	53.8	120.0	327.6
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.													
17 Wiltshire - - -	16.7	35.2	3.3	2.4	3.6	5.6	6.5	9.9	11.9	24.4	62.9	132.8	276.8
18 Dorsetshire - - -	16.4	33.1	3.7	2.0	3.7	4.5	6.1	9.0	12.3	25.2	58.7	138.7	367.0
19 Devonshire - - -	19.1	46.3	3.8	3.1	5.0	6.7	7.9	11.1	14.7	25.4	61.8	133.7	296.7
20 Cornwall - - -	20.5	56.0	5.3	3.0	3.9	7.1	8.2	8.4	14.8	25.6	66.7	140.0	311.7
21 Somersetshire - -	17.4	38.8	3.7	2.2	3.8	5.2	7.2	9.7	14.2	26.7	61.7	125.9	239.9
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.													
22 Gloucestershire -	18.2	47.0	4.7	3.1	3.9	5.1	6.7	10.3	15.3	27.2	63.3	134.5	311.9
23 Herefordshire - -	17.2	31.2	3.2	2.2	4.1	6.3	7.1	9.4	13.5	28.9	67.4	138.7	284.0
24 Shropshire - - -	16.3	33.5	3.0	2.3	2.7	5.5	6.6	8.4	12.3	27.4	59.2	145.7	308.8
25 Staffordshire - -	18.2	51.6	5.6	2.5	3.7	4.6	6.4	10.9	17.1	34.7	74.3	148.2	276.9
26 Worcestershire - -	17.3	47.7	3.4	2.1	3.5	4.1	5.9	9.2	14.8	28.7	66.7	142.3	271.5
27 Warwickshire - -	18.2	51.2	3.7	2.4	3.4	4.6	7.3	10.9	16.5	32.3	71.7	145.6	312.8
VII.—NORTH MID-LAND.													
28 Leicestershire - -	18.6	57.6	4.0	2.6	3.8	5.2	6.2	9.7	13.6	25.4	57.6	137.0	250.8
29 Rutlandshire - - -	16.9	33.0	1.8	1.2	4.4	8.4	4.3	5.8	16.3	27.2	47.1	135.2	520.0
30 Lincolnshire - - -	16.7	39.6	3.6	2.6	3.9	6.2	7.2	8.3	12.3	22.2	57.1	127.8	298.1
31 Nottinghamshire -	18.1	52.6	4.1	2.9	4.1	5.1	6.6	9.5	14.2	29.1	58.6	137.8	310.4
32 Derbyshire - - -	17.0	43.7	4.6	2.9	4.5	5.6	6.6	9.3	13.8	30.3	67.2	148.3	306.7
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.													
33 Cheshire - - -	19.1	51.8	4.8	2.9	4.6	5.3	7.5	11.5	17.8	34.1	82.0	160.8	310.2
34 Lancashire - - -	22.0	68.3	6.7	3.5	4.8	5.6	8.2	13.5	22.6	42.3	90.0	163.7	302.6
IX.—YORK.													
35 West Riding - - -	19.9	58.1	5.7	3.6	5.2	6.2	7.4	11.5	19.4	35.1	81.1	163.6	335.7
36 East Riding (with York)	18.5	52.3	4.9	3.1	4.2	5.3	7.3	11.5	15.0	24.8	61.9	145.5	339.8
37 North Riding - - -	16.1	41.2	4.7	3.2	3.9	5.2	6.2	9.3	14.0	24.9	61.9	122.5	250.4
X.—NORTHERN.													
38 Durham - - -	18.4	56.8	5.0	3.8	5.3	6.2	6.9	9.8	15.2	29.9	68.9	144.3	300.1
39 Northumberland -	20.8	59.6	5.8	4.1	5.3	7.8	9.4	12.0	17.5	31.3	72.5	155.0	295.9
40 Cumberland - - -	17.5	43.3	4.3	2.9	4.5	5.0	7.6	9.8	15.8	30.4	64.7	138.2	261.5
41 Westmorland - - -	15.9	31.4	3.5	2.7	3.3	5.4	7.8	7.9	14.5	25.0	62.6	153.3	248.0
XI.—WELSH.													
42 Monmouthshire - -	20.3	56.9	6.6	3.5	5.8	5.9	8.3	11.8					

TABLE 16.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates, from Various Causes, to a Million Persons living, 1863-87.
(Decimals are omitted, the nearest whole number being taken. When the Deaths from any Cause were too few to give a rate of 0.5, a cipher is inserted.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
ALL CAUSES - - -	22973	23663	23216	23386	21731	21838	22266	22902	22594	21255	21041	22199	22728	20883	20266	21570	20746	20501	18880	19560	19536	19511	19010	19278	18790
Small-pox - - -	286	364	301	139	114	91	67	113	1012	821	98	88	35	99	173	74	21	25	119	50	36	82	103	10	18
Measles - - -	550	397	405	511	304	523	464	335	408	368	316	517	257	408	366	310	362	478	280	481	348	416	526	431	594
Scarlet Fever - - -	1478	1418	837	546	567	996	1244	1446	815	515	562	1051	851	691	585	753	694	675	548	520	472	399	231	215	278
Typhus - - -							193	147	121	80	70	74	62	48	45	36	21	21	21	36	33	12	12	9	7
Enteric Fever - - -	874	960	1089	936	778	895	390	388	371	377	376	374	371	309	279	306	231	261	212	229	227	234	173	182	182
Simple and Ill-defined Fever							239	233	186	145	132	130	108	81	78	71	58	58	44	88	36	23	24	22	18
Whooping-cough - - -	547	409	409	736	548	419	493	529	455	595	411	437	594	432	460	711	503	530	416	577	391	422	477	464	398
Diphtheria - - -	315	261	196	140	120	137	117	120	111	93	108	150	142	129	111	140	120	109	121	151	158	185	163	147	157
Other Miasmatic Diseases *	53	47	35	36	34	20	46	62	36	21	19	18	33	19	19	18	19	16	17	18	17	14	18	14	16
Cholera - - -	59	45	61	672	43	68	32	47	38	35	32	25	23	25	13	25	8	31	12	13	15	30	11	19	16
Diarrhoea, Dysentery - - -	775	832	1164	853	960	1405	935	1161	1694	995	962	923	1029	917	619	1003	452	1171	558	651	595	971	487	888	717
Malarial Diseases * - - -	16	15	9	12	10	7	9	12	12	7	7	8	8	6	8	8	9	6	14	13	11	10	8	8	7
Hydrophobia - - -	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Other Zoogenous Diseases - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	2
Venereal Diseases - - -	76	85	89	87	87	95	94	91	88	90	89	94	102	99	95	98	91	95	90	94	96	94	89	91	83
Erysipelas - - -	93	100	92	78	69	88	83	94	97	76	87	142	126	95	84	75	72	78	89	92	81	79	73	55	66
Puerperal Fever - - -	56	71	63	56	49	54	53	66	64	60	74	131	104	71	58	57	58	64	88	93	98	91	88	75	87
Other Septic Diseases - - -	8	10	11	13	11	15	16	18	16	17	28	27	22	22	24	23	25	25	27	23	22	23	20	15	13
Thrush - - -	47	48	59	45	54	51	46	53	49	45	50	52	53	51	46	57	37	49	31	23	32	31	25	29	23
Other Parasitic Diseases - - -	10	8	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	4	9	8	9	10	9	10	8	9	7	7	5	6	6
Intemperance - - -	40	50	50	44	34	36	34	29	32	31	33	44	43	46	46	45	37	37	47	50	48	47	48	49	51
Other Dietetic Diseases - - -	26	32	31	28	30	25	23	27	23	19	20	20	24	20	26	28	24	27	19	18	18	11	11	10	12
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart - - -	105	122	120	109	104	114	124	124	120	106	107	135	168	149	145	137	135	130	93	98	88	100	106	91	94
Rheumatism - - -																			37	35	38	32	32	31	35
Cancer - - -	361	385	372	385	392	401	417	424	423	429	444	461	471	471	488	503	502	512	520	532	546	559	566	583	606
Phthisis - - -	2476	2533	2541	2602	2539	2336	2352	2410	2342	2271	2194	2081	2202	2119	2079	2112	2021	1869	1825	1844	1870	1812	1752	1718	1591
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases - - -	787	776	800	763	762	750	745	742	714	702	705	700	792	738	763	812	741	831	705	729	707	738	654	726	658
Diabetes Mellitus - - -	27	32	32	32	31	30	33	33	35	33	35	37	39	37	41	42	41	41	47	47	51	54	55	59	62
Other Constitutional Diseases - - -	47	52	62	64	66	64	62	63	62	57	55	58	66	71	85	89	92	97	101	110	107	109	111	122	120

* See Notes to Table 15.

TABLE 16 (continued).—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates, from Various Causes, to a Million Persons living, 1863-87.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.
Premature Birth - - -	392	398	416	418	415	398	390	409	423	446	435	444	486	468	470	480	470	476	462	471	481	481	469	489	499
Atelectasis * - - -	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	24	26	22	20	25	24	25
Congenital Malformations - - -	61	62	61	65	63	65	65	66	62	64	64	63	75	78	85	86	86	87	84	85	80	85	86	84	77
Old Age - - -	1322	1409	1358	1333	1321	1184	1257	1284	1230	1161	1251	1206	1186	1042	1056	1098	1164	1001	1012	976	1049	988	1018	1021	954
Convulsions - - -	1231	1260	1264	1231	1211	1177	1171	1180	1111	1096	1121	1144	1084	1040	978	987	940	912	852	872	847	847	801	821	767
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	1532	1596	1595	1583	1582	1570	1614	1677	1645	1631	1710	1739	1855	1752	1780	1835	1856	1795	1748	1772	1855	1810	1803	1835	1779
Dis. of Organs of Special Sense - - -	9	10	9	9	9	8	9	8	7	7	7	7	10	9	13	15	14	16	19	22	18	19	20	21	20
Diseases of Circulatory System - - -	968	1095	1078	1059	1076	1049	1144	1151	1177	1193	1244	1289	1381	1333	1413	1445	1513	1372	1369	1372	1465	1495	1597	1625	1643
Croup - - -	337	324	280	241	202	204	202	191	181	157	133	211	189	172	158	162	141	188	188	174	171	175	154	182	141
Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	3244	3580	3291	3592	3312	2847	3594	3626	3569	3147	3632	3797	4282	3656	3548	3830	4333	3614	3427	3555	3656	3317	3699	3594	3572
Dentition - - -	200	205	202	201	198	188	184	186	180	177	183	182	217	200	181	186	163	160	175	177	178	182	169	176	149
Diseases of Liver, Ascites - - -	408	420	454	431	418	409	420	410	410	415	412	436	466	443	434	437	409	395	382	383	370	359	356	355	332
Other Dis. of Digestive System - - -	607	604	596	570	564	579	549	568	546	531	548	581	587	570	572	578	549	590	546	561	569	594	558	609	587
Diseases of Lymphatic System * - - -	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	8	9	5	6	7	8	7
Diseases of Spleen - - -	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	4
Dis. of other Ductless Glands * - - -	2	2	3	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	6	6	7	9	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	10	11
Diseases of Urinary System - - -	243	259	264	276	286	280	294	298	297	303	327	336	369	364	372	375	390	372	381	394	446	438	441	445	439
Diseases of Organs of Generation - - -	62	65	62	62	65	62	62	63	58	59	59	59	63	57	60	63	60	53	63	63	58	61	60	57	58
Diseases of Parturition - - -	118	121	118	116	108	105	95	106	108	104	101	119	106	98	81	74	74	71	74	74	71	69	74	65	61
Dis. of Organs of Locomotion - - -	107	113	108	94	96	101	100	100	104	100	99	101	104	102	110	114	109	104	92	92	101	91	91	91	90
Dis. of Integumentary System - - -	76	79	71	67	66	65	66	65	63	58	62	68	79	70	80	80	73	71	61	63	66	67	64	66	61
Accident and Negligence - - -	676	728	735	705	699	681	633	651	663	663	654	670	703	662	632	667	602	589	608	581	589	563	542	534	549
Homicide - - -	19	20	21	22	18	21	17	17	17	17	17	17	15	17	14	15	12	12	14	14	12	12	11	11	12
Suicide - - -	64	64	66	62	61	69	71	69	66	65	65	67	67	72	69	70	80	77	75	74	73	75	72	80	80
Execution - - -	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	1
Ill-defined and not specified Causes - - -	2167	2191	2322	2243	2238	2133	1981	1993	1935	1854	1847	1869	1645	1503	1397	1411	1303	1332	1160	1154	1188	1149	1007	1047	954

TABLE 17.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates, from various Causes, to a Million Persons living, in Groups of Years, 1858-85.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	3 Years 1858-60.	5 Years 1861-65.	5 Years 1866-70.	5 Years 1871-75.	5 Years 1876-80.	5 Years 1881-85.
ALL CAUSES - - - - -	22221.3	22582.0	22424.6	21963.4	20783.2	19299.4
Small-pox - - - - -	219.3	218.6	104.8	410.8	78.4	78.0
Measles - - - - -	480.0	456.6	428.4	373.2	334.8	410.2
Scarlet Fever - - - - -	891.0	982.4	959.8	758.8	679.6	434.0
Typhus - - - - -	792.0	921.8	849.8	81.4	34.2	22.8
Enteric Fever - - - - -				373.8	277.2	215.0
Simple and Ill-defined Fever - - - - -				140.2	69.2	84.0
Whooping-cough - - - - -	494.3	515.8	545.0	498.6	527.2	456.6
Diphtheria - - - - -	372.3	247.6	126.8	120.8	121.8	155.6
Other Miasmatic Diseases* - - - - -	75.7	46.0	39.6	25.4	18.2	16.8
Cholera - - - - -	32.0	42.4	172.4	30.6	20.4	16.2
Diarrhœa, Dysentery - - - - -	777.3	874.0	1062.8	1000.6	832.4	652.4
Malarial Diseases* - - - - -	32.7	16.2	10.0	8.4	7.4	11.2
Hydrophobia - - - - -	0.0	0.4	0.8	2.0	1.8	1.2
Other Zoogenous Diseases - - - - -	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.6
Venereal Diseases - - - - -	62.3	77.6	90.8	92.6	95.6	92.6
Erysipelas - - - - -	95.0	87.4	82.4	105.6	80.8	82.8
Puerperal Fever - - - - -	55.7	56.0	55.6	86.6	61.6	92.6
Other Septic Diseases - - - - -	?	8.3 (4 years)	14.6	20.8	23.8	23.0
Thrush - - - - -	57.0	50.0	49.8	49.8	48.0	29.4
Other Parasitic Diseases - - - - -	8.0	8.6	7.6	7.0	9.2	7.2
Intemperance - - - - -	40.3	41.6	35.4	37.6	42.2	48.0
Other Dietetic Diseases - - - - -	32.0	30.4	26.6	21.2	25.0	15.4
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart - - - - -	102.7	108.2	115.0	127.2	139.2	97.0
Rheumatism - - - - -						34.8
Cancer - - - - -	335.3	367.8	403.8	415.6	495.2	544.6
Phthisis - - - - -	2565.0	2526.6	2447.8	2218.0	2040.0	1820.6
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases - - - - -	739.0	784.4	752.4	722.6	777.0	706.6
Diabetes Mellitus - - - - -	25.7	29.2	31.8	35.8	40.4	50.8
Other Constitutional Diseases - - - - -	46.0	51.2	63.8	59.6	86.8	107.6

* See notes to Table 15.

TABLE 17 (continued).—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates, from various Causes, to a Million Persons living, in Groups of Years, 1858-85.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	3 Years 1858-60.	5 Years 1861-65.	5 Years 1866-70.	5 Years 1871-75.	5 Years 1876-80.	5 Years 1881-85.
Premature Birth - - - - -	378.7	392.4	406.0	446.8	472.8	472.8
Atelectasis* - - - - -	?	?	?	?	?	23.4
Congenital Malformations - - - - -	57.7	61.6	64.8	65.6	84.4	84.0
Old Age - - - - -	1422.0	1352.8	1275.8	1206.8	1072.2	1008.6
Convulsions - - - - -	1296.7	1258.0	1204.0	1111.2	971.4	843.8
Diseases of Nervous System - - - - -	1484.0	1546.0	1605.2	1716.0	1803.6	1797.6
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense - - - - -	7.0	8.0	8.6	7.6	13.4	19.6
Diseases of Circulatory System - - - - -	900.3	996.6	1095.8	1256.8	1415.2	1459.6
Croup - - - - -	274.7	287.6	208.0	184.2	154.2	162.4
Diseases of Respiratory System - - - - -	3265.0	3320.6	3394.2	3685.4	3796.2	3520.8
Dentition - - - - -	197.0	201.0	191.4	187.8	179.0	176.2
Diseases of Liver, Ascites - - - - -	394.0	416.0	417.6	427.8	423.6	370.0
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - - - -	628.0	603.0	566.0	558.6	571.8	565.6
Diseases of Lymphatic System* - - - - -	?	?	?	?	?	7.0
Diseases of Spleen - - - - -	3.0	3.8	4.0	3.8	5.0	4.6
Diseases of other Ductless Glands*- - - - -	1.0	1.8	3.8	4.4	7.6	8.8
Diseases of Urinary System - - - - -	217.7	246.2	286.8	326.4	374.6	420.0
Diseases of Organs of Generation - - - - -	60.7	62.0	62.8	59.6	58.6	60.0
Diseases of Parturition - - - - -	110.3	113.4	106.0	107.6	79.6	72.4
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion - - - - -	89.3	106.4	98.2	101.6	107.8	93.4
Diseases of Integumentary System - - - - -	78.3	74.2	65.8	66.0	74.8	64.2
Accident and Negligence - - - - -	653.0	689.6	677.8	670.6	630.4	576.6
Homicide - - - - -	18.0	19.4	19.0	16.6	14.0	12.6
Suicide - - - - -	65.3	65.2	66.4	66.0	73.6	73.8
Execution - - - - -	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4
Ill-defined and not specified Causes - - - - -	2288.4	2297.6	2117.6	1830.0	1389.2	1131.6

* See notes to Table 15.

TABLE 18.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates from the Principal Zymotic Diseases, and Infant Mortality, 1838-87.

PERIOD.	ANNUAL MORTALITY PER MILLION PERSONS LIVING, FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										ANNUAL MORTALITY of Infants under one year of age to 1000 Births.
	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Ill-defined Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	
Cols.:—1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1838-42 (5 years.)	576	539	797		504	1053			254	44	152
1847-50 (4 years.)	292	403	884		480	1246			900	810	154
1851-60	222	412	982		505	913			918	170	154
1861-70	162	443	971		187	530			886	968	107
1871-80	245	379	719		121	58	326	105	917	26	149
1838	1064	426	380		596	1228			203	22	159
1839	589	705	666		526	1010			200	25	152
1840	661	591	1256		389	1089			260	45	154
1841	400	433	889		508	932			236	28	145
1842	168	542	794		502	1004			372	100	152
1843	—	—	—		—	—			—	—	150
1844	—	—	—		—	—			—	—	148
1845	—	—	—		—	—			—	—	143
1846	—	—	—		—	—			—	—	164
1847	246	507	857		540	1807			865	46	164
1848	397	395	1178		394	1266			787	110	154
1849	264	811	747		548	1044			1189	3033	160
1850	262	398	753		437	865			760	50	146
1851	389	521	758		440	997			941	63	154
1852	401	320	1035		440	1022			1117	76	158
1853	171	266	853		609	1008			874	240	160
1854	151	498	995		525	1015			1181	1080	157
1855	131	391	894		20	541			875	754	44
1856	116	373	705		32	483			847	40	144
1857	202	310	652		82	526			988	60	156
1858	329	476	1212		359	598			918	35	158
1859	193	485	976		517	456			806	45	153
1860	136	479	485		261	429			652	544	16
1861	64	450	451		225	612			767	1002	42
1862	78	481	728		241	602			597	25	142
1863	286	550	1478		315	547			874	775	149
1864	364	397	1418		261	449			960	832	45
1865	301	405	837		196	409			1089	61	160
1866	139	511	546		140	736			986	672	160
1867	114	304	567		120	548			773	43	153
1868	91	528	996		137	419			895	68	155
1869	67	464	1244		117	193	390	239	935	32	156
1870	113	335	1446		120	147	388	233	1161	47	160
1871	1012	408	815		111	121	371	186	1094	38	158
1872	821	368	515		93	89	377	145	995	35	150
1873	98	316	562		108	411	376	132	962	32	149
1874	88	517	1051		150	437	374	130	923	25	151
1875	35	257	851		142	62	371	108	1049	23	158
1876	99	408	691		129	48	309	81	917	25	146
1877	173	366	585		111	45	279	78	619	13	136
1878	74	310	753		140	36	306	71	1003	25	152
1879	21	362	694		120	21	231	48	452	8	135
1880	25	478	675		109	21	261	58	1171	31	153
1881	119	280	548		121	21	212	44	558	12	130
1882	50	481	520		151	36	229	38	651	13	141
1883	36	348	472		158	33	227	36	595	15	137
1884	52	416	369		185	12	234	28	971	30	147
1885	103	526	231		163	12	173	24	487	11	138
1886	10	431	215		147	9	132	22	888	19	149
1887	18	594	278		137	7	182	13	717	16	145

TABLE 19.—LONDON.—Annual Death-rates from the Principal Zymotic Diseases, and Infant Mortality, 1838-87.

PERIOD.	ANNUAL MORTALITY PER MILLION PERSONS LIVING, FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOTIC DISEASES.										ANNUAL MORTALITY of Infants under one year of age to 1000 Births.
	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Ill-defined Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	
Cols.:—1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1838-40 (3 years.)	1065	695	1108		804	1339			274	21	—
1841-50	402	623	863		867	979			782	688	157
1851-60	280	530	892		877	886			1030	514	155
1861-70	276	576	1133		179	882			904	1040	243
1871-80	457	510	600		122	55	244	75	949	38	158
1838	2169	334	866		1183	2316			283	9	—
1839	353	1133	1891		646	1012			253	20	—
1840	673	617	1066		583	688			285	33	—
1841	563	520	354		1217	615			290	15	160
1842	188	677	641		839	620			448	62	157
1843	225	740	959		980	1075			516	44	163
1844	890	583	1494		637	849			410	32	152
1845	440	1122	525		879	641			455	21	149
1846	122	355	441		966	873			1096	108	157
1847	427	795	640		729	1474			1020	52	166
1848	724	511	2131		729	1647			1094	291	158
1849	229	503	943		1030	1125			1683	6196	169
1850	215	422	503		675	875			894	55	140
1851	448	547	541		921	1000			1161	90	154
1852	478	246	1061		648	901			1037	67	151
1853	76	398	820		1084	1064			1077	359	158
1854	277	563	139		999	1125			1328	4289	164
1855	408	345	1025		957	966			860	58	152
1856	204	569	700		805	1045			929	58	150
1857	59	509	607		959	833			1251	81	156
1858	90	884	1531		1010	716			828	49	160
1859	425	488	1277		639	675			1289	71	150
1860	323	752	726		744	531			535	18	153
1861	77	377	846		1260	656			973	60	155
1862	123	816	1221		758	1284			643	37	143
1863	687	562	1706		749	988			858	55	151
1864	185	942	1007		819	1278			1018	53	169
1865	214	431	727		980	1074			1212	65	171
1866	457	730	622		978	884			1033	1840	172
1867	436	370	470		738	708			992	78	159
1868	190	625	929		745	786			1309	103	163
1869	87	453	1839		1187	225	337	194	1100	69	170
1870	302	450	1875		607	147	303	177	1184	74	164
1871	2422	437	582		701	118	267	133	1214	68	171
1872	537	505	276		979	52	242	97	1078	54	153
1873	34	637	191		777	82	269	96	1171	48	160
1874	17	490	773		545	91	256	98	934	36	156
1875	13	404	1056		920	37	235	78	944	31	162
1876	207	485	651		771	45	217	57	1010	38	157
1877	719	664	439		83	505	44	54	673	24	144
1878	333	411	495		1227	41	233	54	967	34	164
1879	121	667	717		930	19	229	43	510	14	148
1880	125	403	820		144	20	186	35	989	35	158
1881	618	662	552		515	24	253	35	797	25	148
1882	110	601	515		220	14	250	24	551	20	151
1883	34	617	507		404	8	243	26	670	21	146
1884	223	563	355		788	7	280	19	968	40	156
1885	224	712	177		608	3	146	19	667	19	148
1886	1	503	166		692	3	149	18	722	33	159
1887	2	639	337		696	5	145	10	902	25	158

TABLE 20.—ENGLAND.—Death-rates from several Causes in Registration Counties, 1887.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1887.*	DEATH-RATE, PER MILLION PERSONS LIVING, FROM																								
		ALL CAUSES.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Ill-defined Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Cancer.	Tubercular Mesenterica.	Phtisis.	Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Diseases of Organs of Generation.	Puerperal Fever.	Childbirth.	Violence.	Other Causes.
ENGLAND	28,247,151	18790	18	594	278	157	398	7	182	18	717	16	606	249	1591	409	2546	1643	3713	1068	439	58	87	61	642	3203
I.—LONDON	4,215,102	19526	2	689	337	226	696	5	145	10	902	25	690	334	1858	513	2219	1520	4111	1057	506	73	84	37	716	2766
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.																										
Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	531,374	15050	-	391	98	220	199	2	111	6	425	24	615	135	1440	367	2488	1637	2364	937	455	72	73	55	572	2364
Kent (extra-metropolitan)	761,433	15836	9	314	58	238	236	1	162	28	528	18	663	225	1284	405	2174	1629	2486	931	469	51	68	46	696	3017
Sussex	544,386	15078	4	198	84	230	184	4	123	11	500	9	816	151	1578	378	1942	1678	2421	887	459	48	68	51	489	2815
Hampshire	607,281	17257	12	188	117	259	275	-	163	10	576	3	642	207	1853	385	2353	1764	2969	1016	469	58	92	56	565	3215
Berkshire	262,405	16379	-	465	88	76	244	4	156	8	495	8	736	107	1288	373	2039	1936	2671	926	48	57	76	50	530	3558
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.																										
Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	476,127	16540	2	485	202	302	260	2	162	13	874	15	617	300	1355	439	2287	1397	1951	1021	359	90	63	63	594	2704
Hertfordshire	206,642	16662	-	102	73	184	300	5	82	10	624	29	653	131	1205	339	2671	1989	2899	159	532	58	63	18	595	3091
Buckinghamshire	155,852	16958	26	173	205	250	468	141	32	32	468	26	687	186	1290	263	2271	1636	2900	1097	404	77	64	51	430	3813
Oxfordshire	182,287	17099	5	439	71	115	230	5	99	11	417	16	801	115	1289	291	2238	1821	3001	1114	598	44	77	82	505	3715
Northamptonshire	295,546	16740	3	284	254	95	430	3	179	7	666	3	633	176	1309	545	2219	1691	2716	1062	321	41	88	47	595	3383
Huntingdonshire	50,243	15704	-	119	179	179	40	-	100	20	393	40	856	139	1453	378	1699	1692	2687	48	458	20	40	40	657	3883
Bedfordshire	155,416	17900	-	206	161	90	360	-	71	13	791	13	643	154	1383	322	2702	1840	3301	991	450	39	51	77	438	3894
Cambridgeshire	190,430	17256	-	116	187	473	247	-	131	16	499	11	756	221	1644	347	2164	1659	2662	914	494	21	58	89	599	3998
IV.—EASTERN.																										
Essex	633,485	18247	5	661	169	300	489	5	213	13	829	21	652	276	1332	423	2429	1621	3356	960	388	52	71	57	571	3354
Suffolk	356,284	16925	-	472	58	139	225	6	115	25	303	3	671	154	1507	410	2105	1881	2723	1027	365	67	67	56	570	3388
Norfolk	440,608	18406	-	642	209	166	409	-	159	23	447	11	697	132	1428	256	2226	1788	2907	1030	411	66	82	73	529	4715
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.																										
Wiltshire	249,355	16699	-	285	52	156	257	-	56	8	237	-	549	160	1392	221	2502	2158	3180	1059	541	44	44	64	509	3245
Dorsetshire	181,845	16432	-	99	77	170	159	-	82	27	236	-	720	93	1259	231	2563	2046	2843	1155	533	60	71	71	561	3266
Devonshire	607,660	19149	-	262	125	79	346	10	196	23	482	8	767	173	1656	474	2761	2097	3584	1155	507	63	89	46	729	3517
Cornwall	306,751	20502	-	492	153	241	763	7	176	23	469	16	727	150	1786	378	2497	1816	3426	1138	476	59	75	78	456	5100
Somersetshire	493,956	17421	-	277	140	148	243	2	79	10	387	8	682	150	1231	332	2174	2057	3462	1024	468	69	81	43	660	3394

* The Populations of the counties have been estimated to the middle of 1887 from the numbers enumerated at the Censuses in 1871 and 1881.

TABLE 20 (continued).—ENGLAND.—Death-rates from several Causes in Registration Counties, 1887.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1887.*	DEATH-RATE PER MILLION PERSONS LIVING FROM																								
		ALL CAUSES.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Ill-defined Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Cancer.	Tubercular Mesenterica.	Phtisis.	Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Diseases of Organs of Generation.	Puerperal Fever.	Childbirth.	Violence.	Other Causes.
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.																										
Gloucestershire	547,220	18172	69	612	548	84	329	-	111	15	420	4	689	161	1318	358	2524	1939	3313	894	519	57	80	49	643	3336
Herefordshire	115,396	17219	-	26	35	130	43	-	61	17	373	-	558	69	1352	286	2608	2296	2912	979	451	69	87	59	763	3735
Shropshire	264,939	16323	-	201	57	113	111	11	75	4	359	4	747	132	1287	306	2344	2050	2657	1261	464	72	87	42	687	3282
Staffordshire	1,098,287	18216	9	494	74	67	235	1	150	6	824	10	483	272	1195	293	2495	1294	4031	1075	360	38	83	86	614	4027
Worcestershire	414,110	17264	2	640	39	109	345	7	140	17	536	10	544	333	1162	314	2176	1633	3267	1048	452	58	89	48	558	3647
Warwickshire	798,116	18215	3	387	93	143	581	-	132	18	1021	6	628	214	1452	301	2101	1635	3712	1001	390	71	79	60	743	3444
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.																										
Leicestershire	362,161	18364	-	679	47	149	342	3	295	6	1295	8	619	237	1320	428	2427	1441	3396	895	389	50	86	50	632	3770
Rutlandshire	22,925	16925	-	218	262	-	349	-	-	-	480	-	1091	44	1265	174	2050	1439	2094	1352	349	-	44	87	698	4929
Lincolnshire	484,625	16871	29	285	101	111	186	4	194	17	619	19	683	246	1383	289	2654	1727	2672	1030	417	45	54	76	508	3322
Nottinghamshire	498,461	18054	4	359	146	94	445	2	301	24	879	14	514	363	1396	369	2608	1641	2961	1099	361	64	114	78	564	3654
Derbyshire	429,283	17038	12	648	291	100	268	2	177	7	575	16	496	240	1416	324	2409	1596	3198	1113	333	82	75	70	582	3008
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.																										
Cheshire	677,844	19146	1	742	326	105	248	10	243	16	611	13	537	214	1477	391	2824	1766	3735	1185	463	52	103	56	608	3420
Lancashire	3,939,861	22002	6	1014	507	164	443	20	254	27	1016	22	455	312	1777	447	2905	1533	5121	1233	409	56	117	68	704	3342
IX.—YORK.																										
West Riding	2,435,858	19919	137	652	515	87	384	8	219	25	748	18	525	224	1720	428	3013	1603	4169	1088	392	56	83	71	611	3143
East Riding (with York)	400,852	18471	7	504	264	70	444	-	200	12	906	57	471	235	1679	357	2849	1651	3281	908	442	65	47	50	549	3523
North Riding	368,986	16142	49	379	255	108	217	-	192	27	382	19	629	298	1258	379	2512	1431	3006	959	371	49	76	65	472	3009
X.—NORTHERN.																										
Durham	1,008,967	18414	2	782	300	113	308	20	233	25	741	19	451	367	1508	471	2570	1377	8604	1000	358	37	83	78	636	3321
Cumberland	464,930	20809	-	1256	249	127	342																			

TABLE 21.—ENGLAND.—Death-rates* of Persons, Males, and Females, from various Causes, 1887.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 living.			CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 living.			CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 living.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES - - -	18790	19798	17835	Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes - - -	316	353	281	Acute Nephritis - - -	44	51	36
Small-pox - - -	18	22	14	Apoplexy - - -	565	533	590	Bright's Disease - - -	243	275	214
Chicken-pox - - -	3	4	3	Softening of Brain - - -	123	138	108	Uræmia - - -	15	17	14
Measles - - -	594	629	559	Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis - - -	324	315	334	Suppression of Urine - - -	4	5	3
Epidemic Rose Rash - - -	6	7	6	Paralysis Agitans - - -	5	7	4	Calculus - - -	9	15	3
Scarlet Fever - - -	278	284	273	Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane - - -	88	105	71	Hæmaturia - - -	5	7	3
Typhus - - -	7	8	7	Chorea - - -	4	2	5	Diseases of Bladder and of Prostate - - -	72	132	15
Relapsing Fever - - -	0	0	0	Epilepsy - - -	106	109	102	Other Diseases of Urinary System - - -	47	58	37
Influenza - - -	3	3	3	Convulsions - - -	767	885	654	Ovarian Disease - - -	21	-	41
Whooping-cough - - -	398	359	436	Laryngismus Stridulus - - -	24	31	18	Diseases of Uterus and Vagina - - -	24	-	47
Mumps - - -	3	3	3	Idiopathic Tetanus - - -	1	2	1	Disorders of Menstruation - - -	3	-	6
Diphtheria - - -	167	154	150	Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord - - -	65	78	54	Pelvic Abscess - - -	6	-	11
Cerebro-spinal Fever - - -	1	1	0	Other Diseases of Nervous System - - -	158	174	143	Perineal Abscess - - -	2	3	1
Simple and ill-defined Fever - - -	18	19	17	Otitis, Otorrhœa - - -	14	13	13	Diseases of Testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c. - - -	2	4	-
Enteric Fever - - -	182	194	171	Epistaxis and Diseases of Nose - - -	3	3	4	Abortion, Miscarriage - - -	3	-	6
Other Miasmatic Diseases - - -	0	0	-	Ophthalmia and Diseases of Eye - - -	3	3	3	Puerperal Mania - - -	3	-	6
Cholera - - -	16	19	14	Endocarditis, Valvular Dis. - - -	260	250	269	Puerperal Convulsions - - -	12	-	23
Diarrhœa, Dysentery - - -	717	780	656	Pericarditis - - -	18	21	16	Placenta Prævia, Flooding - - -	26	-	51
Remittent Fever - - -	3	3	3	Hypertrophy of Heart - - -	11	11	10	Phlegmasia Dolens - - -	3	-	5
Ague - - -	4	5	2	Angina Pectoris - - -	22	26	17	Other Accidents of Child-birth - - -	14	-	28
Hydrophobia - - -	1	2	0	Syncope - - -	65	57	72	Caries, Necrosis - - -	37	44	31
Glanders - - -	0	0	0	Aneurism - - -	27	43	12	Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis - - -	7	8	5
Splenic Fever - - -	0	1	0	Senile Gangrene - - -	51	58	43	Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion - - -	46	53	40
Cow-pox and other Effects of Vaccination - - -	2	2	1	Embolism, Thrombosis - - -	34	26	42	Carbuncle - - -	6	9	4
Syphilis - - -	73	79	67	Phlebitis - - -	6	6	6	Phlegmon, Cellulitis - - -	9	10	8
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra - - -	10	21	1	Varicose Veins - - -	3	2	4	Lupus - - -	3	1	4
Phagedæna - - -	1	1	1	Other Diseases of Circulatory System - - -	1146	1096	1194	Ulcer, Bedsore - - -	21	17	26
Erysipelas - - -	66	67	64	Laryngitis - - -	57	61	53	Eczema - - -	12	14	11
Pyæmia, Septicæmia - - -	12	15	10	Croup - - -	141	152	130	Pemphigus - - -	3	5	2
Puerperal Fever - - -	87	-	170	Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea - - -	6	8	5	Other Diseases of Integumentary System - - -	7	7	7
Thrush - - -	23	26	20	Empysemata, Asthma - - -	88	105	71	Fractures and Contusions - - -	238	334	100
Other Dis. from Vegetable parasites - - -	0	0	0	Bronchitis - - -	2085	2135	2039	Gunshot Wounds - - -	4	7	1
Hydatid Disease - - -	2	2	2	Pneumonia - - -	1097	1293	908	Cut, Stab - - -	6	9	3
Other Dis. from Animal parasites - - -	4	4	4	Pleurisy - - -	57	63	47	Burn, Scald - - -	82	87	73
Starvation, Want of Breast Milk - - -	11	12	9	Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	182	206	158	Poison - - -	13	17	9
Scurvy - - -	1	1	0	Stomatitis - - -	19	18	20	Drowning - - -	94	162	30
Intem- } Chron. Alcoholism - - -	39	43	33	Dentition - - -	149	170	131	Suffocation - - -	66	75	58
perance } Delirium Tremens - - -	12	21	4	Sore Throat, Quinsy - - -	24	25	23	Otherwise - - -	46	67	26
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart - - -	94	96	92	Dyspepsia - - -	19	17	20	Murder, Manslaughter - - -	12	13	12
Rheumatism - - -	35	31	38	Hæmatemesis - - -	12	15	9	Gunshot Wounds - - -	6	12	0
Gout - - -	20	32	9	Melæna - - -	6	7	6	Cut, Stab - - -	15	25	6
Rickets - - -	23	27	19	Diseases of Stomach - - -	121	113	129	Poison - - -	9	11	7
Cancer - - -	606	453	748	Enteritis - - -	130	131	127	Drowning - - -	18	23	13
Tabes Mesenterica - - -	249	274	225	Ulceration of Intestine - - -	15	14	16	Hanging - - -	25	41	9
Tubercular Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus) - - -	233	267	200	Ileus, Obstruction of Intestine - - -	68	66	69	Otherwise - - -	7	10	4
Phthisis - - -	1591	1700	1491	Stricture or Strangulation of Intestine - - -	7	7	7	Execution - - -	1	1	0
Other Forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula - - -	176	194	158	Intussusception of Intestine - - -	14	18	11	Dropsy - - -	12	9	13
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis - - -	11	12	10	Hernia - - -	43	44	42	Debility, Atrophy, Inanition - - -	774	861	695
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia - - -	47	34	58	Fistula - - -	4	6	2	Mortification - - -	3	3	3
Diabetes Mellitus - - -	62	74	50	Peritonitis - - -	84	85	83	Tumour - - -	7	5	8
Other Constitutional Dis. - - -	19	17	21	Ascites - - -	9	7	12	Abscess - - -	24	25	22
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes - - -	316	353	281	Gallstones - - -	11	8	14	Hæmorrhage - - -	6	7	5
Apoplexy - - -	565	533	590	Cirrhosis of Liver - - -	118	137	100	Sudden (Cause unascertained) - - -	16	19	14
Softening of Brain - - -	123	138	108	Other Diseases of Liver - - -	194	191	195	Other ill-defined and not specified Causes - - -	112	132	94
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis - - -	324	315	334	Other Diseases of Digestive System - - -	21	21	21	Dropsy - - -	12	9	13
Paralysis Agitans - - -	5	7	4	Diseases of Lymphatic System - - -	7	8	5	Debility, Atrophy, Inanition - - -	774	861	695
Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane - - -	88	105	71	Diseases of Spleen - - -	4	4	3	Mortification - - -	3	3	3
Chorea - - -	4	2	5	Bronchocele - - -	5	2	8	Tumour - - -	7	5	8
Epilepsy - - -	106	109	102	Addison's Disease - - -	6	6	5	Abscess - - -	24	25	22
Convulsions - - -	767	885	654					Hæmorrhage - - -	6	7	5
Laryngismus Stridulus - - -	24	31	18					Sudden (Cause unascertained) - - -	16	19	14
Idiopathic Tetanus - - -	1	2	1					Other ill-defined and not specified Causes - - -	112	132	94
Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord - - -	65	78	54								
Other Diseases of Nervous System - - -	158	174	143								
Otitis, Otorrhœa - - -	14	13	13								
Epistaxis and Diseases of Nose - - -	3	3	4								
Ophthalmia and Diseases of Eye - - -	3	3	3								
Endocarditis, Valvular Dis. - - -	260	250	269								
Pericarditis - - -	18	21	16								
Hypertrophy of Heart - - -	11	11	10								
Angina Pectoris - - -	22	26	17								
Syncope - - -	65	57	72								
Aneurism - - -	27	43	12								
Senile Gangrene - - -	51	58	43								
Embolism, Thrombosis - - -	34	26	42								
Phlebitis - - -	6	6	6								
Varicose Veins - - -	3	2	4								
Other Diseases of Circulatory System - - -	1146	1096	1194								
Laryngitis - - -	57	61	53								
Croup - - -	141	152	130								
Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea - - -	6	8	5								
Empysemata, Asthma - - -	88	105	71								
Bronchitis - - -	2085	2135	2039								
Pneumonia - - -	1097	1293	908								
Pleurisy - - -	57	63	47								
Other Diseases of Respiratory System - - -	182	206	158								
Stomatitis - - -	19	18	20								
Dentition - - -	149	170	131								
Sore Throat, Quinsy - - -	24	25	23								
Dyspepsia - - -	19	17	20								
Hæmatemesis - - -	12	15	9								
Melæna - - -	6	7	6								
Diseases of Stomach - - -	121	113	129								
Enteritis - - -	130	131	127								
Ulceration of Intestine - - -	15	14	16								
Ileus, Obstruction of Intestine - - -	68	66	69								
Stricture or Strangulation of Intestine - - -	7	7	7								
Intussusception of Intestine - - -	14	18	11								
Hernia - - -	43	44	42								
Fistula - - -	4	6	2								
Peritonitis - - -	84	85	83								
Ascites - - -	9	7	12								
Gallstones - - -	11	8	14								
Cirrhosis of Liver - - -	118	137	100								
Other Diseases of Liver - - -	194	191	195								
Other Diseases of Digestive System - - -	21	21	21								
Dropsy - - -	12	9	13								
Debility, Atrophy, Inanition - - -	774	861	695								
Mortification - - -	3	3	3								
Tumour - - -	7	5	8								
Abscess - - -	24	25	22								
Hæmorrhage - - -	6	7	5								
Sudden (Cause unascertained) - - -	16	19	14								
Other ill-defined and not specified Causes - - -	112	132	94								

* See note to Table 6.

TABLE 22.—ENGLAND.—Deaths from various Causes, to a Million Deaths from All Causes, 1887.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Proportional Number.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Proportional Number.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Proportional Number.
ALL CAUSES - - -</					

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND.—Death-rates from Measles, Scarlet Fever, Fever Whooping-cough, and Puerperal Fever and Childbirth, in Registration Counties, in 1877-86, and 1887.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.	To a MILLION PERSONS LIVING.								To 1000 BIRTHS.	
	Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Fever (Typhus, Enteric, Simple and Ill-defined).		Whooping-cough.		Puerperal Fever, and Accidents of Childbirth.	
	Ten Years 1877-86.	1887.	Ten Years 1877-86.	1887.	Ten Years 1877-86.	1887.	Ten Years 1877-86.	1887.	Ten Years 1877-86.	1887.
ENGLAND - - -	401	594	509	278	305	207	496	398	4.43	4.69
I.—LONDON - - -	579	689	476	337	273	160	766	696	3.75	3.83
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.										
Surrey (<i>extra-metrop.</i>) -	250	391	180	98	174	119	384	199	4.28	4.61
Kent (<i>extra-metrop.</i>) -	243	314	210	58	233	191	390	236	3.78	3.72
Sussex - - - - -	223	198	171	84	191	188	385	184	4.00	4.55
Hampshire - - - -	344	188	149	117	326	183	360	275	4.02	4.73
Berkshire - - - -	278	465	299	88	172	163	370	244	4.16	4.28
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.										
Middlesex (<i>extra-metrop.</i>)	331	485	296	202	229	177	500	260	3.91	4.55
Hertfordshire - - -	247	102	206	73	201	97	394	300	3.91	4.48
Buckinghamshire - -	304	173	224	205	237	173	421	468	4.35	3.72
Oxfordshire - - - -	250	439	335	71	194	115	264	230	4.37	5.28
Northamptonshire - -	414	284	318	254	269	189	405	430	4.34	4.37
Huntingdonshire - - -	204	119	267	179	251	120	283	40	3.65	2.04
Bedfordshire - - - -	255	206	309	161	205	84	428	360	3.87	4.09
Cambridgeshire - - -	233	116	241	137	220	147	430	247	3.95	4.89
IV.—EASTERN.										
Essex - - - - -	300	661	347	163	240	231	542	489	3.56	3.55
Suffolk - - - - -	174	472	179	56	182	146	438	225	3.59	3.96
Norfolk - - - - -	167	642	312	209	250	132	334	409	4.36	4.97
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.										
Wiltshire - - - - -	243	265	319	52	179	64	249	257	4.59	3.71
Dorsetshire - - - - -	235	99	155	77	140	109	266	159	4.36	4.91
Devonshire - - - - -	479	262	231	125	264	229	444	346	4.27	4.65
Cornwall - - - - -	278	492	363	153	309	206	556	763	4.16	5.25
Somersetshire - - - -	270	277	251	140	207	91	367	243	3.96	4.18
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.										
Gloucestershire - - -	353	612	347	543	218	126	408	329	4.24	4.49
Herefordshire - - - -	212	26	295	35	117	78	252	43	4.83	5.75
Shropshire - - - - -	164	204	391	57	247	90	262	113	5.31	4.66
Staffordshire - - - -	413	494	785	74	306	157	466	235	4.29	4.97
Worcestershire - - - -	299	640	603	39	296	164	312	345	4.47	4.63
Warwickshire - - - -	386	387	545	93	222	150	556	581	4.02	4.48
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.										
Leicestershire - - - -	346	679	552	47	234	304	394	342	4.05	4.10
Rutlandshire - - - - -	183	218	200	262	156	-	239	349	2.81	4.88
Lincolnshire - - - - -	150	285	353	101	241	215	348	186	4.13	4.46
Nottinghamshire - - -	426	359	376	146	311	327	434	445	4.42	5.62
Derbyshire - - - - -	286	648	549	291	259	186	394	268	4.84	4.65
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.										
Cheshire - - - - -	381	742	526	326	300	269	414	248	4.88	5.19
Lancashire - - - - -	595	1014	714	507	438	301	582	443	4.96	5.67
IX.—YORK.										
West Riding - - - - -	340	652	738	515	356	252	497	384	4.89	5.03
East Riding (with York)	258	504	610	264	375	212	416	444	3.81	3.14
North Riding - - - - -	268	379	528	255	350	219	390	217	4.39	4.72
X.—NORTHERN.										
Durham - - - - -	487	782	1020	300	476	278	471	308	4.77	4.67
Northumberland - - -	325	1256	743	249	393	286	457	342	5.09	3.58
Cumberland - - - - -	395	539	319	118	246	224	392	236	4.83	4.52
Westmorland - - - - -	213	16	304	78	218	140	213	218	4.01	6.63
XI.—WELSH.										
Monmouthshire - - - -	617	393	689	502	323	288	527	399	4.93	5.67
South Wales - - - - -	456	594	637	425	435	284	455	405	5.70	6.07
North Wales - - - - -	211	420	425	115	256	104	323	335	6.26	5.50

TABLE 24.—ENGLAND. Death-rates in Town* and Country Districts, 1851-87.

YEAR.	Persons to a Square Mile in England and Wales.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1000 Persons living in			Deaths in Town Districts to 100 Deaths in Country Districts, in equal Numbers living.
		England and Wales.	Town* Districts.	Country Districts.	
1851-60 - - - - -	325	22.2	24.7	19.9	124
1861-70 - - - - -	365	22.5	24.8	19.7	126
1871-80 - - - - -	415	21.4	23.1	19.0	122
1881 - - - - -	447	18.9	20.1	16.9	119
1882 - - - - -	454	19.6	20.9	17.3	121
1883 - - - - -	460	19.5	20.5	17.9	115
1884 - - - - -	466	19.5	20.6	17.7	117
1885 - - - - -	473	19.0	19.7	17.8	111
1886 - - - - -	479	19.3	20.0	18.0	111
1887 - - - - -	485	18.8	19.7	17.2	115

* For names of the Districts and Sub-districts taken to represent the Town Districts of England and Wales from 1851 to 1880, see Registrar-General's Forty-third Annual Report, page cv. For description of the Districts taken for 1881-87, see Table 25 below.

TABLE 25. ENGLAND. Town and Country Districts.—Annual Death-rates in each Quarter of the Seven Years, 1881-87.

Area in Acres.	ESTI-MATED POPU-LATION in the middle of 1887.	Quarter ending	ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per 1000 in each Quarter of the Years							
			1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	
ENGLAND AND WALES -	37,239,351	28,247,151	YEAR -	18.9	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.0	19.3	18.8
			March	21.5	21.5	22.2	19.5	21.8	22.8	20.5
			June	18.6	19.0	20.0	18.9	19.3	18.0	18.2
			Sept.	16.8	17.8	16.8	19.7	16.5	17.8	17.6
			Dec.	18.7	20.0	19.2	19.9	18.5	18.5	18.8
TOWN DISTRICTS.	3,688,436	18,041,365	YEAR -	20.1	20.9	20.5	20.6	19.7	20.0	19.7
			March	22.6	22.9	23.0	20.3	22.1	23.3	21.0
			June	19.2	20.0	20.6	19.6	20.0	18.2	18.8
			Sept.	18.3	19.3	18.1	21.5	17.5	19.1	19.0
			Dec.	20.2	21.4	20.5	21.0	19.4	19.4	19.9
COUNTRY DISTRICTS.	33,550,915	10,205,786	YEAR -	16.9	17.3	17.9	17.7	17.8	18.0	17.2
			March	19.7	19.2	21.0	18.3	21.3	22.0	19.7
			June	17.5	17.4	19.2	17.7	18.2	17.7	17.2
			Sept.	14.2	15.2	14.6	16.7	14.7	15.6	15.2
			Dec.	16.1	17.6	16.9	18.0	17.1	16.8	16.9

TABLE 26.—ENGLAND. Names on the Registers, Searches, and Fees received, at the General Register Office, 1837-87.

YEAR.	NAMES ON THE REGISTERS AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.				SEARCHES IN THE REGISTERS IN EACH YEAR.		AMOUNT RECEIVED.
	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	TOTAL.	NUMBER.*	£ s. d.	
1837†	116,958	164,116	148,701	429,775	Not known.	—	
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	1,575,932	3,180,002	2,239,943	6,994,977	620	311 16 6	
1844	1,839,530	3,720,765	2,586,876	8,147,171	705	342 16 6	
1845	2,127,016	4,264,286	2,936,242	9,327,544	744	329 11 6	
1846	2,418,344	4,836,911	3,326,557	10,581,812	881	329 7 0	
1847	2,690,034	5,376,876	3,749,861	11,816,771	941	339 13 0	
1848	2,966,494	5,939,935	4,149,694	13,056,123	1,030	365 11 6	
1849	3,250,260	6,518,094	4,590,533	14,358,887	1,162	357 1 6	
1850	3,555,748	7,111,516	4,959,528	15,626,792	1,228	366 13 0	
1851	3,864,160	7,727,381	5,354,924	16,946,465	1,442	419 10 6	
1852	4,181,724	8,351,393	5,762,059	18,295,176	1,658	467 5 0	
1853	4,510,764	8,963,784	6,183,156	19,657,704	1,676	505 4 0	
1854	4,830,218	9,598,189	6,621,061	21,049,468	2,340	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	13,533,166	9,170,243	29,512,619	5,636	1,031 18 0	
1861	7,086,622	14,279,372	9,605,357	30,971,351	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	17,961,387	12,002,839	38,833,752	10,970	1,860 15 6	
1867	9,227,284	18,730,236	12,478,962	40,431,482	11,306	1,906 16 6	
1868	9,581,208	19,517,094	12,954,584	42,062,886	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	10,293,458	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	47,033,992	16,817	2,705 7 0	
1872	11,081,216	22,706,597	14,971,885	48,759,698	17,913	2,867 5 6	
1873	11,492,446	23,536,375	15,464,405	50,493,226	19,907	3,142 9 6	
1874	11,896,466	24,391,331	15,991,037	52,278,834	21,518	3,364 7 0	
1875	12,298,690	25,241,938	16,537,490	54,078,318	25,407	3,879 15 6	
1876	12,702,638	26,129,906	17,047,305	55,880,349	26,762	4,109 15 6	
1877	13,091,342	27,018,106	17,548,301	57,657,749	27,030	4,211 13 6	
1878	13,471,450	27,910,012	18,088,173	59,469,635	27,776	4,313 8 6	
1879	13,835,614	28,790,401	18,614,428	61,240,443	28,973	4,517 15 0	
1880	14,219,544	29,672,044	19,143,052	63,034,640	30,541	4,695 3 0	
1881	14,614,124	30,555,686	19,634,987	64,804,797	31,600	4,976 12 6	
1882	15,022,934	31,444,700	20,151,641	66,619,275	32,879	5,170 1 0	
1883	15,435,702	32,335,422	20,674,638	68,445,762	34,161	5,356 0 0	
1884	15,844,304	33,242,172	21,205,466	70,291,942	34,187	5,177 15 0	
1885	16,239,794	34,136,442	21,728,216	72,104,452	35,693	5,317 13 6	
1886	16,631,936	35,040,202	22,265,492	73,937,630	35,355	5,168 16 0	
1887	17,032,972	35,926,533	22,796,350	75,755,755	37,168	5,347 5 0	

* Exclusive of searches in non-parochial registers relating to years prior to 1837.
† The numbers for 1837 were registered in the half-year commencing 1st July.

TABLE 27.—ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS. Area and Population; and Births and Deaths, 1871-87.

YEAR.	ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	ISLE OF MAN.	JERSEY.	GUERNSEY AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.				
Area in Acres	193,647	145,325	28,717	19,605				
ENUMERATED POPULATION.								
1861	143,447	52,469	55,613	35,365				
1871	144,638	54,042	56,627	33,969				
1881	141,260	53,558	52,445	35,257				
	Births.*	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Baptisms.	Deaths.
1871	3,387	3,156	1,684	1,200	1,510	1,268	693	688
1872	3,619	3,023	1,511	1,039	1,421	1,301	687	683
1873	3,674	2,745	1,586	1,122	1,442	1,051	646	572
1874	3,603	2,932	1,518	1,040	1,346	1,081	739	811
1875	3,457	3,387	1,488	1,308	1,311	1,299	658	780
1876	3,297	2,691	1,434	1,058	1,110	947	753	686
1877	3,446	3,077	1,439	1,129	1,283	1,316	724	632
1878	3,455	2,845	1,437	1,174	1,285	1,062	733	609
1879	3,624	2,999	1,569	1,122	1,312	1,099	743	778
1880	3,740	3,050	1,539	1,180	1,415	1,147	786	723
1881	3,490	2,653	1,398	1,051	1,363	1,000	729	602
1882	3,581	2,748	1,474	1,017	1,418	1,110	689	621
1883	3,493	3,001	1,392	1,172	1,376	1,129	725	700
1884	3,618	3,024	1,448	1,129	1,471	1,166	699	729
1885	3,562	2,921	1,439	1,074	1,369	1,179	754	668
1886	3,778	2,960	1,574	1,096	1,464	1,145	740	719
1887	3,739	2,674	1,515	1,133	1,458	973	766	568

Note.—The above numbers have been compiled from returns furnished to the Registrar General by Claude Cannell, Esq., Registrar General of the Isle of Man, Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Murray, Government Secretary of Jersey, and Colonel W. Bell, Government Secretary of Guernsey.
* The figures in this column include the baptisms in Guernsey and adjacent Islands, the numbers of births not being available.

TABLE 28.—UNITED KINGDOM. Emigration, 1871-87. (From Returns issued by the Board of Trade.)

YEAR.	TOTAL.	NATIONALITY OF EMIGRANTS.					DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS OF ENGLISH ORIGIN.			
		ENGLISH.	SCOTCH.	IRISH.	FOREIGNERS.	NOT DISTINGUISHED.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.	ALL OTHER PLACES.
1871	252,435	102,452	19,232	71,067	53,246	6,438	18,285	71,926	7,960	4,281
1872	295,213	118,190	19,541	72,763	79,023	5,693	16,691	82,339	11,611	7,549
1873	310,612	123,343	21,310	83,692	72,198	10,063	19,438	78,968	18,314	6,123
1874	241,014	116,490	20,236	60,466	38,465	5,277	15,224	56,388	30,555	8,323
1875	173,309	84,540	14,686	41,449	31,347	1,787	9,044	43,367	20,749	10,380
1876	183,222	73,396	10,097	25,976	25,584	3,169	6,227	34,612	20,582	11,975
1877	119,971	63,711	8,653	22,331	21,289	3,487	6,009	28,074	19,435	10,143
1878	147,663	72,323	11,087	29,492	31,697	3,034	7,957	32,099	23,035	9,212
1879	217,163	104,275	13,703	41,296	49,480	3,409	13,965	52,402	26,366	11,542
1880	332,294	111,345	22,056	93,641	100,369	4,383	13,541	69,081	15,176	14,047
1881	392,514	139,976	26,326	76,200	144,381	5,131	17,164	90,527	15,704	16,581
1882	413,288	162,992	32,242	84,132	130,029	3,893	27,763	94,599	24,345	16,285
1883	397,157	183,236	31,139	105,743	73,260	3,779	27,995	98,392	50,201	11,648
1884	503,901	147,660	21,953	72,566	57,733	3,989	23,463	83,324	30,967	9,906
1885	264,365	126,260	21,367	60,017	53,783	2,958	14,817	73,789	28,380	9,274
1886	330,801	146,301	25,323	61,276	94,370	3,531	18,836	83,066	33,764	10,585
1887	396,494	163,221	34,365	78,901	108,572	6,435	24,611	107,069	25,985	11,456

TABLE 29.—ARMY. Strength and Mortality, 1864-87.
(Regiments on passage out and home are included with the Number Abroad.)

YEAR.	STRENGTH.			DEATHS.			DEATH-RATE PER 1000.		
	TOTAL ARMY.	IN UNITED KINGDOM.	ABROAD.	TOTAL ARMY.	IN UNITED KINGDOM.	ABROAD.	TOTAL ARMY.	IN UNITED KINGDOM.	ABROAD.
1864	214,858	82,721	132,137	3,510	1,017	2,493	16.3	12.3	18.9
1865	208,877	84,502	124,375	3,537	959	2,578	16.9	11.3	20.7
1866	201,641	84,124	117,517	2,858	1,056	1,802	14.2	12.6	15.3
1867	200,335	87,607	112,728	3,234	950	2,284	16.1	10.8	20.3
1868	196,900	89,633	107,267	2,804	1,068	1,716	14.2	12.1	16.0
1869	186,668	86,278	100,390	3,250	903	2,347	17.4	10.5	23.4
1870	180,444	89,670	90,774	2,638	1,029	1,609	14.6	11.5	17.7
1871	192,665	105,757	86,908	2,327	1,005	1,322	12.1	9.5	15.2
1872	192,007	104,154	87,853	2,649	940	1,709	13.8	9.0	19.5
1873	188,379	100,533	87,796	2,139	931	1,208	11.4	9.3	13.8
1874	186,389	97,635	88,754	2,136	1,007	1,129	11.5	10.3	12.7
1875	184,669	97,193	87,476	2,269	1,061	1,208	12.3	10.9	13.8
1876	184,433	97,146	87,287	2,102	930	1,172	11.4	9.6	13.4
1877	190,502	101,904	88,598	1,801	856	945	9.5	8.4	10.7
1878	200,758	109,201	91,557	2,249	778	1,471	11.2	7.1	16.1
1879	191,290	88,215	103,075	4,239	796	3,443	22.2	9.0	33.4
1880	188,986	91,887	97,099	3,333	756	2,577	17.6	8.2	26.5
1881	188,798	91,946	96,852	2,650	844	1,806	14.0	9.2	18.6
1882	189,229	94,295	94,934	2,224	806	1,418	11.8	8.5	14.9
1883	181,971	90,071	91,900	1,783	672	1,111	9.8	7.5	12.1
1884	183,004	89,994	93,010	1,611	523	1,088	8.8	5.8	11.7
1885	198,064	91,579	106,485	2,730	735	1,995	13.8	8.0	18.7
1886	203,805	98,057	105,748	2,813	703	2,110	13.8	7.2	20.0
1887	209,574	106,767	102,807	2,096	568	1,438	9.6	5.3	14.0

TABLE 30.—ROYAL NAVY. Mortality in the Service Afloat, 1856-87.
(From Statistical Reports of the Health of the Navy.)

YEAR.	DEATH-RATE PER 1000.		YEAR.	DEATH-RATE PER 1000.	
	From All Causes.	From Disease alone.		From All Causes.	From Disease alone.
1856	15.5	12.1	1872	8.2	5.6
1857	19.4	14.7	1873	8.3	6.0
1858	25.8	22.0	1874	9.4	6.7
1859	16.7	11.8	1875	8.8	6.9
1860	14.7	11.1	1876	9.2	6.0
1861	15.0	11.5	1877	7.1	4.9
1862	15.3	9.6	1878	14.4	5.3
1863	11.3	7.6	1879	8.6	6.2
1864	14.0	9.0	1880	12.6	4.6
1865	11.3	8.1	1881	10.9	5.3
1866	10.2	7.9	1882	9.5	6.9
1867	11.5	8.4	1883	5.9	4.1
1868	8.9	6.5	1884	9.0	5.8
1869	9.9	7.3	1885	7.0	4.8
1870	19.6	6.7	1886	6.9	5.0
1871	8.5	6.3	1887	8.3	4.9

TABLE 31.—MERCHANT SERVICE. Strength and Mortality of Seamen at Sea, 1852-87.

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

YEAR.	STRENGTH.	No. of DEATHS REPORTED.	DEATH-RATE per 1000.	YEAR.	STRENGTH.	No. of DEATHS REPORTED.	DEATH-RATE per 1000.
1852	159,563	2,205	13.8	1870	195,962	4,523	23.1
1853	172,525	3,276	19.0	1871	199,738	4,338	21.7
1854	162,416	2,772	17.1	1872	203,720	4,128	20.2
1855	168,537	3,318	19.7	1873	202,239	5,393	26.6
1856	173,918	3,549	20.4	1874	203,806	4,602	22.6
1857	176,337	3,444	19.5	1875	199,667	4,076	20.4
1858	177,332	3,486	19.6	1876	198,638	4,151	20.9
1859	172,506	3,430	19.9	1877	196,562	4,181	21.3
1860	171,592	3,760	21.9	1878	195,565	3,870	19.8
1861	171,957	3,580	20.8	1879	193,548	3,692	19.0
1862	173,863	3,620	20.8	1880	192,972	4,100	21.2
1863	184,727	3,380	18.3	1881	192,903	4,464	23.1
1864	195,756	3,893	19.9	1882	195,937	4,659	23.8
1865	197,643	4,600	23.3	1883	200,727	4,451	22.2
1866	196,371	4,866	24.8	1884	199,654	3,737	18.7
1867	196,340	5,233	26.6	1885	198,781	3,236	16.3
1868	197,502	5,237	26.5	1886	204,470	3,545	17.3
1869	195,490	4,832	24.7	1887	202,543	—	—

TABLE 32.—MERCHANT SERVICE. Births and Deaths at Sea among Passengers* (British Subjects), 1857-87.

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

YEAR.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1857	310	168	142	437	297	140
1858	249	132	117	591	409	182
1859	267	135	132	1,023	720	303
1860	250	136	114	593	437	156
1861	218	110	108	403	282	121
1862	294	146	148	491	343	148
1863	344	159	185	694	463	231
1864	330	203	177	685	475	210
1865	412	210	202	938	623	315
1866	415	213	202	1,237	874	363
1867	339	162	177	752	538	214
1868	272	147	125	666	470	196
1869	258	134	124	553	369	184
1870	315	169	146	800	536	264
1871	208	106	102	445	299	146
1872	289	142	147	548	372	176
1873	309	145	164	1,207	765	442
1874	510	244	266	1,744	1,015	729
1875	357	184	173	786	510	276
1876	364	181	183	738	464	274
1877	287	148	139	646	428	218
1878	291	150	141	613	408	205
1879	344	184	160	776	526	250
1880	208	104	104	421	267	154
1881	169	84	85	612	415	197
1882	266	131	135	678	492	186
1883	430	228	202	941	607	334
1884	264	132	132	799	528	271
1885	141	62	79	598	439	159
1886	172	88	84	515	351	164
1887	144	73	71	870	544	326

* Including soldiers, marines, and invalid seamen from the Royal Navy.

TABLE 33.—Meteorological Elements, Greenwich,

YEAR.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*	Departure from Average of 39 Years.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Departure from Average of 39 Years.	Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air (Saturation = 100).	Departure from Average of 39 Years.	Mean TEMPERATURE of the AIR.	Departure from Average of 39 Years.
	Miles.	Miles.	Inches.	Inches.	o	o	o	o
1849	1808	- 41	23.9	- 0.5	78	- 3	50.0	+ 0.7
1850	1841	- 8	19.7	- 4.7	79	- 2	49.3	0.0
1851	1730	-119	21.6	- 2.8	78	- 3	49.2	- 0.1
1852	1781	- 68	34.2	+ 9.8	78	- 5	50.6	+ 1.3
1853	1597	-252	29.0	+ 4.6	79	- 2	47.7	- 1.6
1854	1731	-118	18.7	- 5.7	83	+ 2	48.9	- 0.4
1855	1659	-190	21.1	- 3.8	83	+ 2	47.1	- 2.2
1856	1775	- 74	22.2	- 2.2	83	+ 2	49.0	- 0.3
1857	1562	-287	21.4	- 3.0	83	+ 2	51.0	+ 1.7
1858	1626	-223	17.8	- 6.6	79	- 2	49.2	- 0.1
1859	1598	-251	25.9	+ 1.5	80	- 1	50.7	+ 1.4
1860	1676	-173	32.0	+ 7.6	84	+ 3	47.0	- 2.3
1861	1666	-183	20.8	- 3.6	84	+ 3	49.4	+ 0.1
1862	1680	-169	26.2	+ 1.8	84	+ 3	49.5	+ 0.2
1863	1775	- 74	20.0	- 4.4	80	- 1	50.3	+ 1.0
1864	1597	-252	16.7	- 7.7	78	- 3	48.5	- 0.8
1865	1553	-296	29.0	+ 4.6	80	- 1	50.3	+ 1.0
1866	1917	+ 68	30.7	+ 6.3	82	+ 1	49.8	+ 0.5
1867	1981	+132	28.4	+ 4.0	82	+ 1	48.6	- 0.7
1868	2029	+180	25.2	+ 0.8	78	- 3	51.5	+ 2.2
1869	2043	+194	24.0	- 0.4	81	0	49.5	+ 0.2
1870	1872	+ 23	18.5	- 5.9	79	- 2	48.7	- 0.6
1871	1749	-100	22.3	- 2.1	81	0	48.7	- 0.6
1872	1998	+149	30.0	+ 5.6	82	+ 1	50.7	+ 1.4
1873	1940	+ 91	23.4	- 1.0	82	+ 1	48.9	- 0.4
1874	1915	+ 66	20.0	- 4.4	82	+ 1	49.3	0.0
1875	1942	+ 93	28.2	+ 3.8	80	- 1	49.2	- 0.1
1876	2036	+187	24.2	- 0.2	80	- 1	50.1	+ 0.8
1877	2184	+335	29.9	+ 2.5	79	- 2	49.4	+ 0.1
1878	1880	+ 31	29.2	+ 4.8	81	0	49.6	+ 0.3
1879	1873	+ 24	31.3	+ 6.9	83	+ 2	46.2	- 3.1
1880	1928	+ 79	29.8	+ 5.4	84	+ 3	49.4	+ 0.1
1881	2030	+181	25.2	+ 0.8	81	0	48.7	- 0.6
1882	2151	+302	25.2	+ 0.8	84	+ 3	49.7	+ 0.4
1883	2058	+209	21.9	- 2.5	82	+ 1	49.4	+ 0.1
1884	2034	+185	18.1	- 6.3	80	- 1	50.7	+ 1.4
1885	2008	+159	24.0	- 0.4	81	0	48.6	- 0.7
1886	1962	+113	24.2	- 0.2	81	0	48.7	- 0.6
1887	1927	+ 78	19.0	- 4.5	79	- 2	47.8	- 1.5
Average in 39 Years	1849	-	24.4	-	81	-	49.3	-

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

TABLE 34.—Meteorological Elements for different Parallels

PARALLEL of LATITUDE, &c.	Mean Elevation in Feet above the Sea Level.	Barometer.		Thermometer.						Mean Temperature	
		Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Sea Level.	Mean Monthly Range.	Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the Yearly Range of Readings.	Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew-point.
Guernsey	275	in. 29.759	in. 1.078	o 82.1	o 26.1	o 56.0	o 54.7	o 44.3	o 10.4	o 48.9	o 43.7
Between the latitudes, 50° and 51°	121	29.729	1.125	85.0	21.0	64.0	56.2	42.4	13.8	48.5	42.6
51° and 52°	221	29.755	1.200	88.3	14.3	74.1	56.2	39.9	16.3	47.5	41.6
52° and 53°	174	29.736	1.237	87.1	14.0	73.1	54.9	38.9	16.0	46.3	40.9
53° and 54°	306	29.740	1.307	83.9	19.9	64.1	53.5	40.8	12.7	46.4	39.6
54° and 55°	114	29.674	1.335	85.8	15.4	70.4	55.7	38.3	17.4	46.7	42.0

1849-87. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

YEAR.	MEAN TEMPERATURES of the AIR in the Quarters ending the last day of							YEAR.
	March.	Departure from Average of 39 Years.	June.	Departure from Average of 39 Years.	Sept.	Departure from Average of 39 Years.	Dec.		Departure from Average of 39 Years.
1849	o 41.9	o + 2.0	o 51.7	o - 0.9	o 61.0	o + 0.6	o 44.8	o + 0.7
1850	o 39.4	o - 0.5	o 53.5	o + 0.9	o 59.6	o - 0.8	o 44.7	o + 0.6
1851	o 41.9	o + 2.0	o 51.5	o - 1.1	o 59.8	o - 0.6	o 43.7	o - 0.4
1852	o 41.4	o + 1.5	o 51.2	o - 1.4	o 61.8	o + 1.4	o 48.1	o + 4.0
1853	o 38.1	o - 1.8	o 51.8	o - 0.8	o 58.5	o - 1.9	o 42.3	o - 1.8
1854	o 40.8	o + 0.9	o 51.7	o - 0.9	o 59.8	o - 0.6	o 43.7	o - 0.4
1855	o 34.1	o - 5.8	o 50.5	o - 2.1	o 60.4	o 0.0	o 42.7	o - 1.4
1856	o 40.0	o + 0.1	o 52.8	o - 0.3	o 59.9	o - 0.5	o 44.2	o + 0.1
1857	o 39.2	o - 0.7	o 53.8	o + 1.2	o 63.3	o + 2.9	o 47.9	o + 3.8
1858	o 37.8	o - 2.1	o 54.3	o + 1.7	o 61.0	o + 0.6	o 43.8	o - 0.3
1859	o 43.3	o + 3.4	o 53.7	o + 1.1	o 62.8	o + 2.4	o 43.3	o - 0.8
1860	o 38.8	o - 1.1	o 50.5	o - 2.1	o 56.2	o - 4.2	o 42.6	o - 1.5
1861	o 39.9	o 0.0	o 51.8	o - 0.8	o 60.4	o 0.0	o 45.5	o + 1.4
1862	o 41.0	o + 1.1	o 53.3	o + 0.7	o 58.8	o - 1.6	o 45.0	o + 0.9
1863	o 42.6	o + 2.7	o 53.1	o + 0.5	o 58.8	o - 1.6	o 46.8	o + 2.7
1864	o 37.9	o - 2.0	o 53.1	o + 0.5	o 59.4	o - 1.0	o 43.7	o - 0.4
1865	o 36.5	o - 3.4	o 56.2	o + 3.6	o 62.5	o + 2.1	o 46.0	o + 1.9
1866	o 41.2	o + 1.3	o 53.0	o + 0.4	o 58.9	o - 1.5	o 46.2	o + 2.1
1867	o 38.9	o - 1.0	o 53.5	o + 0.9	o 59.7	o - 0.7	o 42.5	o - 1.6
1868	o 41.4	o + 1.5	o 55.8	o + 3.2	o 63.9	o + 3.5	o 45.1	o + 1.0
1869	o 41.3	o + 1.4	o 52.0	o - 0.6	o 61.4	o + 1.0	o 43.3	o - 0.8
1870	o 38.0	o - 1.9	o 54.4	o + 1.8	o 60.7	o + 0.3	o 41.6	o - 2.5
1871	o 40.2	o + 0.3	o 51.5	o - 1.1	o 61.3	o + 0.9	o 41.8	o - 2.3
1872	o 43.6	o + 3.7	o 52.8	o + 0.2	o 61.1	o + 0.7	o 45.3	o + 1.2
1873	o 39.4	o - 0.5	o 51.8	o - 0.8	o 60.3	o - 0.1	o 44.2	o + 0.1
1874	o 41.4	o + 1.5	o 52.8	o + 0.2	o 60.9	o + 0.5	o 42.3	o - 1.8
1875	o 39.5	o - 0.4	o 53.4	o + 0.8	o 60.7	o + 0.3	o 43.1	o - 1.0
1876	o 39.5	o - 0.4	o 51.7	o - 0.9	o 61.8	o + 1.4	o 47.0	o + 2.9
1877	o 42.3	o + 2.4	o 51.9	o - 0.7	o 58.5	o - 1.9	o 45.0	o + 0.9
1878	o 41.5	o + 1.6	o 54.6	o + 2.0	o 60.8	o + 0.4	o 41.6	o - 2.5
1879	o 37.1	o - 2.8	o 49.5	o - 3.1	o 58.1	o - 2.3	o 39.9	o - 4.2
1880	o 39.8	o - 0.1	o 52.4	o - 0.2	o 61.4	o + 1.0	o 44.0	o - 0.1
1881	o 37.3	o - 2.6	o 52.9	o + 0.3	o 60.0	o - 0.4	o 44.6	o + 0.5
1882	o 42.3	o + 2.4	o 53.0	o + 0.4	o 58.1	o - 2.3	o 44.7	o + 0.6
1883	o 40.0	o + 0.1	o 53.0	o + 0.4	o 59.5	o - 0.9	o 44.9	o + 0.8
1884	o 43.4	o + 3.5	o 52.5	o - 0.1	o 62.7	o + 2.3	o 44.1	o 0.0
1885	o 40.3	o + 0.4	o 52.4	o - 0.2	o 59.1	o - 1.3	o 42.8	o - 1.3
1886	o 36.5	o - 3.4	o 52.5	o - 0.1	o 61.2	o + 0.8	o 44.6	o + 0.5
1887	o 37.3	o - 2.6	o 51.6	o - 1.0	o 61.0	o + 0.6	o 41.8	o - 2.8
Average in 39 Years	o 39.9	-	o 52.6	-	o 60.4	-	o 44.1	-

of Latitude, 1887. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

PARALLEL of LATITUDE, &c.	Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air. (Saturation = 100.)	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Wind.				Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain.		PARALLEL of LATITUDE, &c.	
						Relative Proportion of					Mean Number of Days it fell.	Mean Amount collected.		
	in.	grs.	gr.	grs.	grs.	N.	E.	S.	W.	days.			in.	
Guernsey	.294	3.4	0.7	83	542	1.3	8	7	7	9	5.5	192	28.71	Guernsey.
Between the latitudes, 50° and 51°	.283	3.2	0.9	81	544	1.2	8	7	7	8	5.7	139	24.66	50° and 51°
51° and 52°	.272	3.1	0.8	81	545	1.2	8	7	7	9	5.8	138	22.27	51° and 52°
52° and 53°	.267	3.0	0.8	83	546	1.0	8	6	8	9	6.1	144	18.07	52° and 53°
53° and 54°	.255	2.9	0.9	78	543	0.9	7	8	7	9	6.5	158	22.17	53° and 54°
54° and 55°	.278	3.2	0.6	85	546	0.8	7	6	8	10	7.3	146	27.38	54° and 55°

TABLE 35.—Quarterly Meteorological

Compiled by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S., from Tables

Winter . . . Jan., Feb., March. Spring . . . April, May, June. Summer . . . July, Aug., Sept. Autumn . . . Oct., Nov., Dec.	Temperature of								Elastic Force of Vapour.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.			
	Air.		Evaporation.		Dew Point.		Air—Daily Range.						
	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 46 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 46 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 46 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 46 Years.					
1887.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	in.	in.	grs.	grs.
YEAR	- 47.8	- 0.9	- 1.6	44.6	- 1.5	41.1	- 2.5	16.3	+ 0.5	.269	-.026	3.1	- 0.4
Winter Quarter	37.3	- 1.5	- 2.6	35.6	- 2.5	32.9	- 2.5	12.2	+ 0.4	.188	-.021	2.2	- 0.2
Spring do.	51.6	- 0.7	- 1.2	47.6	- 1.4	43.7	- 1.7	20.1	+ 0.1	.292	-.015	3.3	- 0.2
Summer do.	61.0	+ 1.3	+ 0.8	55.5	- 0.9	50.8	- 2.2	22.1	+ 2.4	.373	-.033	4.2	- 0.5
Autumn do.	41.3	- 2.4	- 3.2	39.5	- 1.3	37.1	- 3.5	10.8	- 1.0	.222	-.036	2.6	- 0.6

In this table + and - respectively signify that the number in the preceding column is

TABLE 36.—Monthly Meteorological

By JAMES

1887. MONTH.	Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Temperature of the Air.							Departure from Average of 116 years (1771-1886).	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.
		Highest by Day.	Lowest by Night.	Range in Month.	Mean of all Highest.	Mean of all Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean for the Month.		
January	in. 29.831	o 52.5	o 15.5	o 37.0	o 40.2	o 30.6	o 9.6	o 35.6	o -1.0	o 32.9
February	30.145	54.9	19.7	35.2	45.4	32.5	12.9	38.8	0.0	33.8
March	29.891	57.2	22.1	35.1	45.3	31.2	14.1	37.6	- 3.5	32.1
April	29.818	67.2	25.3	41.9	55.0	35.3	19.7	44.1	- 2.0	36.3
May	29.834	69.4	32.3	37.1	59.0	42.3	16.7	49.8	- 2.7	43.5
June	30.012	83.7	42.5	41.2	73.4	49.7	23.7	60.9	+ 2.6	51.3
July	29.866	92.2	44.8	47.4	80.5	54.1	26.4	66.5	+ 4.8	53.7
August	29.807	89.5	41.0	48.5	75.5	51.7	23.8	62.5	+ 1.6	50.8
September	29.759	70.7	33.6	37.1	62.9	46.9	16.0	54.0	- 2.6	47.9
October	29.916	64.1	25.3	38.8	52.6	38.3	14.3	45.0	- 4.6	39.7
November	29.530	55.4	21.7	33.7	45.4	36.0	9.4	40.8	- 1.6	37.8
December	29.676	54.1	24.0	30.1	42.1	33.4	8.7	33.1	- 1.0	33.9
Means	29.840	67.6	29.0	38.6	56.4	40.2	16.3	47.8	- 0.8	41.1

Elements, Greenwich, 1837.

furnished to the Registrar General by the Astronomer Royal.

Mean.	Diff. from Average of 46 Years.	Reading of Barometer.		Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.		Rain.		Reading of Thermometer on Grass.			Winter . . . Jan., Feb., March. Spring . . . April, May, June. Summer . . . July, Aug., Sept. Autumn . . . Oct., Nov., Dec.		
		Mean.	Diff. from Average of 46 Years.	Mean.	Diff. from Average of 46 Years.	Amount.	Diff. from Average of 46 Years.	Number of Nights it was					
		At or below 30°.	Between 30° and 40°.	Above 40°.	Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.							
79	- 4	29.840	+ .070	544	+ 2	19.86	- 5.36	131	127	107	13.7	58.5	1887.
86	0	29.956	+ .193	559	+ 6	3.03	- 1.97	59	30	1	13.7	42.0	YEAR.
76	- 4	29.888	+ .108	541	+ 3	4.70	- 1.11	19	40	32	19.1	51.7	Winter Quarter.
70	- 7	29.811	+ .018	530	0	5.85	- 1.44	3	26	63	27.0	58.5	Spring do.
85	- 4	29.707	- .039	546	0	6.28	- 0.84	50	31	11	15.5	47.9	Summer do.
													Autumn do.

above or below the average to the amount of the quantities to which these signs are affixed.

Elements, Greenwich, 1837.

GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required for Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Relative Proportion of Wind.				Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain.		1887. MONTH.
					N.	E.	S.	W.		Number of Days on which measured.	Amount collected.	
in. .187	grs. 2.2	grs. 0.3	92	558	5	5	10	11	7.6	14	1.15	January.
.194	2.3	0.5	84	560	9	7	6	6	6.2	4	0.53	February.
.182	2.1	0.5	83	557	9	9	3	10	6.8	10	1.35	March.
.214	2.5	0.8	75	548	9	7	6	8	5.8	11	1.75	April.
.233	3.2	0.8	80	542	10	8	6	7	7.8	18	1.72	May.
.378	4.2	1.8	72	533	10	6	5	9	5.0	3	1.23	June.
.413	4.6	2.6	64	525	7	6	8	10	4.6	10	1.29	July.
.371	4.1	2.2	66	523	8	4	7	12	5.7	9	2.35	August.
.334	3.8	0.9	80	536	7	5	9	9	7.7	16	2.21	September.
.244	2.8	0.6	82	549	8	6	7	10	6.7	11	1.03	October.
.227	2.7	0.3	89	547	10	6	8	6	7.1	20	3.78	November.
.195	2.3	0.4	85	553	8	5	8	10	7.0	16	1.47	December.
.269	3.1	0.9	79	544	100	74	83	108	6.5	141	19.86	Means.
									Mean	Sum	Sum	

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TABLE 37.—Mean Annual Values of Meteorological Elements from Observations

NAME OF STATION.	Elevation in feet above the Sea Level.	Latitude.	Barometer.		Thermometer.						Mean Temperature	
			Mean.	Mean Monthly Range.	Highest Reading in the Year.	Lowest Reading in the Year.	Difference or Extreme Range.	Mean of all highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew-point.
Guernsey	275	49 27 N.	29.761	1.078	82.1	26.1	56.0	54.7	44.3	10.4	48.9	43.7
Truro	43	50 17	29.663	1.074	86.0	19.0	67.0	58.1	41.8	16.3	48.8	42.3
Plymouth	69	50 23	29.754	1.132	85.3	23.4	61.9	57.1	43.7	13.4	49.7	43.8
Torquay	305	50 29	29.756	1.170	84.1	21.6	62.5	55.6	43.0	12.6	48.7	42.7
Eastbourne	65	50 44	..	..	89.0	17.5	62.5	53.9	42.2	11.7	47.4	41.9
Ventnor	80	50 36	29.717	1.125	86.1	24.5	61.6	55.9	43.8	12.1	48.9	42.4
Osborne	172	50 45	29.734	1.137	89.7	20.5	69.2	57.1	41.2	15.9	48.2	43.5
Southbourne	95	50 45	29.750	1.111	83.8	20.3	63.5	55.4	40.9	14.5	47.7	41.5
Salisbury	186	51 4	29.746	1.163	90.0	13.0	77.0	58.7	36.1	22.5	46.9	41.6
Barnstaple	43	51 5	29.728	1.122	88.0	21.0	67.0	58.5	46.2	12.3	51.5	44.7
Bath	596	51 15	29.733	1.149	83.0	13.5	69.5	53.6	39.9	13.6	46.1	43.1
Whitechurch	150	51 29	29.792	1.223	89.2	12.8	76.4	56.1	38.9	17.1	47.0	40.7
Royal Observatory	159	51 29	29.744	1.206	92.2	15.5	76.7	56.4	40.1	16.3	47.8	41.1
Blackheath	150	51 29	29.734	1.212	90.0	16.0	74.0	54.8	39.9	15.0	46.9	41.1
Camden Square	123	51 32	29.762	1.206	88.8	14.5	74.3	56.5	40.9	15.5	47.8	41.0
Barnet	212	51 38	29.787	1.291	88.5	8.0	80.5	56.1	37.3	13.8	46.3	40.3
Oxford	212	51 46	29.769	1.232	85.3	14.0	71.3	55.2	39.9	15.3	47.3	41.2
Royston	269	52 2	29.779	1.202	89.4	12.0	77.4	56.1	39.4	16.7	46.5	40.9
Cardington	105	52 7	29.761	1.232	91.0	11.0	80.0	56.9	38.7	18.3	47.0	40.9
Cambridge	40	52 13	29.705	1.243	91.0	11.0	80.0	57.0	39.1	17.9	47.2	42.7
Rugby	289	52 29	29.734	1.211	88.0	6.5	81.5	55.6	37.7	17.9	46.1	42.3
Lowestoft	89	52 29	29.719	1.227	83.0	21.2	61.8	52.8	41.1	11.7	46.6	41.6
Somerleyton	50	52 31	29.738	1.235	83.7	19.4	64.3	53.8	39.5	14.3	45.9	41.1
Wolverhampton	500	52 37	29.803	1.204	85.6	17.0	68.6	53.5	38.0	15.5	45.0	38.2
Leicester	238	52 39	29.735	1.282	87.5	14.0	73.5	55.4	40.0	15.4	47.3	40.2
Nottingham	122	52 57	29.679	1.253	84.6	17.0	67.6	54.3	39.1	15.2	46.1	39.9
Holkham	39	52 57	29.702	1.279	87.6	10.8	76.8	53.5	36.5	16.9	45.3	40.8
Burslem	556	53 3	29.745	1.265	84.0	19.2	64.8	52.1	39.5	12.6	45.3	39.4
Llandudno	100	53 20	29.729	1.304	84.0	24.5	59.5	53.7	43.3	10.4	48.3	40.6
Liverpool	197	53 24	29.741	1.325	82.9	24.5	58.4	53.4	42.6	10.8	47.0	39.8
Halifax	530	53 42	29.776	1.325	86.0	16.2	69.8	53.2	38.4	14.8	44.9	39.0
Bradford	364	53 48	29.721	1.287	82.8	21.1	61.7	53.8	41.7	11.7	46.7	39.1
Leeds	137	53 48	29.728	1.319	85.0	21.0	64.0	54.2	41.9	12.3	47.1	39.8
Stonyhurst	363	53 51	29.740	1.322	82.8	12.5	70.3	54.3	37.8	16.5	45.4	39.7
Carlisle	114	53 53	29.674	1.335	85.8	15.4	70.4	55.7	38.3	17.4	46.7	42.0

at several Stations in the Year 1887. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Mean Monthly Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity (Saturation=100).	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean estimated Strength.	Wind.				Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Number of Days on which measured.	Rain. Amount collected.	NAME OF STATION.
						Relative Proportion of							
in.	grs.	gr.		grs.		N.	E.	S.	W.		days.	in.	
.294	3.4	0.7	83	542	1.3	8	7	7	9	5.5	192	28.71	Guernsey.
.278	3.2	0.9	79	545	2.3	9	6	8	8	8.0	129	28.48	Truro.
.297	3.3	0.9	81	545	1.5	7	8	8	8	5.7	143	28.88	Plymouth.
.282	3.2	0.9	80	541	1.3	8	7	7	9	5.8	155	24.56	Torquay.
.275	3.1	0.8	81	..	0.3	9	6	7	9	5.2	161	24.31	Eastbourne.
.281	3.3	0.9	79	545	1.0	8	7	7	9	4.8	133	23.18	Ventnor.
.295	3.3	0.8	85	544	0.4	8	7	8	8	5.6	125	22.30	Osborne.
.270	3.1	0.9	80	547	1.5	9	7	7	8	4.6	125	20.88	Southbourne.
.274	3.1	0.8	83	545	1.2	10	6	7	8	6.2	156	21.92	Salisbury.
.302	3.4	1.1	79	544	1.2	7	7	8	9	3.6	140	29.43	Barnstaple.
.282	3.2	0.6	87	538	1.1	8	6	8	8	6.0	157	33.45	Bath.
.262	3.0	1.0	79	547	1.0	7	7	7	10	5.5	128	19.79	Whitechurch.
.268	3.1	0.9	79	545	..	..	..	..	..	6.5	142	19.86	Royal Observatory.
.272	3.0	0.8	81	546	0.5	8	6	7	9	6.3	135	20.48	Blackheath.
.235	3.0	1.0	78	546	..	9	7	7	8	6.1	140	19.21	Camden Square.
.258	2.9	0.8	81	546	0.6	9	7	5	9	5.8	125	17.84	Barnet.
.269	3.0	0.9	80	545	2.5	8	6	8	9	6.1	119	19.48	Oxford.
.267	3.0	0.8	82	545	..	8	6	8	9	6.1	140	17.33	Royston.
.266	3.0	0.9	81	547	1.1	8	6	7	9	5.9	119	16.49	Cardington.
.273	3.1	0.8	83	547	1.0	8	6	8	9	6.0	140	15.82	Cambridge.
.284	3.2	0.6	87	544	0.5	8	7	8	8	5.9	125	15.70	Rugby.
.271	3.1	0.8	84	547	1.9	8	7	7	9	6.1	167	18.62	Lowestoft.
.268	3.0	0.7	85	549	1.0	7	7	7	9	6.1	169	20.62	Somerleyton.
.254	2.8	0.9	81	542	..	8	6	8	9	5.8	139	22.96	Wolverhampton.
.260	3.0	0.9	78	544	0.7	8	6	8	9	6.4	162	19.50	Leicester.
.253	2.9	0.8	80	546	0.5	7	7	8	9	6.3	182	15.50	Nottingham.
.265	3.0	0.6	84	549	1.2	9	5	9	8	6.0	90	17.70	Holkham.
.250	2.9	0.8	81	539	1.1	7	7	7	9	6.5	175	22.08	Burslem.
.259	2.9	1.0	76	545	0.9	8	6	7	10	6.0	153	21.60	Llandudno.
.278	2.9	1.0	77	545	..	7	7	8	9	5.8	160	20.82	Liverpool.
.246	2.8	0.8	80	541	0.8	7	6	7	10	6.6	147	24.16	Halifax.
.245	2.8	1.0	76	541	0.4	8	6	8	9	7.3	160	18.66	Bradford.
.253	2.9	1.0	77	546	1.2	8	6	7	9	6.4	159	16.54	Leeds.
.254	2.9	0.8	81	543	..	7	6	7	11	7.0	152	31.32	Stonyhurst.
.278	3.2	0.6	85	546	0.3	7	6	8	10	7.3	146	27.33	Carlisle.

TABLE 38.—ENGLAND. Prices and Pauperism, 1838-87.

Year.	AVERAGE PRICES.									PAUPERISM.			
	Three per cent. CONSOLS* (for Money).	WHEAT per Quarter in England and Wales.	MEAT per lb. at the Metropolitan Meat Market (by the Carcase).						BEST SEABORNE COAL, in the London Market, per Ton.†	Average Number, ‡ to 1000 Persons living, in receipt of Poor Law Relief.			In-door Paupers to 1000 in Receipt of Out-door Relief.
			BEEF.			MUTTON.				Total.	In-door.	Out-door.	
	£ s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.					
1838	93 13 9	64 7	—	—	—	—	—	23 5	—	—	—	—	
1839	91 13 9	78 8	—	—	—	—	—	22 7	—	—	—	—	
1840	89 12 6	66 4	—	—	—	—	—	22 6	—	—	—	—	
1841	88 17 6	64 4	—	—	—	—	—	21 3	—	—	—	—	
1842	93 13 9	57 3	—	—	—	—	—	20 1	—	—	—	—	
1843	96 0 0	50 1	—	—	—	—	—	19 1	—	—	—	—	
1844	99 12 6	51 3	—	—	—	—	—	21 9	—	—	—	—	
1845	96 5 0	50 10	—	—	—	—	—	18 1	—	—	—	—	
1846	92 11 3	54 8	—	—	—	—	—	16 10	—	—	—	—	
1847	84 7 6	69 9	—	—	—	—	—	19 9	—	—	—	—	
1848	87 5 0	50 6	—	—	—	—	—	17 1	—	—	—	—	
1849	94 5 0	44 3	—	—	—	—	—	16 7	62.0	7.6	54.4	140	
1850	96 15 0	40 3	3 1/2	4 1/2	4	3 1/2	5 1/2	16 0	56.7	6.9	49.8	139	
1851	97 7 6	38 6	3 1/2	5	4 1/2	3 1/2	5 1/2	15 0	52.4	6.4	46.0	138	
1852	100 3 9	40 9	3 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	15 5	50.3	6.1	44.2	138	
1853	97 14 1	52 11	4	5 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	20 1	48.2	6.0	42.2	142	
1854	91 15 8	72 5	4 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	22 8	46.4	6.0	40.4	138	
1855	90 7 2	74 8	4 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	5 1/2	20 10	47.7	6.5	41.2	156	
1856	92 18 9	69 2	4 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2	17 10	48.2	6.6	41.6	158	
1857	91 16 3	56 5	4 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	17 7	44.6	6.3	38.3	165	
1858	96 19 5	44 3	4 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2	17 4	44.7	6.2	38.5	160	
1859	95 0 0	43 10	4 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	17 3	41.5	5.6	35.9	157	
1860	93 19 8	53 3	4	6 1/2	5 1/2	5	7 1/2	19 0	40.1	5.6	34.5	161	
1861	92 0 8	55 4	4	6 1/2	5 1/2	5	7 1/2	18 5	41.9	6.1	35.8	170	
1862	93 8 9	55 5	4	6 1/2	5 1/2	5	7 1/2	16 6	46.7	6.4	40.3	160	
1863	92 17 10	44 8	4 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5	7 1/2	17 1	48.0	6.3	41.7	151	
1864	90 6 3	40 2	4 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5	7 1/2	19 0	43.8	6.1	37.7	161	
1865	89 11 7	41 9	4 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5	7 1/2	19 1	41.9	6.0	35.9	168	
1866	87 16 11	49 11	4 1/2	7	5 1/2	5 1/2	8	19 0	40.5	6.1	34.4	176	
1867	93 1 3	64 5	4 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	7	19 8	42.5	6.4	36.1	178	
1868	93 19 5	63 9	4 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	6 1/2	17 7	43.6	6.8	36.8	183	
1869	93 2 2	48 2	4 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	5	7 1/2	17 8	43.4	6.7	36.7	183	
1870	92 13 2	46 10	4 1/2	7 1/2	6	5 1/2	7 1/2	17 5	43.5	6.6	36.9	180	
1871	92 18 5	56 10	5 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	8 1/2	18 2	41.6	6.3	35.3	179	
1872	92 10 8	57 1	5 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6	8 1/2	23 10	36.9	6.0	30.9	192	
1873	92 14 8	58 8	5 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	9	31 3	33.9	5.9	28.0	210	
1874	92 12 6	55 9	5 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	8	24 8	31.5	5.8	25.7	225	
1875	93 15 11	45 2	5 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	9 1/2	22 9	29.7	5.6	24.1	233	
1876	95 5 8	46 2	5 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	9 1/2	20 2	27.5	5.7	21.8	260	
1877	95 10 0	56 9	4 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	18 5	27.0	6.0	21.0	283	
1878	95 5 0	46 5	4 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	16 10	27.3	6.2	21.1	293	
1879	97 12 10	43 10	4 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	8 1/2	16 11	29.0	6.5	22.5	290	
1880	98 10 8	44 4	4 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	8 1/2	14 11	28.4	6.7	21.7	310	
1881	100 2 6	45 4	4 1/2	7 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	9	16 0	28.2	6.8	21.4	318	
1882	100 17 10	45 0	4 1/2	8 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	9 1/2	15 10	27.2	6.7	20.5	325	
1883	101 8 2	41 7	5	8 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	9 1/2	17 0	26.5	6.6	19.9	331	
1884	101 4 8	35 8	4 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	8 1/2	15 6	25.8	6.5	19.3	339	
1885	99 4 8	32 10	3 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2	7 1/2	15 8	25.7	6.5	19.2	338	
1886	100 17 10	31 1	3 1/2	6 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	8 1/2	14 11	26.2	6.5	19.7	328	
1887	101 16 2	32 6	3	5 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2	7 1/2	14 10	25.8	6.5	19.3	336	

* The prices of Consols for the years 1838-52 relate to the 12 months beginning 1st April; from 1853 onwards the prices relate to calendar years.
 † The prices of coal in 1849-51 are derived from a Parliamentary Return (No. 25, 1881) furnished by the Registrar of the London Coal Market, by order of the House of Commons: the quotations for 1882-87 are derived from quarterly averages supplied to the Registrar-General by Mr. Richard Meade, of the Mineral Statistics Department, Home Office.
 ‡ Derived from Returns, published by the Local Government Board, of the number of persons in receipt of Relief on the last day of each week.

INTERNATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 39.—Persons Married, Births, and Deaths per 1000 of the Population, in the UNITED KINGDOM and in OTHER EUROPEAN STATES.

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

YEAR.	UNITED KINGDOM.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	DENMARK.	NORWAY.	SWEDEN.	AUSTRIA.	HUNGARY.	SWITZERLAND.	GERMAN EMPIRE.	PRUSSIA.	THE NETHERLANDS.	BELGIUM.	FRANCE.	ITALY.
Average in the 20 years 1861-80	PERSONS MARRIED TO 1000 LIVING.															
	15.1 (17 yrs.)	16.4	14.2	9.8 (17 yrs.)	15.3	14.5 (10 yrs.)	13.4	17.1	20.6 (15 yrs)	15.1 (13 yrs)	17.4 (9 yrs.)	17.2	16.2	14.6	15.8	15.2 (18 yrs)
1866	16.0	17.5	14.7	10.8	16.8	—	13.4	13.0	16.3	—	—	15.6	16.7	15.7	16.0	11.3
1867	15.2	16.5	13.9	10.7	15.3	—	12.2	19.3	20.8	—	—	18.6	16.8	15.6	15.7	13.5
1868	14.8	16.1	13.3	10.0	14.6	—	10.9	18.3	27.3	13.4	—	17.7	15.3	14.6	15.7	14.4
1869	14.6	15.9	13.4	10.0	14.7	—	11.3	20.7	22.0	14.4	—	17.9	15.4	14.8	16.5	16.0
1870	15.0	16.1	14.3	10.6	14.7	—	13.1	19.5	19.6	14.0	—	14.9	15.9	13.9	12.1	14.6
1871	15.4	16.7	14.3	10.7	14.6	13.3	13.0	18.9	20.8	14.6	—	15.9	16.0	14.7	14.4	14.9
1872	15.9	17.4	15.1	10.0	15.0	14.0	13.9	18.6	21.5	15.7	20.6	20.6	16.5	15.5	19.5	15.0
1873	16.0	17.6	15.5	9.6	16.2	14.5	14.6	18.8	22.6	15.2	20.0	20.2	17.1	15.5	17.7	15.9
1874	15.6	17.0	15.2	9.2	16.4	15.3	14.5	18.1	21.4	16.6	19.1	19.3	16.8	15.1	16.6	15.3
1875	15.3	16.7	14.8	9.1	17.0	15.7	14.0	17.1	21.8	17.9	18.2	18.0	16.7	14.5	16.4	16.8
1876	15.3	16.5	15.0	9.9	17.1	15.4	14.1	16.5	19.8	16.2	17.0	17.1	16.5	14.3	15.8	16.3
1877	14.6	15.7	14.4	9.3	16.1	15.1	13.7	15.0	18.2	15.7	16.0	16.3	16.2	13.7	15.1	15.4
1878	14.1	15.2	13.4	9.5	14.8	14.6	12.9	15.2	18.7	14.7	15.4	15.7	15.5	13.4	15.1	14.2
1879	13.3	14.4	12.8	8.7	14.7	13.5	12.6	15.5	20.5	13.8	15.0	15.4	15.3	13.5	15.1	15.0
1880	13.6	14.9	13.2	7.8	15.2	13.3	12.6	15.2	18.2	13.7	15.0	15.3	15.0	14.1	14.9	13.8
1881	14.0	15.1	13.9	8.5	15.6	12.8	12.4	16.0	19.8	13.6	14.9	15.2	14.6	14.1	15.0	16.2
1882	14.3	15.5	14.1	8.6	15.4	13.4	12.7	16.4	20.3	13.5	15.3	15.7	14.3	13.9	14.8	15.7
1883	14.3	15.4	14.0	8.5	15.4	13.2	12.8	15.7	20.5	13.6	15.3	15.8	14.2	13.5	15.0	16.0
1884	14.1	15.0	13.5	9.1	15.6	13.7	13.1	15.7	20.1	13.6	15.7	16.1	14.4	13.5	15.3	16.4
1885	13.4	14.4	12.9	8.6	15.1	13.3	13.3	15.2	—	13.8	15.8	16.3	13.2	13.6	14.9	15.8
1886	13.1	14.1	12.4	8.4	14.2	13.1	12.8	15.6	19.3	13.7	15.8	16.2	13.9	13.4	14.8	15.6
1887	13.3	14.2	12.5	8.7	14.0	—	—	—	—	15.6	16.0	16.0	14.0	14.2	14.6	15.5
BIRTHS TO 1000 LIVING.																
Average in the 20 years 1861-80	BIRTHS TO 1000 LIVING.															
	33.8 (17 yrs.)	35.3	34.9	26.2 (17 yrs.)	31.2	30.8 (10 yrs.)	30.9	39.7	42.8 (15 yrs)	30.6 (11 yrs)	39.6 (9 yrs.)	38.6	35.8	31.8	25.9	37.1 (18 yrs)
1866	33.8	35.2	35.4	26.2	32.2	—	33.1	38.7	42.1	—	—	39.3	35.4	32.7	26.4	38.9
1867	33.8	35.4	35.1	26.0	30.5	—	30.8	37.4	38.8	—	—	36.9	35.4	32.1	26.4	36.6
1868	34.2	35.8	35.3	26.8	31.2	—	27.5	38.7	42.4	—	—	36.9	34.9	31.5	25.7	35.4
1869	33.3	34.8	34.3	26.7	29.5	—	28.2	40.2	42.6	—	—	37.9	34.3	31.6	25.7	37.2
1870	33.8	35.2	34.6	27.7	30.5	—	28.3	40.5	41.7	29.8	—	38.5	36.1	32.3	25.5	36.8
1871	33.7	35.0	34.5	25.1	30.2	29.2	30.4	39.8	43.0	29.0	—	33.8	35.4	31.0	22.6	37.0
1872	34.3	35.6	34.9	27.8	30.3	29.7	30.0	40.0	41.0	29.8	39.5	39.7	36.0	32.3	26.8	37.9
1873	34.0	35.4	34.8	27.1	30.8	29.9	30.8	40.9	42.2	29.7	39.7	39.4	33.2	32.5	26.1	36.4
1874	34.4	36.0	35.6	26.6	30.9	30.7	30.9									

TABLE 40.—UNITED KINGDOM. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1864-87.

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1864	29,680,437	230,518	461,036	989,022	663,091	15.5	33.3	22.3
1865	29,925,177	239,887	479,774	1,006,109	654,954	16.0	33.6	21.9
1866	30,147,755	241,585	483,170	1,013,627	665,064	16.0	33.6	22.1
1867	30,409,182	251,514	483,028	1,026,781	633,643	15.2	33.8	20.8
1868	30,689,977	226,516	453,032	1,048,423	636,223	14.8	34.2	20.7
1869	30,978,278	226,391	452,782	1,032,394	630,296	14.6	33.3	21.3
1870	31,256,535	234,176	468,352	1,058,023	679,956	15.0	33.8	21.8
1871	31,555,694	243,091	486,182	1,064,911	677,939	15.4	33.7	21.5
1872	31,874,183	253,851	507,702	1,093,950	665,353	15.9	34.3	20.9
1873	32,177,550	258,093	516,186	1,093,855	667,903	16.0	34.0	20.7
1874	32,501,517	252,881	505,762	1,119,955	699,313	15.6	34.4	21.5
1875	32,838,758	251,223	502,446	1,112,505	726,834	15.3	33.9	22.1
1876	33,199,994	254,841	509,682	1,154,971	676,768	15.3	34.8	20.4
1877	33,575,941	244,891	489,782	1,154,681	667,976	14.6	34.4	19.9
1878	33,943,773	239,696	479,392	1,152,796	716,294	14.1	34.0	19.9
1879	34,302,557	228,555	457,710	1,141,447	704,691	13.3	33.3	20.5
1880	34,622,930	236,833	473,666	1,134,299	707,333	13.6	32.7	20.4
1881	34,932,204	245,120	490,240	1,135,660	654,295	14.0	32.5	18.7
1882	35,297,114	259,030	506,060	1,137,820	678,143	14.3	32.2	19.2
1883	35,611,770	254,621	509,242	1,133,343	696,116	14.3	31.8	19.5
1884	35,961,663	252,992	505,984	1,154,782	693,150	14.1	32.1	19.3
1885	36,331,119	244,226	488,452	1,136,321	688,069	13.4	31.3	18.9
1886	36,709,477	241,134	482,268	1,145,614	698,190	13.1	31.3	19.0
1887	37,075,963	246,314	492,628	1,123,106	693,843	13.3	30.8	18.7

TABLE 41.—ENGLAND AND WALES. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1853-87.

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	17.9	33.3	22.9
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	17.2	34.1	23.5
1855	18,829,900	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	16.2	33.7	22.6
1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	637,453	390,506	16.7	34.4	20.5
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,815	16.5	34.4	21.8
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140	655,481	449,656	16.0	33.7	23.1
1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446	689,881	440,781	17.0	35.0	22.4
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	684,048	422,721	17.1	34.3	21.2
1861*	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	16.3	34.6	21.6
1862	20,371,013	164,080	328,060	712,684	436,566	16.1	35.0	21.4
1863	20,625,855	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,337	16.8	35.3	23.0
1864	20,883,889	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531	17.2	35.4	23.7
1865	21,145,151	185,474	370,948	748,069	490,909	17.5	35.4	23.2
1866	21,409,684	187,776	375,552	753,870	500,689	17.5	35.2	23.4
1867	21,677,525	179,154	358,308	768,349	471,073	16.5	35.4	21.7
1868	21,948,713	176,962	353,924	786,858	450,622	16.1	35.8	21.8
1869	22,223,299	176,970	353,940	773,381	494,828	15.9	34.8	22.3
1870	22,501,316	181,655	363,310	792,787	515,329	16.1	35.2	22.9
1871*	22,788,594	190,112	380,224	797,428	514,879	16.7	35.0	22.6
1872	23,096,495	201,267	402,534	825,907	492,265	17.4	35.6	21.3
1873	23,408,556	205,615	411,230	829,778	492,520	17.6	35.4	21.0
1874	23,724,834	202,010	404,020	854,956	526,632	17.0	36.0	22.2
1875	24,045,885	201,212	402,424	850,607	546,453	16.7	35.4	22.7
1876	24,370,267	201,874	403,748	887,968	510,315	16.5	36.3	20.9
1877	24,699,539	194,352	388,704	888,200	500,496	15.7	36.0	20.3
1878	25,033,259	190,054	380,108	891,906	539,872	15.2	35.6	21.6
1879	25,371,489	182,082	364,164	880,389	526,255	14.4	34.7	20.7
1880	25,714,288	191,965	383,930	881,643	523,624	14.9	34.2	20.5
1881*	26,061,736	197,290	394,580	888,642	491,935	15.1	33.9	18.9
1882	26,413,861	204,405	408,810	889,014	516,654	15.5	33.7	19.6
1883	26,770,744	206,384	412,768	890,722	522,997	15.4	33.3	19.5
1884	27,132,449	204,301	408,602	906,750	530,828	15.0	33.3	19.5
1885	27,499,041	197,745	395,490	894,270	522,750	14.4	32.5	19.0
1886	27,870,586	194,071	392,142	903,760	537,276	14.1	32.4	19.3
1887	28,247,151	200,518	401,036	886,331	530,758	14.2	31.4	18.8

* Census year.

TABLE 42.—SCOTLAND. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1855-87.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Registrar-General for Scotland.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1855	2,978,065	19,680	39,360	93,349	62,004	13.2	31.5	20.8
1856	2,995,771	20,740	41,480	101,821	58,529	13.8	34.0	19.5
1857	3,012,310	21,369	42,738	103,415	61,906	14.2	34.3	20.6
1858	3,027,665	19,655	39,310	104,018	63,539	13.0	34.4	21.0
1859	3,041,812	21,201	42,402	106,543	61,714	13.9	35.0	20.3
1860	3,054,788	21,225	42,450	105,629	63,170	13.9	35.6	22.3
1861*	3,069,404	20,896	41,792	107,009	62,341	13.6	34.9	20.3
1862	3,097,009	20,597	41,194	107,069	67,195	13.3	34.6	21.7
1863	3,126,879	22,234	44,468	109,341	71,481	14.3	35.0	22.9
1864	3,156,021	22,725	45,450	112,333	74,416	14.4	35.6	23.6
1865	3,185,437	23,611	47,222	113,070	70,891	14.8	35.5	22.3
1866	3,215,129	23,688	47,376	113,667	71,848	14.7	35.4	22.2
1867	3,245,098	22,618	45,236	114,044	69,067	13.9	35.1	21.3
1868	3,275,350	21,855	43,710	115,514	69,416	13.3	35.3	21.2
1869	3,305,885	22,144	44,288	113,354	75,875	13.4	34.3	23.0
1870	3,336,707	23,854	47,708	115,390	74,165	14.3	34.6	22.2
1871*	3,368,921	24,019	48,038	116,128	74,712	14.3	34.5	22.2
1872	3,404,798	25,641	51,282	118,765	75,794	15.1	34.9	22.3
1873	3,441,056	26,748	53,496	119,700	76,946	15.5	34.8	22.4
1874	3,477,704	26,390	52,780	123,711	80,720	15.2	35.6	23.2
1875	3,514,744	25,974	51,948	123,578	81,767	14.8	35.2	23.3
1876	3,552,183	26,579	53,158	126,534	74,129	15.0	35.6	20.9
1877	3,590,022	25,817	51,634	126,822	73,937	14.4	35.3	20.6
1878	3,628,268	24,858	49,716	126,773	76,793	13.4	34.9	21.2
1879	3,665,443	23,519	47,038	125,730	73,347	12.8	34.3	20.0
1880	3,705,394	24,505	49,010	124,570	75,803	13.2	33.6	20.5
1881*	3,745,485	26,004	52,008	126,171	72,325	13.9	33.7	19.3
1882	3,785,400	26,596	53,192	126,158	72,989	14.1	33.3	19.3
1883	3,825,744	26,869	53,738	124,458	76,891	14.0	32.5	20.1
1884	3,866,521	26,106	52,212	129,157	75,168	13.5	33.4	19.4
1885	3,907,736	25,304	50,608	126,100	74,607	12.9	32.3	19.1
1886	3,949,393	24,469	48,938	127,927	73,622	12.4	32.4	18.6
1887	3,991,499	24,351	48,702	124,375	74,500	12.5	31.2	18.7

* Census year.

TABLE 43.—IRELAND. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1864-87.

(Compiled from the Reports of the Registrar-General for Ireland.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1864	5,640,527	27,406	54,812	136,414	93,144	9.6	24.0	16.4
1865	5,694,589	30,802	61,604	144,970	93,154	10.9	25.7	16.5
1866	5,722,942	30,121	60,242	146,090	93,027	10.8	26.2	16.7
1867	5,786,509	29,742	59,484	144,388	93,503	10.7	26.0	16.8
1868	5,865,914	27,699	55,398	146,051	86,185	10.0	26.8	15.8
1869	5,949,094	27,277	54,554	145,659	89,593	10.0	26.7	16.4
1870	6,038,512	28,667	57,334	149,848	90,462	10.6	27.7	16.7
1871*	6,098,179	28,960	57,920	151,355	88,348	10.7	28.1	16.4
1872	6,172,890	26,943	53,886	149,278	97,294	10.0	27.8	18.1
1873	6,237,938	25,730	51,460	144,377	97,537	9.6	27.1	18.3
1874	6,298,979	24,481	48,962	141,288	91,361	9.2	26.6	17.3
1875	6,378,629	24,037	48,074	138,320	98,114	9.1	26.1	18.5
1876	6,477,544	26,388	52,776	140,469	92,324	9.9	26.4	17.3
1877	6,586,380	24,722	49,444	139,659	93,543	9.3	26.2	17.5
1878	6,722,246	25,284	50,568	134,117	99,629	9.5	25.1	18.6
1879	6,865,625	23,254	46,508	135,328	105,039	8.7	25.2	19.6

TABLE 44.—DENMARK (the Kingdom properly so called). Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1850-87.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1st February.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1850*	1,407,747	10,824	21,648	44,703	27,231†	15.4	31.8	19.3†
1851	1,425,700	14,205	28,410	43,338	26,570	19.9	30.4	18.6
1852	1,443,900	14,153	28,306	43,390	28,550	19.6	33.5	19.8
1853	1,462,300	13,521	27,042	46,614	35,592†	18.5	31.9	24.3†
1854	1,481,000	12,994	25,988	48,725	27,439	17.5	32.9	18.5
1855*	1,499,350	12,821	25,642	48,160	30,157	17.1	32.1	20.1
1856	1,519,500	13,175	26,350	49,553	28,662	17.3	32.6	18.9
1857	1,539,300	13,847	27,694	51,054	33,768	18.0	33.2	21.9
1858	1,559,500	13,626	27,252	52,115	36,388	17.5	33.4	23.3
1859	1,579,900	13,334	26,668	53,361	32,268	16.9	33.8	20.4
1860*	1,608,362	12,849	25,698	52,536	32,524	16.0	32.7	20.2
1861	1,625,200	12,097	24,194	51,616	29,947	14.9	31.8	18.4
1862	1,642,200	12,044	24,088	50,942	30,200	14.7	31.0	18.4
1863	1,659,400	12,466	24,912	51,701	30,333	15.0	31.1	18.3
1864	1,676,700	9,466	18,932	50,797	39,100†	11.3	30.3	23.3†
1865	1,694,300	15,056	30,112	53,218	39,266	17.8	31.4	23.2
1866	1,712,000	14,354	28,708	55,141	35,707	16.8	32.2	20.9
1867	1,729,900	13,225	26,450	52,700	34,553	15.3	30.5	20.0
1868	1,748,000	12,769	25,538	54,490	33,816	14.6	31.2	19.3
1869	1,766,300	12,971	25,942	52,109	33,781	14.7	29.5	19.1
1870*	1,784,741	13,134	26,268	54,420	34,091	14.7	30.5	19.1
1871	1,802,400	13,207	26,414	54,396	35,075	14.6	30.2	19.5
1872	1,820,200	13,627	27,254	55,221	33,433	15.0	30.3	18.4
1873	1,838,100	14,903	29,806	56,571	34,250	16.2	30.8	18.6
1874	1,856,300	15,260	30,520	57,278	37,046	16.4	30.9	20.0
1875	1,874,600	15,915	31,830	59,749	39,423	17.0	31.9	21.0
1876	1,893,100	16,130	32,360	61,788	37,365	17.1	32.6	19.7
1877	1,911,300	15,423	30,856	60,850	35,806	16.1	31.8	18.7
1878	1,930,700	14,295	28,590	61,290	35,792	14.8	31.7	18.5
1879	1,949,300	14,287	28,574	62,455	38,531	14.7	32.0	19.8
1880*	1,969,039	14,959	29,913	62,612	40,237	15.2	31.8	20.4
1881	1,988,500	15,529	31,058	64,145	36,471	15.6	32.3	18.3
1882	2,008,100	15,496	30,992	65,070	38,738	15.4	32.4	19.3
1883	2,028,000	15,642	31,284	64,474	37,403	15.4	31.8	18.4
1884	2,048,000	15,970	31,940	63,340	37,597	15.6	33.4	18.4
1885	2,068,200	15,645	31,290	67,463	36,999	15.1	32.6	17.9
1886	2,088,600	14,831	29,663	68,080	38,094	14.2	32.6	18.2
1887	2,109,200	14,726	29,452	67,417	38,645	14.0	32.0	18.3

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

* Census year.

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

TABLE 45.—NORWAY. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1871-87.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1871	1,746,800	11,610	23,220	51,080	29,567	13.3	29.2	16.9
1872	1,757,100	12,302	24,604	52,271	29,172	14.0	29.7	16.6
1873	1,770,000	12,822	25,644	52,361	29,328	14.5	29.9	16.9
1874	1,787,100	13,713	27,426	54,928	32,452	15.3	30.7	18.2
1875*	1,807,800	14,177	28,354	56,358	33,964	15.7	31.2	18.8
1876	1,829,200	14,049	28,098	58,230	34,356	15.4	31.8	18.0
1877	1,852,500	14,022	28,044	58,855	31,354	15.1	31.8	16.9
1878	1,878,200	13,681	27,362	58,408	29,582	14.6	31.1	15.8
1879	1,908,600	12,850	25,700	60,917	28,616	13.5	32.0	15.0
1880	1,921,000	12,751	25,502	58,923	30,550	13.3	30.7	15.9
1881	1,925,900	12,316	24,632	58,342	32,427	12.8	30.0	16.8
1882	1,924,500	12,874	25,748	59,375	35,325	13.4	30.9	18.4
1883	1,925,000	12,710	25,420	59,498	32,884	13.2	30.9	17.1
1884	1,934,000	13,247	26,494	60,025	31,730	13.7	31.0	16.4
1885	1,952,000	13,024	26,048	61,052	32,111	13.3	31.3	16.5
1886	1,956,000	12,900	25,800	60,700	31,600	13.1	30.9	16.1
1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Census year.

TABLE 46.—SWEDEN. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1850-87.

(Supplied by the Director of the Statistical Department of Sweden.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	POPULATION, 31st Dec., from Parochial Registers.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1850*	3,482,541	26,267	52,534	110,399	68,514	15.2	32.0	19.8
1851	3,516,647	25,750	51,500	111,065	72,506	14.7	31.7	20.7
1852	3,540,409	24,150	48,300	108,305	80,090	13.7	30.7	22.7
1853	3,563,316	25,596	51,192	111,407	84,047†	14.4	31.4	23.7†
1854	3,608,124	27,585	55,170	120,107	70,846	15.4	33.5	19.8
1855*	3,641,011	27,253	54,506	115,072	77,734	15.0	31.7	21.4
1856	3,672,988	27,221	54,442	115,082	79,618	14.9	31.5	21.8
1857	3,687,601	28,531	57,062	119,349	101,491†	15.5	32.4	27.6†
1858	3,734,240	30,092	60,184	129,039	80,493	16.2	34.8	21.7
1859	3,787,735	31,125	62,250	131,605	75,720	16.6	35.0	20.1
1860*	3,859,723	29,839	59,678	133,162	67,502	15.6	34.8	17.7
1861	3,917,339	28,272	56,544	126,634	71,829	14.5	32.6	18.5
1862	3,965,899	27,325	55,650	131,584	84,350	14.1	33.4	21.4
1863	4,022,564	29,013	58,026	134,279	77,227	14.5	33.6	19.3
1864	4,070,061	28,248	56,496	136,004	81,937	14.0	33.6	20.2
1865	4,114,141	28,944	57,888	134,281	79,216	14.1	32.8	19.4
1866	4,160,677	27,797	55,594	136,989	82,663†	13.4	33.1	20.0†
1867	4,195,681	25,440	50,880	128,832	82,072	12.2	30.8	19.6
1868	4,173,080	22,833	45,666	114,955	87,807	10.9	27.5	21.0
1869	4,158,757	23,503	47,006	117,677	92,775	11.3	28.2	22.3
1870*	4,168,525	25,072	50,144	119,838	82,449	13.1	28.3	19.8
1871	4,204,177	27,187	54,374	127,333	72,046	13.0	30.4	17.2
1872	4,250,412	29,470	58,940	126,983	68,802	13.9	30.0	16.3
1873	4,297,972	31,257	62,514	131,643	73,525	14.6	30.8	17.2
1874	4,341,559	31,422	62,844	133,249	87,760†	14.5	30.9	20.3†
1875	4,383,291	30,762	61,524	135,958	88,439	14.0	31.0	20.3
1876	4,429,713	31,184	62,368	135,890	86,334	14.1	30.8	19.6
1877	4,484,542	30,974	61,348	134,476	83,175†	13.7	31.1	18.7†
1878	4,531,863	29,151	58,302	134,464	81,418	12.9	29.8	18.1
1879	4,578,901	28,635	57,270	139,043	77,152	12.6	30.5	16.9
1880*	4,565,668	28,919	57,838	134,262	82,753	12.6	29.4	18.1
1881	4,572,245	28,301	56,602	132,804	80,800†	12.4	29.1	17.7†
1882	4,579,115	28,967	57,934	134,300	79,406	12.7	29.4	17.4
1883	4,603,595	29,449	58,898	132,875	79,487	12.8	28.9	17.3
1884	4,644,448	30,210	60,400	138,745	81,077	13.1	30.0	17.5
1885	4,632,769	30,911	61,822	137,308	82,781	13.3	29.6	17.8
1886	4,717,189	30,133	60,266	139,882	78,075	12.3	29.8	16.6
1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Census year.

† Cholera was epidemic in the years 1853, 1857, and 1866. In 1874 small-pox caused 4063 deaths, the highest number in any year since 1801. In 1877 scarlet fever caused 7426 deaths, and in 1881 diphtheria caused 3397 deaths.

TABLE 47.—AUSTRIA. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1853-87.

(Furnished by the President of the Statistical Central Commission of Austria.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, at the end of each Year.†	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	17,816,877	137,621	275,242	678,926	570,885	15.4	38.1	32.0
1854	17,911,986	124,258	248,516	666,981	622,695	13.9	37.2	34.8
1855	17,783,086	147,186	294,372	692,985	881,094	16.6	39.1	49.7
1856	17,843,463	147,474	294,948	666,250	541,887	16.5	37.3	30.4
1857*	18,224,500	147,657	295,314	741,239	503,915	16.2	40.7	27.7
1858	18,458,396	155,073	310,146	745,926	532,920	16.8	40.4	28.8
1859	18,671,781	130,656	261,312	770,029	540,475	14.0	41.3	28.9
1860	18,884,598	158,340	316,680	731,759	502,809	16.8	38.8	26.6
1861	19,029,405	151,440	302,880	722,951	563,402	15.9	38.0	29.6
1862	19,193,087	168,684	337,368	742,318	562,792	17.6	38.7	29.3
1863	19,398,051	162,958	325,916	797,972	576,471	16.8	41.2	29.7
1864	19,602,736	160,740	321,480	806,927	585,142	16.4	41.2	29.8
1865	19,750,318	153,492	306,984	762,229	598,863	15.5	38.6	30.3
1866	19,692,487	128,051	256,102	763,023	804,338†	13.0	38.7	40.9‡
1867	19,838,970	191,661	383,322	741,987	580,055	19.3	37.4	29.2
1868	20,026,554	182,940	365,880	774,383	571,558	18.3	38.7	28.5
1869*	20,217,531	208,787	417,574	812,474	583,995	20.7	40.2	28.9
1870	20,421,737	199,083	398,166	826,882	598,581	19.5	40.5	29.3
1871	20,601,118	194,591	389,182	820,869	616,729	18.9	39.8	29.9
1872	20,728,929	192,406	384,812	829,250	677,022	18.6	40.0	32.7
1873	20,740,588	194,815	389,630	848,206	811,150§	18.8	40.9	39.1§
1874	20,902,239	189,017	378,034	849,678	662,929	18.1	40.7	31.7
1875	21,105,317	180,349	360,698	862,828	634,088	17.1	40.9	30.0
1876	21,319,544	176,148	352,296	874,623	634,363	16.5	41.0	29.8
1877	21,467,718	161,337	322,674	851,747	677,748	15.0	39.7	31.6
1878	21,614,206	164,233	328,466	854,752	683,661	15.2	39.5	31.6
1879	21,812,654	169,088	338,176	878,035	652,491	15.5	40.3	29.9
1880*	21,981,821	167,200	334,400	850,009	654,258	15.2	38.7	29.7
1881	22,136,223	176,983	353,966	833,467	676,515	16.0	38.7	30.6
1882	22,320,116	183,378	366,756	873,522	686,951	16.4	38.9	30.8
1883	22,498,862	176,016	352,032	858,832	677,337	15.7	38.2	30.1
1884	22,707,845	179,171	358,342	878,321	666,523	15.7	38.4	29.2
1885	22,876,095	175,233	350,466	860,663	689,493	15.2	37.4	29.9
1886	23,070,688	180,191	360,382	876,063	678,458	15.6	38.0	29.4
1887	23,284,769	182,088	364,176	889,478	672,302	15.6	38.2	28.9

* Census year.
 † Excluding the army.
 ‡ The excessive mortality in 1866 was due to cholera and the war.
 § Cholera caused the deaths of 107,007 persons in 1873.

TABLE 48.—HUNGARY. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1866-87.

(Furnished by the Director of the Statistical Department of Hungary.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1866	12,956,546	105,670	211,340	546,110	504,043†	16.3	42.1	38.9†
1867	13,026,346	135,601	271,202	508,234	436,434	20.8	38.8	33.5
1868	13,140,338	179,637	359,274	557,841	443,799	27.3	42.4	33.8
1869*	13,561,245	146,272	292,544	566,123	424,106	22.0	42.6	32.0
1870	13,685,852	133,999	267,998	570,692	446,085	19.6	41.7	32.6
1871	13,741,650	142,853	285,706	591,148	535,350	20.8	43.0	39.0
1872	13,724,567	147,555	295,110	563,362	580,445	21.5	41.0	42.3
1873	13,417,304	153,068	306,136	566,792	874,055†	22.6	42.2	65.1†
1874	13,418,020	143,718	287,436	572,444	571,728†	21.4	42.7	42.6†
1875	13,525,459	147,413	294,886	608,440	501,001	21.8	45.0	37.0
1876	13,670,624	135,011	270,022	623,849	478,684	19.8	45.6	35.0
1877	13,767,265	125,064	250,128	595,984	499,348	18.2	43.8	36.3
1878	13,839,144	129,846	258,692	592,854	520,975	18.7	42.8	37.6
1879	13,973,166	140,237	280,534	635,746	502,087	20.5	45.3	36.4
1880*	13,728,622	124,860	249,720	597,791	523,379	18.2	42.9	38.6
1881	13,840,157	137,025	274,050	604,262	492,727	19.8	43.7	35.6
1882	13,951,643	141,944	283,888	622,226	510,740	20.3	44.6	36.6
1883	14,130,811	145,004	290,008	640,235	461,067	20.5	45.3	32.6
1884	14,341,276	144,416	288,832	630,036	449,621	20.1	46.0	31.4
1885	14,541,150‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1886	—	140,016	280,032	662,434	468,628	19.3	45.5	32.2
1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Census year. † Cholera was epidemic. ‡ Estimated to 31st December.

TABLE 49.—SWITZERLAND. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1868-87.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1868	2,629,886	17,648	35,293	?	?	13.4	?	?
1869	2,646,115	19,091	38,182	?	?	14.4	?	?
1870*	2,662,344	18,610	37,220	79,208	68,746	14.0	29.8	25.8
1871	2,679,469	19,514	39,028	77,633	74,002	14.6	29.0	27.7
1872	2,697,165	21,212	42,424	80,329	59,758	15.7	29.8	22.2
1873	2,714,860	20,649	41,298	80,569	61,676	15.2	29.7	22.7
1874	2,732,556	22,655	45,310	83,051	60,845	16.6	30.4	22.3
1875	2,750,251	24,629	49,258	87,579	66,113	17.9	31.8	24.0
1876	2,767,947	22,376	44,752	90,786	66,819	16.2	32.8	24.1
1877	2,785,642	21,371	43,742	89,244	65,353	15.7	32.0	23.5
1878	2,803,338	20,590	41,180	87,833	65,311	14.7	31.3	23.3
1879	2,821,033	19,450	38,900	86,180	63,651	13.8	30.5	22.6
1880*	2,838,723	19,413	38,826	84,165	62,223	13.7	29.6	21.9
1881	2,855,975	19,425	38,850	85,142	63,979	13.6	29.8	22.4
1882	2,872,902	19,414	38,828	82,639	62,849	13.5	28.8	21.9
1883	2,889,826	19,696	39,392	81,974	58,733	13.6	28.4	20.3
1884	2,906,752	19,898	39,793	81,571	58,301	13.6	28.1	20.1
1885	2,923,675	20,105	40,210	80,349	61,548	13.8	27.5	21.1
1886	2,940,602	20,030	40,160	80,763	60,061	13.7	27.5	20.4
1887	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Census year.

TABLE 50.—GERMAN EMPIRE. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1872-87.

(Furnished by the Director of the Statistical Department of the German Empire.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1872	41,185,000	423,900	847,800	1,626,037	1,194,732	20.6	39.5	29.0
1873	41,532,000	418,049	832,098	1,648,117	1,174,293	20.0	39.7	28.3
1874	41,983,000	400,282	800,564	1,683,440	1,122,396	19.1	40.1	26.7
1875*	42,510,000	386,746	773,492	1,724,412	1,172,393	18.2	40.6	27.6
1876	43,077,000	366,930	733,860	1,761,016	1,134,452	17.0	40.9	26.3
1877	43,608,000	347,792	695,584	1,744,839	1,152,023	16.0	40.0	26.4
1878	44,127,000	340,116	680,032	1,714,433	1,157,960	15.4	38.9	26.2
1879	44,639,000	335,113	670,226	1,735,871	1,143,773	15.0	38.9	25.6
1880*	45,093,000	337,342	674,684	1,696,175	1,173,205	15.0	37.6	26.0
1881	45,426,000	338,909	677,818	1,682,149	1,156,301	14.9	37.0	25.5
1882	45,717,000	350,457	700,914	1,702,348	1,176,853	15.3	37.2	25.7
1883	46,014,000	352,999	705,993	1,683,699	1,190,002	15.3	36.6	25.9
1884	46,334,000	362,596	725,192	1,725,583	1,203,500	15.7	37.2	26.0
1885*	46,705,000	368,619	737,238	1,729,927	1,199,742	15.8	37.0	25.7
1886	47,103,000	372,326	744,652	1,746,133	1,233,737	15.8	37.1	26.2
1887	47,584,000	376,659	741,318	1,756,079	1,151,924	15.6	36.9	24.2

* Census year.

TABLE 51.—PRUSSIA. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1853-87.

(Furnished by the Director of the Statistical Department of Prussia.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	16,987,416	145,345	290,690	633,018	495,092	17.1	37.3	29.1
1854	17,076,553	134,261	268,522	622,917	475,005	15.7	36.5	27.8
1855*	17,202,831	131,911	263,822	593,511	526,154	15.3	34.5	30.6
1856	17,307,264	141,267	282,534	601,005	453,298	16.3	34.7	26.2
1857	17,466,292	162,475	324,950	674,784	493,173	18.6	38.6	28.2
1858*	17,739,913	167,387	334,774	699,354	488,912	18.9	39.4	27.6
1859	17,886,000	150,569	301,138	715,635	462,360	16.8	40.0	25.9
1860	18,136,436	151,847	303,694	699,403	429,968	16.7	38.6	23.7
1861*	18,491,220	148,992	293,984	692,989	487,612	15.9	37.5	25.3
1862	18,639,760	157,118	314,236	692,395	457,736	16.9	37.1	24.6
1863	18,894,400	163,704	327,408	745,226	492,068	17.3	39.4	26.0
1864*	19,255,139	165,590	331,180	758,983	503,279†	17.2	39.4	26.1†
1865	19,336,242	176,236	352,472	761,298	530,157	18.2	39.4	27.4
1866	19,475,275	151,759	303,518	765,316	664,903†	15.6	39.3	34.1†
1867*	23,971,337	222,466	444,932	884,471	614,211	18.6	36.9	25.6
1868	24,069,379	212,958	425,916	887,810	658,728	17.7	36.9	27.4
1869	24,237,451	216,914	433,828	919,075	632,042	17.9	37.9	26.1
1870	24,405,523	181,539	368,078	938,489	665,942†	14.9	38.5	27.3†
1871*	24,655,730	196,330	392,660	833,253	709,284†	15.9	33.8	28.8†
1872	24,814,203	255,886	511,772	984,292	725,942	20.6	39.7	29.3
1873	25,085,871	253,227	506,654	989,147	699,650†	20.2	39.4	27.9†
1874	25,357,539	245,224	490,448	1,013,184	652,185	19.3	40.0	25.7
1875*	25,742,404	231,331	462,662	1,041,695	679,861	18.0	40.5	26.4
1876	25,921,687	221,727	443,454	1,056,590	660,366	17.1	40.8	25.5
1877	26,299,028	210,357	420,714	1,048,512	672,397	16.3	39.9	25.6
1878	26,536,369	207,716	415,432	1,031,991	686,297	15.7	38.9	25.9
1879	26,843,710	206,752	413,504	1,051,783	666,002	15.4	39.2	24.8
1880*	27,279,111	208,456	416,902	1,029,002	692,923	15.3	37.7	25.4
1881	27,486,980	209,536	419,172	1,012,911	682,358	15.2	36.8	24.8
1882	27,694,849	217,239	434,478	1,036,107	700,330	15.7	37.4	25.3
1883	27,902,718	220,748	441,496	1,028,825	711,365	15.8	36.9	25.5
1884	28,110,588	225,939	451,878	1,051,157	718,225	16.1	37.4	25.5
1885*	28,318,470	230,707	461,414	1,064,672	717,010	16.3	37.6	25.7
1886	28,527,942	231,588	463,176	1,074,462	742,874	16.2	37.7	26.0
1887	28,734,214	229,999	459,998	1,084,985	686,170	16.0	37.8	23.9

NOTE.—Prussia includes Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, and Frankfurt, from the year 1867; and the Duchy of Lauenburg since the middle of the year 1876.

* Census year.

† Cholera prevailed in 1866 and 1873. The deaths for 1864, 1866, 1870, and 1871 include those of soldiers who fell in war.

TABLE 52.—THE NETHERLANDS. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1853-87.

(Compiled from the Annuaire Statistique des Pays Bas.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	3,154,730	24,487	48,974	104,297	77,415	15.5	33.1	24.5
1854	3,180,790	23,855	47,710	104,244	76,475	15.0	32.8	24.0
1855	3,207,065	23,367	46,734	102,815	90,202	14.6	32.1	28.1
1856	3,233,843	24,509	49,018	106,008	76,145	15.2	32.8	23.5
1857	3,267,058	25,950	51,900	113,426	87,625	15.9	34.7	26.8
1858	3,292,793	26,342	52,684	106,846	91,925	16.0	32.4	27.9
1859*	3,306,173	27,007	54,014	115,569	103,067†	16.3	35.0	31.2†
1860	3,322,699	27,108	54,216	105,847	82,545	16.3	31.9	24.8
1861	3,354,731	27,172	54,344	118,681	85,133	16.2	35.4	25.4
1862	3,391,692	26,541	53,082	112,768	80,822	15.7	33.2	23.8
1863	3,431,888	28,419	56,838	124,758	82,064	16.6	36.4	23.9
1864	3,472,645	29,154	58,308	123,795	87,766	16.8	35.7	25.3
1865	3,510,486	29,806	59,612	126,794	91,074	17.0	36.1	25.9
1866	3,540,841	29,620	59,240	125,253	101,854†	16.7	35.4	28.8†
1867	3,572,495	29,935	59,870	126,504	84,767	16.8	35.4	23.7
1868	3,610,442	27,680	55,360	126,059	89,944	15.3	34.9	24.9
1869*	3,606,219	27,796	55,592	123,789	82,553	15.4	34.3	22.9
1870	3,601,149	28,632	57,264	129,907	93,066	15.9	36.1	25.8
1871	3,627,301	28,991	57,982	128,305	106,974†	16.0	35.4	29.5†
1872	3,655,969	30,189	60,373	131,664	94,594	16.5	36.0	25.9
1873	3,695,331	31,671	63,342	133,796	89,287	17.1	36.2	24.2
1874	3,741,632	31,233	62,706	136,072	85,069	16.8	36.4	22.7
1875	3,788,395	31,553	63,106	138,469	96,834	16.7	36.5	25.6
1876	3,837,491	31,699	63,398	142,210	90,187	16.5	37.1	23.5
1877	3,895,124	31,470	62,940	142,618	86,289	16.2	36.5	22.2
1878	3,953,339	30,711	61,422	142,746	90,739	15.5	36.1	23.0
1879*	4,009,448	30,655	61,310	147,014	90,024	15.3	36.6	22.5
1880	4,048,801	30,349	60,698	143,355	95,282	15.0	35.5	23.5
1881	4,087,234	29,849	59,698	142,969	87,726	14.6	35.0	21.5
1882	4,143,524	29,571	59,142	146,454	85,950	14.3	35.3	20.7
1883	4,199,013	29,815	59,630	144,102	91,656	14.2	34.3	21.8
1884	4,251,669	30,528	61,056	148,480	94,413	14.4	34.9	22.2
1885*	4,307,142	29,894	59,788	148,028	90,204	12.2	34.4	21.0
1886	4,363,434	30,298	60,596	150,851	95,269	13.9	34.6	21.8
1887	4,420,664	30,924	61,848	149,157	87,013	14.0	33.7	19.7

* Census year.

† Cholera prevailed in 1859 and 1866, and caused 3,378 and 19,686 deaths respectively; small-pox caused 15,787 deaths in 1871.

TABLE 53.—BELGIUM. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1853-87.

(Furnished by the Director of the Statistical Department of Belgium.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION at the end of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	4,548,507	30,636	61,272	127,728	100,333	13.5	28.1	22.1
1854	4,585,096	29,485	58,970	131,837	103,266	12.9	28.8	22.5
1855	4,607,066	29,815	59,630	125,955	112,716	12.9	27.3	24.5
1856*	4,529,461	32,926	65,852	134,187	97,395	14.5	29.6	21.5
1857	4,577,236	37,292	74,584	143,291	103,458	16.3	31.3	22.6
1858	4,623,197	38,237	76,474	145,074	107,910	16.5	31.4	23.3
1859	4,671,226	36,941	73,882	149,812	111,650	15.8	32.1	23.9
1860	4,731,996	35,112	70,224	144,668	92,871	14.8	30.6	19.6
1861	4,782,255	33,802	67,604	147,253	106,381	14.1	30.8	22.2
1862	4,836,566	34,146	68,292	145,568	100,124	14.1	30.1	20.7
1863	4,893,021	35,813	71,626	155,564	107,959	14.6	31.8	22.1
1864	4,940,570	36,959	73,918	155,872	115,948	15.0	31.5	23.5
1865	4,994,351	37,671	75,342	156,323	122,341	15.1	31.4	24.5
1866*	4,827,883	37,783	75,566	158,010	151,116†	15.7	32.7	31.3†
1867	4,897,794	38,244	76,488	157,149	105,576	15.6	32.1	21.6
1868	4,961,644	36,271	72,542	156,134	107,556	14.6	31.5	21.7
1869	5,021,336	37,134	74,268	158,687	109,607	14.8	31.6	21.8
1870	5,087,826	35,293	70,526	164,572	118,359	13.9	32.3	23.3
1871	5,113,680	37,538	75,076	158,760	145,746†	14.7	31.0	28.5†
1872	5,175,037	40,084	80,168	167,377	120,129	15.5	32.3	23.2
1873	5,253,794	40,598	81,196	170,708	112,873	15.5	32.5	21.5
1874	5,336,634	40,328	80,656	173,973	109,595	15.1	32.6	20.5
1875	5,402,938	39,050	78,100	175,552	122,480	14.5	32.5	22.7
1876*	5,336,185	38,228	76,456	176,915	116,787	14.3	33.2	21.9
1877	5,412,731	36,964	73,928	175,077	114,269	13.7	32.3	21.1
1878	5,476,939	36,669	73,338	172,730	117,721	13.4	31.5	21.5
1879	5,536,654	37,421	74,842	174,641	121,060	13.5	31.5	21.9
1880*	5,520,009	38,926	77,852	171,864	123,323	14.1	31.1	22.3
1881	5,585,846	39,487	78,974	175,411	117,007	14.1	31.4	20.9
1882	5,655,197	39,214	78,428	176,345	114,298	13.9	31.2	20.2
1883	5,720,807	38,666	77,332	174,484	119,196	13.5	30.5	20.8
1884	5,784,958	39,209	78,418	176,721	121,070	13.5	30.5	20.9
1885	5,853,278	39,910	79,820	175,043	117,775	13.6	29.9	20.1
1886	5,909,975	39,642	79,284	175,091	124,909	13.4	29.6	21.1
1887	5,974,743	42,491	84,982	175,466	115,296	14.2	29.4	19.3

* Census year.

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

TABLE 54.—FRANCE. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1853-87.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	36,108,206	280,609	561,218	936,967	795,607	15.5	25.9	22.0
1854	36,249,566	270,696	541,392	923,461	992,779	14.9	25.5	27.4
1855	36,180,248	283,335	566,670	902,336	937,942	15.7	24.9	25.9
1856*	36,139,364	284,401	568,802	932,116	837,082	15.7	26.3	23.2
1857	36,268,793	295,510	591,020	940,709	858,785	16.3	25.9	23.7
1858	36,350,717	307,056	614,112	969,343	874,186	16.9	26.7	24.0
1859	36,445,874	298,417	596,834	1,017,896	979,333	16.4	27.9	26.9
1860	36,484,437	288,936	577,872	956,875	731,635	15.8	26.2	21.4
1861*	37,386,313	305,203	610,406	1,005,078	866,597	16.3	26.9	23.2
1862	37,517,752	303,514	607,028	995,167	812,978	16.2	26.5	21.7
1863	37,699,941	301,376	602,752	1,012,794	846,917	16.0	26.9	22.5
1864	37,865,818	299,579	599,153	1,005,880	860,330	15.8	26.6	22.7
1865	38,011,368	299,242	598,484	1,005,753	921,887†	15.7	26.5	24.3†
1866*	38,067,064	303,634	607,268	1,006,258	884,573†	16.0	26.4	23.2†
1867	38,188,749	300,333	600,666	1,007,755	866,887	15.7	26.4	22.7
1868	38,329,617	301,225	602,450	984,140	922,038	15.7	25.7	24.1
1869	38,355,178	303,432	606,964	948,526	864,320	16.5	25.7	23.5
1870	38,985,212	223,705	447,410	943,515	1,046,909†	12.1	25.5	23.3†
1871	38,544,067	262,476	524,952	826,121	1,271,010†	14.4	22.6	34.8†
1872*	38,102,921	352,754	705,508	966,000	793,064	19.5	26.8	22.0
1873	38,281,335	321,238	642,476	946,354	844,588	17.7	26.1	23.3
1874	38,459,749	303,113	606,226	954,652	781,709	16.6	26.2	21.4
1875	38,638,163	300,427	600,854	950,975	845,062	16.4	26.0	23.1
1876*	38,905,788	291,366	582,732	966,682	834,074	15.8	26.2	22.6
1877	37,048,410	279,094	558,188	944,576	801,954	15.1	25.5	21.6
1878	37,146,585	279,892	559,784	937,211	839,036	15.1	25.2	22.6
1879	37,365,544	282,776	565,552	936,529	839,882	15.1	25.0	22.5
1880	37,518,796	279,046	558,092	920,177	858,237	14.9	24.5	22.8
1881*	37,672,048	282,079	564,158	937,057	828,328	15.0	24.9	22.0
1882	37,769,000	281,060	562,120	935,566	838,539	14.8	24.8	22.2
1883	37,866,009	284,519	569,038	937,944	841,141	15.0	24.8	22.2
1884	37,949,000	289,555	579,110	937,758	858,784	15.3	24.8	22.2
1885	38,128,000	283,170	566,340	922,361	836,897	14.9	24.2	21.9
1886*	38,218,903	283,203	566,416	912,338	860,222	14.8	23.9	22.5
1887	38,320,000	273,056	556,112	899,333	842,797	14.6	23.5	22.0

NOTE.—The population in the four years 1862-65 and in the years 1867-69 is estimated by means of the average annual rate of increase observed between the two enumerations of 1861 and 1866. The deaths of Frenchmen abroad, civil or military, are registered in the books of the Commune in which they were last domiciled.

* Census year.

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

TABLE 55.—SPAIN. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1861-84.

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, beginning of each year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1861*	15,673,481	130,731	261,462	624,096	417,764	16.7	39.8	26.7
1862	15,807,323	128,696	257,392	615,919	430,663	16.2	38.8	27.1
1863	16,043,725	124,176	248,352	606,800	461,661	15.5	37.8	28.8
1864	16,180,205	126,303	252,606	629,546	499,486	15.6	38.9	30.9
1865	16,302,170	123,917	257,834	622,050	538,580	15.8	38.2	33.0
1866	16,378,503	131,981	263,962	618,981	463,684	16.1	37.8	28.3
1867*	16,526,516	118,409	236,818	624,212	487,161	14.3	37.8	29.5
1868	16,656,901	111,687	223,374	579,563	548,690	13.4	34.8	32.9
1869	16,682,453	137,120	274,240	602,287	550,560	16.4	36.1	33.0
1870	16,723,589	103,807	207,614	598,347	512,249	12.4	35.8	30.6
1871-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878*	16,634,345	117,693	235,383	608,682	509,598	14.2	36.6	30.6
1879	16,733,429	110,724	221,448	609,222	512,093	13.2	35.4	30.6
1880	16,830,558	104,214	208,423	606,436	50,243	12.4	36.0	30.2
1881	16,928,751	107,841	215,682	638,238	512,701	12.7	37.7	30.3
1882	17,054,289	102,727	205,454	625,601	535,570	12.0	36.7	31.4
1883	17,144,219	107,983	215,965	617,023	567,653	12.6	36.0	33.1
1884	17,193,689	115,470	230,940	637,052	533,256	13.4	37.1	31.1

NOTE.—Statistics for the 7 years 1871-77 were not issued owing to the disturbed state of the country. The decline in registered marriages in 1870 is believed to be due to the introduction of civil registration, which occurred in that year.

* Censuses were taken on 31st December 1860, 1866, and 1877.

TABLE 56.—ITALY. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1864-87.

(Furnished by the Director of the Statistical Department of Italy.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION in each Year. (See Note.)	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of	DEATHS. Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1864	24,749,861	198,759	397,518	938,795	737,136	16.1	37.9	29.8
1865	24,957,965	226,458	452,916	961,234	746,685	18.1	38.5	29.9
1866	25,189,744	142,024	284,048	980,200	733,190	11.3	38.9	29.1
1867	25,342,515	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	13.5	36.6	34.2
1868	25,434,376	182,743	365,486	900,416	777,224	14.4	35.4	30.6
1869	25,615,123	205,287	410,574	952,134	713,832	16.0	37.2	27.9
1870	25,823,437	188,986	377,972	951,495	773,169	14.6	36.8	29.9
1871*	25,964,450	192,839	385,678	960,020	778,798	14.9	37.0	30.0
1872	26,897,746	202,361	404,722	1,020,682	827,498	15.0	37.9	30.8
1873	27,079,946	214,906	429,812	985,188	813,973	15.9	36.4	30.1
1874	27,227,756	207,997	415,994	951,658	827,253	15.3	34.9	30.4
1875	27,386,066	230,486	460,972	1,035,377	843,161	16.8	37.8	30.8
1876	27,625,825	225,453	450,906	1,083,721	796,420	16.3	39.2	28.8
1877	27,890,085	214,972	429,944	1,029,037	787,817	15.4	36.9	28.2
1878	28,110,158	199,885	399,770	1,012,475	813,550	14.2	36.0	28.9
1879	28,323,356	213,096	426,192	1,064,153	836,682	15.0	37.6	29.9
1880	28,481,045	196,738	393,476	967,900	869,992	13.8	38.6	30.5
1881*	28,459,628	230,143	460,286	1,081,125	784,181	16.2	38.0	27.6
1882	28,596,512	224,041	448,082	1,061,094	787,326	15.7	37.1	27.5
1883	28,872,024	231,945	463,890	1,071,452	794,196	16.0	37.1	27.5
1884	29,185,842	239,513	479,026	1,130,741	780,361	16.4	38.7	26.7
1885	29,500,408	233,931	467,862	1,125,970	787,217	15.8	38.1	26.6
1886	29,820,963	233,310	466,620	1,086,960	844,603	15.6	36.4	28.3
1887	30,101,103	233,328	466,676	1,152,020	834,097	15.5	38.3	27.7

NOTE.—The numbers for Rome were first included with those for the Kingdom of Italy in 1872. The population figures given for census years show the numbers enumerated on 31st December in each of those years; whereas for each of the other years the population is estimated to the middle of the year. The populations in inter-census years are somewhat over-estimated, no account having been taken of emigration.

* Census year.

TABLE 57.—ENGLAND. Changes in the Constitution of Registration Districts and Sub-districts during the Year 1887.

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

No. of District.	NAME OF REGISTRATION DISTRICT.	Date of Change.	Nature of Change.
		1887.	
4	ST. GEORGE HANOVER SQUARE.	1 January	The sub-districts of <i>Hanover Square</i> and <i>Mayfair</i> were united under the name of <i>Mayfair</i> (aggregate population 30,353).
28	LEWISHAM	1 April	The parish of <i>Mottingham</i> (population 779) was transferred from the <i>Eltham</i> sub-district of LEWISHAM to the <i>Chislehurst</i> sub-district of BROMLEY.
117	WALLINGFORD	1 March	The parish of <i>Dorchester</i> (population 813) was transferred from the sub-district of <i>Cholsey</i> to the sub-district of <i>Wallingford</i> .
197	LEXDEN	1 July	The parish of <i>Laver de la Haye</i> (population 687) was transferred from the sub-district of <i>Stanway</i> to that of <i>Peldon</i> .
215	PLOMESGATE	1 April	The sub-districts of <i>Aldeburgh</i> and <i>Saxmundham</i> were united under the name of <i>Aldeburgh</i> (aggregate population 7,329).
235	DOCKING	1 August	The sub-district of <i>Docking</i> (aggregate population 4,889), was dissolved, and of the fourteen parishes formerly comprised therein, nine, viz., <i>Stanhoe</i> , <i>Barwick</i> , <i>Barmer</i> , <i>Bagthorpe</i> , <i>Syderstone</i> , <i>East Rudham</i> , <i>Broomsthorpe</i> , <i>West Rudham</i> , and <i>New Houghton</i> (aggregate population 2,611), were added to the <i>Burnham</i> sub-district; and the remaining five parishes, viz., <i>Great Bircham</i> , <i>Bircham Tofts</i> , <i>Bircham Newton</i> , <i>Fring</i> , and <i>Docking</i> (aggregate population 2,278), were added to the <i>Snettisham</i> sub-district. The three parishes of <i>Titchwell</i> , <i>Choseley</i> , and <i>Thornham</i> (aggregate population 782), were transferred from the sub-district of <i>Burnham</i> to that of <i>Snettisham</i> .
285	BAENSTAPLE	1 January	The parish of <i>Sherwill</i> (population 408) was transferred from the sub-district of <i>Comberton</i> to that of <i>Braunton</i> .
306	TAUNTON	1 April	The parish of <i>Curland</i> (population 187) was transferred from the sub-district of <i>North Curry</i> to that of <i>Pitminster</i> .
337	LEDBURY	1 April	The parishes of <i>Canon Frome</i> and <i>Castle Frome</i> (aggregate population 265) were transferred from the sub-district of <i>Ledbury</i> to that of <i>Yarkhill</i> .
351	ATCHAM	1 July	The sub-districts of <i>Condover</i> and <i>Atcham</i> were united under the name of <i>Condover</i> (aggregate population 7,269).
356	MARKET DRAYTON	1 April	The sub-districts of <i>Market Drayton</i> and <i>Hodnet</i> were united under the name of <i>Market Drayton</i> (aggregate population 10,949).
370	CANNOCK	1 January	The sub-districts of <i>Penkridge</i> and <i>Brewood</i> were united under the name of <i>Brewood</i> (aggregate population 10,017).

TABLE 57.—ENGLAND. Changes in the Constitution of Registration Districts and Sub-districts during the Year 1887—continued.

No. of District.	NAME OF REGISTRATION DISTRICT.	Date of Change.	Nature of Change.
		1887.	
398	SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR -	1 August -	The parishes comprising this district were re-arranged, and the number of sub-districts reduced from four to three. Of the eight parishes formerly comprised in the <i>Campden</i> sub-district, seven, viz., Quinton, Admington, Mickleton, Clopton, Hidcote Bartrim, Ebrington, and Chipping Campden (aggregate population 3,803), also three of the nine parishes formerly comprising the sub-district of <i>Moreton</i> , viz., Blockley, Bourton-on-the-Hill, and Stretton-on-the-Foss (aggregate population 2,993), constituted a new sub-district called <i>Blockley</i> . The remainder of the <i>Moreton</i> sub-district, viz., the parishes of Batsford, Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Lower Lemington, Todenham, Great Wolford, and Little Wolford (aggregate population 2,357), were transferred to the sub-district of <i>Shipston</i> ; and the remaining parish of <i>Campden</i> sub-district, viz., Ilmington (population 787), together with the parishes of Brailles and Honington (population 1,356), of the <i>Shipston-on-Stour</i> sub-district, were transferred to the sub-district of <i>Halford</i> .
431	NOTTINGHAM - -	1 February -	The sub-districts of <i>Radford</i> and <i>Sherwood</i> were united under the name of <i>Radford</i> (aggregate population 39,574).
553	SUNDERLAND - -	1 February -	The sub-districts of <i>East Sunderland</i> and <i>West Sunderland</i> were united under the name of <i>Sunderland</i> (aggregate population 15,824.)
574	COCKERMOUTH - -	1 April -	The parishes of Embleton and Wythop (aggregate population 461) were transferred from the sub-district of <i>Keswick</i> to that of <i>Cockermouth</i> .

Under the provisions of "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Acts, 1876 and 1879," changes were made on the 24th March 1887 in the constitution of the following Districts, viz.:—STROOD (44), HOO (45), BATTLE (69), HAILSHAM (71), ABINGDON (115), WANTAGE (116), UXBRIDGE (125), BRENTFORD (126), WYCOMBE (142), AYLESBURY (143), WEST HAM (186*), BLANDFORD (260*), TAUNTON (306*), LEDBURY (337), HEREFORD (339), BROMYARD (341), LEOMINSTER (342), STAMFORD (413), BOURN (414), SPILSBY (422), LOUTH (423), CAISTOR (424), GLANFORD BRIGG (425), ASHBORNE (438*), GARSTANG (478), LANCASTER (479), SCARBOROUGH (526*), THIRSK (529*), HELMSLEY (530), PICKERING (531), MIDDLESBROUGH (534), STOCKTON (543), LANCHESTER (548), CHESTER-LE-STREET (552), SUNDERLAND (553), SOUTH SHIELDS (554), HEXHAM (559), CARLISLE (572*), WIGTON (573*), COCKERMOUTH (574), MACHYNLETH (613), and DOLGELLY (624).

* In these cases the limits of the sub-districts only are affected.