STATISTICS
BACK-UP

SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

PART II.

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

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To the Right Honourable JOHN BURNS, M.P.,
President of the Local Government Board.

Sir,

I have the honour to transmit for your information and for presentation to Parliament, the accompanying letter officially addressed to me by Dr. Tatham, of this Department.

The letter embodies Part II of the decennial supplement, which gives particulars of occupational mortality in England and Wales in the three year period ended 1902.

The present volume finishes the supplement to my 65th Annual Report, Part I of which has already been presented to Parliament. Its publication has been somewhat delayed, because of a number of unforeseen obstacles which have arisen to prevent the completion of certain portions of the report which were considered essential both as regards the accuracy and the completeness of the work.

I am, Sir,
Your faithful Servant,
WILLIAM COSPATRICK DUNBAR,
Registrar General.

General Register Office,
Somerset House.
June, 1908.

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TO

The Registrar-General on the Mortality in certain Occupations in the Three Years 1900, 1901, 1902, by John Tatham, Esq., M.A., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

General Register Office,
Somerset House,
London, W.C.,
June, 1908.

Sir,

I beg leave to present for your consideration the second and concluding part of the decennial Supplement for 1891–1900, Part I. of which, dealing fully with the subject of general mortality, has already been presented to Parliament. The present volume, which contains the latest available information respecting English occupational mortality, corresponds generally to Part II. of the supplementary report which ten years ago I had the honour of submitting to your predecessor; the chief difference being this, that the Healthy Districts Life Table is now contained in the first part of the work, instead of in the second part as was the case on the previous occasion.

Before discussing the results of the statistical inquiry set forth in the ensuing pages, it is expedient that mention be made here of past endeavours to elucidate the subject of occupational mortality. The earliest attempt to ascertain by appeal to actual experience the various degrees of danger to life incurred by men engaged in different occupations was made by Dr. William Farr, C.B., F.R.S., in the year 1864; and, in the three decennial Supplements issued since that date, the attempt has been renewed by him or by his successors.

For the purposes of his first inquiry Dr. Farr critically examined the records of the living in the year 1861, and of the dead in the years 1860 and 1861. For his second inquiry the calculations were based partly on the numbers living and the registered deaths in 1871, and partly on a combination of the two sets of facts. On neither of these occasions was occupation examined in relation to incidence of disease, but only in relation to mortality in the aggregate within certain limits of age. Ten years later Dr. Ogle, in preparing the statistics for his decennial Supplement for 1871–80, took into account the Census population of 1881 and the registered deaths from certain definite causes in 1880–82. In Part II. of my previous Supplement the facts relied on were the enumerated population at the Census of 1891, and the registered deaths in the three years 1890–92. In the present volume an account is given of occupational mortality in the triennial period 1900–02; and in this, as well as in the

previous corresponding volume, I have endeavoured to facilitate and to justify comparison between the data of recent and those of former years.

The object of the present work is to furnish reliable material for continuing the study of the mortality prevailing among the workers in the various occupations; a study, the national importance of which is only now coming to be adequately recognised, notwithstanding that its value was fully demonstrated by my eminent predecessor nearly half a century ago. In the following pages there will be found the detailed results of analysis of the mortality in each of the chief occupations during the three-year period 1900–02. Particulars of the deaths recorded in that interval have been abstracted from the statutory registers in the custody of this office, whilst the numbers of the population have been derived from the returns of the last Census.

That in the course of the last intercensal period the public health of this country has substantially improved may safely be assumed from the satisfactory decline of the death-rate which is recorded in Part I. of this work. In the present volume I have endeavoured to indicate as nearly as possible the share of that improvement which has fallen to the lot of the workers in each of the principal industries.

In the tables of the Census Reports the occupations are grouped under nearly 400 headings, but in some of these the numbers of the living are small, and the deaths in the three years are too few to form a satisfactory basis for the calculation of rates of mortality. For present purposes the list of occupations used at the Census has been abridged; well-defined occupations giving employment to large numbers of workers are dealt with separately, while in exceptional cases several small industries of like character are combined under the same heading.

In the previous Supplement there were selected for discussion one hundred separate occupations, numbered successively from 1 to 100. In compiling the list for the present supplement three of these have been omitted, because of indefinite statement of occupation either in the Census returns or in the death registers. The omitted occupations are as follows:—'Mine Service (88),' 'Artizan, Mechanic (97),' and 'Factory Labourer (98).' Nevertheless, with the object of facilitating reference, the numerical order of occupations adopted in the previous supplement has been retained in the present.* In order to retain the power of comparison with earlier work, the occupational headings in this volume have been made to agree as nearly as practicable with those of the corresponding volume for 1890–92; precise agreement, however, has not in all cases been attainable, owing to changes of classification made at the Census of 1901. Table 33 of Appendix A to the General Report of the last Census supplies a list of those changes: the list is not reprinted here, but in all cases where the comparability of the death-rates may be affected by change of classification, due intimation of the fact will be found in the paragraph dealing with the particular industry.

* The occupations now introduced for the first time are as follows:
14a. Domestic Coachman, Groom.
14_2. Tramway Service.
36a. Coal, Coke—Merchant, Dealer.
40_2. Lithographer; Copper and Steel Plate Printer.
51_2. Furrier, Skinner.
68_2. Cycle and Motor Manufacture.
100. Civil Service (Officers and Clerks).
101. Civil Service (Messengers, &c.).
102. Gamekeeper.
103. India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Worker; Waterproof Goods Maker.
104. Brush, Broom—Maker; Hair, Bristle—Worker.

Whether or not the results of a study of occupational mortality shall be satisfactory must of course depend on the precision with which particulars are recorded at the Census and in the death-register respecting the different grades of workers; but, unfortunately, the information on this point in successive Census Reports is not uniform. In the tables of the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 no attempt was made to discriminate between those who at the time of enumeration were actually engaged in their respective callings and those who had previously retired therefrom. The Census tables of 1881 and of 1891 show the numbers for the 'occupied' *in detail*; the numbers for the 'retired' being given *in the aggregate* for each group of ages, without specification of previous calling. Consequently, in the supplements corresponding to the two Censuses last mentioned, the occupational mortality statistics related exclusively to those who, at the time of enumeration, were found to be actually following a definite employment. In 1901, for the first time, the Census tables supplied additional information respecting the retired, and thus furnished the means for an important extension of the present work.

In view of the circumstance that the term retired as here used applies, not only to those who by reason of success in business or of other good fortune had retired in comfort, but also to those who by permanent breakdown of health (perhaps caused by stress of employment) had been deprived of the ability to earn a living, it is obvious that figures based on the deaths among the occupied alone cannot accurately measure the total loss of life incidental to a given occupation. Therefore, with a view of arriving at a truer judgment on this point, the statistics for the retired have, in the present report, been included with those for the occupied. From the foregoing statements it will be seen that these statistics are not, in strictness, comparable with those for 1880–82 or for 1890–92. It has, therefore, been found necessary to prepare supplementary information for the several occupations. The tables in the present volume are arranged in two series: in one series the tables relate to the occupied only; they are accordingly comparable with the tables in the supplement immediately preceding: in the other series the tables relate to the retired as well as to the occupied; the latter tables, although indicating with a fair approach to accuracy the mortality experienced by workers at the several trades, are nevertheless not comparable with the tables in the two previous supplements.

Having indicated in general terms the nature and scope of the present as well as of the earlier work on occupational mortality, I proceed to describe very briefly the processes employed in preparing the recent data for critical examination.

In the first place it was necessary to ascertain for each occupation particulars respecting (*a*) the numbers of the living in 1901

and (*b*) the numbers lost by death in the three years 1900–02. Regarding the first point information was of course obtained from the Census returns, and regarding the second point, from the statutory registers of death. In order to ensure accuracy and uniformity of result the death registers were carefully examined by expert clerks, who 'coded' the causes of death so as to indicate the heading under which each death should fall. This constituted the first process. The next process consisted in copying on a separate slip particulars as to occupation, age at death, and cause of death. The slips were of distinctive colours, representing severally, the following areas* :—(1) London, (2) Districts considered as Industrial,† (3) Districts considered as Agricultural,‡

* It was found to be impracticable to correct the mortality in these several areas for deaths occurring in public institutions.

† List of Registration Districts considered as "Industrial" :—

No.	Registration District.	No.	Registration District.
363	Stoke upon Trent.	494	Saddleworth.
371	Wolverhampton.	495	Huddersfield.
372	Walsall.	496	Halifax.
373	West Bromwich.	497a	Bradford.
374	Dudley.	497b	North Bierley.
385	King's Norton.	498	Hunslet.
386	Birmingham.	499	Holbeck.
387	Aston.	500	Bramley.
409	Leicester.	501	Leeds.
431	Nottingham.	502	Dewsbury.
453-482	Lancashire, Entire Registration County.	508	Ecclesall Bierlow.
		509	Sheffield.
492	Keighley.	534	Middlesbrough.
493	Todmorden.		

‡ List of Registration Counties considered as Agricultural :—

Sussex, excluding the Registration Districts of Hastings, Eastbourne, Brighton, and Steyning.
Hampshire, excluding the Registration Districts of Portsmouth, Alverstoke, Christchurch, Southampton, South Stoneham, and Winchester.
Berkshire, excluding the Registration District of Reading.
Hertfordshire, excluding the Registration District of Watford.
Buckinghamshire.
Oxfordshire, excluding the Registration Districts of Headington and Oxford.
Huntingdonshire.
Cambridgeshire, excluding the Registration District of Cambridge.
Essex, excluding the Registration Districts of West Ham, Romford, Rochford, and Colchester.
Suffolk, excluding the Registration Districts of Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich, and Mutford.
Norfolk, excluding the Registration Districts of Yarmouth, Norwich, and King's Lynn.
Wiltshire, excluding the Registration District of Swindon.
Dorsetshire, excluding the Registration Districts of Poole and Weymouth.
Devonshire, excluding the Registration Districts of Exeter, Newton Abbot, Plymouth, East Stonehouse, and Devonport.
Gloucestershire, excluding the Registration Districts of Bristol, Gloucester, and Cheltenham.
Herefordshire.
Shropshire.
Rutlandshire.
Lincolnshire, excluding the Registration Districts of Lincoln and Grimsby.
East Riding of Yorkshire, excluding the Registration Districts of York, Sculcoates, and Hull.
North Riding of Yorkshire, excluding the Registration Districts of Scarborough and Middlesbrough.
Westmorland.
Pembrokeshire.
Cardiganshire.
Brecknockshire.
Radnorshire.
Montgomeryshire.
Merionethshire.
Anglesey.

and (4) other parts of England and Wales. The name of the registration district in which each death occurred was printed on the slip. Moreover, each slip was distinguished by a mark sufficient for immediate reference, where necessary, to the entry in the death register. The third process was entrusted to a staff of clerks familiar with the classification of occupations for the Census report: it consisted in some cases in underlining the name of the occupation already entered on the slip, and in other cases in adding thereto a distinctive word—the object being to secure the reference of the death to its proper heading. The subsequent processes of sorting, counting, and tabulating the slips according to occupation, locality, age, and cause of death were performed by junior clerks, and these processes having been completed the data assumed a form convenient for statistical investigation. The preparation, coding, and sorting of the slips constituted the most laborious part of the work—more than a million of them having been dealt with in the manner above indicated.

The results of the foregoing processes are given in the tables on pages 2 to 159. These tables show the numbers of deaths under 24 separate headings, at seven age-groups—the particulars of diseases and of ages being identical with those in the second part of the previous Supplement. It has been previously mentioned that the table respecting each occupation contains two sections, one for the occupied only, the other for the occupied and retired. But it will be observed that in dealing with a few of the occupations in which exceptionally large numbers are employed, separate tables are presented respecting the same occupation in different selected areas. Owing to the serious additional labour necessary to abstract and classify the data for these selected areas, the deaths and death-rates are shown for the occupied alone. At the foot of each table a line of figures has been inserted showing the years* lived during the triennium 1900–02 by those employed in the occupation to which the table relates.

From the years of life and the recorded deaths in the three years the mean annual death-rates per 1,000 have been calculated for the seven groups of ages. These rates afford the means of comparing the age incidence of mortality of one occupation with that of another, or with that of the male population generally. But in order that the results of the inquiry may be presented concisely as well as conveniently for comparison with the data for previous years, the expedient has again been adopted of limiting attention mainly to a term of life approximately corresponding to the duration of man's most effective working power. For the purposes of the last two Supplements the term chosen was that intervening between the ages of 25 and 65 years. The reasons for selecting that interval were set forth by Dr. Ogle as follows :—"The rates have been calculated for five age periods; but of these, the two which include the main working part of life, namely, the forty years which intervene between the 26th and 66th birthdays, are far more valuable and more trustworthy than the others; for not only are these the age periods in which the numerical basis is as

* The years of life=three times the enumerated population at the Census of 1901.

a rule the largest, but they are also the periods in which the influence of occupation is most marked. In the earlier age-periods the effect of occupation is not as yet fully developed ; and the last age-period, 65 years of age and upwards, is that which is more especially affected by the disturbing cause previously noted, namely, the retirement from the industry of such men as have become too weakly to follow it."*

It may be remarked here that, on the one hand, young men before settling down to the business of life very commonly shift from one occupation to another : possessing generally a high degree of vitality, these young men would probably be capable of resisting for a time the unhealthy conditions of an employment, which conditions on this account might remain undetected. On the other hand, as the higher ages are reached, the effects of retirement whether from physical breakdown or from other causes become pronounced more and more strongly. Moreover, at ages beyond the 65th year it is impossible to eliminate the disturbing influence of varying age constitution among the living ; and it is certain that this disturbing influence is greater towards the close of life than at any other stage, owing to the rapidity with which the death-rate increases at the higher ages.

The selection above specified is avowedly an arbitrary one ; indeed it is obvious that no single term of years can represent, with equal precision for every occupation, the period of man's greatest capacity for work. Members of each of the learned professions, for example, necessarily begin their careers later in life, and certainly continue effective work to a much riper age, than do members of those occupations which demand the exercise of arduous bodily labour. In order, however, that the statistics of the several occupations should be fairly comparable it is essential that the same age-period should be retained throughout. Experience shows that the interval between the 25th and the 65th year represents better than any other the most effective working part of life, and that interval has the manifest advantage of having been adopted in previous Supplements. For the foregoing reasons this interval has been adhered to in the present Report, and will be indicated generally, as the 'main working period.' For this period a 'comparative mortality figure,' has been prepared ; the distinguishing feature of which is this—that it is practically independent of varying age constitution of population, and depends exclusively upon the rates of mortality in the four decennial age-groups. The method of preparing the comparative mortality figure will be explained presently.

In Part I. of this Supplement as well as in several recent Annual Reports great importance has been attached to the influence of the age and sex constitution of populations on their death-rates ; and in Part II. of the previous Supplement it was pointed out that the effect of age constitution alone on the mortality of occupations is far greater than is that of age and sex constitution combined on the local general mortality. On page viii. of that work there is a table giving a comparison of the mortality among all males and among farmers ; and it is there shown that although at each of

* Supplement to 45th Annual Report, page xxiv.

the seven age-groups farmers experienced a lower mortality than males generally, yet if the death-rate had been calculated on the total population and the total deaths, irrespective of age, farmers would have appeared to be subject to a higher mortality than that of all males. The data for the period now under notice present a similar paradox, the crude death-rate among occupied farmers over 15 years of age being slightly higher than that among all males, although at every separate age-group farmers are liable to a much lower death-rate than are males generally. In order to elucidate this point the following table has been prepared.

—		Total. 15 years and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 years and upwards.
Mean Annual Death-rate per 1,000 ..	All males	16·23	3·49	4·77	6·38	10·94	18·67	34·80	94·61
	Farmers.	16·44	3·28	3·28	3·96	5·66	10·05	20·25	78·94
Rates of Mortality of Farmers to those of All Males taken as 100 ..		101	94	69	62	52	54	53	83
Proportion living in each age-period to 1,000 aged 15 years and upwards ..	All Males	1,000	153	141	238	185	133	87	63
	Farmers.	1,000	99	93	188	187	168	147	118

The table shows that among all males aged 15 years and upwards the crude death-rate in the years 1900–02 was 16·23 per 1,000 ; the corresponding rate among farmers having been 16·44 per 1,000. If, then, the varying age constitution of the population be ignored, it would appear that the mortality among farmers at ages over 15 years was one per cent. in excess of that among males generally, whereas at each separate age-group the death-rate of farmers was less than that of all males, the defect varying from 6 per cent. at ages 15 to 20 years, to no less then 48 per cent. at ages 35 to 45 years. If the figures in the two lower lines of the table be compared the reason for this will appear, for it will then be seen that among farmers there was an exceptionally large number of persons living at the later ages, when the rate of mortality is high, and a correspondingly small number living at the earlier ages, when it is low. This single illustration clearly proves the untrustworthiness of crude death-rates as a means of comparing the several occupations, wherein the relative numbers living at the respective age-groups are known to vary enormously. (*See* Table VI.) For this reason it is that, in the several tables, the space for the death-rate in the column headed 'Total 15 years and upwards ' has been left blank.

Reference to the table on page 2 shows that in the course of the three years 1900–02 there were registered 284,009 deaths of males between the ages of 25 and 65 years, and that these deaths occurred in the course of 20,166,153 years of life—a number equal to thrice the population enumerated at these ages at the time of the last Census. Thus, among males generally, within these

age limits, 1,000 deaths occurred annually among 71,005 living; and if this latter number be divided proportionally to the numbers enumerated at the lattter Census, it will be found that 26,259 of them were living at ages 25–35 years, 20,407 at ages 35–45 years, 14,748 at ages 45–55 years, and 9,591 at ages 55–65 years. This number (71,005) has been adopted as the 'standard population,' which, subject to the rates of mortality obtaining in the several age groups among males generally, produced 1,000 deaths annually. If the four constituent numbers above mentioned be multiplied by the death-rates recorded at the corresponding age groups in each occupation, the sum of the products will give the number of deaths that would occur in the standard population, supposing it to have experienced the death-rates which prevailed in that occupation. This figure is called the 'comparative mortality figure' for the occupation. The method is exemplified in the following table, the occupation of farmer being taken as an illustration :—

Age Periods.	Standard Population.	All Males.		Occupied Farmers.	
		Annual Death-rate per 1,000.	Deaths in Standard Population.	Annual Death-rate per 1,000.	Deaths in Standard Population.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
25–35 years ...	26,259	6·38	168	3·96	104
35–45 „ ...	20,407	10·94	223	5·66	116
45–55 „ ...	14,748	18·67	275	10·05	148
55–65 „ ...	9,591	34·80	334	20·25	194
25–65 years ...	71,005	—	1,000	—	562

Column (1) shows the standard population: column (2) the mean annual death-rates among all males, and column (3) the deaths in the standard population due to these death-rates; while columns (4) and (5) present similar information respecting farmers. The totals of the numbers in columns (3) and (5) represent the comparative mortality figures among all males and among farmers respectively. Ignoring any small effect of varying age-constitution within the separate decennial age groups (for which correction is impossible), it will be seen that these two numbers depend only upon the rates of mortality recorded at the several age groups, and therefore truly represent the relation between the mortality of all males and that of occupied farmers. In the same way corresponding figures have been calculated both for the occupied only and for the occupied and retired in each occupation, the results appearing under the heading 'All Causes' in the first column of Table IV.

In order to ascertain how much of the comparative mortality figure for a given occupation is due to each of the causes shown in the abstracts on pages 2–159, the following plan was adopted. The part of the mortality figure which is contributed by each of the four age-periods between 25 and 65 years was divided in proportion to the numbers of deaths from the several causes in

that age-period, as shown in the abstracts. For example, the 168 deaths contributed by the age-period 25–35 to the comparative mortality figure for all males was divided in proportion to the numbers of deaths from the several causes, as shown in the column for ages 25–35 in the Abstract Table on page 2; as the total of these numbers is 47,608, they were severally reduced in the proportion of 168 to 47,608. Similarly the numbers in the column for ages 35–45 were reduced in the proportion of 223 to 63,406, and so for the other columns. The presentation of the results in full detail would have increased the bulk of the Report considerably without adding materially to its utility; but the final comparative figures for the 24 selected causes of death are shown for every occupation in Table IV. In this way the vitiating influence of varying age constitution was eliminated, and figures were computed which fairly represent the comparative incidence of particular causes of death among persons engaged in the several occupations.

In the interval between 1890–92 and 1900–02 there was a considerable decline in general mortality throughout the main working period of life. The death-rates in each decade of that period, as well as the ratios between them, are shown for both triennia in the following table :—

——	25–	35–	45–	55–65
Death-rates per 1,000, 1890–02	7·67	13·01	21·37	39·01
„ „ 1900–02	6·38	10·94	18·67	34·80
Death-rate in 1900–02 compared with that in 1890–92 taken as 100 ...	83	84	87	89

Thus in these four age periods the rates of mortality declined by proportions varying from 11 per cent. at ages 55–65 years to no less than 17 per cent. at ages 25–35 years. So great were the changes of mortality that whereas in 1890–92, 1,000 deaths occurred annually among 61,215 males living between 25 and 65 years of age, in 1900–02 (as previously stated) 1,000 deaths occurred annually among 71,005 males living at the same ages; so that, ignoring changes of age constitution, the population that gave 1,000 deaths in the more recent period would have given 1,160 deaths had it been subject to the rates that obtained in the earlier. The first entry of Table VI. shows, however, that between these two dates the age constitution of the population changed in a manner slightly favourable to the more recent period. If due allowance be made for this change it is found that the population that gave 1,000 deaths in 1900–02 would have given 1,155 deaths in 1890–92, with the rates of mortality then prevailing. In the last Decennial Supplement the comparative mortality figures were calculated on the standard population of that time, but for the purpose of the present Report the comparative mortality figures in 1890–92 have been re-calculated by applying the death-rates in those years to the standard population in the recent period, in a way precisely similar to that just described for obtaining comparative figures for the several occupations.

Unfortunately in 1880–82 the information as to deaths in occupations was abstracted in less detail, both as regards age and cause, than in either of the more recent triennia, the ages between the 25th and the 65th year being shown in only two *vicennial periods*, instead of in four *decennial periods*, and the causes of death under only 13 headings, instead of under 24, as in the last two reports. Comparison of the later results with those of 1880–82 can, therefore, be made only to a limited extent. For the purpose of Table VII. the calculation of the death-rates in the two recent periods, as well as in 1860, 61, 71, has been restricted to the two age groups 25–45 years and 45–65 years, in order to afford the means of comparing the death-rates in these three periods with those in 1880–82 ; but it is important to note that these figures are vitiated to a considerable extent by variations in age constitution within the limits of these vicennial age periods ; consequently they must be used with caution. Further, in order to show approximately in what respect the mortality in any particular occupation has changed from time to time, 'modified mortality figures' have been calculated for those occupations concerning which data exist for the years 1880–82. The method of calculating these modified mortality figures is similar to that described above for calculating the comparative mortality figures ; except that the deaths in those parts of the standard population living between 25 and 45 years, and between 45 and 65 years were calculated from the death-rates in two vicennial age groups, instead of from the death-rates in four decennial age groups. The modified mortality figures, based on two age groups, are collected in Table VIII, and with them are placed the more trustworthy figures based on four age groups for the periods 1890–92 and 1900–02. Special attention must be directed to the note at the head of the table indicating how these figures are to be used. It will be noticed that in many cases the modified mortality figure differs considerably from the comparative mortality figure for the same period. The difference is due to the incomplete elimination from the modified figure of the effect of abnormal age constitution, and indicates approximately the extent to which the modified figure is vitiated by this factor. It will further be noticed that in some cases the modified figures denote lower, and in other cases higher mortality than do the comparative figures, owing to the fact that the age constitution varies sometimes in one direction and sometimes in the other. From these considerations it will be obvious that, as far as the different occupations are concerned, very little value attaches to these modified mortality figures. Table VIII. is inserted for the sole purpose of showing how the mortality of each occupation fluctuated in the four periods mentioned ; but inasmuch as the age constitution of any particular occupation within these vicennial age periods changes from time to time, it will be plain that deductions of even this limited nature must be made with discretion.

Respecting the three periods 1880–82, 1890–92 and 1900–02, modified mortality figures are given in Table IX. for the several causes of death. Owing to the want of information as to causes of death in conjunction with age for the years 1880–82, the figures of this table have been calculated by distributing the modified mortality figure among the several causes proportionally

to the number of deaths from each cause between the ages of 25 and 65 years. The need of caution regarding the use of the figures in Table VIII. applies even more forcibly to Table IX ; and while the figures in the latter table may be regarded as approximately representing the changes, with respect to time, in the mortality from the several causes in a particular occupation, they are unsuitable for comparing one occupation with another.

I desire to direct special attention to the fact that the comparative mortality figures and the modified mortality figures for 1890–92 and earlier periods, as given in this Report, differ from those previously published. The reason for this difference may be gathered from the preceding remarks ; for, in each of the earlier Reports the standard population adopted was the population that gave 1,000 deaths, according to the rates of mortality prevailing at the time. At each succeeding period it was necessary to re-calculate the earlier figures in the way already explained, so as to allow for changes of mortality and changes of age constitution between the different periods. With every change of standard population revision is required if comparability is desired for the figures in the several periods. The question whether the standard population should be derived from the records of 1890-92, or from those of 1900–02, has been fully discussed. The adoption of the earlier standard would have left unchanged the figures already published, and would have shown the recent figures as less by about one-ninth part than they appear in the present report. After careful consideration, however, it has been decided to adopt the recent standard, and to re-calculate the mortality figures for 1890–92 on this basis.*

At this point it is necessary to refer to certain difficulties encountered in the course of the recent inquiry, and to describe briefly the means by which they have been met.

Firstly, in order to determine the rates of mortality to which the several grades of workers are liable, it was necessary to compare the entries of occupation in the Census schedules with those in the death registers. There are several ways in which the records may be affected by erroneous statements. In the Census schedules the occupations are generally entered by the workers themselves, who in many instances have described themselves incorrectly, sometimes perhaps from a desire to claim a higher status than that to which they belong, and sometimes from mere indifference or from want of appreciation of the value of a Census. In the death registers the occupation is furnished by a relative of the deceased or by some other informant ; but again, for one or other of the foregoing reasons, the occupation is frequently entered incorrectly. As regards errors in the population returns precautions were adopted at the last Census to obtain by special inquiry precise information in cases in which ambiguities were detected in the schedules ; but, as regards errors in the death registers it is obvious that no

* This revision involves much additional labour ; and, with the further accumulation of records, the increase of labour may eventually become so great as to require the adoption of a fixed standard of reference.

similar precautions are practicable. Hence it appears that for certain inherent defects in the records no remedy can be found. In the Supplement to the Forty-fifth Annual Report this difficulty was discussed by Dr. Ogle, who regarded it as a serious one. On the whole there is reason to believe that the statements in the Census schedules are more reliable than those in the death registers; and that, both in the schedules and in the registers, occupations are returned more accurately at the present time than was formerly the case. As already stated, every effort has been made to secure uniformity in the tabulation of occupations; the same expert clerks being employed for both processes. Consequently, notwithstanding that the records must still contain some undetected errors, the final effect of these errors has been reduced to the lowest practicable limit. The ultimate result of the indefinite descriptions above alluded to is probably a slight under-statement of mortality in many well-defined occupations, and a relatively large over-statement in a few ill-defined occupations.

Secondly, the fact must be recorded that the date of the Census enumeration, viz., April 1st, 1901, was earlier by three months than the middle of the three year period to which the deaths refer. Theoretically the populations in the several occupations ought to have been estimated to the middle of 1901, but the objections to estimates for small sections of the population are considerable. The difficulty, indeed, might have been avoided by substituting the deaths in the fourth quarter of 1899 for those in the fourth quarter of 1902, the Census date thus practically becoming the middle of the period under discussion; but, inasmuch as the deaths in the general population are tabulated according to age and cause for calendar years only, a valuable means of verification would in that case have been sacrificed. It was, therefore, decided to calculate the mortality on the Census population as enumerated on April 1st, 1901, and on the deaths in the three years 1900–02; the assumption being that any error thus introduced would be so small as to be practically negligible.

A third difficulty encountered in the case of certain occupations is that of obtaining a sufficient basis of facts to support useful conclusions. For, although the total population dealt with exceeds ten millions (representing above thirty million years of life) and the deaths in this population exceed half a million; yet, when these numbers are classified according to occupation and age —the deaths being further classified according to cause—the resulting numbers are in some cases so small that hardly any deductions therefrom are warrantable. In most instances the risk of error of this kind has been avoided by grouping allied occupations containing few workers; but in some special instances, *e.g.*, those of miners in lead, tin, and copper, separate figures are shewn; these, however, must be used with great caution.

There are difficulties too, of another kind, depending, not on mis-statement of occupation but on the nature of the occupation itself. These difficulties are clearly set forth by Dr. Ogle in the Supplement

to the 45th Report, in a passage that may with advantage be quoted here:—

> "There are many trades and occupations which require a considerable standard of muscular strength and vigour to be maintained by those who follow them; such occupations for instance as those of a Blacksmith, of a Miner, and the like; and, so soon as from any cause the health and strength of a man fall below this standard, he must of necessity give up the occupation and either take to some lighter kind of labour or, if his health be too much impaired for this, retire altogether from work. And even in those industries, where no excessive amount of muscular strength is required there must nevertheless be always a certain line below which continuance in the business becomes an impossibility.
>
> The weaker individuals, and those whose health is failing them, are thus being constantly drafted out of each industrial occupation, and especially out of those which require much vigour; and the consequence is that the death-rates in these latter occupations are unfairly lowered, as compared with the death-rates in occupations of an easier character, and still more as compared with the death-rates among those persons who are returned as having no occupation at all. A very considerable proportion of those who are forced to give up harder labour, take to odd jobs of a more or less indefinite character, and are returned both on the Census Schedule, and eventually in the death-registers, as General Labourers, as Messengers, or as Costermongers, Street-sellers, &c.; and thus it comes about that the death-rates of General Labourers, of Messengers and of Street-sellers, as shown in the table, appear to be of appalling magnitude, as also do those of persons returned as having no occupation. Under these headings, however, are comprised the broken down and the crippled who have fallen out of the ranks from all the various industries, as well as those who have been throughout life debarred by natural infirmities or other causes from following any definite occupation.
>
> Another very serious flaw in these death-rates, when taken as measures of the relative healthiness of different industries, is due to the fact that these several industries do not start on equal terms as regards the vitality of those who follow them. A weakling will hardly adopt the trade of a blacksmith, a miner, or a railway navvy, but will preferentially take to some lighter occupation such as that of a tailor, a weaver, or a shopman. This defect in the death-rates, as measures of comparative healthiness of occupations, tells in the same direction as the defect previously noticed; it gives an unfair advantage to such industries as demand much strength or activity in those that follow them. Such industries are in fact carried on by a body of comparatively picked men; stronger in the beginning, and maintained at a high level by the continual drafting out of those whose strength falls below the mark."

Before entering on a detailed examination of the risk to life incurred by those who follow the various occupations treated of

in the following pages, it will tend to clearness as well as to the avoidance of tiresome reference, if at this stage brief allusion is made to two points* that have already been fully discussed respecting the exact meaning to be attached to the terms employed in dealing with the several occupations. A careful study of the statistics of occupation in connection with mortality leads to the conviction that the rate of death among the occupied alone by no means represents the risks encountered by those who are engaged in the several vocations. Accordingly, unless otherwise specified, the mortality in any vocation must be understood to be that of those who have retired from, as well as of those who are actually engaged in a given occupation. This mortality will invariably be used in comparing one occupation with another in the period 1900–02. But, as has already been explained, there are no corresponding data for previous years with which this mortality can strictly be put in comparison. Therefore, wherever comparison with earlier periods is desired, the alternative set of tables previously referred to must be employed, namely, those for the occupied only.

The records of English occupational mortality begin with the year 1860, and it is desirable at this stage that brief consideration be given to the changes of mortality that have occurred in the general male population during the four periods to which alone occupational statistics relate. The following table shows the death-rates per 1,000 among all males at seven age-groups, in these four periods.

——	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
1860, '61, '71...	6·32	8·59	9·85	13·05	18·53	32·15	94·43
1880–82 ...	4·57	6·04	8·16	12·73	19·27	33·84	92·65
1890–92 ...	4·14	5·55	7·67	13·01	21·37	39·01	103·56
1900–02 ...	3·49	4·77	6·38	10·94	18·67	34·80	94·61

From this table it will be seen that there has been a continuous decline of mortality at ages under 25 years, while at ages over 65 years the death-rate has fluctuated somewhat. In this last age group, however, the rate is probably affected by internal differences of age constitution among the living, correction for which is impracticable. Within the limits of the main working period of life the death-rates have changed irregularly. In the first decade of that period the mortality has declined continuously, falling by more than one-third part in the interval between the first period and the last. In the next decade it remained almost stationary until 1890–92, and then fell by nearly one-sixth part. At ages between the 45th and 65th years the rates have shown a general tendency to increase. Much of the notable excess of mortality in 1890–92, both at these ages and at ages above 65 years must be ascribed to epidemic influenza. Calculated on the recent standard population, the comparative mortality figure for all males between 25 and 65 years of age was 1,106 in the

* *See* page vii.

years 1860, 61, 71 falling to 1,083 in 1880–82. Ten years later the figure rose to 1,155, while in 1900–02 it was 1,000 (according to the definition already given), and was much lower than that of any other period. If, by the aid of Table IV., the mortality in the last two periods be examined, it will be seen that the figure for diseases of the respiratory system (including pneumonia) declined from 258 to 174, or by nearly one-third part. From phthisis also the mortality declined, the figure in the more recent period being 186, against 223 in the earlier. The figure for influenza fell from 39 to 23, that for nervous diseases from 118 to 105; the figure for heart diseases fell from 153 to 144, and that for digestive diseases from 65 to 57, whilst the figure for accident fell from 65 to 59; the figures for rheumatic fever and gout and for other urinary diseases also showing some decline. On the other hand a slight increase was observed in the mortality from alcoholism, diabetes mellitus, Bright's disease, and suicide. The increase of 8 in the mortality figure for valvular disease is more than counterbalanced by a decline in the mortality from other forms of heart disease, and this is probably due to improved certification. The most marked increase, however, is shown in the mortality from cancer, which rose from 54 to 68. Attention has frequently been directed in the Annual Reports to the question as to how far the recorded increase in mortality from this disease is real, and how far it depends on improvements in medical certification of cause of death. This question is still under consideration by the Committee of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, of which I have the honour to be a member..

If, further, by the aid of Table IX. a modified comparison of the mortality of all males from several causes be carried back to 1880–82, it will be seen that on the one hand the improvement in the mortality from phthisis, from diseases of the nervous system, from diseases of the liver and of the digestive system, and from accident, has been continuous since that date; while on the other hand the mortality from alcoholism, from diseases of the urinary system, and from suicide has shown a slight increase. The mortality from diseases of the circulatory and of the respiratory system (the latter including pneumonia) was considerably higher in 1890–92 than in the preceding, or in the succeeding period. In this connection, however, reference must again be made to the epidemic of influenza. The deaths attributed to this disease in 1880–82 had been comparatively few, but ten years later the epidemic had reached its climax; and although influenza was prevalent in the most recent triennium likewise it was then less fatal than in the earlier period. The excessive mortality from diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems in 1890–92 is attributable largely to this cause; for it is known that the destructive effect of influenza cannot be measured by the number of deaths directly ascribed to that disease, and that many deaths therefrom are attributed to other diseases, influenza being mentioned as only a secondary cause, or being omitted entirely from the certificate of the cause of death.

The continuous decline of phthisis mortality has been adverted to frequently in the Annual Reports; and the present research shows that most of the occupations have in varying degrees

shared in the decline. Even clergymen and farmers, who had experienced an extremely low mortality from this disease in 1890–92, experienced a still lower mortality in the recent period. The exceptions are messengers, inn servants, tanners, lace and hosiery workers, lead workers and costermongers, among whom the mortality from phthisis has been practically stationary, and general shopkeepers, cutlers, ironstone, copper and tin miners, general labourers, inn servants in industrial districts, innkeepers in agricultural districts, and unoccupied males among whom it has considerably increased. From Table IV. it is clear that the various occupations present fewer instances of increase in the mortality from phthisis than they do of decrease in the mortality from cancer; nevertheless, in cases where cancer has become less fatal, either the decrease is small in amount, or it occurs in an occupation in which the workers are comparatively few. A decrease of mortality from influenza as well as from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems has been observed in most of the occupations, the instances being few in which the fatality of either of these diseases has increased in the recent period. So pronounced are the changes of mortality in the aggregate male population from the diseases mentioned in the preceding paragraph that they must be considered in relation to the corresponding changes of mortality in any particular occupation.

Of the total male population above the age of 15 years at the last Census more than 94 per cent. (including students) were returned as following some occupation, this proportion being practically the same as it had been at the preceding Census. Among these occupied males the death-rate at every age group was lower than among males generally, the difference having been greatest at the lowest and highest ages. If the rates among the occupied be compared with those of the total male population in the selected healthy districts, the former will be seen to be in excess at all age groups except 15–20, the excess being most marked between the ages of 35 and 65 years. At all ages above 25 the decline of mortality between 1890–92 and 1900–02 was slightly greater among the occupied than among all males, and did not vary greatly at the different ages, ranging only from 14 per cent. at ages 45–55 and 65 and upwards, to 18 per cent. between the ages of 25 and 45 years. Among the occupied the least decline of mortality occurred at ages 15–20 years—a point that deserves special reference in connection with certain remarks in the last Supplement regarding the death-rate at this age. It was there shown that, quite exceptionally, the death-rate at this age was lower among occupied males generally than among all males in the selected healthy districts, and that this anomaly was associated with an extremely high mortality among unoccupied males of the same age. The suggestion was made that probably some youths who had been compelled by illness to give up work very early in life are necessarily included with the unoccupied, because of lack of information in the death register as to their previous calling; and further, it was shown that owing to the great disparity between the numbers of the occupied and of the unoccupied, the transfer of a sufficient number of deaths from the unoccupied to the occupied to raise

the rate of the latter to a normal level, would reduce the rate among the former very considerably. We now find that in the period 1900–02 the transference of only 900 deaths would suffice to raise the mortality of the occupied from 2·44 to 2·64 per 1,000 (the latter being the rate in the healthy districts), and would reduce the mortality of the unoccupied from 19·53 to 16·49 per 1,000. Although the death-rate among the unoccupied at ages 15–20 years was far less abnormal in the recent than in the earlier period, the low rate among the occupied would suggest the persistence of some mis-statement or omission of the kind already mentioned, although its amount is probably far less now than it was ten years ago.

Among occupied males in different parts of England and Wales the death-rates vary widely. In the agricultural districts, on the one hand, the rates at every age group were below the standard for occupied males in the aggregate, both in 1890–92 and in 1900–02. On the other hand, that standard was exceeded at all age groups but two in London, and at all age groups without exception in the industrial districts. But, whereas in the earlier period the highest mortality at every age group occurred in the industrial districts, in the later period this was true only of the age groups 20–25 and 55 and upwards. At the remaining groups of ages the London rates were the highest. Except at ages 15–20 in London, the rates in all the selected areas declined considerably between 1890–92 and 1900–02, the decline having been most marked in the industrial districts during the main working time of life.

The following table shows the rates of mortality among occupied males in the selected districts, as compared with the corresponding rates for all occupied males in 1900–02, taken as 100

——		15-	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
All Occupied Males	1900-02	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
	1890-92	105	115	121	122	117	118	116
Occupied Males, London	1900-02	116	101	113	127	126	110	83
	1890-92	113	115	136	152	143	142	125
Occupied Males, Industrial Districts ...	1900-02	109	102	103	120	125	126	111
	1890-92	125	125	141	156	157	162	136
Occupied Males, Agricultural Districts...	1900-02	80	95	86	70	66	73	96
	1890-92	86	106	100	88	78	84	106

The comparative mortality figures (Table IV.) show that in the main working time of life the mortality of all occupied males declined between the last two periods by about one sixth part; the decline having been proportionally greater among the occupied than among all males; for while in 1890–92 the mortality of the occupied had been lower than that of all males by only 4·7 per cent., in 1900–02 it was lower by not less than 7·5 per cent. Of the total advantage on the side of the occupied in the recent period, more than one-third part is due to their low mortality from nervous diseases, owing to the almost complete

exclusion therefrom of the insane. One-seventh part of the difference falls under the head of phthisis, one-eighth part under each of the headings circulatory diseases and respiratory diseases, and smaller but appreciable proportions under the headings cancer and urinary diseases. The occupied comprise so large a portion of the total male population that the changes of mortality from the several diseases in the two classes are very similar; consequently the foregoing remarks on this point concerning all males, apply equally to occupied males.

As regards local incidence of mortality from the several causes in the main working period of life, the following table shows that in the agricultural districts the mortality from all causes was lower by about one-fourth part than the average for all occupied males, both in 1890–92 and 1900–02; and that, except in the case of influenza, the mortality from each of the more important diseases was low, the greatest difference occurring under the head of respiratory diseases. In London and in the industrial districts the comparative mortality figure was considerably higher than the average for occupied males generally. In both these areas, however, during the recent period, the figure for accident, and in London the figures for influenza and for nervous diseases also, were below that standard, but under most other headings the mortality in these selected areas showed an excess.

——	All Occupied Males.		Occupied Males (London).		Occupied Males (Industrial Districts).		Occupied Males (Agricultural Districts).	
	1900–02.	1890–92.	1900–02.	1890–92.	1900–02.	1890–92.	1900–02.	1890–92.
All Causes	100	119	119	143	121	156	72	86
Influenza	100	165	96	165	104	165	109	165
Alcoholism	100	94	150	125	113	138	63	50
Rheumatic Fever ...	100	114	100	114	129	143	71	100
Gout	100	150	200	300	50	100	100	100
Cancer	100	81	137	108	108	87	81	73
Phthisis	100	122	150	183	115	147	71	90
Diabetes mellitus ...	100	89	100	100	111	100	100	89
Diseases of Nervous System	100	122	99	131	128	160	76	94
Diseases of Circulatory System ...	100	107	107	116	118	132	75	81
Diseases of Respiratory System ...	100	155	121	192	150	256	52	78
Diseases of Digestive System	100	119	111	122	117	143	81	100
Diseases of Urinary System	100	100	133	135	121	123	73	77
Accident and Plumbism	100	110	90	97	98	119	83	88
Suicide	100	89	116	105	100	100	89	74
Other Causes	100	106	90	99	118	138	72	85

The reason for investigating the mortality in the combined group of the occupied and retired has already been stated; and,

as had been anticipated, the inquiry reveals higher mortality in the enlarged group than in the group of the occupied alone. The number of males above the age of 15 years returned as retired at the last Census was 287,742, or only one thirty-fourth part of the number returned as occupied. Comparison of the data for the retired with those for other unoccupied males would seem to indicate the existence of some confusion in the death registers regarding the two classes, especially at the higher ages. Among the retired however the death-rates are generally so high that, even allowing for such confusion, their mortality must be regarded as enormous. This is more especially the case at the younger ages. The following table shows the death-rates at seven age groups among all males, as well as among the occupied, the retired, and the combined group of the occupied and retired :—

——	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
All Males ...	3·49	4·77	6·38	10·94	18·67	34·80	94·61
Occupied only ...	2·44	4·41	6·01	10·22	17·73	31·01	88·39
Retired	79·69	90·60	96·51	94·80	68·30	91·48	148·02
Occupied and Retired	2·46	4·50	6·29	10·87	18·72	35·56	106·23

From this table it will be seen that the excess of mortality among the retired gradually diminishes with advance of age, and that their death-rates are far less abnormal at the higher than at the lower ages. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that the retired at the earlier ages mainly consist of those who have been compelled to relinquish work owing to break down of health. Indeed, at the last Census, three-fourths of the total retired under the age of 35 years were inmates of lunatic asylums. In the following statement are shown the comparative mortality figures from several causes for the same four classes of males between the ages of 25 and 65 years, and it will be seen that within those age

——	All Males.	Occupied only.	Retired.	Occupied and Retired.
Influenza	23	23	45	24
Alcoholism	16	16	75	16
Rheumatic Fever	7	7	19	7
Gout	2	2	6	2
Cancer	68	63	182	68
Phthisis	186	175	1,595	187
Diabetes mellitus	10	9	36	10
Diseases of Nervous System ...	105	78	2,268	103
,, Circulatory System ...	144	135	545	146
,, Respiratory System ...	174	165	593	177
,, Digestive System ...	57	54	228	57
,, Urinary System ...	52	48	199	52
Accident (including Plumbism) ...	60	59	97	59
Suicide	19	19	66	19
Other Causes	77	72	400	77
Total	1,000	925	6,354	1,004

limits the mortality of the retired is nearly seven times as great as that of the occupied. The excess is greatest from diseases of the nervous system, which account for a mortality nearly 30 times as high as that among the occupied. From phthisis the rate is more than nine times the same standard, and from alcoholism, as well as from diseases of the circulatory, digestive, and urinary systems, the mortality is more than four times as high among the retired as it is among the occupied.

At the earlier ages the retired are so few in number as compared with the occupied that the death-rates of the combined group of occupied and retired differ but slightly from those of the occupied only. With the advance of age, however, the difference becomes more marked, until at the age group 65 years and upwards, the mortality of the former exceeds that of the latter by 20 per cent. In the main working period of life, the excess ranges from 4·7 per cent. at ages 25–35 to 14·7 per cent. at ages 55–65 years; while the comparative mortality figure of the combined class reaches 1,004 against 925 for the occupied only, being also slightly in excess of the standard figure for all males. It has previously been stated that the excess of mortality of the occupied and retired above that of the occupied only is largely due to diseases of the nervous system, which contribute nearly one-third of the total excess, while nearly one-half of it is contributed by phthisis and by diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems taken together. The figures for cancer and for diseases of the urinary and digestive systems are appreciably higher among the occupied and retired than among the occupied only.

Further examination of the tables on page xxiii shows that the occupied and retired experience a mortality considerably lower than that of males generally at ages 15–20, but this difference is explained by previous remarks on mortality at this age. At ages 20–45 also they have a slight advantage, but beyond that age their death-rates show an excess which increases with advancing years. In the main working period of life the difference between the two classes is so small that their total mortality figures are practically the same. The figures for the several diseases also approximate closely, so that the preceding remarks concerning the relative mortality from different causes among all males apply equally to the occupied and retired.

The unoccupied class is a heterogeneous one, comprising all those (except students) who had not been included under one or other of the occupational headings in the Census Reports. In the aggregate the members of this class number 623,431, or less than 6 per cent. of the total number of males above the age of 15 years, and include the 287,742 retired men whose mortality has just been discussed. The remaining 335,689 consist of 93,381 who were living on their own means and of 242,308 others, who according to the census schedules had no occupation; among this last number are included those who, although surviving to manhood, were yet debarred by physical infirmity or other cause from following any employment. Consequently it is found

that the mortality among the younger members of this group is high, being several times as great as that among males generally, but still enormously less than that among young retired men. With advancing age, however, this excess of mortality soon disappears, and at the higher ages the rates would appear to be abnormally low, being undoubtedly vitiated by the mis-statements already referred to. Among the unoccupied generally (including the retired) the death-rates are excessive, and throughout the working period of life they show an increase since 1890–92. On the other hand, at each of the age groups outside the limits of the working period the death-rates have declined, more especially at ages under 20 years. The comparative mortality figure of unoccupied males between the ages of 25 and 65 years was 2,884, being 318, or one-eighth part, more than in 1890–92. In common with occupied males the unoccupied experienced in the recent period a lower mortality from influenza, associated with a lower mortality from respiratory diseases. The figure for circulatory diseases in the aggregate, however, showed a slight increase. The figure for cancer was the same in both periods, but from all other diseases the mortality was higher in the recent period than in the earlier.

With respect to the important class of occupied males it has already been stated that in the interval between the two triennia 1890–92 and 1900–02, their mortality in the main working time of life declined by 16·1 per cent. Almost all the occupations shared in this decline; an increase of mortality having been experienced by the following six grades of workers alone :—lace makers, hosiery manufacturers, copper miners, tin miners, general shopkeepers and general labourers. Altogether the number enumerated in these occupations amounted to less than one-twentieth part of the total occupied male population above the age of 15 years. (See table on page xxvi.) As far as male employment is concerned, the occupations of lace-making and hosiery manufacture have for some years past shown a slight decline. The recorded increase of mortality among these workers is moreover small, amounting to only one per cent. among the first-named workers, and six per cent. among the last; and further, in 1890–92 and in 1900–02 their mortality was in both cases below the average for all occupied males. Among copper miners the increase was 13 per cent., but the number of these workers is inconsiderable, so that very little value can attach to the changes in their mortality. Tin miners also are few in number, and practically the same remark applies to the figures relating to that occupation. Their mortality showed an increase of 33 per cent. on the previous record; the increase occurring at all ages between 25 and 65 years. In both periods the mortality of tin and copper miners was much above the standard for all occupied males. Among general shopkeepers the increase of mortality amounted to 26 per cent., and among general labourers to no less than 41 per cent. It is probable, however, that owing to more accurate statement of occupation under each of these headings the mortality figures in the two periods are hardly comparable. In the recent period the mortality in both these occupations was above the standard for all occupied males.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure. 1890-92.	Comparative Mortality Figure. 1900-02.	Increase or Decrease per cent.
	OCCUPATIONS SHOWING AN *Increased* MORTALITY.			
95	General Labourer	1,413	1,987	41
86	Tin Miner	1,628	2,169	33
38	General Shopkeeper	1,126	1,421	26
85	Copper Miner	1,423	1,609	13
79	Hosiery Manufacture	808	853	6
75	Lace Manufacture	819	831	1
	OCCUPATIONS SHOWING A *Decrease* IN MORTALITY OF LESS THAN 10 PER CENT.			
17	Seaman, &c.; Merchant Service	1,564	1,547	1
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government)	1,415	1,341	5
8	Domestic Indoor Servant	876	815	7
78	Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	1,010	942	7
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	1,911	1,778	7
70	Shipbuilding	836	765	8
23	Fisherman	976	892	9
28	Stationery Manufacture; Stationer, Publisher, Newsagent	963	872	9
	OCCUPATIONS SHOWING A *Decrease* IN MORTALITY OF 25 PER CENT. AND OVER.			
36	Coal Merchant; Coke Burner, &c.	929	695	25
37	Ironmonger	933	700	25
54	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker	1,633	1,231	25
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder	1,157	862	25
63	Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher	1,256	937	25
15	Carman, Carrier, &c.	1,484	1,094	26
40	Printer	1,267	935	26
39	Bookbinder	1,225	889	27
93	Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker	857	622	27
24	Maltster	1,021	734	28
41	Watch, Clock, Scientific Instrument, &c., Maker; Jeweller, &c.	1,130	817	28
81	Potter, Earthenware, &c., Manufacture	1,970	1,420	28
3	Law Clerk	1,237	880	29
82	Glass Manufacture	1,719	1,202	30
53*a*	Engine, Machine—Maker, Fitter; Millwright	1,256	848	32
62	Slater, Tiler	1,527	1,036	32
59*d*	Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker	2,061	1,385	33
77	Textile Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, &c.	1,585	1,066	33
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier	1,359	905	33
91	Gas Works Service	1,246	838	33
80	Paper Manufacture	1,043	684	34
18	Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer	2,114	1,374	35
59*a*	Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith	1,597	1,041	35
90	Coalheaver	1,765	1,144	35
35	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	1,174	755	36
59*c*	Zinc Manufacturer, Worker	1,381	889	36
68	Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Maker	1,201	774	36
71	Chemical Manufacture	1,609	1,031	36
31	Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c.	1,225	776	37
11	Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	934	582	38
92	Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer	1,221	707	42
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c.—Manufacture	1,282	689	46

In all the remaining occupations the mortality declined, as between the two periods, but in some of them the decrease was comparatively small and much less than the average. Thus, while among all occupied males the comparative mortality figure fell by 16 per cent., in the eight occupations shown in the second section of the table on page xxvi (comprising nearly one-twentieth of the total occupied male population over 15 years of age) the decline was less than 10 per cent. It will be seen that of these eight occupations domestic indoor servants, shipbuilders, fishermen and stationery manufacturers suffered less than the average mortality for all occupied males, both in 1890–92 and in 1900–02; while seamen, messengers, and costermongers experienced excessive mortality in both periods.

In the majority of occupations, giving employment in the aggregate to 68 per cent. of the total occupied population, the rate of change in the mortality between the last and the preceding period varied between 10 per cent. and 24 per cent., and scarcely differed from the mean rate of change for all occupied males, which was 16 per cent. These occupations are not included in the table opposite.

The third section of the table includes 32 occupations in which the reduction of mortality was far greater than the normal, and ranged from 25 per cent. to 46 per cent. Six of these occupations experienced a lower mortality than the average for occupied males in both periods; they are coal merchants, ironmongers, brickmakers, maltsters, papermakers, and railway engine drivers.

In four other occupations viz.:—bricklayers, watchmakers, drapers, and coachmakers the mortality in 1890–92 was less than 10 per cent. above the average, but in 1900–02 it fell considerably below the normal. Among bookbinders, law clerks, engine and machine makers, stone quarriers, gas workers, zincworkers, milksellers, platelayers, and tallow, soap, &c. makers the mortality was more than 10 per cent. above the average in 1890–92, but fell below it in the recent period. The remaining thirteen occupations in the third section of the table are tool makers, paperhangers, carmen, printers, potters, glass manufacturers, slaters, lead workers, dyers, dock labourers, copper workers, coalheavers, and chemical workers: and in spite of the large decline in their death-rates, their comparative mortality figures in the years 1900–02 were still above the normal.

Although in some of these occupations there is doubt as to the strict comparability of the figures, the reduction of mortality is so great as to indicate a real improvement in the condition of these workers between 1890–92 and 1900–02; and further, it is gratifying to note that among those occupations which have experienced the greatest improvement there are many which, owing to contact with dust or other noxious materials, must be regarded as dangerous trades; the last section of the table including no fewer than thirteen trades which were specified in the last supplement as liable to exceptional risks.

With the view of illustrating the remarks contained in these pages, the two following charts have been prepared. The first shows for the recent period the comparative mortality figures for

the several occupations, the thick vertical line representing with practically equal accuracy the figures for all males, and for all occupied and retired males. The second chart relates to the occupied only, and represents for each occupation the comparative mortality figure in the period 1900–02 as a percentage of the corresponding figure in the earlier period.

In order to obviate the necessity of reference to what has preceded in the text respecting the statistical treatment of the tabular matter, I would draw attention at this stage to the appended remarks :—

In the following pages particulars are given of the mortality incidental to each individual industry or group of industries ; the data under the several headings being arranged, as far as practicable, on a uniform plan. Thus, in the first place, the special features of mortality among the occupied and retired in a given occupation are set forth in detail for the triennial period 1900–02, the figures being compared with those for all occupied and retired males, taken as a standard. In certain cases the comparison has been extended to other occupations where the conditions of work are apparently similar.

In the next place, the changes of mortality in each occupation from the earliest available period onwards have been dealt with as fully as possible. As previously mentioned, however, it is in the last period only, viz., in 1900–02, that the retired were abstracted separately from the occupied ; so that comparison with earlier triennial periods applies mainly to the occupied. Nevertheless, careful examination of the figures leads to the assurance that comparison on the latter basis alone furnishes a fairly safe indication of the actual changes of mortality in the several industries.

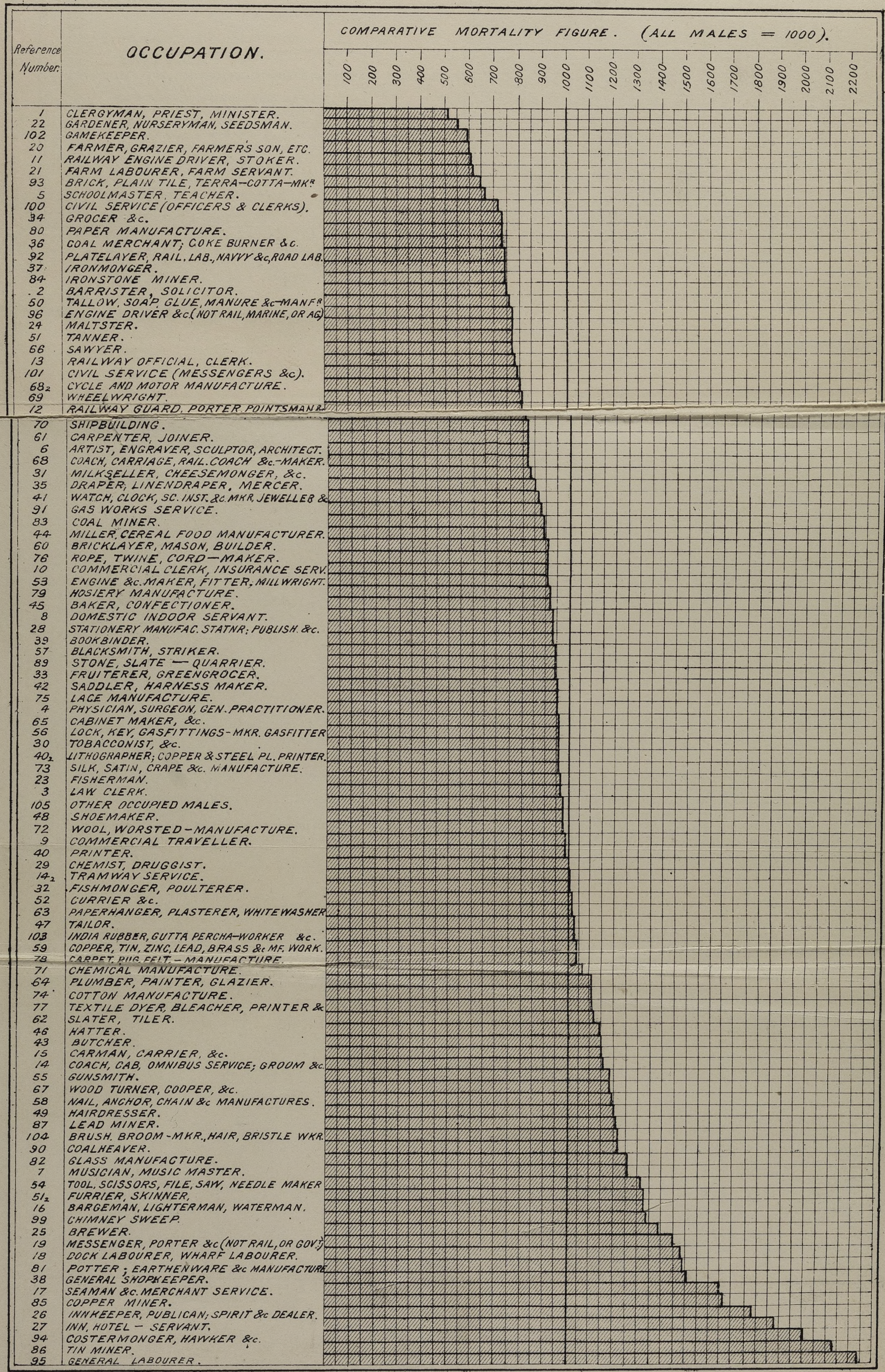
As regards a few of the following occupations the facts recorded in a single triennium are too few to afford a basis for more than very limited deductions. But, in view of the knowledge that the statistical value of the facts increases in proportion to their numbers, and that for special purposes they may eventually prove of considerable importance, the data concerning these particular occupations have been tabulated uniformly with those of other industries. For the foregoing reasons and for others given at a previous page the remarks concerning the incidence of mortality in several of the occupations, as well as those concerning changes of mortality from time to time, have been couched in general terms, the salient features only having been discussed in the text. Finally, the foregoing remarks as to the mortality of individual industries have been supplemented by a discussion on the following points : (1) The effect of alcoholic intemperance on the mortality of certain groups of occupations ; (2) the effect of contact with foul air, and with dust-laden air, on occupational mortality ; (3) the effect of lead poisoning on the mortality of certain groups of workers ; (4) female occupational mortality.

The Clerical Profession (1).—In each of the last three Census reports the clerical profession has been held to include clergymen

CHART I.

COMPARATIVE MORTALITY OF MALES AGED 25-65 YEARS IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONS (Occupied and Retired), 1900 - 1902.

(For purposes of this Diagram the Comparative Mortality Figure is shown in each case to the nearest 10. The Comparative Mortality Figure of ALL MALES, taken as 1000, is marked by the thick vertical line, which also practically represents the mortality of All Occupied and Retired Males.



Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.
1	CLERGYMAN, PRIEST, MINISTER.
22	GARDENER, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN.
102	GAMEKEEPER.
20	FARMER, GRAZIER, FARMER'S SON, ETC.
11	RAILWAY ENGINE DRIVER, STOKER.
21	FARM LABOURER, FARM SERVANT.
93	BRICK, PLAIN TILE, TERRA-COTTA-MKR.
5	SCHOOLMASTER, TEACHER.
100	CIVIL SERVICE (OFFICERS & CLERKS).
34	GROCER &c.
80	PAPER MANUFACTURE.
36	COAL MERCHANT; COKE BURNER &c.
92	PLATELAYER, RAIL. LAB., NAVVY &c, ROAD LAB.
37	IRONMONGER.
84	IRONSTONE MINER.
.2	BARRISTER, SOLICITOR.
50	TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, MANURE &c-MANFR
96	ENGINE DRIVER &c (NOT RAIL, MARINE, OR AG.)
24	MALTSTER.
51	TANNER.
66	SAWYER.
13	RAILWAY OFFICIAL, CLERK.
101	CIVIL SERVICE (MESSENGERS &c).
68½	CYCLE AND MOTOR MANUFACTURE.
69	WHEELWRIGHT.
12	RAILWAY GUARD, PORTER, POINTSMAN &c.
70	SHIPBUILDING.
61	CARPENTER, JOINER.
6	ARTIST, ENGRAVER, SCULPTOR, ARCHITECT.
68	COACH, CARRIAGE, RAIL. COACH &c.-MAKER.
31	MILKSELLER, CHEESEMONGER, &c.
35	DRAPER, LINENDRAPER, MERCER.
41	WATCH, CLOCK, SC. INST. &c. MKR, JEWELLER &
91	GAS WORKS SERVICE.
83	COAL MINER.
44	MILLER, CEREAL FOOD MANUFACTURER.
60	BRICKLAYER, MASON, BUILDER.
76	ROPE, TWINE, CORD-MAKER.
10	COMMERCIAL CLERK, INSURANCE SERV.
53	ENGINE &c. MAKER, FITTER, MILLWRIGHT.
79	HOSIERY MANUFACTURE.
45	BAKER, CONFECTIONER.
8	DOMESTIC INDOOR SERVANT.
28	STATIONERY MANUFAC. STATNR; PUBLISH. &c.
39	BOOKBINDER.
57	BLACKSMITH, STRIKER.
89	STONE, SLATE — QUARRIER.
33	FRUITERER, GREENGROCER.
42	SADDLER, HARNESS MAKER.
75	LACE MANUFACTURE.
4	PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, GEN. PRACTITIONER.
65	CABINET MAKER, &c.
56	LOCK, KEY, GASFITTINGS-MKR. GASFITTER
30	TOBACCONIST, &c.
40½	LITHOGRAPHER; COPPER & STEEL PL. PRINTER.
73	SILK, SATIN, CRAPE &c. MANUFACTURE.
23	FISHERMAN.
3	LAW CLERK.
105	OTHER OCCUPIED MALES.
48	SHOEMAKER.
72	WOOL, WORSTED-MANUFACTURE.
9	COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.
40	PRINTER.
29	CHEMIST, DRUGGIST.
14½	TRAMWAY SERVICE.
32	FISHMONGER, POULTERER.
52	CURRIER &c.
63	PAPERHANGER, PLASTERER, WHITEWASHER
47	TAILOR.
103	INDIA RUBBER, GUTTA PERCHA-WORKER &c.
59	COPPER, TIN, ZINC, LEAD, BRASS & MF. WORK.
78	CARPET, RUG, FELT - MANUFACTURE.
71	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE.
64	PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER.
74	COTTON MANUFACTURE.
77	TEXTILE DYER, BLEACHER, PRINTER &
62	SLATER, TILER.
46	HATTER.
43	BUTCHER.
15	CARMAN, CARRIER, &c.
14	COACH, CAB, OMNIBUS SERVICE; GROOM &c.
55	GUNSMITH.
67	WOOD TURNER, COOPER, &c.
58	NAIL, ANCHOR, CHAIN &c MANUFACTURES.
49	HAIRDRESSER.
87	LEAD MINER.
104	BRUSH. BROOM-MKR., HAIR, BRISTLE WKR.
90	COALHEAVER.
82	GLASS MANUFACTURE.
7	MUSICIAN, MUSIC MASTER.
54	TOOL, SCISSORS, FILE, SAW, NEEDLE MAKER
51½	FURRIER, SKINNER,
16	BARGEMAN, LIGHTERMAN, WATERMAN.
99	CHIMNEY SWEEP.
25	BREWER.
19	MESSENGER, PORTER &c (NOT RAIL, OR GOV.)
18	DOCK LABOURER, WHARF LABOURER.
81	POTTER; EARTHENWARE &c MANUFACTURE
38	GENERAL SHOPKEEPER.
17	SEAMAN &c. MERCHANT SERVICE.
85	COPPER MINER.
26	INNKEEPER, PUBLICAN; SPIRIT &c DEALER.
27	INN, HOTEL - SERVANT.
94	COSTERMONGER, HAWKER &c.
86	TIN MINER.
95	GENERAL LABOURER.

Note. For full description of the Occupational Groups, see Table I.

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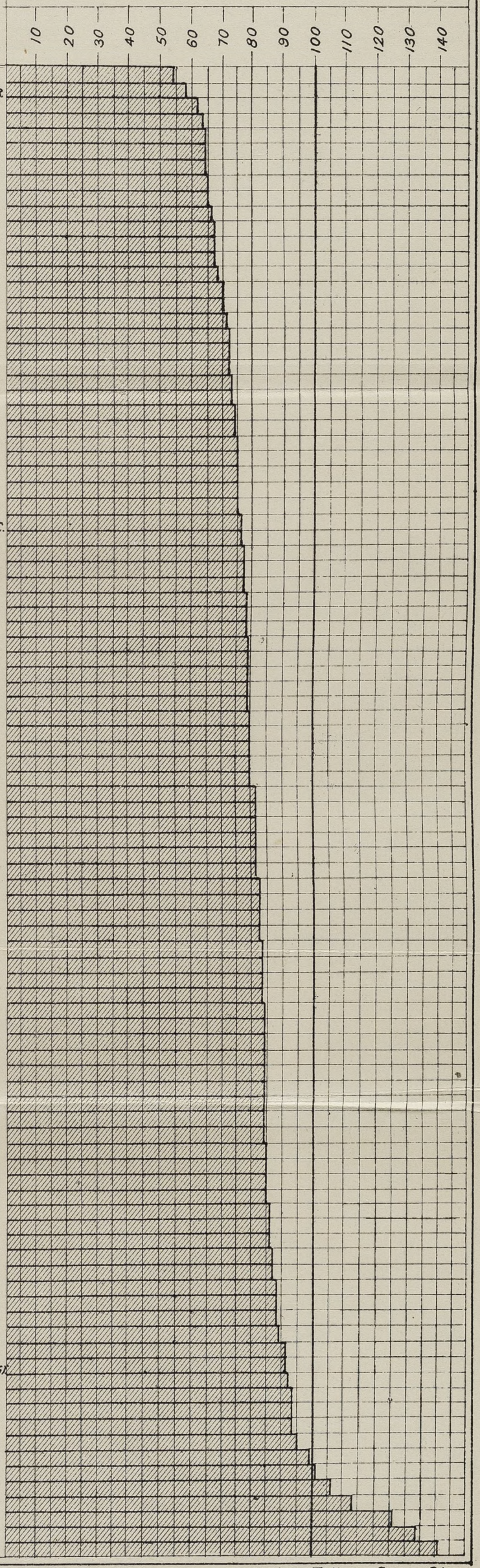
CHART II.

COMPARISON OF THE MORTALITY OF MALES IN SEVERAL OCCUPATIONS IN 1900-02 WITH THE MORTALITY IN THE SAME OCCUPATIONS IN 1890-92.

(The Occupations are arranged in ascending order of the several ratios of the mortality in 1900-2 to that in 1890-92).

The shaded portions on the right of the thick vertical line measure increase of mortality, while the unshaded portions on the left of the thick vertical line measure decrease of mortality.

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION (OCCUPIED ONLY).
50	TALLOW, SOAP, GLUE, MANURE, &c-MANUFACTURE
92	PLATELAYER, RAILWAY LABOURER, NAVVY &c, ROAD LAB.
11	RAILWAY ENGINE DRIVER, STOKER
31	MILKSELLER, CHEESEMONGER &c.
35	DRAPER, LINEN DRAPER, MERCER
68	COACH, CARRIAGE, RAILWAY COACH &c-MAKER
71	CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE
18	DOCK LABOURER, WHARF LABOURER
90	COALHEAVER
80	PAPER MANUFACTURE
77	TEXTILE DYER, BLEACHER, PRINTER, FINISHER &c.
89	STONE, SLATE - QUARRIER
91	GAS WORKS SERVICE
62	SLATER, TILER
53	ENGINE, MACHINE, BOILER-MAKER, FITTER; MILLWRIGHT
82	GLASS MANUFACTURE
3	LAW CLERK
24	MALTSTER
41	WATCH, CLOCK, SCIENT. INST. &c., MAKER; JEWELLER &c.
81	POTTER; EARTHENWARE, &c. MANUFACTURE
39	BOOKBINDER
93	BRICK, PLAIN TILE, TERRA - COTTA-MAKER
15	CARMAN, CARRIER, &c.
40	PRINTER
36	COAL MERCHANT; COKE BURNER &c.
37	IRONMONGER
54	TOOL, SCISSORS, FILE, SAW, NEEDLE - MAKER
60	BRICKLAYER, MASON, BUILDER
63	PAPERHANGER, PLASTERER, WHITEWASHER
58	NAIL, ANCHOR, CHAIN AND OTH. IRON & STEEL MANUFAC.
59	COPPER, TIN, ZINC, LEAD, BRASS &c - MANUFR., WORKER
30	TOBACCONIST &c.
55	GUNSMITH
76	ROPE, TWINE, CORD-MAKER
2	BARRISTER, SOLICITOR
13	RAILWAY OFFICIAL, CLERK
21	FARM LABOURER, FARM SERVANT
10	COMMERCIAL CLERK, INSURANCE SERVICE
65	CABINET MAKER, &c.
74	COTTON MANUFACTURE
83	COAL MINER
87	LEAD MINER
14	COACH, CAB, OMNIBUS SERVICE; GROOM &c.
25	BREWER
45	BAKER, CONFECTIONER
64	PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER
96	ENGINE DRIVER &c. (NOT RAILWAY, MARINE, OR AGRIC.)
7	MUSICIAN, MUSIC MASTER
12	RAILWAY GUARD, PORTER, POINTSMAN, &c.
33	FRUITERER, GREENGROCER
66	SAWYER
72	WOOL, WORSTED-MANUFACTURE
84	IRONSTONE MINER
9	COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER
46	HATTER
52	CURRIER &c.
99	CHIMNEY SWEEP
22	GARDENER, NURSERYMAN, SEEDSMAN
42	SADDLER, HARNESS MAKER
47	TAILOR
56	LOCK, KEY, GASFITTINGS-MAKER; GASFITTER
-	**ALL OCCUPIED MALES**
1	CLERGYMAN, PRIEST, MINISTER
6	ARTIST, ENGRAVER, SCULPTOR, ARCHITECT
43	BUTCHER
49	HAIRDRESSER
51	TANNER
57	BLACKSMITH, STRIKER
69	WHEELWRIGHT
73	SILK, SATIN, CRAPE &c. MANUFACTURE
4	PHYSICIAN, SURGEON, GENERAL PRACTITIONER
32	FISHMONGER, POULTERER
48	SHOEMAKER
61	CARPENTER, JOINER
5	SCHOOLMASTER, TEACHER
20	FARMER, GRAZIER, FARMER'S SON, &c.
44	MILLER; CEREAL FOOD MANUFACTURER
29	CHEMIST, DRUGGIST
34	GROCER &c.
26	INNKEEPER, PUBLICAN; SPIRIT, WINE, BEER, DEALER
27	INN, HOTEL - SERVANT
67	WOOD TURNER, COOPER, &c.
16	BARGEMAN, LIGHTERMAN, WATERMAN
23	FISHERMAN
28	STATIONERY MANUFACTURE; STATIONER, PUBR. NEWSAGT.
70	SHIPBUILDING
8	DOMESTIC INDOOR SERVANT
78	CARPET, RUG, FELT-MANUFACTURE
94	COSTERMONGER, HAWKER &c.
19	MESSENGER, PORTER &c. (NOT RAILWAY OR GOVERNT.)
17	SEAMAN, &c. MERCHANT SERVICE
75	LACE MANUFACTURE
79	HOSIERY MANUFACTURE
85	COPPER MINER
38	GENERAL SHOPKEEPER
86	TIN MINER
95	GENERAL LABOURER



Note.- The Chart may be read thus:- The ratio of the mortality in 1900-02 of persons employed in Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c. Manufacture to the mortality in the same occupation during 1890-92 was as 54 is to 100..... The ratio of the mortality in 1900-02 of persons classed as General Labourers to the mortality of persons so classed in 1890-92 was as 141 to 100.

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of the Established Church, Roman Catholic priests, and ministers of other denominations.

At the Census of 1901 there were enumerated under this heading 39,656 males, their number having increased since 1891 by 8 per cent. In the intercensal period 1871–81 the increase had been 6 per cent. only, while in the period 1861–71 it had been 11 per cent. From Table II it appears that the members of the clerical profession at all stages of life are subject to much lower rates of mortality than are males in the selected healthy districts. From the 20th to the 45th year of life they die about half as fast as do males in those districts, but, owing to a large preponderance of men living at the more advanced ages, the mortality at ages 65 and upwards nearly approaches that standard. It has already been said at page x that the clerical profession is one in which the term of life between the 25th and the 65th year is singularly unsuited for determining the mortality of the members composing it, and Table VI proves that the proportion of the clergy living at ages above 65 years, enormously exceeds the average for all males. From Table IV it appears that the comparative mortality figure of the clergy at ages 25–65 years is 524, which is lower than that of any other occupation except occupied farmers and other agriculturists in the selected agricultural districts.

The relative incidence of mortality from specified causes in the main working period of life is shown for the several occupations in Table IV. The statistics for 1900–02 confirm those of ten years ago in showing that of all the causes of death then specified, diseases of the circulatory system are collectively the most fatal to the clergy, the mortality from these diseases being represented by the figure 88. Diseases of the nervous system come next in order of fatality, the mortality figure of which is 64. Tuberculous phthisis has a mortality figure of 55 only, which is less than a third of the figure for occupied and retired males. Cancer has a mortality figure of 48, as against 68 for the class last mentioned. Influenza is somewhat more fatal than the average, the mortality figure being 33, as against 24 for occupied and retired males.

As compared with the corresponding period ten years earlier the mortality of the clergy from almost all the causes of death specified in Table IV has decreased considerably, the chief exception being cancer, which has shown an increase. The fall in the case of rheumatic fever, tuberculous phthisis, and diabetes mellitus, as well as in that of diseases of the circulatory, respiratory and urinary systems is noteworthy. The mortality figure of the clergy in 1900–02, modified for comparative purposes, was 538, as against 604 and 630 respectively in 1880–82 and 1890–92.

Barrister, Solicitor (2).—At the Census of 1901 there were enumerated 22,342 barristers and solicitors (all above the age of 15 years) of whom 20,998 were occupied, the latter number showing an increase of 5 per cent. since 1891. From Table II. it appears that, as compared with occupied and retired males in the aggregate, barristers and solicitors experience a lower rate of mortality at all stages of life. Table IV. shows that their comparative mortality figure at ages 25–65 is 750, and is lower than that of any other of the professional classes except the clergy and schoolmasters. Lawyers suffer more severely

than occupied and retired males generally from influenza, gout, Bright's disease, diabetes mellitus, and diseases of the liver, as well as from other diseases of the digestive system, their mortality from diabetes mellitus being nearly three times the average, and higher than in any other occupation in the list except innkeepers. Compared with the same standard, lawyers suffer less severely from pulmonary tuberculosis and from heart disease, and also from diseases of the respiratory and nervous systems; their mortality from cancer likewise is below the average.

As regards the occupied only, we find from Table II., that, as compared with 1890–92, there has been a substantial fall in the death-rate at every age group. If, with the help of Table IV., the separate causes of death in the two triennia be examined it will be found that the comparative mortality figure of lawyers at ages 25–65 has fallen from 950 to 739; it will also be found that the mortality from influenza and rheumatic fever, as well as from pulmonary tuberculosis and diabetes mellitus, and from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems, has, in each case, declined considerably since the previous period. Tracing backwards with the help of Table VIII. the mortality figure of lawyers, modified for purposes of comparison, we find that in the three years 1860, 61, 71, the figure was 1,020, and that since that period it has fallen somewhat irregularly, until, in 1900–02, it did not exceed 729.

Law Clerk (3).—Although in the Census classification law clerks are grouped with barristers and solicitors in sub-order 2 of the professional class, nevertheless a cursory examination of their death-rates at once shows that we are dealing with very different conditions of men, socially and otherwise. At the Census of 1901 there were enumerated 33,218 occupied and retired law clerks above the age of 15 years, of whom 29,705 were occupied; the latter number showing an increase of 13 per cent. since 1891. Table II. indicates that, as compared with occupied and retired barristers and solicitors, law clerks experience a mortality which is higher at every stage of life. At all age groups under 45 years they exhibit a lower mortality than do occupied and retired commercial clerks, but at all age groups beyond 45 their mortality is higher. At ages below 55 and above 65 the members of this group die less rapidly than do all occupied and retired males, but at the age group 55–65 the reverse is the case. The mortality of occupied and retired law clerks from tuberculous phthisis and from diabetes mellitus is seriously in excess of that of occupied and retired males generally. They die more rapidly from diseases of the liver and from suicide, but their mortality from alcoholism as well as from disease of the circulatory and respiratory systems is decidedly below the average.

There is this peculiarity in the mortality statistics of this occupation, that when the retired are excluded their mortality at ages above 65 years is lower than that of occupied barristers and solicitors, although, as has already been shown, when the retired are included the position is reversed. The figures would, however, suggest that there is probably some confusion of statement at the higher ages respecting these occupations.

As regards the occupied, Table II. showst hat since 1890–92 there has been a marked decline in the death-rates at every stage of life, and from Table IV. it will be seen that the mortality figure has declined from 1,237 to 880, or by no less than 29 per cent. The decrease is most marked in the case of alcoholism, influenza, gout, respiratory, and urinary diseases; the mortality from diabetes meilitus and from suicide has increased, and that from circulatory diseases and from cancer has remained practically stationary, but all the other causes of death show a considerable decrease. Table VII. indicates that there has been a continuous decline in the death-rates since 1860, 61, 71, both above and below the age of 45 years; and from Table VIII. it will be seen that the modified mortality figure is the lowest yet recorded, being less than half the corresponding figure in 1860, 61, 71.

The Medical Profession (4).—In the last three decennial supplements, physicians, surgeons and general practitioners have been taken together as constituting the medical profession. Under this title there were enumerated at the last Census 22,486 males. Since the preceding Census the number has increased by 19 per cent. as compared with 25 per cent. in the intercensal period immediately preceding, and less than 3 per cent. in the intercensal period ended 1881. Table II. shows that in 1900–02 the mortality of medical men corresponded closely to that of occupied and retired males generally.* As compared with lawyers, medical men die more rapidly at every stage of life, whilst, as compared with the clergy, their mortality is enormously in excess. Table IV. shows that the comparative mortality figure for the medical profession at ages 25–65 is 952 and is, therefore, 202 higher than that of the legal profession and 428 higher than that of the clergy, whilst it is lower by 52 than the figure for occupied and retired males generally. This table shows that tuberculous phthisis and diseases of the respiratory organs are the only causes of death that are substantially less fatal to medical men than to occupied and retired males in the aggregate. As compared with that standard, tuberculous phthisis is only about one-third part as fatal, whilst respiratory diseases are less fatal by 25 per cent. Diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems contribute the largest share to the mortality of medical men, the mortality from diseases of the first-named system being 132 and that of the second named being 152, as compared with 103 and 146 respectively, the figures for occupied and retired males generally.

Table II. shows that at each group of ages the death-rate in 1900–02 was below that in 1890–92. From Table IV. we learn that, as compared with 1890–92, the mortality from most causes has fallen considerably. Thus the mortality from influenza, from tuberculous phthisis and from suicide has fallen to little more than half its former amount, from gout the figure has fallen by two-thirds, and from Bright's disease by one-third; on the other hand the mortality from cancer and also from accident has increased by one-third. It is worthy of note that, whilst in the greater number of occupations the mortality from diseases of the

* Retired Physicians and Surgeons were not abstracted apart from those in active practice, either at the Census of 1891 or at that of 1901.

circulatory and respiratory systems shows a marked fall, yet among medical men the loss of life from these causes is either practically stationary or shows a slight excess above the figures for 1890–92. From Table VIII. we learn that the modified mortality figure for the medical profession has steadily declined from 1,241 in 1860, 61, 71, to 962 in 1900–02.

Schoolmaster, Teacher (5).—This class includes schoolmasters, professors, tutors, and pupil teachers; but excludes teachers of music, who are included with musicians No. (7). At the Census of 1901 the number of occupied and retired school teachers above the age of 15 years was 60,344, of whom 57,829 were occupied; the latter showing an increase of 18 per cent. since 1891. It is, however, probable that this number is only approximate; for schoolmasters who are also in Holy Orders may have described themselves under either of these headings. The mortality of school teachers is below the standard for all occupied and retired males at all stages of life, and is but little more than half that standard at ages 25 to 45 years. At all age groups under 45 years it is below the rate of males in the selected healthy districts, whilst beyond that age the rates considerably exceed that standard. The first column of Table IV. shows that the comparative mortality figure for school teachers is 665, or 339 below that of occupied and retired males in the aggregate. Influenza appears to have affected school teachers comparatively lightly—their mortality from this disease being 15 as compared with 24 for all occupied and retired males, and 33 for the clerical profession. Although the comparative mortality figure of occupied and retired school teachers from phthisis is double that of the clerical profession, it is nevertheless considerably below that of occupied and retired males generally. Respiratory diseases, including pneumonia, exact from school teachers less than half the mortality incidental to all occupied and retired males; their mortality from these diseases is, however, considerably greater than that of the clerical profession. From all other causes also, except diabetes mellitus and suicide, the mortality of school teachers is below the average.

Coming now to a consideration of the mortality of school teachers on the active list, we find from Table II. there has been a decrease of mortality at every age-group since 1890–92; while Table IV. shows that their comparative mortality figure in 1900–02 was 599, which is lower by 99 than the figure for 1890–92. Occupied school teachers die from phthisis and from diseases of the lungs, as well as from Bright's disease, liver disease, and other diseases of the digestive system, less rapidly in the recent than in the earlier period, but the opposite statement holds true concerning their liability to fatal cancer. Recent experience confirms that of the period 1890–92 that school teachers suffer much more severely from diseases of the heart than they do from diseases of the lungs and air passages. Table VII. shows that both above and below the age of 45 years, the mortality of school teachers has successively declined since 1860, 61, 71; and it will be seen from Table VIII. that the recent modified mortality figure is little more than half the corresponding figure for 1860, 61, 71.

Artist, Engraver, Architect (6).—Under this heading there were included at the last Census 21,666 occupied and retired males above the age of 15 years; the number of occupied males under this heading was 20,976, the number having increased since the preceding Census by 24 per cent. At ages under 25 years their mortality slightly exceeds that of occupied and retired males generally, but at all other ages the reverse holds good. The comparative mortality figure in this group of occupations is 823 as against 1,004 for occupied and retired males. From phthisis, as well as from diseases of the heart and of the lungs, artists encounter less fatality than do other occupied and retired males, but their mortality from alcoholism and from disease of the liver, as well as from suicide, is decidedly above the standard.

Table II. shows, that, as regards the occupied only, the death-rates of artists has declined at all ages except 15–20 years; at this age there has been a slight increase. From Table IV. it will be seen that the mortality figure of occupied artists has fallen from 900 in 1890–92 to 760 in 1900–02. Among the principal diseases contributing to this decline are influenza, phthisis, and diseases of the nervous, digestive, and respiratory systems. On the other hand, cancer, alcoholism, and diseases of the circulatory and urinary systems show a decided increase. The mortality from suicide has also risen. Their modified mortality figure, which was 1,105 in 1860, 61, 71, has since steadily fallen, and in 1900–02 it stood at 753.

Musician, Music Master (7).—At the Census of 1901 the number of occupied and retired males above the age of 15 years, enumerated under this heading, was 20,903, of whom 20,429 were occupied; the latter number showing an increase of 6 per cent. since 1891. The mortality incidental to this group is exceedingly high. At each division of the working period of life the members of it die much faster than do occupied and retired males generally, but at ages below 20 and above 65 they die less fast (Table II.). The comparative mortality figure for this occupation at ages 25–65 is 1,261, or 257 above the standard. Their mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis is equal to 324, or 137 above the standard, and from cancer and from Bright's disease, as well as from diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems, it is considerably in excess. When to the foregoing is added the fact that the mortality from alcoholism is represented by 39, against 16 for all occupied and retired males, and from liver disease by 44, against an average of 27, it is impossible to escape the conviction arrived at ten years ago that many of the men included in this group are sadly addicted to intemperance (Table IV.).

Excluding the retired members from this group Table II. shows that there has been a decrease of mortality at every stage of life, and from Table IV. we find that under many of the headings the mortality of musicians and music masters has considerably declined since 1890–92. Their comparative mortality figure from all causes has fallen from 1,404 to 1,140, whilst from phthisis and from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, respiratory and urinary systems the fall has been considerable. On the other hand, their mortality from alcoholism and disease of the liver has remained almost stationary at a figure which is seriously in excess of that

obtaining among occupied males generally. In the course of the last 20 years the mortality of occupied musicians has been considerably reduced, both at the earlier and at the later vicennium of the main working period of life (Table VII.). The modified mortality figure for musicians aged 25–65 years in 1900–02 was 1,125, as compared with 1,730, 1,431 and 1,370 respectively in 1860, 61, 71, 1880–82 and 1890–92 (Table VIII.).

Domestic Indoor Servant (8).—Under this description there were enumerated at the last Census 59,323 males at ages above 15 years, of whom 57,760 were occupied, the latter number showing an increase of 12 per cent. since 1891. In the second part of the previous decennial supplement attention was directed to the abnormal constitution of male domestic servants with respect to age. The same statement holds good at the present time, for Table VI. shows that 45·8 per cent. of the occupied and retired domestic servant class are between the ages of 15 and 25 years, whereas among occupied and retired males generally the proportion at that age is only 29·2 per cent. Table II. shows that at every age group domestic male servants experience lower mortality than do occupied and retired males generally; whilst, at ages below 25 years their mortality is actually less than that of males at the same ages in the selected healthy districts. The comparative mortality figure of occupied and retired domestic servants is 927 and is below the average rate among occupied and retired males generally. Table IV. shows that occupied and retired domestic servants suffer somewhat less severely than the average from diseases of the nervous, circulatory and respiratory systems and also from Bright's disease. From alcoholism their mortality figure differs little from the average; but diseases of the liver, suicide, and diabetes mellitus appear with undue frequency as causes of death. In this occupation the mortality is somewhat higher than the average from influenza, rheumatic fever, cancer and phthisis.

Among domestic servants in actual employment there has been a decline of mortality at every age group since 1890–92 (Table II.) and Table IV. shows that the comparative mortality figure is only 815, against 876 in 1890–92. The mortality from influenza, alcoholism, and phthisis, and from diseases of the nervous system has fallen considerably, whereas that from rheumatic fever and from cancer has increased somewhat seriously. This is one of the occupations that have been seriously affected by changes of classification at the last Census; a number of men employed for service in hotels, clubs and lodging-houses having been classed as domestic servants. The changes in mortality above referred to must, therefore, be considered in relation to this circumstance.

*Commercial Traveller** (9).—At the Census of 1901 there were enumerated 65,047 commercial travellers above the age of 15 years, of whom 63,940 were occupied; the latter showing an increase of 46 per cent. since 1891. Taking as a standard the mortality among occupied and retired males generally, commercial travellers experience a lower mortality up to the 45th year and a higher

* Many hawkers are probably included here. *See* General Report, Census of England and Wales, 1901, p. 97.

one after that age. Their comparative mortality figure at ages 25–65 years is 988 against 1,004, the standard figure. Commercial travellers fall victims to alcoholism in greater proportion than do all occupied and retired males by 38 per cent., whilst their mortality from liver disease is more than double that standard. Their mortality from rheumatic fever, gout, diabetes mellitus, and Bright's disease, as well as from diseases of the nervous system is also in excess, and they are inordinately prone to suicide. On the other hand, they succumb to phthisis and to diseases of the respiratory system in less than the average proportions.

As regards the occupied only, Table II. shows that there has been a decline of mortality since 1890–92 at all stages of life except 20–25 years. From Table IV. it will be seen that, as compared with 1890–92, the mortality of occupied commercial travellers has declined from 1,111 to 907. The decline in mortality is shared by all the causes except diseases of the digestive and urinary systems, the mortality from which has remained almost stationary, and diabetes mellitus and suicide, the mortality from which has increased. In the first vicennium of the main working period of life the mortality of commercial travellers has decreased from 12·28 in 1860, 61, 71 to 6·51 in 1900–02. In the second vicennium there has been a decrease as between the first and last period, but the fall was temporarily interrupted in 1890–92 (Table VII.) The mortality figure for 1900–02, modified for comparison with earlier periods, was 878, against 1,031 and 1,070 in the periods 1880–82 and 1890–92 respectively (Table VIII.). From Table IX. we learn that the mortality of commercial travellers, from alcoholism, gout, liver disease, accident, and suicide, was considerably less in the last period than in 1880–82. Within the last twenty years there has also been a considerable reduction in their mortality from pulmonary tuberculosis, as well as from diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems. On the other hand, diseases of the circulatory and urinary systems have shown a decided increase.

Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service (10).—At the Census of 1901 there were enumerated 357,477 male commercial clerks above the age of 15 years, of whom 352,784 were occupied; the latter showing an increase of 40 per cent. since 1891. From Table II. it appears that up to the age of 55 years the mortality of commercial clerks does not differ greatly from that of occupied and retired males generally, whilst at subsequent ages their mortality is considerably less than that standard. Below the age of 25 years commercial clerks are subject to a lower rate of mortality than are railway clerks and officials (No. 13). From 25 to 65 years their mortality is higher than in that occupation, whilst at ages above 65 years the advantage reverts to commercial clerks. Their comparative mortality figure is much higher than that of the similar class on the railway, the figures being 911 and 776 respectively, as against 1,004, the standard figure for occupied and retired males in the aggregate. As compared with the standard for alcoholism, which is 16, the mortality figure in this occupation is lower by 4. Tuberculous phthisis appears to be more fatal, whilst respiratory diseases are less fatal than the average.

As regards the occupied only Table II. shows that since the period 1890–92 there has been at every age group a substantial fall in the mortality of commercial clerks. From Table IV. it appears that the mortality figure has fallen from 1,056 in 1890–92 to 837 in 1900–02, the mortality from all causes except cancer and suicide having decreased considerably. Table VII. shows that in both vicennia of the working period the mortality has declined continuously since 1860, 61, 71. and from Table VIII. it will be seen that the modified mortality figure in the recent period, is less than two-thirds of the corresponding figure for 1860, 61, 71.

Transport Service.

This section includes those men who are engaged in the transport of passengers and of goods by rail, by road, and by water. At the Census of 1901 there were enumerated in this group 1,040,821 males over 15 years of age, of whom 1,019,341 were occupied, the latter number having increased since 1891 by 30 per cent. The following table shows the death-rates among these workers at seven groups of ages, compared with the corresponding rates among occupied and retired males generally, the latter taken as 100 :—

—	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
Occupied and Retired Males ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport Service	**117**	**115**	**119**	**126**	**118**	**114**	**104**
Railway Engine Driver	141	90	57	54	56	72	105
Railway Guard, &c.	165	106	81	74	78	88	83
Coach, Cab, Omnibus Service, &c.	77	79	104	123	117	114	111
Domestic Coachman	66	75	76	79	86	109	178
Tramway Service	97	106	107	108	90	102	76
Carman, Carrier	115	96	109	124	112	114	117
Bargeman, &c.	303	178	137	139	135	125	130
Seaman, &c.	294	245	220	182	158	129	106
Dock Labourer	86	117	159	167	148	129	92
Messenger, Porter...	85	166	170	165	144	119	86

From this table it will be seen that in the transport service the death-rates are in excess of the standard at every age group, the excess ranging from 4 per cent. at ages 65 years and upwards, to 26 per cent. at ages 35–45 years. The comparative mortality figure of these men is 1,190, or 19 per cent. above the standard.

The following table shows the comparative mortality figures for certain diseases compared with those for all occupied and retired males taken as 100 :—

—	All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism, and Disease of the Liver.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Bright's Disease.	Accident and Plumbism.	Suicide.
Occupied and Retired Males.	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Transport Service	119	104	114	113	111	108	114	127	109	198	89
Railway Engine Driver ..	61	83	51	75	35	72	73	47	74	115	32
Railway Guard, &c. ..	81	104	56	91	61	79	82	71	71	193	58
Coach, Cab, Omnibus Service, &c.	115	108	135	116	123	114	111	116	117	115	116
Domestic Coachman ..	91	113	63	149	96	87	90	91	94	20	42
Tramway Service	101	154	63	124	104	95	121	89	66	63	74
Carman, Carrier	115	121	98	106	93	100	110	143	97	205	89
Bargeman, &c.	133	96	88	124	90	127	132	134	91	397	68
Seaman, &c.	164	71	140	154	140	165	163	124	154	436	100
Dock Labourer	148	79	167	112	165	109	129	206	117	180	63
Messenger, Porter	144	142	156	119	205	117	133	154	126	103	126

It will be seen that there is an excess of mortality from every specified cause except suicide ; this excess is most marked in the case of accident, which is nearly double the standard. From respiratory diseases there is an excess of 27 per cent., but from every other cause the excess is much less than this.

Table II. shows that among the occupied only there has been since 1890–92 a decline in the mortality at every age group, the decline being most marked at ages over 45 years. From Table IV. it will be seen that the comparative mortality figure fell from 1,407 in 1890–92 to 1,110 in the recent period, or by 21 per cent. The decrease is most marked in the case of influenza, phthisis, and diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems. Cancer and diabetes mellitus showed an increase, but with these two exceptions all the causes of death were less fatal in the recent period than in the earlier.

Railway Engine Driver, Stoker (11).—Under this heading there were enumerated at the last Census 66,782 males over 15 years of age, of whom 65,976 were occupied, the latter number showing an increase on that recorded in 1891 of 66 per cent. From the table on page xxxvi it will be seen that the death-rate of these workers at ages 15–20 years is considerably in excess. and at ages over 65 years slightly in excess, but that at all other ages it is below the standard, the defect varying from 10 per cent. at the ages 20–25 years to more than 40 per cent. in the thirty-year interval between the ages of 25 and 55 years. Table IV. indicates that in the main working period the comparative mortality figure of railway engine drivers is 610, or 39 per cent. below the standard. Their mortality from accident is excessive, being 15 per cent. above the average, but from every other cause of death except diabetes mellitus, they suffer considerably less than

the average mortality, the defect being most marked in the case of phthisis, alcoholism and liver disease, respiratory diseases, and suicide, which are below the standard by 65, 49, 53 and 68 per cent. respectively.

Table II. shows that, as regards the occupied only, there has been since 1890–92, a decline in the mortality at every age group, the decrease being most marked at ages over 45 years. From Table IV. it will be seen that the comparative mortality figure fell from 934 to 582, or by no less than 38 per cent.

Reference to the second chart following page xxviii shows that in 1900–02 there were only two other occupations that experienced a greater decline of mortality than railway engine drivers; these being tallow and soap makers and platelayers, navvies, &c. In both of these occupation, however, the mortality in 1890–92 had considerably exceeded the standard, and there is reason to believe that the figures for platelayers and navvies may have been affected to some extent by confusion of statement as to occupation, while in the case of tallow and soap workers the number of workers is comparatively small. With the single exception of suicide, which was somewhat more frequent among railway engine drivers in the recent than in the preceding period, there was in 1900–02 a substantial decline in mortality from every other cause, cancer included. The mortality from influenza, nervous diseases and respiratory diseases declined by half, while that from circulatory and digestive disease also showed a marked decline.

Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c. (12).—At the last Census the number of males above the age of 15 years enumerated under this heading was 141,685, of whom 139,460 were occupied, the latter number showing an increase of 37 per cent. since 1891. From the table on page xxxvi it will be seen that the mortality among these workers is considerably in excess of the standard for all occupied and retired males at ages 15–20 years, and slightly in excess of it at ages 20–25 years. At all other stages of life it is below the average, the defect ranging from 12 per cent. at ages 55–65 years, to 26 per cent. at ages 35–45 years. The comparative mortality figure in the main working period is only 813, or 19 per cent. less than the standard. From accident their mortality is nearly double, and from influenza it is slightly above the standard. From all other causes, however, their mortality is below the normal, especially in the case of alcoholism and liver disease, phthisis and suicide.

Among the occupied only, Table II. shows that since 1890-92 there has been a decrease of mortality at every stage of life. Between the ages of 25 and 65 years the comparative mortality figure has fallen from 953 to 773, or by 19 per cent. The mortality from cancer, diabetes mellitus, and suicide has shown an increase, whilst that from alcoholism and from diseases of the digestive, urinary, and circulatory systems has remained practically stationary. From all other causes there has been a decline, which is most marked in the case of influenza, phthisis, nervous diseases, respiratory diseases, and accidents.

Railway Official, Clerk (13).—Either as railway officials or as railway clerks there were enumerated at the last Census 68,408 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 66,538 were occupied,

the latter number showing an increase of 57 per cent. since 1891. Although this occupation includes a large number of clerks, it includes, likewise, a considerable number of men, much of whose work is done in the open air, and therefore in circumstances more favourable to health than those experienced by workers at the desk or in the counting house. From Table II. it will be seen that, except at the age group 15–20 years, the death-rates in this occupation are considerably below those of occupied and retired males and that, at ages 25–65, they are also lower than those of commercial clerks. The comparative mortality figure of railway officials and clerks in the main working period of life is only 776, which is lower by 135 than that of commercial clerks, and is also very much below the standard figure for occupied and retired males generally, which, as before stated, is 1004. Table IV. shows that from most of the causes there specified the mortality of railway officials and clerks is below the standard, the only important exception being diabetes mellitus, which in 1900–02 was more fatal than the average. The mortality ascribed to alcoholism is less than half of that obtaining among occupied and retired males generally.

If from this occupation the retired be excluded it will be seen from Table II. that there has been since 1890–92 a marked decrease in the mortality at every age-group, and Table IV. shows that the comparative mortality figure from all causes has fallen from 904 to 707; from most of the separate causes in the list it has fallen likewise, the main exceptions being cancer, diabetes mellitus, circulatory diseases, and Bright's disease.

Coach, Cab, Omnibus Service; Groom, &c. (14); *Domestic Coachman, Groom* (14*a*); *Carman, Carrier, &c.* (15).—Under the heading coach, cab, and omnibus service there are included proprietors as well as coachmen, cabmen, grooms, &c. At the last Census 214,587 males above the age of 15 years were returned as either occupied or retired cabmen, the number enumerated as carmen, &c., being 267,618. At ages under 55 years all these classes of men sustained a mortality which is below that of the transport service generally. At ages above that limit the mortality of either occupation as compared with the other, or with the transport service at large, exhibits little difference. For the occupied and retired at ages 25–65 years the comparative mortality figure from all causes is 1,157 in the case of cabmen, and 1,153 in that of carriers, both of which figures are in excess of the standard for occupied and retired males by 15 per cent. On examining separately the chief causes of mortality in these occupations attention is at once arrested by the excessive loss of life sustained by carmen as the result of accident. If the fatality from this cause be disregarded the comparative mortality of carmen from the remaining causes will be reduced to 1,032, a figure which is still in excess of the standard for occupied and retired males. Compared with that standard carmen suffer somewhat more severely, and cabmen very much more severely from alcoholism, their mortality figures being 19 and 30 respectively, as against 16, the standard figure. Cabmen die faster than carmen from tuberculous phthisis, their mortality figures being respectively 230 and 173, the standard figure being 187.

In both occupations, diseases of the circulatory and of the respiratory organs are more fatal than the average, affections of the latter organs being especially fatal to carmen, whose mortality figure from these diseases stands at 253, against 177, the standard figure.

As regards the occupied only, Table II. shows that both among cabmen and among carmen there has been a marked decline in mortality since 1890–92 at all stages of life. From Table IV. it will be seen that the comparative mortality figure of cabmen fell from 1,334 to 1,062, or by 20 per cent., and that of carmen from 1,484 to 1,094 or by 26 per cent.; the decline of mortality in each occupation being most marked from influenza and from respiratory diseases; but whereas among cabmen cancer was the only disease which showed an increase of mortality in the recent period, among carmen there was an increase also from diabetes mellitus and from urinary diseases. Table VII. shows that among carmen there has been since 1880–82 a steady decline of mortality in the first vicennium of the working period, but that in the second vicennium the mortality has fluctuated. The recent modified mortality figure is the lowest as yet recorded (Table VIII.).

Domestic coachmen and grooms are now, for the first time, separately shown in the list of occupations. At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 74,933 occupied and retired men above the age of 15 years. Although these workers are included in the present group, a glance at the tables will show wide differences in their mortality as compared with that of the other two occupations therein included. Table II. shows that domestic coachmen and grooms, die less rapidly than do either cabmen or carriers, their mortality approximating to that of domestic servants at all ages except the most advanced. Their comparative mortality figure is 911, against 927 for domestic servants, and 1,004 for all occupied and retired males. Table IV. shows excessive mortality in this occupation from influenza and from cancer; from most other diseases their mortality is less than that of occupied and retired males generally, while their liability to fatal accident is only one-fifth of the standard. The effect of excluding the retired is, as in most other cases, to reduce the mortality at the several age groups, and especially at the later stages of life. The comparative mortality figure is reduced from 911 to 844, as against 815, the figure for the occupied only among domestic servants.

Tramway Service (14_2).—This occupation now appears in the list for the first time. At the last Census only 18,035 men above the age of 15 years were returned under this heading as either occupied or retired. It is certain, however, that this number has very considerably increased since the year 1901. From Table II. it will be seen that except at the highest ages the death-rates differ little from those of all occupied and retired males. The comparative mortality figure in the tramway service is 1,013, differing little from the standard. The men engaged in this occupation die somewhat faster than the average from cancer, influenza, tuberculous phthisis, and diseases of the circulatory system; but less fast from diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems. They are apparently a temperate body of men, their mortality

from alcoholism and liver disease being decidedly low. Their mortality from accident is also below the average, and is lower than that in any other section of the transport service, except domestic coachmen.

Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman (16); *Seaman, &c., Merchant Service* (17); *Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer* (18).—At the last Census there were enumerated above the age of 15 years, 30,114 bargemen, &c., 104,176 seamen, &c., and 90,198 dock and wharf labourers—the retired in each case being included with the occupied. In the present supplement, as in the last, these three occupations have been placed together as having this feature in common that the workers are engaged in the conveyance of goods by water. Table II. shows that both bargemen and seamen suffer loss of life at every group of ages greatly in excess of that of other occupied and retired males; this is especially noticeable in the first of these callings at age group 15–20, and in the second at ages 15–35 years, in all of which cases the rate is more than double the standard. On examining, with the help of Table IV., the causes producing this excessive mortality, it will at once be seen that the principal factor is accident; the comparative mortality therefrom being, for bargemen 234, and for seamen 257. If these deaths be deducted the remaining mortality, due to disease, is reduced to 1,099 and 1,389 for these occupations respectively. There is considerable difference in the degree in which the several causes are fatal to the two grades of workmen —they must therefore be considered separately. As compared with other occupied and retired males, bargemen suffer less severely from alcoholism and liver disease, as well as from tuberculous phthisis and from Bright's disease, but more severely from cancer and from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems. From accident their mortality is four times the average. On the other hand, seamen fall victims to alcoholism and diseases of the liver much faster than do other occupied and retired males; their mortality is also much greater from cancer and from tuberculous phthisis, as well as from Bright's disease and from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems. Their loss of life from accident exceeds even that of bargemen, being nearly four and a half times the average among occupied and retired males generally.

From Table II. it appears that occupied bargemen and seamen sustained in the recent period a lower rate of mortality from all causes, than in 1890–92, at each decade of the working period of life. Table IV. shows, as regards bargemen, that whilst they experienced a lower mortality in the recent than in the earlier period from alcoholism and liver disease, as well as from tuberculous phthisis and from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems and from accident, they experienced a higher mortality from rheumatic fever and also from cancer, diabetes mellitus, Bright's disease and suicide. As regards seamen, we note that whilst, as compared with the average, their mortality from tuberculous phthisis is still excessive, it was nevertheless somewhat lower in 1900–02 than in the corresponding period ten years ago. Diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems also showed a decrease, but cancer, Bright's disease and accident a considerable

increase in mortality. Table VII. shows that among bargemen the mortality at ages under 45 years had declined successively since 1860, 61, 71, but that at ages over 45 years it had risen continuously until 1890–92, and then declined. The recent modified mortality figure is the lowest on record (Table VIII.).

Although, for the reason already given, dock labourers are included in the present section, it will be seen that their vital statistics differ so widely from those of the other two occupations therein included that their separate treatment becomes almost imperative.

The class of dock labourers is a mixed as well as an unstable one, comprising as it does an ever varying proportion of temporary recruits from other industries. At the last Census the dock and wharf labourers bore to the general or undefined labourers the proportion of less than one to five, whilst at the previous Census the proportion had been only one to eleven. It would therefore appear probable that considerable numbers of men return themselves under the first of the above headings at one Census and under the second at another. Nor is it less probable that the returns in the death registers are vitiated by similar inaccuracies. At the earlier as well as at the more advanced stages of life, the mortality of dock labourers does not greatly differ from that of all occupied and retired males; but, throughout the main working period, their mortality is considerably above that standard, the excess being most marked at ages 35–45 years, where it amounts to 67 per cent.; in the other age groups the excess ranges from 29 to 59 per cent. (*see* table on p. xxxvi). Their comparative mortality figure at ages 25–65 is 1,481, which is higher by half than that of occupied and retired males generally, and, excepting seamen, is the highest in the transport service. From alcoholism and diseases of the liver their mortality is 67 per cent. above the standard. Tuberculous phthisis, diseases of the respiratory system and accident are inordinately fatal to these workers, and their mortality from cancer, as well as from diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems and from Bright's disease, is in each case above the average.

Table II. shows that among occupied dock labourers there has been since 1890–92 a marked decline of mortality at every age-group, the decrease being greatest at the earliest and at the latest ages. From Table IV. it appears that, as compared with the previous record, the mortality from all causes in the main working period of life has fallen by more than one-third; and that from the diseases there specified—cancer alone excepted—the mortality has fallen to such an extent as to justify the remarks in the preceding paragraph respecting the casual nature of this occupation.

Messenger, Porter, Watchman (*not Railway or Government*) (19).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 107,626 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 106,301 were occupied, the latter number showing an increase of 9 per cent. since 1890–92. The mortality among these workers is very high—differing little from that of dock labourers. Their comparative mortality figure for the working period of life is 1,449, as against 1,190 for the transport service generally. Table IV. represents these

workers as being much addicted to intemperance, their mortality figure from alcoholism being more than double that of occupied and retired males generally. Tuberculous phthisis makes great havoc among them, their comparative mortality from that disease being represented by the figure 384, as against 187 the standard figure. Among the remaining causes of death in the table, diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems are much more fatal than the average, whilst cancer, diseases of the nervous system and Bright's disease are likewise more fatal, though in a less degree.

Excluding the retired, Table II. indicates that at ages under 35 years there has been since 1890–92 a slight increase in the mortality of these workers, but that at ages over 35 there has been a decrease, which is most marked at the highest ages. It will be seen from Table IV. that the comparative mortality figure has declined from 1,415 to 1,341, or by 5 per cent. Cancer, alcoholism and liver diseases, diabetes mellitus, and suicide have somewhat increased, but nervous and respiratory diseases show a marked decline; the mortality from phthisis has, however, remained practically stationary. Table VII. shows that both above and below the age of 45 years the death-rates have continuously declined since 1880–82, and it appears from Table VIII. that the modified mortality figure has fallen from 1,707 in 1880–82 to 1,358 in the recent period.

AGRICULTURISTS.

At the Census of 1901 there were enumerated as in the pursuit of agriculture 1,072,961 males above the age of 15 years, of which number 1,037,297 were actively engaged and the remaining 35,664 were retired. Of the 1,037,297 agriculturists who were following their calling at the time of the Census, 286,155 were farmers or graziers or their sons, 546,138 were labourers, and 205,004 were gardeners; and it is worthy of note that while the number of occupied farmers and gardeners had increased between the last two Censuses the number of farm labourers had declined. As explained in the last Census report, however, these apparent changes are probably due in part to more precise statement of occupation at the last Census.* The following table, which is based on Table II., shows the annual rates of mortality at seven age groups among the several grades of this class in the years 1900–02, compared with those of all occupied and retired males taken as 100.

——	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
Occupied and Retired Males ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural Class	**79**	**74**	**66**	**55**	**57**	**62**	**87**
Farmer, Grazier	133	73	65	54	57	62	89
Agricultural Labourer	69	80	69	59	60	62	92
Gardener	62	56	60	49	51	62	71

* See General Report, Census of England and Wales, 1901, page 104.

This table shows a slight excess of mortality among farmers and farmers' sons under 20 years of age, but at every other age group the mortality is considerably below the normal, the defect at ages 35–45 years amounting to 46 per cent. Among agricultural labourers, and also among gardeners, the rates are below the average at every age group, the defect in these cases being also the greatest at ages 35–45 years. Among the various sections of the agricultural class the death-rates are not only below the standard rate for all occupied and retired males, they are also generally below the rates among all males in the selected healthy districts, the only exceptions being among farmers under 20 years, and among farmers and their labourers above 65 years. Table IV. shows that within the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure for the agricultural class is 602, which is below the average for occupied and retired males by 40 per cent. The following table, which is based on Table IV., shows that the mortality from alcoholism and liver disease, from phthisis and from diseases of the respiratory system is less than half, and from Bright's disease it is about half the standard. From all other causes—except influenza, from which the mortality is normal—the death-rates are also below the average. The mortality figure for farmers is 596, that for agricultural labourers is 621, and that for gardeners is 563. The exceptionally low mortality recorded from alcoholism and liver disease, from phthisis and from diseases of the respiratory system affects all sections of this class, farmers appearing, however, to be somewhat more addicted to alcoholism than either the labourers or the gardeners, while the labourers are most liable to respiratory diseases. Among labourers the mortality from influenza slightly exceeds the standard, and that from accident nearly approaches it.

—	All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism and Disease of the Liver.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Bright's Disease.	Accident and Plumbism.	Suicide.
Occupied and Retired Males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Agricultural Class	**60**	**100**	**47**	**74**	**45**	**60**	**66**	**49**	**51**	**69**	**89**
Farmer, Grazier	59	96	72	81	41	59	62	43	57	61	100
Agricultural Labourer ..	62	108	30	71	48	62	71	54	40	90	79
Gardener	56	88	40	74	47	55	60	50	57	87	100

Confining our attention to the occupied only, it will be seen from Table II. that in the agricultural class as a whole there has been a slight increase of mortality at ages under 20, and a slight decrease at ages 20–25, while at all other ages there has been a substantial reduction. These remarks apply, not only to the entire class, but also to the workers in agricultural districts. The increased mortality at ages under 20 is limited to farmers; labourers, and gardeners at those ages having shown a slight

decline. Among farmers the death-rate in the next age group also was slightly higher in the recent than in the earlier period. The reduction at other ages appears to have affected all grades of the agricultural class. Of the three sections of this class gardeners have the lowest death-rate at all age groups except 55–65 years, at which age they occupy a position intermediate between farmers and farm labourers. At this age group and also at ages under 20, the highest rates of mortality occur among farmers, but at every other age group, among farm labourers. From Table IV. we learn that the comparative mortality figure of farmers between the ages of 25 and 65 years is 562, that of farm labourers 572, and that of gardeners 527. These figures are below those previously recorded by 14, 22, and 17 per cent. respectively. In all the occupations of the agricultural class the decline is due mainly to influenza, phthisis, and diseases of the respiratory and digestive systems. But it may be added that influenza, which in 1890–92 had shown somewhat excessive fatality among these workers, has now returned to the average for males generally. From Table VII. it will be seen that the death-rate at ages 25–45 years has steadily declined among farmers and gardeners since 1860, 61, 71, and among farm labourers since 1880–82, while at ages 45–65 years the death-rates have fluctuated. In every case, however, the recent modified mortality figure is the lowest on record. Table IX. shows the mortality from several causes in the three sections of this class in the periods 1880–82, 1890–92, and 1900–02; from this table it will be seen that among farmers, labourers, and gardeners there has been a successive decline of mortality from nervous and liver diseases ever since the first mentioned period.

Fisherman (23).—At the last Census there were enumerated as either occupied or retired 24,172 fishermen above the age of 15 years; of this number 23,484, or 854 fewer than at the last Census, were occupied, the remaining 688 being returned as retired. The above decrease in the number of employed fishermen between the last two Censuses is small as compared with the decrease between 1881 and 1891. In dealing with the mortality of fishermen in his decennial Supplement for 1871–80, Dr. Ogle pointed out the need of caution in accepting the figures relating to the living as well as to the dead in that sub-order. The same caution may with advantage be repeated now. His words are as follows:—"The figures relating to fishermen must be accepted with some degree of hesitation, for some uncertainty attaches both to the number of living and to the number of deceased fishermen. The uncertainty as to the living arises from the fact that besides the regular and permanent fishermen there is also a considerable number of men who engage irregularly in the fishing industry, and there is no certainty how such men may have returned themselves at the Census. The uncertainty as to the fishermen who die arises from the possibility that some few of those who are drowned and whose bodies are not recovered may escape registration." As compared with all occupied and retired males, the death-rates of fishermen are above the standard up to the 45th year of life; between 45 and 65, however, they fall considerably below the

standard, but at ages above 65 the rate approaches the average very nearly. In the main working period of life the mortality figure of fishermen is equal to 967, or within 4 per cent. of the standard figure for all occupied and retired males. It is characteristic of the occupation of fishermen that their mortality from accident is excessive, the figure from this cause amounting to 130, or more than double the standard. Apart from accident their mortality is less by about one-ninth part. They are peculiarly liable to succumb to diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems, the mortality from which is more than one-fifth above the average. Their mortality from cancer differs little from the normal, but that from all other causes is low.

Dealing now with the occupied only in this calling, Table II. shows that since the previous record there has been a slight increase of mortality at ages 15–20, and 35–45 years, but a decline at all other ages. Between the ages of 25 and 65 the comparative mortality figure has declined since 1890–92 by nearly 9 per cent., the greatest decline being under the head of phthisis and of diseases of the respiratory system. It is also satisfactory to note that although fishermen are still specially liable to accident, their mortality figure from this cause is now lower by a fourth part than it was in 1890–92. From diseases of the nervous system and of the liver there has also been a substantial decline, whilst on the other hand diseases of the circulatory system are considerably more fatal, and the same remark applies to alcoholism and to cancer. From Table VIII. we gather that the modified mortality figure, although lower than that in 1860, 61, 71 or in 1890–92, exceeded that in 1880–82.

The Liquor Trades.

For the purposes of the present report, as well as of its predecessor, the class of men engaged in the supply of spirituous liquors has been constituted thus:—*Maltster* (24), *Brewer* (25), *Innkeeper, Publican*; *Spirit, Wine, Beer—Dealer* (26) and *Inn, Hotel—Servant* (27). Although maltsters are included in this class, it is obvious that their connection with the purveyance of alcoholic liquors is indirect only; indeed their mortality is considerably below the standard of occupied and retired males, while that of other members of the class is considerably above it. The number of males above the age of 15 years enumerated in the several sections of this class at the last two Censuses were as follows:—

—	Occupied and Retired. 1901.	Occupied only.	
		1901.	1891.
Maltster	9,838	9,555	9,003
Brewer	28,415	27,358	25,627
Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer —Dealer	90,701	84,585	74,264
Inn, Hotel—Servant	47,290	46,894	45,216
Total engaged in Liquor Trades ...	176,244	168,392	154,110

The following table shows the death-rates among maltsters, brewers, and publicans and their servants at seven age groups, compared with the mortality among all occupied and retired males taken as 100. It will be seen that among maltsters at the earlier ages the death-rates are exceedingly low: at ages 20–25 their mortality is only three-fifths of the standard; after this age it increases irregularly until at age 65 and upwards it exceeds the standard. Among brewers at ages 15–20 years the death-rate is also below, while at all other ages it exceeds the average; the greatest excess occurring at age 35–45 years where it amounts to 53 per cent. Among publicans (including servants) the death-rate exceeds the standard at every age: at the extremes of life the excess is only one-fifth part of the standard, but at ages 25–45 the mortality is more than double the average.

—	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
Occupied and Retired Males ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Maltster	—	62	66	78	63	93	118
Brewer	94	115	120	153	141	137	111
Publican, Inn Servant	120	130	225	216	169	145	119

The following table shows for the same three sections of this trade the mortality from several causes compared with that of all occupied and retired males, the latter taken as 100. It will be seen that among maltsters between the ages of 25 and 65 years the mortality is only three-fourths of the standard. The greatest defect occurs under the heads of phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system—the mortality from the first cause being little more than half, and that from the second about two-thirds of the average. From accident also the mortality is exceptionally low, and from most other causes, including alcoholism and disease of the liver, it is below the standard, but the mortality from influenza and from suicide is about one-third part greater than the average.

—	All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism, and Disease of the Liver.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Bright's Disease.	Accident and Plumbism.	Suicide.
Occupied and Retired Males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Maltster	77	133	88	91	56	75	89	67	80	69	137
Brewer..	139	167	279	175	133	110	140	125	123	93	121
Publican, Inn Servant ..	180	171	670	110	173	178	144	148	243	88	216

Among brewers at the same ages the mortality from all causes exceeds the standard by 40 per cent., being excessive under

every heading except accident. From alcoholism and liver disease the mortality is nearly three times the standard, and from cancer the excess amounts to 75 per cent. Brewers appear to suffer severely from influenza also, and there is a marked excess in the fatality from phthisis, from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems and from Bright's disease. As with maltsters, suicide is more rife among brewers than among occupied and retired males generally.

Publicans between the ages 25 and 65 years show a higher mortality than any other section of the trade, their comparative mortality figure being 1,808, or 80 per cent. more than the standard. As with brewers, so with publicans, the greatest proportion of the excess appears under the heading alcoholism and liver disease, from which the mortality is nearly sevenfold the standard, while from Bright's disease the figure is two and a half times the average; from influenza, phthisis, and diseases of the nervous system the excess is more than 70 per cent., and from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems it is nearly 50 per cent. The mortality from cancer shows no marked excess as compared with the average. The liability to death from accident is relatively small among publicans, but the mortality from suicide is more than twice the average. Of the three sections of this trade maltsters experience the lowest mortality and brewers the highest from cancer and from accident; from suicide the lowest mortality is experienced by brewers and the highest by publicans, while under every other heading maltsters have the lowest and publicans the highest mortality. It will be seen from Table IV. that in the aggregate inn servants suffer higher mortality than innkeepers, the excess being most marked under the heading phthisis. The mortality of inn servants also exceeds that of innkeepers from cancer, from circulatory and respiratory diseases, from alcoholism apart from liver disease, and from accident; but from all other causes the mortality of innkeepers exceeds that of their servants.

As regards the occupied only in these trades, Tables II. and IV. afford the means of determining the changes of mortality between the periods 1890–92 and 1900–02. Further, in the case of innkeepers and inn servants figures are shown not only for the whole of England and Wales, but also for London and for certain parts of the country that have been selected to represent industrial and agricultural districts respectively. In the case of maltsters the death-rate at ages 20–25 shows a slight increase between 1890–92 and 1900–02; at this age group, however, the data are so meagre as to be of little value; at every other age group there has been a substantial reduction of mortality. Table IV. shows that within the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure fell from 1,021 to 734, or by 28 per cent. But, in spite of this substantial decline, the mortality from diabetes mellitus, from diseases of the nervous system, and from accident and suicide was somewhat higher in the recent than in the earlier period. The recent figure from influenza shows only a slight reduction; but under every other heading, not excepting cancer, the reduction is a substantial one.

Among brewers the death-rate has fallen considerably since the previous record; the comparative mortality figure having declined

from 1,649 to 1,324. The mortality from alcoholism and from accident remained practically stationary, whilst that from suicide showed a slight increase, and that from cancer a considerable increase; under all other headings there was a decline in the mortality, the decline under the headings phthisis and diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems being very marked.

Among publicans and their servants the death-rate at ages 15–20 years was rather higher in 1900–02 than in 1890–92, the increase being limited to inn servants; at all other ages there has been a decline, especially at the higher ages; in which decline both innkeepers and their servants have participated. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure declined from 1,920 in 1890–92 to 1,697 in 1900–02, or by 12 per cent. The mortality figure from Bright's disease and other diseases of the urinary system, which had been more than double the average in 1890–92, rose by 13 per cent. in the recent period; there was also a slight increase in the fatality of rheumatic fever, cancer, diabetes mellitus, and suicide. The mortality from alcoholism remained unchanged, but there was a decided reduction in the fatality of liver disease; and under the headings of nervous, circulatory, and respiratory diseases there was a substantial reduction. Table II. shows that while at every age group the mortality of publicans is excessive, yet at all ages except 15–20 in London and in the industrial districts, and 15–35 in the agricultural districts, the death-rate is considerably lower now than it was in 1890–92. The table further shows that, as a rule, the lowest death-rate was experienced both by innkeepers and their servants in the agricultural districts, and that while innkeepers experienced the highest mortality in the industrial districts, the servants experienced the highest death-rate in London, this having been true also of the period 1890–92.

Table IV. shows that in each of the representative areas the mortality both of innkeepers and their servants declined between 1890–92 and 1900–02, but while among innkeepers the greatest decline took place in London and in the industrial districts, among the servants the greatest improvement was observed in the agricultural districts. Among innkeepers in London the comparative mortality figure fell from 1,948 to 1,562, and with the exception of rheumatic fever, gout, diabetes mellitus, and suicide a reduction occurred under most headings in the list. The decline in the mortality from alcoholism was accompanied by an increase in that from disease of the liver. This is one of the occupations in which cancer mortality has shown a decline. Influenza, phthisis, and diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems have likewise fallen considerably; a decreased mortality from accident is also worthy of note. In the industrial districts the comparative mortality figure of publicans has fallen from 2,347 to 1,945. Their mortality from alcoholism has remained practically stationary, but there has been a large reduction in that from liver disease and from other diseases of the digestive system. Of the remaining causes, diseases of the urinary system and suicide alone have shown material increase. In the agricultural districts the comparative mortality figure has fallen from 1,526 to 1,415. Among these men also there has been a decided increase

of mortality from urinary diseases as well as from cancer, phthisis, diabetes mellitus, and accident.

Among inn servants in London (excluding the retired) the death-rate shows a decline at every age group except that of 15–20, the decline being specially marked at ages beyond 55 years. In the industrial districts there was increase of mortality at ages under 25, and at 45–55, but a decline at every other age group. In the agricultural districts the data are so few as to furnish no safe indication of changes of mortality. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure from all causes declined, in each of the selected areas. In London the figure fell from 2,281 to 2,121. There was a marked increase of fatality from cancer, and from diseases of the nervous system as well as from accident and suicide. Under all the other important headings there was a decline, especially under those of influenza and diseases of the respiratory system. In the industrial districts the the comparative mortality figure fell from 1,834 to 1,691. The mortality from alcoholism and diseases of the liver has declined considerably, as also has that from influenza and from diseases of the respiratory system. On the other hand the mortality from diseases of the circulatory, urinary, and nervous systems has increased. Exceptionally among these men, cancer was less fatal and phthisis more fatal in the recent than in the earlier period.

From Table VII. it will be seen that among innkeepers and inn servants the death-rate both below and above the age of 45 years has fluctuated since 1860, 61, 71; while Table VIII. shows that among innkeepers the recent modified mortality figure is higher than in any period except 1890–92, and that among inn servants the recent figure is the lowest on record. From Table IX. we learn that among innkeepers the mortality from alcoholism, urinary diseases, and suicide has continually increased since 1880–82, but that from liver disease and from phthisis it has successively decreased. The same table shows that among brewers there has been a continuous decline of mortality from phthisis and from nervous diseases.

Shopkeeping Class.

In the last two decennial supplements eleven occupations were selected to represent the class of shopkeepers. For convenience of comparison the same eleven occupations have been retained for the present report. A glance at the list in the appended table will, however, show that the shopkeeping class thus constituted includes men subject to very different hygienic surroundings. It will consequently be found that their mortality differs considerably. In the aggregate this class contains over half a million males (including retired) above the age of 15 years. At every age group the mortality is below that of occupied and retired males generally, the greatest defect being observed at ages under 20 and above 55 years. Within the main working period of life the mortality is 13 per cent. below the standard—the figures respecting influenza, cancer, phthisis, and diseases of the circulatory system being below the average by practically the same proportion. The mortality from respiratory diseases is less than

four-fifths, and that from accident less than half the average; on the other hand the mortality from alcoholism and from diseases of the liver shows a considerable excess.

Excluding the retired, Table II. shows that in the aggregate of this class the death-rate declined at every age group in the interval between 1890–92 and 1900–02, the decline being specially marked at the more advanced ages. Within the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure fell by 18 per cent., or from 994 to 811. The changes in the mortality from the separate causes hardly call for special remark. Table VII. shows that in the first vicennium of the main working period of life, the death-rate steadily declined from 9·04 in 1880–82 to 6·83 in 1900–02. In the second vicennium the rate rose from 21·90 to 23·97 and then declined to 19·97. Table VIII. shows that the modified mortality figure was lower in the recent than in either of the two preceding periods.

The two tables on p. lii. show for the shopkeeping class, as well as for each of its constituent parts, the death-rates at seven groups of ages, and the comparative mortality figures from several causes of death, compared with the corresponding figures for all occupied and retired males, the latter taken as 100.

Stationery Manufacture; Stationer, Publisher, Newsagent (28).—At the last Census 49,906 males above the age of 15 years were enumerated under this heading, of whom 48,702 were occupied and 1,204 were retired. The number thus employed at the last Census was more than double that in 1891. The death-rates in this occupation exceed the standard for occupied and retired males at all ages under 35, but are below the standard at subsequent ages, the difference becoming more marked with advancing age. Table IV. shows that in the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure was 931, or 7 per cent. less than the standard. The mortality from influenza, from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems and from Bright's disease, as well as from accident and suicide was considerably below, and that from cancer slightly below the average, but from alcoholism and liver disease and from phthisis the mortality was excessive.

Excluding the retired, Table II. shows that in the recent period the mortality at ages 35–45 and at 65 and upwards was slightly higher than in the previous period; but at every other age group the mortality has declined. The comparative mortality figure from all causes fell from 963 to 872. The figures respecting alcoholism, cancer, and digestive and urinary diseases, as well as respecting accident and suicide showed an increase, but under every other heading a decrease was observed. Table VII. shows that in the first half of the main working period of life there has been since 1860, 61, 71 a steady decline in mortality, but in the second half the mortality was excessive in 1890–92. Table VIII. shows that the modified mortality figure in 1900–02 was lower than in any preceding period.

Chemist, Druggist (29).—The number enumerated under this heading at the last Census was 26,276, of which 24,911 were occupied, or 23 per cent. more than at the previous Census. As compared with the standard for all occupied and retired males, the

death-rates at the several age groups fluctuate somewhat. The comparative mortality figure is 999 which is practically equal to the standard. These workers show an excessive mortality from alcoholism and liver disease, as well as from nervous diseases, Bright's disease and suicide, but from every other cause they experience a mortality which is below the standard. They suffer less than the average from influenza and respiratory diseases and their liability to fatal accident is only three-fifths of the average.

—	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
Occupied and Retired Males ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Shopkeeping Class	**83**	**91**	**89**	**87**	**87**	**85**	**84**
Stationery Manufacture; Publisher, &c.	110	127	109	96	88	87	81
Chemist, Druggist	117	108	111	86	103	100	99
Tobacconist, &c.	112	137	107	90	99	92	81
Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c. ...	61	54	67	72	90	92	111
Fishmonger, Poulterer	82	79	90	104	105	102	87
Fruiterer, Greengrocer	102	113	106	97	95	85	88
Grocer	70	80	73	70	71	75	72
Draper, Linen Draper, &c. ...	84	98	88	85	80	85	83
Coal Merchant, Coke Burner, &c.	95	77	66	76	72	75	89
Coal Merchant, Dealer ...	116	59	64	83	75	78	88
Ironmonger	83	79	84	62	62	85	77
General Shopkeeper	109	114	176	190	155	107	98

—	All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism, and Disease of the Liver.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Bright's Disease.	Accident and Plumbism.	Suicide.
Occupied and Retired Malas	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Shopkeeping Class	87	88	123	87	86	93	85	79	103	46	105
Stationery Manufacture; Publisher, &c. ..	93	79	130	94	114	101	90	88	77	37	63
Chemist, Druggist	100	79	177	81	80	132	90	68	160	59	268
Tobacconist, &c.	96	92	156	79	132	110	71	100	111	36	84
Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c.	83	113	91	91	53	83	92	91	80	53	111
Fishmonger, Poulterer ..	101	83	174	94	89	111	109	97	140	39	158
Fruiterer, Greengrocer ..	94	96	130	100	83	82	95	90	111	56	126
Grocer	73	79	100	79	67	83	76	55	106	32	84
Draper, Linen Draper, &c.	84	79	107	82	109	101	75	59	100	32	89
Coal Merchant, Coke Burner, &c... ..	73	100	107	69	51	73	71	76	94	66	79
Coal Merchant, Dealer..	76	104	123	72	51	78	72	79	106	56	95
Ironmonger	74	71	86	79	72	106	64	47	89	34	121
General Shopkeeper ..	150	100	209	129	189	118	133	174	94	108	168

Comparing the mortality of the occupied only in this occupation it will be seen from Table II. that at every age group except 55–65 there has been a decline since the previous record. The comparative mortality figure fell from 1,071 to 934. The mortality from alcoholism and liver disease shows a slight increase, as does also that from other digestive diseases, from diseases of the urinary system and from suicide. Diabetes mellitus shows an exceptional increase in fatality. On the other hand the mortality from other diseases, including cancer, has declined. Table VII. shows that between ages 25 and 45 years the mortality has steadily declined since 1860, 61, 71, but that at ages above 45 the mortality has fluctuated from time to time. In the entire main working period the modified mortality figure has steadily declined from 1,223 in 1860, 61, 71 to 922 in 1900–02 (Table VIII.).

Tobacconist, &c. (30).—Under this heading there were enumerated at the last Census 17,607 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 17,192 were occupied; the latter being an increase of 37 per cent. on the number enumerated at the previous Census. At all age groups up to 35 years the mortality of tobacconists exceeds that of occupied and retired males generally, and at ages 45–55 the rates are about equal. At the higher ages the death-rates of tobacconists are below the standard. Their comparative mortality figure is 962, or 4 per cent. below the average for occupied and retired males. The mortality of tobacconists from cancer, circulatory diseases, and suicide is considerably below the standard, and they are remarkably free from fatal accidents. From alcoholism and liver disease, from nervous diseases, from phthisis and from Bright's disease, however, they suffer excessive mortality.

Table II. shows that among the occupied only there has been at every age group a substantial reduction of mortality since the previous record. The comparative mortality figure fell from 1,159 in 1890–92 to 898 in 1900–02, or by not less than 23 per cent. With the exception that alcoholism appears to have increased considerably, there has been a reduced mortality under every heading, cancer included (Table IV.). Table VII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71 there has been a continuous decline of mortality at ages under 45 years, but that above this age the death-rate has fluctuated. Table VIII. shows that the modified mortality figure in 1900–02 was lower than in any previous period.

Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c. (31).—The number enumerated under this heading at the recent Census was 50,500, of which number 49,357 were occupied.* At every age group under 65 the death-rate was below the standard, the rate at age 20–25 being little more than half the average. At ages above 65 the rate showed a slight excess. The mortality figure for milksellers in the main working period of life was 832, or 17 per cent. below the standard for occupied and retired males generally. From the table on page ii it appears that the mortality from influenza and from suicide exceeded the average, while from every other cause,

* It is impossible to estimate the increase of population in this occupation owing to changes of classification at the last Census. For this reason comparison of recent with earlier figures must be made with caution.

including cancer, milk-sellers suffered less severely than the average; the mortality from phthisis and from accident having been little more than half that for occupied and retired males.

Excluding the retired, Table II. shows that since 1890–92 there has been at every age group a considerable reduction in mortality. From Table IV. it will be seen that the comparative mortality figure from all causes declined from 1,225 to 776, or by 37 per cent. There was a slight increase in the fatality of rheumatic fever and diabetes mellitus since the previous record. The mortality from cancer declined by 15 per cent. and that from phthisis by 53 per cent., while from influenza and from diseases of the respiratory and urinary systems the decline was almost equal to that from phthisis. Table VII. shows that with a slight interruption in 1890–92, at ages 45–65 years, there has been a decrease of mortality since 1880–82 in both vicennia of the working period. The modified mortality figure in 1900–02 was only 767, against 1,097 in 1880–82 (Table VIII.).

Fishmonger, Poulterer (32).—Under this heading there were enumerated at the last Census 28,845 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 28,316 were occupied, the latter number exceeding by 13 per cent. the number recorded in 1891. The death-rates among fishmongers were considerably below the standard at ages below 25 years, but at other ages they differed little from the average. Between the ages of 25 and 65 years the comparative mortality figure was 1,013, or less than one per cent. above the standard. Their mortality from influenza, from phthisis, and from cancer, as well as from respiratory diseases was below the average, and that from accident was only two-fifths of the average. The mortality from alcoholism and liver disease and from Bright's disease and from suicide was considerably above the average, whilst that from nervous and circulatory diseases was also slightly in excess.

Limiting attention to the occupied alone, Table II. shows that at every stage of life the mortality has declined since 1890–92. Table IV. shows that the comparative mortality figure from all causes fell from 1,115 to 943, or by 15 per cent. Gout, cancer, diabetes mellitus, urinary diseases and suicide were more fatal than before, but under every other heading the fatality showed a decrease; the most marked decline being under the heads of influenza and respiratory diseases. Table VIII. shows that the modified mortality figure, except for a slight interruption in 1890–92, has steadily declined since 1860, 61, 71.

Fruiterer, Greengrocer (33).—Under this heading there were enumerated at the last Census 40,454 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 39,735 were in actual occupation; the latter number being in excess of the number previously recorded by 34 per cent. At ages below 35 the death-rates among greengrocers exceed the standard, but above that age they fall below it. The comparative mortality figure from all causes is 942, or 6 per cent. below the standard. Their mortality from accident is a little more than half the average, but from other causes the rates differ only slightly from the average; the most marked excess falling under the headings alcoholism and liver disease and suicide, and

the most marked defect, under phthisis and diseases of the nervous system.

Judging from the occupied alone, it will be seen from Table II. that the mortality has declined since the previous record at every age group except 15–20 years; while Table IV. shows that the comparative mortality figure has declined from 1,093 to 882, or by 19 per cent. There has been a slight increase of mortality from cancer and suicide, but a decrease under every other heading. The mortality from influenza in the recent period was only about two-thirds as great as in 1890–92, and that from respiratory diseases showed a decline of 42 per cent. Table VIII. shows that the modified mortality figure has steadily fallen since 1860, 61, 71.

Grocer, &c. (34).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 151,060 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 145,014 were occupied; the latter exceeding by 12 per cent. the number recorded in 1891* Grocers still continue to be among the healthiest members of the shopkeeping class; at every age group their mortality is considerably below the standard for occupied and retired males, being 20 per cent. below at ages 20–25, and no less than 30 per cent. below at ages 15–20 and 35–45 years. In the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure is 729, or 27 per cent. less than the standard. The mortality from Bright's disease is slightly above the average, and that from alcoholism and disease of the liver is normal. Under every other important heading the mortality of grocers is exceptionally low, their liability to fatal accident being only one third part of the average.

Among the occupied only Table II. shows that since the previous record the mortality has declined at every age group. From Table IV. it will be seen that the comparative mortality figure in the main working period has fallen from 768 to 670, or by 13 per cent. There was a slight increase in the mortality from cancer, diabetes mellitus, and suicide, and the figures from alcoholism and accident remained unchanged; but the figures from all other diseases showed a decline, especially in the case of influenza, phthisis and respiratory diseases. From Table VIII. it appears that the modified figure for grocers has continuously declined throughout the four periods there specified, and Table IX. shows that since 1880–82 this statement is equally true for most of the important causes of death.

Draper, Linendraper, Mercer (35).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 68,764 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 65,719 were occupied, or more by 10 per cent. than the number enumerated in 1891. At all age groups the death-rates are below the standard for occupied and retired males; but while at ages 20–25 that standard is nearly reached, at ages 45–55 the rate is 20 per cent. below the standard. The comparative mortality figure at ages 25–65 is 845, or 16 per cent. below the standard; the mortality from cancer, as well as that

* Slight changes of classification affecting this occupation were made at the Census of 1901; probably the changes do not affect the comparability of the figures.

from influenza and from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems is considerably below the average. From accident the mortality of drapers is only one-third of the standard, and they are also less prone to suicide. From alcoholism and liver disease, from diseases of the nervous system, and from phthisis, however, the mortality shows a slight excess.

In Part II. of the last decennial Supplement it was remarked that in the period then under notice drapers suffered a higher mortality than any other shopkeepers, with the single exception of milksellers. Since 1890–92, however, there appears to have been a marked improvement in the mortality of this occupation. In the period now under review grocers, coal merchants, ironmongers and milksellers alone among the shopkeepers have experienced a lower mortality than drapers. Table II. shows that among occupied drapers the death-rate has declined since the previous record at every stage of life, the decline being especially marked throughout the main working period. From Table IV. we see that their comparative mortality figure fell by not less than 36 per cent., *i.e.* from 1,174 to 755. The mortality from phthisis fell from 302 to 188, or by 38 per cent., but in spite of this great decline the death-rate of drapers from this disease is still slighty above the standard for all occupied males. From respiratory diseases the mortality, which was 18 per cent. below the standard in 1890–92, has declined from 210 to 96, and is now no less than 42 per cent. below the standard. There has also been a considerable decline in the mortality from practically all diseases included in the table, the only important exception being urinary diseases, which show a slight increase. Table VII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71 the death-rates of drapers both under and over 45 years of age have fluctuated considerably, but in each age group the mortality is now lower than in any former period. Table IX. shows the fluctuations in mortality from several causes since 1880–82.

Coal Merchant, Coke Burner, &c. (36). *Coal, Coke—Merchant, Dealer* (36a).—Under this heading there were enumerated at the last Census 32,257 males at ages above 15 years, of whom 31,304 were occupied, showing an increase of 13 per cent. on the number recorded ten years previously. For the first time the data for coal merchants, who form three-fourths of the class, are now shown separately from those for coke burners. From Table II. it will be seen that in the aggregate of this occupation the death-rates are below the standard at every age group—the differences being least at the extremes of life and greatest at ages 25–35 years, where it amounts to one-third. Among the merchants and dealers the death-rate at ages 15–20 considerably exceeds, while in the next two higher age groups it falls below the average for the entire occupation. At ages beyond 35 years the rates approximate nearly to that average. From Table IV. it will be seen that the comparative mortality figure for these occupations in the aggregate is 731, or 27 per cent. less than that of occupied and retired males generally; the mortality from alcoholism and liver disease slightly exceeds, and that from influenza is equal to, the average; but under every other important heading the mortality falls below it, the difference being

most marked in the case of phthisis, cancer, accident, and diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems. Among the merchants and dealers the mortality figure is 760, and differs but little from the average for these occupations generally, while except for a slight excess of mortality from alcoholism and Bright's disease the figures for other diseases also correspond closely to that average.

Coming now to the consideration of the occupied only, Table II. indicates that except at ages 15–20 years there has been a considerable decline in the mortality of these occupations at every stage of life. Table IV. shows that in the main working period the comparative mortality figure fell from 929 to 695, or by one-fourth part. From alcoholism, rheumatic fever, gout, and accident, a slight increase of mortality occurred; but under every other heading, cancer included, there was a decrease; from respiratory diseases the fall amounted to nearly half, and from phthisis and circulatory diseases it amounted to about one-fifth, of the mortality in 1890–92. From Table VIII. it will be seen that the recent modified mortality figure is the lowest on record.

Ironmonger (37).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 26,432 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 25,540 were occupied, the latter being more than the number recorded at the previous Census by 31 per cent. As in the case of several other sections of the class of shopkeepers the death-rate at every age group is below the standard for occupied and retired males, the difference being exceptionally noticeable between the ages of 35 and 55 years. Table IV. shows that in the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure in this occupation is 741, or 26 per cent. less than the standard; the mortality from influenza is low, while from circulatory diseases it is two-thirds, from respiratory diseases one-half, and from accident one-third of the standard. The mortality from alcoholism and liver disease, as well as from cancer, phthisis and Bright's disease is also below the average, but that from nervous diseases and from suicide shows a slight excess.

It will be seen from Table II. that among the occupied only there was in the recent period an increase of mortality up to the 25th year of age, but that beyond that age there was a substantial reduction at every stage of life. From Table IV. it appears that the comparative mortality figure declined from 933 in 1890–92 to 700 in 1900–02, the decrease being equal to 25 per cent. The decline was attributable mainly to respiratory and digestive diseases, but under most other headings there was likewise a substantial decrease. The mortality from rheumatic fever, cancer, accident and suicide was, on the contrary, somewhat higher in the recent than in the earlier period. Table VII. shows that since 1880–82 there has been a continuous decline in the mortality of ironmongers, both below and above the age of 45 years. The modified mortality figure has fallen since that date from 974 to 682 (Table VIII).

General Shopkeeper (38).—This heading is obviously an indefinite one, and any deductions concerning it must be made with caution. At the last Census the number of males above 15 years of age returned under this heading was 23,548, of which 22,928 were

occupied, or 16 per cent. fewer than at the previous Census. Bearing in mind the caution before given, it will be seen from the table on page lii that except at the most advanced ages the mortality is above the standard, the rate in the age-period 35–45 being nearly double that of occupied and retired males generally. Their comparative mortality figure is 1,508 and, exceeds the standard by 50 per cent., the excess of mortality being greatest from alcoholism and liver disease, from phthisis, and from respiratory diseases.

From Table II. it appears that among the occupied under this heading the mortality has risen since 1890–92 at every stage of life, and from Table IV., that the comparative mortality figure has increased from 1,126 to 1,421. Table VII. shows that this increase of mortality has been continuous since 1880–82 both below and above the age of 45 years, and Table VIII. that the modified mortality figure has risen from 943 in 1880–82, to 1,145 in 1890–92, and to 1,446 in 1900–02.

Bookbinder (39).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 12,496 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 12,245 were occupied, the latter number showing an increase of 11 per cent. over the number recorded in 1891. At ages 20–25 the death-rate of bookbinders is above the standard for occupied and retired males by one-third part, but at ages 15–20 and 45–55 the rates are considerably below it. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 934, or 7 per cent. below the average. The mortality from influenza is very low, being only one-third of the average, and that from circulatory diseases is also low. Bookbinders appear to be remarkably free from fatal accident; they, however, suffer severely from phthisis, the mortality from which disease is above the average by 47 per cent.

As regards the occupied only in this calling there has been a decline of mortality at every stage of life, more especially is this the case at ages above 25 years. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure declined from 1,225 to 889, or by 27 per cent; and whereas in 1890–92 their mortality exceeded that of occupied males generally, in the recent triennial period it fell below that standard. The mortality from phthisis, which in 1890–92 was excessive, has declined since that date from 377 to 273, but the latter figure still exceeds the standard by 56 per cent. There has also been a marked decline from influenza, as well as from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems and from suicide. The increase from cancer in this occupation is less than the average. Table VIII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71, bookbinders have experienced a continuous decline in the mortality from all causes.

Printer (40).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 93,336 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 91,817 were occupied—the latter number showing an increase of 21 per cent. since the previous record. Table II. shows that the death-rates of printers were above the standard for occupied and retired males at all ages up to 35 years, but that above that age they were below the standard. From Table IV. we learn that within the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure

of printers is 994, which practically corresponds to the standard; they show a slightly excessive mortality from influenza, nervous diseases, and Bright's disease; and their mortality from phthisis exceeds the standard by 60 per cent. On the other hand their mortality from circulatory and respiratory diseases is considerably below the average, and they appear to be subject to small risk from fatal accident, and to be but little addicted to alcoholism and suicide.

Printers in actual occupation show a decrease in the mortality at every stage of life. Within the main working period the comparative mortality figure fell from 1,267 in 1890–92 to 935 in 1900–02, the fall being equal to 26 per cent. In that interval the mortality from respiratory diseases fell by more than 50 per cent., there was also a considerable fall in the fatality from influenza and phthisis, and from diseases of the nervous, circulatory and digestive systems; from almost all other diseases except cancer there was also a decline in fatality. Table VII. shows that both above and below the age of 45 years there has been a decline in the general mortality of printers, although the decline was slightly interrupted in 1890–92, the modified mortality figure in 1900–02 being only about two-thirds of that in 1860, 61, 71. From Table IX. it appears that since 1880–82 there has been a continuous decline in mortality from phthisis, liver disease and accident. It is also worthy of notice that the mortality from lead poisoning is now only one-fifth part as high as it was 20 years ago. From the other causes shown in the table the mortality in this occupation has fluctuated considerably.

Lithographer; Copper and Steel Plate Printer (40_2).—This occupation is separately considered for the first time in the present report. At the last Census there were enumerated as above 10,482 men at ages above 15 years, of whom 10,342 were occupied, the latter showing an increase of 16 per cent. on the number enumerated in 1891. At all ages except 20–25 and 45–55 the death-rates among these workers exceed the standard for all occupied and retired males. These workers experience a lower mortality than printers (40) up to the age of 45, but beyond that age the mortality in the two occupations differs but slightly. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure of lithographers is 964, or 4 per cent. below the average. Their mortality from influenza and phthisis considerably exceeds the standard, while that from respiratory diseases is below it by about an equal amount. They are little liable to accident, but their mortality from suicide is high. The comparative mortality figure of these workers is slightly below that of printers, and they experience a lower mortality from phthisis, from diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems, and from Bright's disease, but from other causes their mortality differs but little from that of the occupation specified.

Watch, Clock, Scientific Instrument, &c., Maker; Jeweller, &c. (41, 41a).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 104,105 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 102,270 were occupied—the latter number showing an increase of not less than two-thirds since 1891. This increase, however, is almost exclusively among the electrical and other scientific instrument

makers, who are three and a half times as many as in 1891. In the aggregate of this occupational group the mortality is below the standard for all occupied and retired males at every stage of life, the difference being least marked at the higher ages. Among watchmakers the death-rates follow those of the whole group very closely, but are generally somewhat below them. In the aggregate of the group the comparative mortality figure is 872, or 13 per cent. less than the standard. The mortality from cancer, phthisis, nervous diseases, Bright's disease, and suicide differs little from the average, but from every other important cause the mortality is considerably below it. In the case of phthisis and of circulatory diseases the mortality figures for watchmakers differ little from the corresponding figures for the whole group, but in every other instance they fall below them.

With respect to the occupied only, Table II. shows that between 1890–92 and 1900–02, both in the whole group and among watchmakers only, the death-rate declined at every age. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure in the entire occupation fell from 1,130 to 817, or by 28 per cent., the decline among watchmakers having been 31 per cent. With the exception of cancer, diabetes mellitus, and accident, the mortality from each of the diseases has shown a decline, both among watchmakers and in the whole group, the decline having been especially marked under the heads of influenza, phthisis, nervous, respiratory, and digestive diseases. Table VIII. shows that, although in 1890–92 the modified mortality figure increased slightly, both among watchmakers and in the whole group, yet in the recent period the figures have reached the lowest point yet recorded.

Saddler, Harness Maker (42).—At the last Census there were enumerated under the above heading, 25,874 men aged 15 years and upwards, of whom 25,237 were occupied, the latter showing an increase of 7 per cent. on the number recorded in 1891. At ages 15–20 years the death-rate of saddlers is below the standard for occupied and retired males, but at all other stages of life the rates differ little from that standard. Within the main working period the comparative mortality figure is 945, or 6 per cent., below the standard. The mortality from influenza, cancer, respiratory diseases, and accident is considerably below the average, but that from phthisis and from nervous diseases is slightly above it.

Among the occupied only, as will be seen from Table II. the death-rate at every age group has declined since 1890–92. From Table IV. it appears that the comparative mortality figure in the main working period fell from 1,069 to 889, or by 17 per cent. There was a substantial reduction in the mortality from influenza, phthisis, and diseases of the respiratory system, the mortality from other diseases also, including cancer, having generally declined by smaller amounts. There was, however, a slight increase in the mortality from diabetes mellitus and nervous and urinary diseases, as well as in that from accident. Table VIII. shows that the modified mortality figure in this occupation has continuously declined since 1860, 61, 71.

Butcher (43).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading, 109,054 men above the age of 15 years, of which number 105,752 were occupied, the latter being in excess of the number recorded in 1891 by 16 per cent. In the last decennial supplement it was pointed out that both in 1880–82 and in 1890–92 the mortality of butchers under the age of 25 years was remarkably low, being below even that of males in the selected healthy districts. Table II. of the present report indicates that this was again the case in the period under present review. In the next age group, however, namely 25–35 years the mortality approaches closely to the average for all occupied and retired males, while at later ages it exceeds that standard. Table IV. shows that in the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 1,148, or 14 per cent. above the standard. The figure for accident is the only one that falls much below the average. The excess of mortality from alcoholism and liver diseases, as well as from nervous diseases, Bright's disease and suicide, to which attention was directed in the last report, is again apparent in the more recent records.

As regards the occupied only the death-rate has declined at every stage of life, the comparative mortality figure having fallen from 1,267 to 1,062, or by 16 per cent. The decline is most marked under the heading of respiratory diseases ; there is also a substantial reduction in the mortality from phthisis, and a slight reduction in that from alcoholism and liver disease. The increase in the mortality from cancer is considerably less in this than in other occupations ; but there has been a notable increase in the mortality from diabetes mellitus, urinary diseases, and suicide (Table IV). Table VIII. shows that since 1880–82 there has been a continuous decline in the modified mortality figure of butchers. The decline in mortality from phthisis, nervous diseases, liver diseases and other diseases of the digestive system has been uninterrupted since that date (Table IX.).

Miller, Cereal Food Manufacturer (44).— At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 23,426 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 22,548 were occupied.* At ages 15 to 20 years millers experienced a mortality which is less than half that of occupied and retired males ; with advancing years, however, this advantage gradually disappears, until after age 35 the rates differ little from the standard. In the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure is 890, or 11 per cent. below the average. Millers suffer a slight excess of mortality from cancer as well as from respiratory diseases, from Bright's disease and from suicide ; but under every other heading, except gout, their mortality is less than the standard, the difference being especially marked under the headings alcoholism and liver disease, phthisis and diseases of the nervous system.

The death-rate among the occupied only shows a decline at every stage of life, the decline being greatest at ages under 35 years. The comparative mortality figure fell from 974 to 842, or by 14 per

* Changes of classification affecting this occupation were made at the last Census (see General Report, Census of England and Wales, 1901, Table 33, Appendix A). The remarks concerning changes of mortality must, therefore, be regarded with caution.

cent. There was a marked decline in the mortality from influenza, rheumatic fever, phthisis, and diabetes mellitus, as well as from diseases of the nervous, respiratory, and digestive systems. On the other hand the mortality from cancer, urinary diseases and suicide showed a considerable increase. From Table VIII. it will be seen that since 1860, 61, 71 there has been a continuous decline of mortality.

Baker, Confectioner (45).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 101,904 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 98,816 were occupied—the latter number showing an increase of 12 per cent. on the previous record. Table II. shows that at the earlier and later ages the mortality of bakers differs little from that of occupied and retired males, but that at other ages the death-rates fall considerably below the average. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure was 922, or 8 per cent. below the standard; the defect being mainly due to phthisis, to diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems, and to accident, the mortality from the last-mentioned cause being less than half the average. Bakers experienced, however, a slightly higher mortality than the average from cancer.

Among the occupied only the death-rate under 20 years of age rose slightly between 1890–92 and 1900–02, but, at every other stage of life the rates fell. The comparative mortality figure in the main working period declined from 1,061 to 852, or by 20 per cent., the decline being most noticeable under the headings phthisis and diseases of the respiratory system. Tables VII. and VIII. show that, except for a slight interruption in 1890–92, there has been a marked decline in the mortality of bakers since 1860, 61, 71. From Table IX. we gather that in this occupation there has been ever since 1880–82 a continuous decline in the mortality from alcoholism and liver disease as well as from phthisis, nervous diseases, and suicide.

Hatter (46).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 15,747 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 15,321 were occupied, the latter number showing a decrease of nearly 2 per cent. on the previous record. The mortality in this occupation shows an excess at every stage of life—the excess being most marked at ages 20–25 and 65 and upwards. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure is 1,137, or above the standard for all occupied and retired males by 13 per cent. Hatters appear to be specially liable to phthisis, the mortality from that disease exceeding the normal by 50 per cent., and also to diseases of the respiratory system and to Bright's disease, the mortality from which is above the average by 40 per cent. Suicide is also frequent. On the other hand the mortality from influenza, nervous diseases and accident is below the average.

Table II. shows that among occupied hatters there has been an increase of mortality since 1890-92 at ages under 25, but a decline at all other stages of life. Their comparative mortality figure fell from 1,283 to 1,046 or by 18 per cent. It is satisfactory to note that the high mortality due to intemperance, mentioned in the last Supplement as incidental to hatters, has declined very considerably, the mortality from this cause being now considerably less than

half as great as it was in 1890–92. There has also been a substantial decline in the mortality from influenza and phthisis and from diseases of the nervous system, but the mortality from respiratory diseases has remained practically unchanged, and that from Bright's disease has increased somewhat. Table VIII. shows that the modified mortality figure for hatters declined from 1,371 in 1860, 61, 71 to 1,019 in 1900–02.

Tailor (47).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 138,510 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 134,454 were occupied—the latter number showing an increase of 16 per cent. as compared with the number recorded in 1891. At the various stages of life the death-rates differ but slightly from the standard for all occupied and retired males, the rates being slightly below the average at ages up to 45 years, and slightly above it at subsequent ages. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 1,027, or 2 per cent. above the average. The mortality from phthisis is one-third above the standard, and that from cancer, nervous diseases and Bright's disease also shows an excess. The mortality from influenza and from respiratory diseases is low, and fatal accident is recorded in less than half the average proportion.

Table II. shows, with respect to the occupied only, that since 1890–92 there has been a decline of mortality at every stage of life. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure from all causes fell from 1,144 in 1890–92 to 953 in the recent period, or by 17 per cent. Since the previous record there has been a decrease of one-fourth part in the mortality from phthisis, and of more that one-third part in the mortality from diseases of the respiratory system. Influenza has shown a substantial decline, and a less decline has occurred in the case of most other causes specified in Table IV. The mortality from cancer, diabetes mellitus and Bright's disease has, however, shown an increase. Table VIII. shows that with a slight interruption in 1890–92 the modified mortality figure for tailors has declined ever since 1860, 61, 71. From Table IX. it will be seen that since 1880–82 there has been a continuous decline in the mortality from phthisis and diseases of the nervous system, as well as from liver disease and from other diseases of the digestive system; but a continuous increase in the mortality from urinary diseases.

Shoemaker (48).—At the last Census there were enumerated 197,555 shoemakers above the age of 15 years, of whom 191,270 were occupied, the latter number being less by 1 per cent. than the number enumerated at the previous Census. From Table II. it appears that up to the age of 35 years, and again at ages above 65 the mortality of shoemakers slightly exceeds the standard for all occupied and retired males, while at other ages it is slightly below that standard. Within the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 984, or within 2 per cent. of the average; the mortality from phthisis, however, is in excess by 45 per cent., but that from influenza and respiratory diseases, as well as from alcoholism and liver disease, and Bright's disease, is considerably below the standard, and the mortality from accident is little more than one-third of the average.

As regards the occupied only, Table II. further shows that the death-rates at every stage of life were lower in the recent than in the earlier period. From Table IV. we learn that the comparative mortality figure from all causes declined from 1,064 to 901, or by 15 per cent., the decline occurring mainly under the heading of respiratory diseases, while influenza, phthisis, and disease of the nervous system also contributed to the decline. Table VII. shows that at ages below 45 the mortality of shoemakers has declined continuously since 1860, 61, 71, but that at ages above 45 the death-rate is now higher than it then was, having been at a still higher level at the two intervening periods. The modified mortality figure is now 916, against 1,028 in 1860, 61, 71. Since 1880–82 the mortality referred to alcoholism has continuously increased, but on the other hand that from diseases of the liver has correspondingly declined. Throughout the last 20 years the mortality from nervous, digestive, and urinary diseases has also declined continuously (Table IX.).

Hairdresser (49).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 32,333 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 31,839 were occupied, the latter number having increased since the previous record by 41 per cent. Table II. indicates that the mortality of hairdressers at all stages of life is above the standard for occupied and retired males. Table IV. shows that in the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure was 1,196, or 19 per cent. above the standard. In the last Supplement attention was drawn to the high mortality in this occupation from alcoholism and disease of the liver. The recent figures show that the mortality from these diseases is still excessive, being more than double the standard. The mortality from phthisis, as well as from diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems, shows an excess of one-third part, and that from suicide an excess of one-fourth part. Hairdressers appear, however, to be less liable than the average to influenza and cancer, and also to fatal accident.

With regard to the occupied only, Table II. shows a slight increase of mortality since 1890–92 at ages under 20 years, but a decrease at every other age. The comparative mortality figure from all causes fell from 1,270 to 1,070, or by 16 per cent. The mortality from influenza and respiratory diseases shows a great reduction, and there is also a decline under the heads of phthisis and diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems. The mortality from alcoholism and liver disease, in the aggregate, has increased from 81 to 87, and that from urinary diseases from 36 to 47, but there has been a marked decline in the mortality from suicide. From Table VIII. it appears that the modified mortality figure was slightly higher in 1880–82 than in 1860, 61, 71, but that since the first-mentioned date it has declined considerably.

Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c.—Manufacture (50). *Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture* (50*a*).—At the last Census there were enumerated under the above heading 10,306 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 10,147 were occupied*. From Table II.

* Changes of classification affecting these occupations were made at the last Census (*see* General Report, Census of England and Wales, 1901, Table 33, Appendix A). Further, the number of men employed in this occupation is comparatively small. The remarks concerning changes of mortality must therefore be regarded with caution.

we learn that throughout life the mortality of these workers is below the standard. Table IV. shows that the comparative mortality figure between the ages of 25 and 65 years is only 764, or 24 per cent. less than the standard; the most marked departure from the average occurring under the heads of phthisis, nervous diseases, Bright's disease, and accident.

As regards the occupied only Table II. shows that there has been a marked decline in the mortality at every age-group since 1890-92, the decline amounting to more than 50 per cent. at ages 25–35 years. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure fell from 1282 to 689, or by 46 per cent. In occupation (50*a*) the tallow and soap workers included in the above heading are dealt with apart from workers in glue, manure, &c. It would appear from Table II. that the former workers suffer a higher mortality at every age-group than does the group in the aggregate. From Table IV. we see that the comparative mortality figure for soap workers also exceeds the average for the entire group, thus indicating a worse condition of health among the soap workers than among the glue and manure workers, although from the figures for 1890–92 the opposite appeared to be the case. Further discussion appears to be unwarranted because of the very limited basis of facts.

Tanner (51).—At the last Census there were enumerated 9698 tanners above the age of 15 years, of whom 9405 were occupied.* At the earlier and later ages the mortality of tanners differs little from the standard for all occupied and retired males, but between the ages 20 and 45 it falls considerably below the average. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 774, or 23 per cent. below the standard. The mortality of tanners from Bright's disease and from suicide appears to be slightly above the average, but under every other heading the mortality is low.

As regards the occupied only, Table II. shows that between the periods 1890–92 and 1900–02 the mortality fell at every stage of life, while Table IV. shows that the comparative mortality figure fell from 873 to 737, or by 16 per cent. In the case of tanners the data at our disposal are too few to warrant more detailed analysis.

Furrier, Skinner (51_2).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 5865 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 5758 were occupied. The numbers comprised in this occupation are too limited to warrant more than general statements concerning them. Table II. indicates that, except at the age-group 20–25 years, the death-rates are considerably above the standard for all occupied and retired males, and that at every age-group their mortality very considerably exceeds that of tanners, being more than double as great at some stages of life. In the main working period their comparative mortality

* Changes of classification affecting this occupation were made at the last Census (*see* General Report, Census of England and Wales, 1901, Table 33, Appendix A). The remarks concerning changes of mortality must therefore be regarded with caution.

figure from all causes is 1332, or 33 per cent. above the standard, and no less than 72 per cent. above the corresponding figure for tanners. The mortality from accident and from suicide is less than the standard for all occupied and retired males, and is also less than that for tanners, but from all other causes furriers suffer excessively, the mortality from cancer being three times as great, and that from influenza and phthisis, as well as from nervous and circulatory diseases being about twice as great as that for tanners.

Currier, &c. (52).—At the last Census there were enumerated 23,620 curriers above the age of 15 years, of whom 23,079 were occupied—the latter being 6 per cent. above the number recorded ten years previously. Speaking generally, the death-rates of curriers do not differ widely from those of all occupied and retired males, being slightly below the standard at ages 15–20 and 25–45, and above the standard at other ages. At ages under 20 the death-rate of curriers is lower, and at ages 20–25 it is higher than that of tanners or furriers, but at ages above 25 the rates occupy an intermediate position between the two. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 1015, or within one per cent. of the standard for occupied and retired males generally, while it is 31 per cent. above the corresponding figure for tanners, but 24 per cent. below that for furriers. As with the ages at death so with the causes of death, the mortality of curriers differs but little from the standard; they show, however, a slight excess of mortality from phthisis, Bright's disease, and suicide, but a low mortality from accident.

Table II. shows that occupied curriers experienced in 1900–02 a higher death-rate at ages under 25, and a lower death-rate at subsequent ages, than in 1890–92. Their comparative mortality figure fell from 1154 to 944, or by 18 per cent.; the decline being most marked from influenza, phthisis, and diseases of the respiratory system. As compared with the previous record the mortality from cancer remained practically unchanged, but that from accident and suicide rose slightly. Table VII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71 the death-rates both under and over 45 years of age have fluctuated somewhat, but from Table VIII. it will be seen that the modified mortality figure in the recent period is lower than that in any previous period.

Metal Workers.

For the purposes of the present report the list of occupations selected as representative of metal workers is the same as that in the preceding Supplement and includes those numbered 53 to 59 in Table I. In the aggregate 948,033 metal workers above the age of 15 years were enumerated at the last Census; of which number 929,392 were occupied—the latter having increased by one-third part since the previous record. It is satisfactory to note that the unfavourable position of metal workers as regards mortality that was referred to in the previous supplement no longer prevails; for, it will be seen from the following table that, at all ages up to

the 45th year, their death-rates are below the standard for all occupied and retired males; at subsequent ages, however, they still exceed that standard, but to a much less extent than was the case ten years ago. In the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure from all causes is 1027, or only two per cent. above the standard. From alcoholism and liver disease the mortality is below the average by 21 per cent., from accident by 25 per cent., and from suicide by 16 per cent. The mortality from influenza, cancer, and phthisis, as well as from diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems, and from Bright's disease, approximates very closely to the average, but that from diseases of the respiratory system shows an excess of 20 per cent.

Comparing the figures for the occupied alone, with the help of Table II., we find that throughout the span of life there has been since the previous record a substantial reduction in the mortality of metal workers. Between the ages of 25 and 65 years the comparative mortality figure from all causes fell from 1303 to 973, or by rather more than one-fourth part, the decline being specially noticeable under the heads of influenza and diseases of the respiratory system; with the exception of cancer and diabetes mellitus none of the diseases were more fatal in the recent than in the earlier period. Tables VII. and VIII. show that since 1880–82 the mortality of metal workers has fluctuated, but that the modified mortality figure is now lower than in any earlier period.

The following two tables show, for each section of the class of metal workers, the mortality in the several age groups and the comparative mortality figures from several causes, compared with the standard figures for occupied and retired males, the latter being taken as 100 :—

—	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 years and upwards.
Occupied and Retired Males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metal Worker	98	95	92	96	103	111	106
Engine, Machine—Maker, Fitter; Millwright	99	98	79	81	87	100	96
Boiler Maker	80	84	90	86	105	118	94
Cutler; Scissors Maker	52	90	123	162	172	155	127
File Maker	107	108	154	174	184	161	115
Gunsmith	62	116	118	105	97	142	104
Lock, Key, &c.—Maker; Gasfitter	84	74	81	82	96	110	100
Blacksmith, Striker	73	66	82	87	91	104	103
Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures	119	104	110	113	123	122	125
Copper Worker, &c.	88	138	95	90	123	116	110
Tin, Tinplate—Worker, &c.	123	120	110	88	105	111	104
Zinc Worker, &c.	151	114	39	140	96	95	77
Lead Worker, &c.	146	123	119	118	113	187	143
Brass, Bronze—Worker, &c...	90	116	97	122	118	117	101

—	All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism and Disease of the Liver.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Bright's Disease.	Accident and Plumbism.	Suicide.
Occupied and Retired Males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Metal Worker	**102**	**104**	**79**	**99**	**101**	**106**	**103**	**120**	**106**	**75**	**84**
Engine, Machine—Maker, Fitter: Millwright	89	92	70	91	88	104	95	85	106	63	68
Boiler Maker	103	71	79	124	80	124	104	119	83	129	84
Cutler; Scissors Maker ..	156	79	81	106	285	135	147	178	146	49	95
File Maker	169	88	67	84	207	218	136	184	383	173	153
Gunsmith	118	71	109	109	130	129	103	144	146	29	105
Lock, Key, &c.—Maker; Gasfitter	95	100	72	66	120	110	83	91	151	78	111
Blacksmith, Striker ..	93	113	84	101	84	88	102	98	100	63	89
Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	118	129	86	99	100	106	118	179	94	100	89
Copper Worker, &c. ..	109	29	81	66	87	101	95	202	69	92	53
Tin, Tinplate—Worker, &c.	104	100	88	140	118	102	97	107	114	58	84
Zinc Worker, &c.	96	183	35	128	120	139	31	131	151	51	79
Lead Worker, &c.	140	108	121	119	88	130	153	175	457	261	63
Brass, Bronze—Worker, &c	115	63	84	94	145	117	110	129	134	41	132

Engine, Machine, Boiler—Maker, Fitter; Millwright (53), *Engine Fitter, &c.* (53*a*), *Boiler Maker* (53*b*).—In the aggregate of these occupations there were enumerated at the last Census 351,376 workers above the age of 15 years, of whom 345,045 were occupied. Of this aggregate no fewer than 305,103 (including 299,631 occupied) were returned as engine makers and fitters, the remaining 46,273 (of whom 45,414 were occupied) being returned as boiler makers. In these occupations taken together the death-rates were below the standard for occupied and retired males at every age-group except 55–65 years, the rates for boiler makers being below those for engine fitters at ages under 25 and over 65 years, but above them throughout the main working period of life. The comparative mortality figure from all causes was 913, or 9 per cent. below the standard; the figure for engine makers being 893, or 11 per cent. below the average, while that for boiler makers was 1,032 or 3 per cent. above it. Among these workers collectively the mortality from nervous diseases slightly exceeded the standard, but from digestive diseases and from accident and suicide their mortality was below it. If the figures for engine fitters and boiler makers be compared, it will be seen that the first mentioned workers experienced higher mortality than the latter from influenza, phthisis, and Bright's disease, but under every other heading the mortality of boiler makers exceeded that of engine fitters. Engine fitters appear indeed to be by far the healthiest section in the entire class of metal workers.

Table II. shows that among the occupied there has been a decline of mortality at every stage of life since 1890–92, both among

engine fitters and boiler makers—while Table IV. shows that the mortality of the former workers fell from 1,256 to 848 or by 32 per cent., and that of the latter from 1,162 to 971 or by just half that proportion. It will further be seen that whereas in 1890–92 the comparative mortality figures of both engine fitters and boiler makers were above the standard, in the recent period the figure for the first-mentioned occupation fell below it, but that of the latter still exceeded the standard. In the case of engine fitters the mortality from diseases of the respiratory system declined by more than half, and there was also a substantial reduction from phthisis, from diseases of the circulatory, digestive, and urinary systems, and from accident. In the case of boiler makers the decline in the mortality from respiratory diseases, although considerable, was less pronounced—but they experienced a substantial decline from the other causes just mentioned, except accident. Boiler makers, however, sustained an exceptionally heavy increase of fatality from cancer, and there was also a slight increase in their mortality from diseases of the nervous system. Table VII. indicates that in 1890–92 the death-rates of boiler-makers were below those of engine fitters at ages under as well as over 45 years, but that in the preceding and succeeding periods boiler makers suffered the highest mortality. Table VIII. shows that in both occupations the modified mortality figures were lower in 1900–02 than in either of the preceding periods.

Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker (54); *Cutler; Scissors Maker* (54a); *File Maker* (54b).—In the aggregate of the above-mentioned industries there were enumerated at the last Census 41,801 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 40,986 were occupied. The number of cutlers enumerated was 15,052 (including 14,706 occupied) and of file makers 6,285 (including 6,166 occupied). In the occupation as a whole the mortality at ages under 25 is below the standard for occupied and retired males; but among file makers the death-rate at these ages exceeds the standard. Beyond age 25 the mortality in the whole occupation, as well as among cutlers and file makers, considerably exceeds the standard. At ages 45 to 65 years the death-rate among cutlers is 72 per cent., and that of file makers is 84 per cent. above the average. Within the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure for the whole occupation, is 1,315, or 31 per cent. above the standard. The mortality from lead poisoning is nine times and that from phthisis is nearly double the standard, and these workers suffer excessively from nervous, circulatory, respiratory, and urinary diseases. On the other hand, the mortality from alcoholism and liver disease and from accident is about half the average. Among cutlers and file makers the comparative mortality figures considerably exceed the average for the entire occupation, the figure for the former being 56 per cent. above the standard for all occupied and retired males, while that for the latter is 69 per cent. in excess. Indeed, these two occupations appear to be the most unhealthy in the whole group of workers in metal. It should be mentioned in this place that the occupation of file makers is one that is specially liable to lead poisoning, the mortality figure for plumbism being no less than 56, whilst among all occupied and retired males the mortality is represented by unity.

This point will be again referred to presently. File makers experience more than twice the average mortality from nervous diseases and nearly four times the average from Bright's disease, but cutlers experience comparatively little excess of mortality from either of these causes. In both industries the mortality from phthisis is enormous, the figure for cutlers being nearly three times, and that for file makers more than twice the standard, and in both occupations the mortality from respiratory diseases approaches double the standard. Both these workers, however, experience a low mortality from influenza, from alcoholism and liver disease, and from accident, while among file makers the mortality from cancer also is less than normal.

Judging from the figures for the occupied alone, Table II. shows that in these occupations generally there has been since 1890–92 a decline in mortality at every age group. The same remark holds good for cutlers, and except at ages under 20 years, for file makers also. In the aggregate of these occupations the comparative mortality figure fell from 1,633 to 1,231, or by 25 per cent. In the recent period the mortality from respiratory diseases was little more than half of what it had been ten years previously; the fall in mortality from phthisis, however, was comparatively slight. There was substantial reduction in the mortality from influenza, from alcoholism and liver disease and from diseases of the urinary organs, as well as from accident and suicide. The mortality from cancer shows no increase. Among cutlers the comparative mortality figure has declined from 1,752 to 1,460, or by 17 per cent., the mortality from respiratory diseases in the recent period being less than half that in 1890–92. The recent figures also show lower mortality from influenza, and from alcoholism and liver disease, accident and suicide. Unlike most other occupations cutlers show an increased mortality from phthisis. Among file makers the comparative mortality figure fell from 2,094 to 1,602, or by 28 per cent., the recent figure being, however, still above the standard for all occupied males by 73 per cent. The decline in mortality from respiratory diseases among file makers is considerable, although proportionally less than among cutlers; there was also a fall in their death-rates from influenza and from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and digestive systems, and from phthisis also. On the other hand, there was a marked increase of fatality from urinary diseases. In the last supplement attention was directed to the special liability of file makers to chronic lead poisoning. In the recent period, as in its predecessor, there is only one occupation, namely, that of lead worker, in which the figure for plumbism exceeds that of file makers. It is satisfactory, however, to note that under this heading there has been a considerable saving of life in the recent period, the mortality figure from plumbism having declined from 87 to 57, or by rather more than one-third part. Table VII. shows that at ages under and over 45 years the death-rates of cutlers and file makers have fluctuated in the periods to which the table refers, and Table VIII. shows that in spite of the decline in mortality between the last two periods the recent figure for cutlers is slightly in excess of that for 1880–82. The mortality of file makers, however, was lower in the recent than in any earlier period. From Table IX. we learn that among cutlers there has been, ever since 1880–82, a

continuous increase in the mortality from phthisis and from diseases of the circulatory system. Among file makers, however, the mortality from both these causes, as well as from nervous, respiratory and liver diseases, is now the lowest on record.

Gunsmith (55).—At the last Census there were enumerated 10,222 gunsmiths above the age of 15 years, of whom 9,863 were occupied, the latter exceeding the number recorded at the previous Census by 10 per cent. From the table on page lxvii it will be seen that the mortality of gunsmiths is below that of occupied and retired males generally at ages 15–20 and 45–55, but above it at all other ages. The comparative mortality figure in the main working period of life is 1,181, or 18 per cent. above the standard, the excess occurring mainly from phthisis, and from diseases of the nervous, respiratory, and urinary systems. Gunsmiths appear to suffer somewhat less than the average from fatal influenza, and they are but slightly liable to death by accident.

From Table II. we see that since 1890–92 there has been a slight increase in the death-rate of occupied gunsmiths at ages 20–25, but a decline at other stages of life. Their comparative mortality figure has fallen from 1,419 to 1,087, the fall being most noticeable in the case of phthisis, diseases of the nervous, circulatory and respiratory systems, and influenza. They appear also to be less liable to death from alcoholism. On the other hand gunsmiths have suffered more heavily than before from cancer, diabetes mellitus, and urinary diseases. From Table VII. it appears that since 1860, 61, 71 the death-rate of gunsmiths has fluctuated at ages under as well as over 45 years; and Table VIII. shows that although the modified mortality figure for the recent period is the lowest on record, it is very little less than the corresponding figure for 30 years ago.

Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter (56).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 23,082 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 22,710 were occupied*. The table on page lxvii shows that in this industry the death-rate at ages 55–65 years is above the standard for occupied and retired males; at ages above 65 it is equal to, but at other ages it is below the standard. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 957, or within 5 per cent. of the standard. Men in this industry appear to suffer more than the average from phthisis, from diseases of the nervous and urinary systems and from suicide, but less than the average from alcoholism and liver disease, as well as from cancer, from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems and from accident.

As regards the occupied only, Table II. shows that except at ages 55–65 years there has been a decline of mortality since 1890–92. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure has fallen from 1,069 to 890, or by 17 per cent. There has been a decline under most headings, that from phthisis, and from respiratory and nervous diseases being especially noticeable. The mortality from accident and from suicide shows an increase.

* Changes of classification in this occupation were made at the last Census, but they would scarcely affect the comparisons made here.

Influenza has been exceptionally more fatal, and cancer less fatal than in 1890–92. Table VII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71 there has been a continuous decline in mortality at ages under 45, but that at ages above 45 the decline was interrupted in 1890–92 ; while from Table VIII. it will be seen that the modified mortality figure for the recent period is the lowest on record.

Blacksmith, Striker (57).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 139,221 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 134,414 were occupied. Consideration of the figures suggests the conclusion that this occupation is recruited only from the stronger and more vigorous youths in the community and is maintained at a high standard of fitness by continual drafting out of men whose health has failed. From the table on page lxvii it will be seen that at ages 55–65 the death-rate is above the standard for occupied and retired males by 4 per cent., and at ages over 65 by 3 per cent. At all ages below 55, however, the death-rate falls short of that standard, the defect at ages 20–25 being no less than 34 per cent. Throughout the whole of life blacksmiths experience lower mortality than the aggregate of metal workers. In the main working period the mortality of blacksmiths is 937, or 7 per cent. less than the standard for all occupied and retired males, and 9 per cent. less than the average for all metal workers. Blacksmiths appear to suffer somewhat severely from fatal influenza, whilst from cancer and from diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, and urinary systems their mortality is normal. On the other hand the mortality from alcoholism and liver disease, phthisis, nervous diseases and suicide is below the standard by from 11 to 16 per cent., and that from accident is less than two-thirds of the average.

Table II. shows that, as regards the occupied only, the mortality at ages under 20 has remained practically unchanged, but that at all other ages it has declined substantially since 1890–92. From Table IV. it appears that in the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure has fallen from 1,057 to 884, or by 16 per cent. ; and that with slight exceptions in the case of cancer, diabetes mellitus, urinary diseases, and suicide, the mortality has declined under the several specified headings. From respiratory diseases the decline amounts to 38 per cent., from nervous diseases and from influenza to 28 per cent., and from phthisis and digestive diseases to 18 per cent. Table VII. shows that at ages under 45 years there has been, ever since 1860, 61, 71, a successive decline in mortality, but that at ages above 45 the death-rate rose until 1890–92, and subsequently declined ; while Table VIII. shows that the modified mortality figure remained practically stationary from 1860, 61, 71 to 1890–92 and thereafter fell substantially. Table IX. shows that since 1880–82 there has been a continuous decline of mortality from phthisis as well as from diseases of the nervous and digestive systems, and from accident, but a continuous increase from suicide.

Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures (58).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 220,124 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 216,503 were occupied. In this industry the mortality at every stage of life is above the standard for occupied and retired males, the

excess ranging from 4 per cent. at ages 20–25, to 25 per cent. at ages 65 and upwards. At every stage of life the death-rate exceeds the average for metal workers generally. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure is 1,187, or 18 per cent. above the standard. These workers appear to suffer heavily from influenza and respiratory diseases, the former being above the standard by 29 per cent. and the latter by 79 per cent. The mortality from diseases of the circulatory system is also above the average by one-fifth part, but on the other hand that from alcoholism and liver disease and from suicide is below the standard.

Judging by the occupied alone there has been since 1890–92, at all stages of life, a marked decline in mortality. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure from all causes has fallen from 1,504 to 1,137 or by nearly one-fourth part, the decline having occurred under practically all headings except cancer, and being most noticeable in the case of influenza, phthisis and respiratory diseases. Table VII. shows that since 1880–82 the death-rate among these workers, both under and over 45 years of age has fluctuated considerably, and Table VIII. shows that in spite of the recent decline, the modified mortality figure is now higher than it had been in 1880–82.

Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c.—Manufacturer, Worker (59).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 162,207 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 159,871 were occupied. At ages under 20, and from 25 to 45 the death-rates in the aggregate of these occupations are below the standard for occupied and retired males, but at other ages they exceed the standard. In the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure is 1,043, or 4 per cent. above the average. On the whole the mortality in this group of occupations shows a marked improvement, as compared with ten years ago. The figures will, however, be discussed more fully under the several headings composing the group.

Copper Manufacturer, Worker ; Coppersmith (59a).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 10,448 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 10,276 were occupied, the latter being an increase of 25 per cent. on the number previously recorded. The numbers in this occupation being relatively small, the conclusions arrived at respecting their mortality must be of a general character only. At ages under 20, and from 25–45 years, the death-rates are below the standard for occupied and retired males, the rates at other ages showing an excess. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 1,090, or 9 per cent. above the standard, the excess occurring exclusively under the heading of respiratory diseases, for which the figure is double the standard.

Judging from Table II., the figures relating to the occupied only, show that the mortality of these workers has declined at every stage of life. In the main working period, the comparative mortality figure has fallen from 1,597 to 1,041, or by 35 per cent. From influenza and from phthisis the mortality has shown a remarkable decline, and under every other important heading there has also been a decrease.

Tinplate Manufacturer, Tinplate Goods Maker (59*b*).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 33,903 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 33,337 were occupied, the latter number being less than that previously recorded by 10 per cent. From the table on page lxvii it will be seen that between the ages of 35 and 45 years the mortality of these workers is below the standard for occupied and retired males, but that at every other age the standard is exceeded, the excess being most marked at the early ages. In the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure is 1,047, or 4 per cent. above the average. They suffer excessive mortality from cancer, and from phthisis and from diseases of the nervous, respiratory, and urinary systems the mortality is above the average. Alcoholism and suicide, however, are less fatal than the average to these workers, and they are liable to only half the ordinary mortality from accident.

As regards the occupied only Table II. shows that since 1890–92 there has been an increase of mortality at ages below 25 years, but a decline at all other ages. It will be seen from Table IV. that in the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure has fallen from 1,148 to 974, or by 15 per cent., the mortality from every cause of death except cancer, diabetes mellitus, urinary diseases, and accident being lower in the recent than in the earlier period. The decline is most marked in the case of nervous diseases. Table VII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71 the mortality of these workers has fluctuated, both below and above the age of 45 years; while Table VIII. shows that although the recent modified mortality figure is the lowest on record, it differs but slightly from the corresponding figure for 1880–82.

Zinc Manufacturer, Worker (59*c*).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 2,104 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 2,069 were occupied—this number having declined since the previous census by no less than 37 per cent. The available data for this occupation are too few to warrant detailed analysis, but the figures in Table IV. indicate that the comparative mortality figure in the main working period of life is slightly lower than the standard for occupied and retired males.

From the figures relating to the occupied only in Table II. we learn that at ages 15–20 and 35–45 years the mortality of zinc workers has increased, but that at all other age periods it has declined since 1890–92. The comparative mortality in the main working period of life has fallen from 1,381 to 889, or by 36 per cent., the fall being noticeable under all the chief causes of death except cancer and diseases of the nervous system.

Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker. (59*d*).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 2,641 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 2595 were occupied, the latter number being more by one-fourth part than the number recorded at the previous Census. Here again the numbers are too few to warrant detailed examination, but it seems safe to conclude that at all stages of life these workers are subject to higher death-rates than are occupied and retired males generally. In the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure is no

less than 1408, or 40 per cent. above the standard. The chief characteristic of the mortality in this occupation is the excess of lead poisoning, the figure for which is 102, the corresponding figure for occupied and retired males in the aggregate being unity. It is further worthy of note that their mortality from Bright's disease is $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the standard. It is satisfactory, however, to remark that since 1890–92 the mortality of lead workers has declined by about one-third part, and that their mortality from plumbism is now much less than formerly, although they suffer more severely from Bright's disease.

Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker (59*e*).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 43,427 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 42,869 were occupied—the latter number being more by 30 per cent. than the number recorded at the previous Census. From the table on page lxvii it will be seen that the mortality of these workers is somewhat below the standard at ages 15–20 and 25–35 years, but above the standard at every other age-group. In the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure is 1154, or 15 per cent. above the average; the greatest excess of mortality occurring under the head of phthisis, the figure for which disease is above the average by 45 per cent. The mortality from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, respiratory, and urinary systems as well as from suicide is also above the average. These workers are only slightly liable to fatal influenza, and their mortality from alcoholism and liver disease is also low. They likewise suffer less than the average from fatal accident.

From Table II. it will be seen that among the occupied only there has been since 1890–92 a fall in the death-rate at every age. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure fell by 15 per cent., or from 1,257 to 1,074, a decrease having taken place under most headings. Urinary diseases, however, have on the contrary shown an increase, as have also to a less extent, cancer, rheumatic fever, diseases of the circulatory system and suicide.

Building Trades.

In the present Supplement, as in the last, the occupations numbered from 60 to 66 in the tables are grouped under this heading. At the last Census 1,070,262 men above the age of 15 years were returned in this group, of which number 1,048,240 were occupied. The latter number shows an increase of not less than 37 per cent. on the number recorded at the previous Census.* The following table, which has been calculated from Table II., shows the mortality in each age-group for the aggregate of the building trades, and for each separate occupation therein

* It was pointed out in the General Report, Census of England and Wales 1901 (p. 113), that this increase is probably due in part to greater precision of statement as to occupation at the recent Census.

comprised. In each case the figures are compared with the standard for occupied and retired males, the latter being taken as 100.

——	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
Occupied and Retired Males ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Building Trades	**74**	**75**	**79**	**94**	**97**	**96**	**94**
Bricklayer, Mason, Builder ...	58	65	71	94	93	94	92
Carpenter, Joiner	69	76	76	76	83	87	90
Slater, Tiler	76	63	100	124	117	103	114
Plasterer, Whitewasher, Paperhanger	62	76	67	111	108	107	91
Plumber, Painter, Glazier ...	83	84	92	110	118	115	98
Cabinet Maker, &c.	106	85	87	94	97	98	101
Sawyer	106	74	62	62	83	90	120

This table shows that in the aggregate of these trades the rates of mortality are in all cases below the standard for all occupied and retired males; more especially is this the case at the earlier ages. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 934, or 7 per cent. below the standard, and except in the case of phthisis, Bright's disease and gout, for which the figures are slightly in excess, the mortality figures are below the standard, the defect being especially marked in the case of influenza, alcoholism and liver disease, and accident. (Table IV). The following table shows for the aggregate of these industries, as well as for each of them, the comparative mortality figures from certain causes, compared with the standard figures for all occupied and retired males, the latter taken in each case as 100 :—

—	All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism and Disease of the Liver.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Bright's Disease.	Accident and Plumbism.	Suicide.
Occupied and Retired Males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Building Trades	**93**	**79**	**81**	**96**	**102**	**91**	**92**	**92**	**111**	**88**	**95**
Bricklayer, Mason, Builder	90	83	79	87	104	74	88	103	83	88	79
Carpenter, Joiner	82	79	77	96	80	85	82	71	94	68	95
Slater, Tiler	111	117	91	104	107	118	97	112	126	173	89
Plasterer, Whitewasher, Paperhanger ..	101	54	114	104	114	100	97	116	83	90	95
Plumber, Painter, Glazier	111	92	79	107	114	129	108	95	211	124	100
Cabinet Maker, &c. ..	95	67	93	110	122	90	90	94	100	41	126
Sawyer	77	50	72	78	65	87	90	82	66	93	58

From Table II. it will be seen that among the occupied only in these industries the mortality has declined since 1890–92 at every stage of life. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure has fallen from 1,107 to 878, or by 21 per cent., the corresponding fall among occupied males generally being only 16 per cent. Except under the headings alcoholism, cancer and suicide the fall has affected all causes of death, the mortality from influenza having declined by nearly half and that from phthisis and diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems by about one-third part. In the following paragraphs the various sections of this industry are dealt with separately.

Bricklayer, Mason, Builder (60).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this head 382,312 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 373,995 were occupied, the latter number exceeding by 50 per cent. that recorded in 1891. The table on page lxxvi shows that at every stage of life the mortality of these workers is below the standard for all occupied and retired males, the defect being especially marked at ages under 35. Their death-rates are also below the average for the building trades in the aggregate except at ages 35–45. Table IV. shows that in the main working time of life their comparative mortality figure is 906, or 10 per cent. below the standard for occupied and retired males; and with slight exceptions in the case of phthisis and respiratory diseases the mortality from each cause of death is below the standard, the greatest difference being observed under the heads of influenza, alcoholism and liver disease, nervous diseases, Bright's disease, and suicide.

Table II. shows that since 1890–92 among the occupied in this employment the death-rates have declined at every age. Table IV. indicates that the comparative mortality figure in the main working period has declined by more than one-fourth part, or from 1,157 to 862, the decline being specially marked under the heads of influenza, phthisis, and diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems, while under all other headings except alcoholism, cancer, and suicide there has also been a decrease. Table VII. shows that with a slight interruption in 1890–92 there has been a continuous fall of mortality at ages both under and over 45 years, ever since 1860, 61, 71, and from Table VIII. it will be seen that the recent modified figure is lower than any hitherto recorded. From Table IX. it appears that there has been since the earliest record, a continuous decline in the mortality from phthisis and from diseases of the nervous and urinary systems, as well as from liver disease.

Carpenter, Joiner (61).—At the last Census there were enumerated 272,550 carpenters aud joiners above the age of 15 years, of whom 266,488 were occupied; the latter being more than the number previously recorded by 23 per cent. From the table on page lxxvi it will be seen that at every stage of life the mortality of these workers is below the standard for all occupied and retired males and that, except at ages 20–25 years it is also below the average for the building trades generally. Table IV. indicates that in the main working time of life their comparative mortality figure is 820, or 18 per cent. below the standard, and 12 per cent. below the average for the building trades; the figure for

carpenters being lower than that of any other building trade except sawyers, shortly to be dealt with. It will further be seen that from all the principal causes of death the mortality of carpenters and joiners is below the standard, the defect being most marked in the case of alcoholism and liver disease, influenza, respiratory diseases and accident, while the mortality from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems is below that of any other section of the building trade.

As regards the occupied only in this section, Table II. shows that at every age group except 15–20 years the mortality of carpenters has declined since 1890–92. In the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure is shown by Table IV. to have fallen by 15 per cent., namely from 905 to 769. The decrease of mortality is most marked from influenza, phthisis and respiratory diseases, but from all other causes except alcoholism, cancer, urinary diseases and suicide the mortality has also declined. Table VII. shows that below the age of 45 years the mortality of carpenters has declined continuously ever since 1860, 61, 71, but that, at ages above 45 the rate has fluctuated somewhat, whilst from Table VIII. it will be seen that the modified mortality figure is now lower than at any preceding date. Since 1880–82 the mortality from phthisis and from nervous, liver and other digestive diseases has fallen continuously (Table IX).

Slater, Tiler (62).—At the last Census there were enumerated only 9819 slaters and tilers above the age of 15 years, of whom 9644 were occupied, the latter number showing an increase of 44 per cent. since 1891, against a decrease of 9 per cent. in the previous intercensal period. As will be seen, the number of men engaged in this industry is small, consequently any deduction respecting their mortality must be accepted with caution. From the table on page lxxvi, however, it appears that below the age of 25 years the death-rates of slaters and tilers are less than those of occupied and retired males, but that at ages above 35 they exceed the standard. In the main working period of life, their comparative mortality figure is 1,115, or 11 per cent. above the standard, and 19 per cent. above the average for the building trades generally. This excess is attributable largely to accident, which is 73 per cent. above the standard, and accounts for one-eleventh part of the total mortality in this occupation. Slaters and tilers appear also to suffer more than the average from influenza, Bright's disease, cancer, and phthisis, as well as from diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems.

Table II. shows, as regards the occupied alone, that since the previous record there has been an exceptionally large decrease in the mortality in this occupation. In the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure shows a fall of 32 per cent., namely from 1527 to 1036. It is satisfactory to note that their mortality from accident, although still excessive, is considerably less than it was ten years ago, having fallen from 154 in 1890–92 to 99 in the recent period. Under almost every other heading, cancer included, there has also been a decline, suicide alone showing a slight increase. Table VII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71 the mortality of slaters has fluctuated considerably; and from Table VIII. it will be seen that in spite of the recent decline, the

modified mortality figure for 1900–02 is slightly higher than that for 1880–82.

Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher (63).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 44,983 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 44,160 were occupied—the latter number exceeding by 53 per cent. the number recorded in 1891. The table on page lxxvi shows that between the ages of 35 and 65 years the death-rate in this industry exceeds the standard for occupied and retired males, while at ages outside these limits the rates are below it. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 1018, or within 1 per cent. of the standard. The mortality from alcoholism and liver disease, from phthisis, from respiratory diseases and from cancer, slightly exceeds the standard, and except that these workers appear to suffer but little from influenza, the figures for other diseases agree closely with the average.

As regards the occupied only, Table II. shows that at all stages of life there is now a lower mortality among these workers than was the case ten years since; and from Table IV. it will be seen that in the main working period the comparative mortality figure fell from 1256 to 937, or by one-fourth part, the fall having been considerable under all the principal headings, cancer included. Table VII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71 the mortality of these workers, both above and below 45 years of age, has fluctuated, but it will be seen from Table VIII. that the recent modified mortality figure is the lowest on record.

Plumber, Painter, Glazier (64).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 225,108 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 221,417 were occupied; the latter number exceeding by 33 per cent. the number recorded in 1891. The table on page lxxvi shows that between the age of 35 and 65 years the mortality in this industry exceeds the standard for all occupied and retired males, but that at all other groups of ages the rates fall short of that standard. Table IV. shows that in the main working time of life, the comparative mortality figure is 1114, or 11 per cent. above the standard. This excess is most marked under the headings plumbism, and Bright's disease, but there is also a substantial excess in the mortality from phthisis and diseases of the nervous system. On the other hand the mortality of these workers from influenza and from alcoholism and liver disease is low, and they are less liable than the average to fatal accident.

From Table II. it will be seen, as regards the occupied only, that since 1890–92 there has been a decline of mortality at every stage of life; and Table IV. shows that within the main working period the mortality figure from all causes has fallen by one-fifth part. It is noteworthy that the high fatality from plumbism and Bright's disease which occurred ten years ago, has been maintained since that date, the mortality from plumbism being 22 in both periods, and that from Bright's disease being 72 in the first and 69 in the second of these periods respectively. Under almost every other heading, except cancer, the mortality in the recent period has shown a decline. From Table VII. we learn that since 1860, 61, 71 there has been a continuous fall in general mortality both below and above the age

of 45 years; and from Table VIII. it will be seen that the modified mortality figure has fallen successively from 1,426 to 1,021. Table IX. shows that since 1880–82 there has been a continuous decrease of mortality from gout and phthisis, and also from diseases of the nervous, digestive and urinary systems, as well as from diseases of the liver and from accident. It is significant that the mortality from lead poisoning has remained practically constant ever since that date. *See also* page cxix.

Cabinet Maker, &c. (65).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 103,147 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 101,047 were occupied. The latter number exceeded by 32 per cent. the number recorded at the Census of 1891. From the table on page lxxvi it appears that cabinet makers suffer more severely than all occupied and retired males at ages under 20 and above 65, but that at all intermediate ages the death-rates are below the standard, while at every stage of life they exceed those of carpenters. Table IV. shows that in the main working period the comparative mortality figure of cabinet makers is 956, or 5 per cent. below the standard. They suffer less than the average from influenza, alcoholism and liver disease, as well as from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems; the mortality from accident is also low. On the other hand, among these workers both cancer and phthisis are more fatal than the average, and suicide is more common. It will be noticed, too, that as compared with carpenters they suffer more severely from all causes except influenza and accident.

With respect to the occupied only, Table II. shows that since 1890–92 there has been a fall in the mortality at every age-group except 15–20 years. The comparative mortality figure has fallen from 1131 to 888, or by 21 per cent., the fall affecting every heading except cancer and suicide. From Table VII. it appears that the death-rate among cabinet makers has fluctuated since 1860, 61, 71; but the modified mortality figures in Table VIII. show a lower mortality at the present time than at any previous date.

Sawyers (66).—At the last Census there were enumerated 32,343 sawyers above the age of 15 years, of whom 31,489 were occupied. From the table on page lxxvi it will be seen that at ages below 20 and above 65 the mortality of sawyers exceeds the standard for occupied and retired males, while at all other ages it falls below that standard, the defect between the ages 25 and 45 years being equal to 38 per cent. In the main working time of life their comparative mortality figure is 774, being the lowest in any section of the building trades, and below the standard for occupied and retired males by 23 per cent. Sawyers appear to be normally liable to circulatory diseases and to accident, but less liable than the average to other causes of death, their low rates from influenza, phthisis, Bright's disease and suicide being specially worthy of note.

As regards the occupied only we learn from Table II. that the mortality of sawyers has declined at most ages during the last ten years. The comparative mortality figure fell from 889 to 717, or by 19 per cent., and apart from a slightly increased liability to diabetes mellitus and to accident, a decline in mortality is observed

in regard to each of the other causes of death. Table VII. shows that below the age of 45 there has been a successive decline in the mortality of sawyers since 1860, 61, 71, but that above that age the rates have fluctuated considerably. The recent modified mortality figure is the lowest on record (Table VIII.).

Wood Turner, Cooper, &c. (67).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 34,717 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 33,802 were occupied. From Table II. it appears that at every group of ages except 15–20 years the death-rate exceeds the standard for all occupied and retired males, the excess being greatest in middle life. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure is 1181, or 18 per cent. above the standard. From all the principal causes, except accident, the mortality exceeds the average. Wood turners and coopers are specially liable to phthisis, as well as to diseases of the respiratory system and to Bright's disease.

Table II. further shows, for the occupied only, a reduction in the mortality since 1890–92 at all ages except 15–20 years. The comparative mortality figure declined by 12 per cent., namely from 1258 to 1104, the decline being observed under all the headings except alcoholism, cancer, urinary diseases, and suicide Table VII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71 the death-rates of wood-turners have fluctuated somewhat, and Table VIII. indicates that the modified mortality figure in the recent period is the lowest hitherto recorded.

Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Maker (68).—At the last Census there were enumerated as above 53,364 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 52,487 were occupied, the latter number being 41 per cent. more than the number at the previous Census. From Table II. it appears that the death-rates of coach makers are below those for occupied and retired males at all ages up to the 65th year, but that after that age the rate practically corresponds to the standard. In the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure for all causes is 824, or 18 per cent. below the standard. Coach makers appear to be but little addicted to alcoholism, and their mortality from phthisis, from diseases of the circulatory and respiratory systems, as well as from accident and suicide is considerably below the standard. They appear however to be exceptionally liable to diseases of the nervous system, and to Bright's disease, and their mortality from lead-poisoning is eight-fold the average.

With regard to the occupied only in this industry, Table II. indicates that since 1890–92 the mortality of these workers has declined at every stage of life. Their comparative mortality figure in the main working period has fallen by no less than 36 per cent., or from 1201 to 774, the decline being very marked from all the principal causes of death; the mortality from lead-poisoning, however, was practically the same in the two periods. Table VII. indicates that ever since 1860, 61, 71 the death-rate of these workers has declined at ages below 45, but has fluctuated somewhat at ages above 45. From Table VIII. it appears that the modified mortality figure for the recent period is the lowest on record.

Cycle and Motor Manufacture (68_2).—This occupation now forms part of the list for the first time, having grown rapidly during the last intercensal period. At the last Census there were enumerated 27,488 cycle and motor manufacturers above the age of 15 years, of whom 27,447 were occupied; the latter number being nearly three times as great as at the previous Census. It will be seen from Table VI. that an abnormally small proportion of the workers in this industry consists of elderly men, for whereas among all occupied and retired males above the age of 15 years, 278 out of every 1000 were living at ages above 45 years, in this occupation only 78 out of every 1000 were living at these ages. At ages above 55 the death-rates are remarkably low, and of the other ages the group 20–25 is the only one showing excess of mortality. In the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure is only 797, or 21 per cent. below the standard for all occupied and retired males. The mortality from alcoholism and liver disease is exceptionally low, and cycle makers also suffer less than the average from influenza and from diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems. The workers in this occupation appear to be relatively free from fatal accident; their mortality from phthisis is, however, slightly above the standard.

Wheelwright (69).—At the last Census there were enumerated 29,104 wheelwrights above the age of 15 years, of whom 28,349 were occupied, the latter number being greater by 4 per cent. than the number recorded in 1891. Table II. shows that except at ages above 65 the mortality of wheelwrights is below the standard for occupied and retired males at every stage of life. At ages 15–25 and 45–65 they experience a lower mortality than coachmakers. In the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure is 808, which is below the standard figure by 20 per cent., and aslo below that for coachmakers by 2 per cent. The mortality is below the standard by the greatest amount in the case of alcoholism and liver disease, cancer, Bright's disease, accident, and suicide. Except for a very slight excess in the case of influenza, rheumatic fever and gout, the mortality from all the remaining diseases is also below the standard.

Table II. shows that among the occupied only, there was in 1900–02 a slight increase in the mortality at the age group 25–35 years, but a decline at all other ages. The comparative mortality figure is shown by Table IV. to be 757, or less than in 1890–92 by 16 per cent. There was a slight increase in the mortality from rheumatic fever, cancer, diseases of the circulatory and urinary systems, and accident, but with these exceptions the mortality generally decreased, the decrease being most marked in the cases of diseases of the nervous, respiratory, and digestive systems. Table VII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71 there has been at ages below 45 years a continuous decline of mortality, but that above that age the decline was interrupted in 1890–92. From Table VIII. it will be seen that although the recent modified mortality figure is the lowest on record, it differs but slightly from the figure for 1880–82.

Shipbuilding (70).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 87,672 men above the age of 15 years, of whom

84,866 were occupied.* Among these workers the death-rate at ages 15–20 years approaches nearly to that of occupied and retired males generally, but at every other group of ages, the rate is considerably below that standard, the greatest difference being at ages 20–25, and 45–55 years. In the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure is 817, or below the standard by 19 per cent. Shipbuilders experience rather more than the average loss from accident, but under every other heading there is an advantage, the mortality from influenza, alcoholism and liver disease, Bright's disease, and suicide being little more than half the average. They experience only two-thirds of the average mortality from phthisis and four-fifths of that from cancer, but from diseases of the nervous, circulatory and respiratory systems the mortality is within ten per cent. of the average.

Judging from the occupied only, Table II. shows that since 1890–92 there has been a decline of mortality at every stage of life except 15–20 and 55–65 years. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure has fallen from 836 to 765, or by 8 per cent. There has been a slight increase under cancer, diabetes mellitus, circulatory diseases, accident, and suicide, but a decrease under every other heading, a decrease which is specially marked under the headings influenza, and diseases of the nervous and digestive systems. Table VII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71 the death-rate of shipbuilders has fluctuated at ages below 45 years, but that at ages above 45 the rate has steadily declined. From Table VIII. it appears that the modified mortality figure has continuously declined since that date.

Chemical Manufacture (71).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 23,254 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 22,930 were occupied, this number being 18 per cent. more than that recorded at the preceding Census. In the last Supplement, tables were given on pages lxvii and lxviii showing the death-rates at specified ages and the comparative mortality figures from several causes, among manufacturing chemists, chemists and druggists, and textile dyers, in comparison with the figures for all occupied males, the latter taken in each case as 100; it was there shown that the occupation now under notice suffered excessive mortality at all stages of life, and from most causes of death. Similar tables dealing, however, with the occupied and retired, are now given for 1900–02, from the first of which it will be seen that the mortality in this occupation is now in excess of the standard for all occupied and retired males only between the ages 45 and 65 years, and that even at these ages the excess is comparatively small. At all other stages of life the death-rate among chemical manufacturers falls considerably below the standard. Table IV. shows that in the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure from all causes is 1,065, or only 6 per cent. above the standard, The mortality from respiratory diseases is considerable, being nearly four-fifths above the standard; influenza, cancer, circulatory diseases and accident

* Changes of classification affecting this occupation were made at the last Census, the remarks concerning changes of mortality must, therefore, be accepted with caution.

are also more fatal than the average. Against the excess of mortality from respiratory diseases must be set the fact that the mortality attributed to phthisis hardly exceeds half the standard. It should further be stated that practically the same relation respecting these diseases obtained in 1890–92. Among these workers alcoholism and liver disease, nervous diseases, Bright's disease and suicide are less fatal than the average. From the following tables it will be seen that the mortality of chemical workers is now lower than that of chemists and druggists at all ages under 35, and above 65 ; it is lower than among dyers at every stage of life, except from 45 to 55 years. Chemical manufacturers also suffer less severely than either chemists and druggists or dyers, from alcoholism and liver disease, from phthisis, from nervous diseases, from Bright's disease and from suicide, but their mortality from influenza, from respiratory diseases and from accident greatly exceeds that in either of the other occupations.

——	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
Occupied and Retired Males ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chemist, Druggist	117	108	111	86	103	100	99
Chemical Manufacture	75	89	80	89	116	122	97
Textile Dyer, Printer, Finisher, &c.	134	103	95	96	115	125	131

—	All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism and Disease of the Liver.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Bright's Disease.	Accident with Plumbism.	Suicide.
Occupied and Retired Males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Chemist, Druggist	100	79	177	81	80	132	90	68	160	59	268
Chemical Manufacture ..	106	158	72	125	52	78	111	179	77	105	53
Textile Dyer, Printer, Finisher, &c. ..	111	113	84	125	103	117	119	123	134	53	95

As regards the occupied only, it will be seen from Table II. that since the previous record the death-rate of chemical manufacturers has fallen considerably at every stage of life. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure has declined by 36 per cent., namely, from 1,609 to 1,031. The mortality from influenza, from phthisis, from respiratory diseases and from accident is now little more than half of what it formerly was, and that from nervous diseases, urinary diseases, and suicide is only two-thirds of its former amount.

Textile Manufacture.

The number of males above the age of 15 years enumerated in these industries at the last Census was 356,547, of whom 346,513 were occupied—the numbers enumerated under the separate headings of this class being as follows :—

——	Occupied and Retired.	Occupied only.
Wool, Worsted—Manufacture	79,586	77,283
Silk, Satin, Crape, &c. Manufacture	10,094	9,448
Cotton Manufacture	177,699	173,139
Lace Manufacture	12,351	12,051
Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker	6,255	5,970
Textile Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, &c. ...	49,804*	48,652*
Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	6,959	6,740
Hosiery Manufacture	13,799	13,230
Total of the above	356,547*	346,513*

* It is probable that Dyers, &c., were more completely separated from the Textile Workers in 1901 than at previous Censuses.

Of the total males engaged in woollen manufacture more than five-sixths were enumerated in the West Riding of Yorkshire and of the cotton and flax operatives nearly five-sixths were enumerated in Lancashire, while of the males employed in the manufacture of hosiery nine-tenths were enumerated either in Leicestershire or in Nottinghamshire. The following table, which is based on Table II., shows for the period 1900–02 the mortality of textile workers in the aggregate, as well as in the several sections of the class, at several groups of ages, compared with the corresponding mortality of all occupied and retired males, the latter taken as 100.

——	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
Occupied and Retired Males ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Textile Workers	**107**	**102**	**90**	**89**	**106**	**122**	**134**
Wool, Worsted—Manufacture ...	89	113	83	85	96	115	138
Silk, Satin, Crape, &c. Manufacture	93	73	65	88	96	116	124
Cotton Manufacture	110	98	89	92	113	132	140
Lace Manufacture	111	70	123	90	75	101	110
Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker ...	89	139	103	74	79	105	123
Textile Dyer, Printer, Finisher, &c.	134	103	95	96	115	125	131
Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	117	125	96	91	111	111	120
Hosiery Manufacture	49	134	85	68	94	108	136

From this table it will be seen that at ages under 20 the mortality of textile workers exceeds the standard for occupied and retired

males by 7 per cent. In the next age group, *i.e.*, 20–25 years, the rate approximates closely to the standard, but from age 25–45 it is below the standard by about 10 per cent. Beyond this age there is again an excess, rising in the highest age group to 34 per cent. In the following table the comparative mortality figures from several causes among the same workers are set forth as percentages of the corresponding figures for occupied and retired males.

—	All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism and Disease of the Liver.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Bright's Disease.	Accident with Plumbism.	Suicide.
Occupied and Retired Males	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Textile Workers	**105**	**96**	**72**	**106**	**102**	**119**	**113**	**109**	**117**	**51**	**100**
Wool, Worsted—Manufacture	98	104	72	94	85	117	112	91	143	41	84
Silk, Satin, Crape, &c Manufacture ..	96	50	91	84	117	130	100	67	163	29	158
Cotton Manufacture ..	111	92	67	106	105	124	116	127	109	58	105
Lace Manufacture	95	58	121	135	110	105	113	64	100	53	105
Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker	91	96	63	88	111	98	94	98	71	75	53
Textile—Dyer, Printer, Finisher, &c. ..	111	113	84	125	103	117	119	123	134	53	95
Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture ..	104	79	35	115	96	128	110	101	103	61	79
Hosiery Manufacture ..	92	67	58	106	120	99	101	75	40	36	105

This table shows that in the main working time of life the mortality of textile workers in the aggregate exceeds the standard by 5 per cent., and while no disease causes any very marked excess, the mortality from nervous diseases exceeds the standard by 19 per cent., that from Bright's disease by 17 per cent., and that from circulatory diseases by 13 per cent. There is also a slight excess in the mortality from cancer and from respiratory diseases. From influenza, phthisis, and suicide the mortality corresponds to the standard. Textile workers appear to be but little addicted to alcoholism, and they are liable to only half the average mortality from accident.

Table II. shows that among the occupied only the death-rate has declined since 1890–92 at every stage of life. From Table IV. we learn that in the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure from all causes fell from 1219 to 984, or by 19 per cent. From influenza and from respiratory diseases the mortality in 1900–02 was little more than half as great as in the corresponding period ten years ago. From phthisis the mortality fell by one-fourth part, and from all the other more important causes, except cancer and urinary diseases, there was likewise a decline.

Wool, Worsted—Manufacture (72). — From the table on page lxxxv it appears that the mortality among these operatives exceeds the standard for occupied and retired males at ages 20–25,

and over 55 years, but is below that standard at other ages. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure for wool workers is 984, or less than the standard figure by only 2 per cent. The mortality from alcoholism and liver disease is less than three-fourths, and that from accident is less than half the standard. The mortality from cancer, phthisis, respiratory diseases, and suicide is also in each case below the average. On the other hand, the mortality from nervous and circulatory diseases slightly exceeds, and that from diabetes mellitus and from Bright's disease considerably exceeds, the standard.

The figures in the tables show that the mortality of wool workers in the West Riding of Yorkshire scarcely differs from the aggregate of wool workers ; the following remarks may therefore be taken as referring to that section as well as to the whole of the industry. As regards the occupied only, it will be seen from Table II. that since 1890–92 there has been a decline in mortality at every age-group. In the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure has declined from 1146 to 927, or by 19 per cent. The mortality from influenza, phthisis, nervous and respiratory diseases has shown a marked decline ; on the other hand, there has been increased mortality from alcoholism, cancer, diabetes mellitus, urinary diseases, and suicide. Table VII. shows that since 1880–82 the mortality of wool workers in the West Riding at ages under 45 years has continuously declined ; but that at ages above 45 it has fluctuated somewhat ; and it will be seen from Table VIII. that the modified mortality figure in the recent period was less than in either of the preceding periods. Table IX. shows that since 1880–82 there has been a continuous decline in mortality from phthisis and from nervous diseases, as well as from diseases of the liver and from accident, but a continuous increase in the fatality of urinary diseases.

Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture (73).—From the table on page lxxxv it appears that the mortality of these workers is below the standard for occupied and retired males at all ages up to the 55th year, the defect being especially noticeable at the age-group 25–35 years. Above the age of 55 years the rates exceed the standard. The comparative mortality figure in the main working period of life is 964, or 4 per cent. below the average. These workers are liable to less than one-third of the standard mortality from accident, to one-half of that from influenza, and to two-thirds of that from respiratory diseases, and their mortality from alcoholism and liver disease as well as from cancer is also low. On the other hand, they show excessive mortality from phthisis, nervous diseases, Bright's disease, and suicide, especially from the two causes last mentioned.

Among the occupied only it will be seen from Table II. that the death-rate has declined since 1890–92 at every stage of life. Table IV. shows that in the main working period the comparative mortality figure has declined by 16 per cent., namely, from 1064 to 892. The mortality from respiratory diseases has fallen by more than half, and there has also been a fall in the mortality from influenza and phthisis. Among the other important causes of death, diseases of the nervous, circulatory, digestive, and urinary systems, and suicide have shown an increase. Table VII.

shows that since 1860, 61, 71 the death-rate of silk workers has fluctuated considerably. It will be seen from Table VIII. that the recent modified mortality figure, although considerably lower than that for 1890–92, was slightly above the figure for 1880–82.

Cotton Manufacture (74).—From the table on page lxxxv it will be seen that in the term of life from the twentieth to the forty-fifth year the death-rates of cotton workers are below the standard for occupied and retired males; but that at other ages they exceed it. Table IV. shows that in the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure for the industry is 1114, or 11 per cent. above the standard. Cotton operatives experience an excess of about one-fourth in the mortality from nervous and respiratory diseases, and also a slight excess from cancer, phthisis, circulatory diseases, Bright's disease, and suicide. Their mortality from influenza is less than the normal; they appear to be but slightly addicted to intemperance, and their mortality figure from accident is little more than half the standard.

From Table II. it will be seen that among the occupied only the mortality of cotton workers has declined considerably since 1890–92 at every stage of life. In the main working time their mortality figure from all causes has fallen from 1318 to 1037, or by 21 per cent. The mortality from influenza and respiratory diseases is now little more than half of what it was ten years ago, and there has also been a considerable reduction in the mortality from phthisis and from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and digestive systems. On the other hand, cancer, diseases of the urinary system, and accident have increased slightly in fatality. So large a portion of the cotton workers being engaged in Lancashire, the preceding remarks closely represent the change of mortality in that section of the occupation. Table VII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71 the mortality of cotton workers has somewhat fluctuated, but it will be seen from Table VIII. that the recent modified mortality figure for this occupation is the lowest on record. Table IX. shows that since 1880–82 there has been a continuous decline in the mortality from phthisis, nervous diseases, and liver disease; but that, on the other hand, diseases of the urinary system have shown a successive increase.

Lace Manufacture (75).—The following remarks apply to male lace makers only, who form but a small portion of those engaged in the industry. The number of male lace workers is comparatively small, and it is found that as compared with the standard for all occupied and retired males, the death-rates at the several groups of ages fluctuate considerably, being below that standard at ages 20–25 and 35–55, and above it at all other ages. Table IV. indicates that in the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure is 950, or 5 per cent. below the standard. Lace workers appear to suffer little from influenza and respiratory diseases, and only half the ordinary fatality from accident. They show, however, a marked excess in the mortality from cancer, and the mortality from alcoholism and liver disease as well as from phthisis, from nervous and circulatory diseases and from suicide also exceeds the standard.

The figures for the occupied only, as given in Table II., show an increased mortality in the recent period at ages 35–45 and

55–65 years, but a decline at other ages. This is one of the few occupations in which the comparative mortality figure in the main working period of life is higher in the recent than in the preceding period—the figure having risen from 819 to 831. As regards the several causes of death, the irregular fluctuations of mortality are probably due to paucity of data. There appears, however, to have been an increase in the fatality from alcoholism and cancer, as well as from diseases of the circulatory and digestive systems, but a decrease in the fatality from influenza and nervous diseases. From Table VII. it will be seen that since 1880–82, the mortality has fluctuated slightly, both above and below the age of 45 years, and from Table VIII. that the modified mortality figure in the recent period is higher than either in 1880–82 or in 1890–92.

Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker (76).—As already mentioned, the number enumerated in this occupation was only 6255 at the last Census, the number being too small to warrant detailed examination. As compared with the standard for occupied and retired males the death-rates fluctuate widely. In the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure is 910, or 9 per cent. less than the standard, and under each heading except phthisis they suffer less than the average mortality.

Since 1890–92 the mortality of the occupied only has declined at all ages except those below 20 and above 65 years, the comparative mortality figure having fallen from 1075 to 826. This decline has affected all causes of death except diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems and accident. From Table VII. it will be seen that since 1860, 61, 71 the death-rate among rope workers has varied considerably, but the modified mortality figure now appears to be lower than any previously recorded (Table VIII).

*Textile Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, &c.** (77).—From the table on page lxxxv it will be seen that the mortality of these workers falls below the standard for all occupied and retired males only in the interval of life between the 25th and 45th years, while at the extremes of life it considerably exceeds the standard. Within the limits of the main working period, the comparative mortality figure is 1,114, or 11 per cent. above the standard. Dyers experience great excess of mortality from Bright's disease, from cancer, from diseases of the nervous, respiratory, and circulatory systems, and from influenza, and their mortality from phthisis also is slightly above the average. Their mortality from alcoholism and liver disease, as well as from accident and suicide is, however, below the standard.

As regards the occupied only it is satisfactory to note that although dyers experience a mortality in excess of the standard, nevertheless there has been a remarkable decline since 1890–92. From Table II. it will be seen that at every stage of life the mortality in this occupation is considerably less than it was ten years ago, and Table IV. shows that in the main working period

* Changes of classification affecting this occupation were made at the last Census but it is improbable that they would vitiate the conclusions here drawn.

the comparative mortality figure declined from 1,585 to 1,066 or by nearly one-third part. The mortality of dyers from respiratory diseases has declined by more than half, and that from influenza by nearly half ; there has also been a substantial reduction under the heads of phthisis, nervous, circulatory and digestive diseases and accident. Cancer and diabetes mellitus are the only diseases that show increased fatality in the recent period. Since 1860, 61, 71 the death-rate of dyers has fluctuated considerably at ages both above and below 45 years (Table VII.). Their modified mortality figure in the recent period is the lowest on record (Table VIII.).

*Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture** (78).—Here again the workers are too few in number to justify more than general examination. From the table on page lxxxv, however, it appears that the mortality in this industry is below the standard for occupied and retired males at ages 25–45 years, but above it at all other ages. In the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure is 1,044, or 4 per cent. above the standard. These workers show a fatality in excess of the average from cancer and from diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems, but in defect of the average from influenza, alcoholism and liver disease, as well as from accident and suicide.

Table II. shows that among the occupied only the death-rate has declined since 1890–92 at ages 25–35, and 55–65 years, but has increased at other ages. In the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure has fallen from 1,010 to 942, or by 7 per cent. There appears to have been an increased mortality from nervous, circulatory, digestive and urinary diseases, as well as from cancer, accident, and suicide, but a decrease from all the other important diseases. Table VII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71 the death-rate in this occupation has continuously declined at ages under 45, but that at ages above 45 the decline was interrupted in 1890–92. The modified mortality figure in the recent period is the lowest on record (Table VIII.).

Hosiery Manufacture (79).—From the table on page lxxxv it will be seen that the death-rates of hosiery workers exceed the standard for occupied and retired males at ages 20–25 and 55 years and upwards, while at other ages the rates are below the standard. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 921, or 8 per cent. below the standard. The mortality from phthisis exceeds the average by one-fifth part, and there is also a slight excess from cancer, circulatory diseases and suicide, whilst from every other cause the mortality is below the standard ; the mortality from influenza, from alcoholism and liver disease, from Bright's disease and from accident, shows a marked defect as compared with the average.

The figures for the occupied only as given in Table II. show that since 1890–92 there has been an increase of mortality in the age period 20–25 years, and likewise at ages above 45 years, but a decline at all other ages. From Table IV. it appears that in the

* Changes of classification affecting this occupation were made at the last Census. (*See* General Report, Census of England and Wales, 1901, Table 33, Appendix A.)

main working time of life the comparative mortality figure has risen from 808 to 853, or by 6 per cent. ; the increase being limited to rheumatic fever, cancer, diabetes mellitus and to diseases of the digestive system. The decline in the fatality of phthisis and of diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems, which is so prominent a feature in the recent mortality of several other occupations, is hardly observable in the case of hosiery workers. Table VII. shows that since 1880–82 the death-rates of hosiery workers has fluctuated at ages 25–45 years, but that at ages 45–65 years it has steadily increased, while Table VIII. shows that the modified mortality figure has increased from 780 in 1880–82 to 862 in the recent period. In this occupation, exceptionally, the mortality from phthisis has steadily increased. On the other hand that from urinary diseases has shown a successive decline (Table IX.). It has already been stated that by far the greater number of hosiery makers are employed in Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire, and in the tables separate figures are given for that section of the industry. The figures however conform so closely to those of the entire industry as to call for no special remark.

Paper Manufacture (80).—At the last Census there were enumerated 14,667 paper makers above the age of 15 years, of whom 14,408 were occupied, the latter number being greater than that previously enumerated by 29 per cent. From Table II. it will be seen that at ages under 20 years paper-makers experience a mortality considerably above, and at ages over 65 years slightly above the standard for occupied and retired males ; at all other ages it is below the standard, the difference being most marked at ages 35–55 years. In the main working period of life it will be seen from Table IV. that the comparative mortality figure is 730, or 27 per cent. below the standard. The mortality from influenza, alcoholism and liver disease and accident, is in each case less than half the standard, and under every other heading except suicide there is also an advantage.

Table II. shows as regards the occupied only, that there has been since 1890–92 a decline in the mortality of these workers at every stage of life, and from Table IV. it will be seen that their comparative mortality figure has declined from 1,043 to 684, or by 34 per cent. ; the decrease being principally due to a fall in the fatality from influenza, phthisis, and diseases of the nervous, respiratory, and digestive systems. From Table VII., it appears that since 1860, 61, 71 the death-rates below as well as above 45 years have fluctuated somewhat ; the recent modified mortality figure is, however, the lowest as yet recorded (Table VIII.).

Potter ; Earthenware, &c., Manufacture (81).—At the last Census there were enumerated 36,275 potters above the age of 15 years, of whom 35,810 were occupied—the latter number being in excess of that enumerated at the preceding Census by 12 per cent. From Table II. it will be seen that between the ages of 20 and 35 years the mortality of potters falls below that of occupied and retired males generally ; at every other age, however, it shows an excess which amounts to no less than 74 per cent, at ages 45–55 years, and to 66 per cent. at ages 55–65 years. Table IV. shows that in the main working time of life the

comparative mortality figure is 1,493, or 49 per cent. above the standard. The principal excess falls under the head of respiratory diseases, for which the mortality figure is 473, or nearly thrice the standard. There is also a considerable excess in the mortality from phthisis, from nervous and circulatory diseases, and from suicide. These workers are also specially liable to lead-poisoning, but from accident as well as from influenza, Bright's disease, and alcoholism their mortality is low.

In the last decennial Supplement the mortality of potters was described as enormous. From Table II. of the present Report however, it will be seen that since 1890-92 their mortality has declined at every stage of life; and Table IV. shows that in the main working period the comparative mortality figure has fallen from 1,970 to 1,420, or by no less than 28 per cent. It is satisfactory to note that in the recent period the mortality of potters from plumbism has fallen to less than half its former amount, whilst there has also been a substantial decline under most other headings; the mortality from respiratory and urinary diseases having fallen by about one-third, that from phthisis, nervous and digestive diseases by about one-fourth, and that from circulatory diseases by about one-fifth part. Potters, however, now fall victims in increased proportion to accident, and to suicide, and the mortality from cancer has increased by more than half. Table VII. shows that since 1860, 61, 71 the death-rates of potters both above and below 45 years of age have fluctuated somewhat, but Table VIII. shows that the recent modified mortality figure is by far the lowest on record. From Table IX. it will be seen that since 1880–82 there has been a continuous decline of mortality from phthisis, from liver disease, and from diseases of the nervous and digestive systems.

Glass Manufacture (82).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 26,218 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 25,772 were occupied—the latter number showing an increase of 18 per cent. on the number previously enumerated. From Table II. it will be seen that in this occupation the death-rates exceed the standard for occupied and retired males at all stages of life, by proportions ranging from 12 to 32 per cent. Table IV. shows that in the main working period the comparative mortality figure is 1,260, or 25 per cent. above the standard. The excess of mortality among these workers is most marked in the case of plumbism, phthisis, respiratory diseases, and Bright's disease; they also suffer heavily from influenza and from diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems. The mortality from alcoholism, accident and suicide, however, is below the average.

In the previous supplement it was remarked that in the period 1890–92 the mortality of these workers exceeded the average by 56 per cent. Table II. of the present report shows, however, that the death-rate of glass workers has declined at all stages of life, and from Table IV. it will be seen that in the main working period the comparative mortality figure from all causes is now 1,202 or only 30 per cent. above the standard for occupied males. This figure also shows a decline of 30 per cent. from that which obtained ten years ago. From diseases of the respiratory system

and from accident the mortality has shown a decline of about half, and from every other cause, cancer included, it is lower in the recent than in the preceding period. It is worthy of note that in common with most other occupations that are liable to lead-poisoning, the mortality of these workers has shown a decline from that cause. Since 1860, 61, 71 the death-rates of glass workers have fluctuated, at ages both above and below 45 years (Table VII.); their recent modified mortality figure is, however, the lowest hitherto recorded. (Table VIII.)

Mining Industry.

At the last Census there were enumerated as engaged in the mining industry 647,682 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 637,590 were occupied—the latter number having increased by 24 per cent. as compared with the number enumerated at the previous Census. In the following table, the total of the occupied and retired, as well as of the occupied only, is shown for each section of the industry, together with the rate of increase or decrease among the occupied since 1891.

—	Occupied and Retired, 1901.	Occupied only, 1901.	Occupied only, 1891.	Increase or Decrease, per cent., 1891–1901.
Coal Miner	618,732	609,402	482,525	+ 26·3
Ironstone Miner ...	17,031	16,765	17,823	− 5·9
Copper Miner	820	771	1,086	− 29·0
Tin Miner	6,599	6,324	9,055	− 30·2
Lead Miner	4,500	4,328	5,609	− 22·8
Total Miners ...	647,682	637,590	516,098	+ 23·5

The following tables show for the occupied and retired in each section, as well as for the aggregate of miners, the death-rates at several ages and the comparative mortality figures from several causes, compared with the corresponding figures for all occupied and retired males—the latter taken in each case as 100.

—	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
Occupied and Retired Males ...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mining Industry	**130**	**100**	**82**	**75**	**82**	**108**	**121**
Coal Miner	130	100	81	73	81	107	121
Ironstone Miner	125	67	85	64	66	82	84
Copper Miner	380	—	232	211	113	148	93
Tin Miner	61	123	212	250	205	194	148
Lead Miner	250	107	117	118	94	144	176

—	All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism and Disease of the Liver.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Bright's Disease.	Accident, with Plumbism.	Suicide.
Occupied and Retired Males..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mining Industry	89	92	51	78	53	83	91	113	63	207	58
Coal Miner	88	88	51	78	48	84	92	111	66	208	58
Ironstone Miner	74	104	58	75	67	51	64	79	23	200	32
Copper Miner	166	—	105	50	307	80	23	422	—	—	—
Tin Miner	212	104	28	101	436	84	105	419	143	92	32
Lead Miner	120	121	58	97	173	69	111	155	54	127	32

In the mining industry as a whole the death-rate of men under the age of 20 years exceeds by 30 per cent. the standard for occupied and retired males. At ages 20–25 the mortality is normal, but from age 25 to age 55 it is below the standard, being in defect by no less than 25 per cent. at ages 35–45. After the age of 55 the mortality of miners is again in excess. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 896, or 11 per cent. below the standard, notwithstanding the excessive mortality from accident, which is more than twice the normal. Miners appear to suffer more heavily than the average from diseases of the respiratory system, but on the other hand the mortality from phthisis is little more than half the standard, as is also that from alcoholism and liver disease and from suicide. The mortality from influenza, cancer, diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems and Bright's disease is likewise below the standard.

As regards the occupied only in this industry Table II. shows that since 1890–92 the mortality of miners has declined at every stage of life, and from Table IV. it will be seen that the comparative mortality figure has declined by more than 20 per cent., or from 1,080 to 859, the decrease among all occupied males having been only 16 per cent. Among miners the mortality in the recent period from all the principal causes except cancer was lower than in 1890–92; the mortality from cancer increased by a normal amount.

Coal Miner (83, 83a–83f).—Of the aggregate mining population, coal miners constitute more than nine-tenths. As previously stated the number of coal miners above the age of 15 years considerably exceeds half a million—a basis sufficiently wide to justify minute analysis. In order, therefore, to determine the mortality experienced by coal miners in different parts of the country, the figures relating to six representative areas have been separately examined, as in the previous report. The following statement shows the counties comprised in these areas, together with the

numbers of coal miners in each, the figures referring to the occupied only :—

Durham and Northumberland... ...	127,056
Lancashire	84,017
Yorkshire—West Riding	88,963
Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire ...	64,287
Staffordshire	52,010
Monmouthshire and South Wales ...	142,087

Among colliers generally the death-rates at the several age-groups agree almost precisely with those of the mining industry in the aggregate, being normal at ages 20–25 years and below the standard for all occupied and retired males at ages 25–55 years; at other ages they exceed the standard. Their comparative mortality figure in the main working period is 885, or slightly less than that of the mining industry as a whole, which is 896, the difference occurring mainly under the headings influenza and phthisis. Otherwise the preceding remarks respecting the mortality in the mining industry as a whole apply equally to coal miners.

Table II. shows that among occupied coal miners there has been at every age-group a decline of mortality since the previous record, and with few slight exceptions this is true also for each of the selected county areas. In the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure of colliers has fallen from 1,068 to 846, or by 21 per cent., the decrease among occupied males generally being only 16 per cent. But while in Durham and Northumberland the decline amounted to only 15 per cent., in Lancashire to 19 per cent., and in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire to 20 per cent., in the West Riding it was equal to 25 per cent., and in Monmouthshire and South Wales to 28 per cent. It will be noticed that whereas in the earlier period Monmouthshire and South Wales had the highest mortality figure and was followed in order of magnitude by Lancashire, in the recent period the order of these counties has been reversed, whilst the order of the remaining counties is unchanged. A special feature in the mortality of colliers is their great risk of death by accident, there being only three occupations—namely, seamen, bargemen, and fishermen in which the risk is greater. But it is satisfactory to note that among colliers generally the mortality figure from accident has declined since the previous record by one-fourth part. It should be mentioned, however, that the high mortality in the earlier period was partly due to an explosion which caused the loss of 163 lives in a colliery near Pontypool. Consequently the decline in the recent period has been greatest in Monmouthshire and South Wales. The least decline occurred in Durham and Northumberland.

The following table shows for all occupied coal miners, and for those engaged in the several selected areas, the mortality figures from accident and from other causes in 1890–92 and in 1900–02. It will be seen that in addition to the decreased amount of accident just mentioned there has also been a considerable decline of mortality from disease, not only among miners in the aggregate, but also in each section of the occupation, this decline having amounted to one-fourth in Monmouthshire and South Wales, and in the West

—		Total Mortality.	Disease.	Accident.
All Coal Miners	1900–02	846	723	123
	1890–92	1,068	905	163
Coal Miners in Lancashire ...	1900–02	1,006	875	131
	1890–92	1,236	1,057	179
Coal Miners in Monmouthshire and South Wales	1900–02	951	782	169
	1890–92	1,322	1,041	281
Coal Miners in Staffordshire ...	1900–02	846	728	118
	1890–92	1,100	943	157
Coal Miners in West Riding ...	1900–02	783	684	99
	1890–92	1,051	920	131
Coal Miners in Durham and Northumberland	1900–02	763	658	105
	1890–92	894	783	111
Coal Miners in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1900–02	675	595	80
	1890–92	841	737	104

Riding of Yorkshire, and having been least in Durham and Northumberland. From Table IV. it will be seen that there has been increased mortality from cancer among colliers in every selected county area, and that nervous diseases have shown an increase in Lancashire and in the West Riding of Yorkshire, digestive diseases in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire and in Staffordshire, and urinary diseases in Lancashire and in the West Riding of Yorkshire; but with these few exceptions the remarks concerning the general decline of mortality among miners apply also to colliers in the various selected localities. The mortality from accident being of special interest with reference to miners, the following statement has been prepared to show for the four periods 1870–72, 1880–82, 1890–92, and 1900–02, the death-rates from accident in coal mines, at seven groups of ages. It will be

—	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
1870–72* ...	3·0	2·7	3·7	3·8	4·7	5·3	3·0
1880–82 ...	2·2	2·1	2·5		3·6		2·9
1890–92 ...	1·5	1·3	1·6	1·8	2·4	2·4	3·0
1900–02 ...	1·1	1·0	1·1	1·4	1·7	2·0	2·6

* The figures for 1870–72 include the retired.

seen therefrom that at each stage of life, except that beyond the 65th year, there has been a steady decline of mortality from accident ever since 1870–72. The following table shows an analysis of the deaths attributed to accident in coal mines during the years 1900–02. In the last supplement it was pointed out that, as compared with the period 1871–80, there was in 1881–90 a considerable

decline in the proportion of deaths caused by fire-damp. The following table would indicate that there has been continued improvement in this direction, for whereas in 1881–90 out of every 1000 accidental deaths in coal mines 151 were attributed to fire-damp, in the years 1900–02 only 66 out of every 1000 accidental deaths were due to this cause. Table VII. shows that both below and above the age of 45 years the rates rose between 1880–82 and 1890–92, but declined considerably in the recent period, and were lower than in the first period; and from Table VIII. it will be seen that the recent modified mortality figure is the lowest as yet recorded.

—	Ages at Death.								Per 1,000 Accidental Deaths in Coal Mines.
	Under 15.	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.	All Ages.	
Fall of Coal, Stone; Crushing	28	140	168	318	289	229	111	24	1,307	523
Fall in Pit or Shaft	2	10	14	29	26	14	12	5	112	45
Machinery; Boiler Explosion	7	20	14	10	10	5	7	2	75	30
Wagon, Tram, Tub	73	129	63	70	54	45	40	23	497	199
Rope Breaking	—	3	2	4	1	1	1	—	12	5
Fire-damp..	—	17	19	60	37	22	8	1	164	66
Choke-damp; Suffocation ..	1	2	2	—	6	1	—	—	12	5
Drowning	—	—	6	6	6	2	1	—	21	8
Blasting	—	3	6	14	11	11	3	—	48	19
Otherwise, or not stated ..	11	26	17	49	48	46	32	23	252	100
TOTAL..	122	350	311	560	488	376	215	78	2,500	1,000

Ironstone Miner (84).—Of the 17,031 ironstone miners above the age of 15 years considerably more than half are to be found either in the county of Cumberland or in the North Riding of Yorkshire, and about one-sixth part in the counties of Stafford and Northampton taken together. Ironstone miners suffer a higher rate of mortality at ages under 20 than do all occupied and retired males, but a lower rate at ages beyond that year. In the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure is 744, or 26 per cent. below the standard, and 16 per cent. below that of coal miners. As in the case of the latter industry the mortality of ironstone miners from accident is excessive, but except for a slight excess of influenza, the mortality from all other causes is exceptionally low.

From Table II. it will be seen that since 1890–92 the mortality among occupied ironstone miners has declined at every stage of life. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure has fallen from 893 to 723, or by 19 per cent. The data in this occupation are limited, but from Table IV. it would appear that there has been an increase in the mortality from cancer, and from

phthisis, as well as from accident and from a few other causes of death which are numerically less important; from all other causes, however, the mortality has declined. So far as can be judged from the figures in Table VII. it appears that since 1880–82 there has been a continuous decline of mortality at ages under 45, but that over that age the mortality showed a slight excess in 1890–92. The recent modified mortality figure is the lowest on record, having continuously declined since 1880–82 (Table VIII.). From Table IX. it appears that since that date there has been a continuous decline in the mortality from respiratory diseases, but a continuous increase under the heading, other digestive diseases.

Copper Miner (85).—As will be seen from page xciii only 820 copper miners were enumerated at the last Census, a number obviously too small to afford reliable information regarding mortality. Facts regarding the deaths, however, are given on page 139, and the death-rates are shown in the tables; the figures must be accepted with due reserve.

Tin Miner (86).—This industry, which is carried on almost exclusively in Cornwall and Devonshire, employs comparatively few men, and the paucity of the data renders minute examination of the figures undesirable. The peculiarity of age constitution in this occupation, namely, the large proportion of young men employed, which was noted in the last decennial supplement still exists, although to a somewhat less extent. Table II. shows that, with a single exception at ages under 20 years, there is marked excess of mortality at all stages of life. From Table IV. it will be seen that in the main working period the comparative mortality figure is 2131, or more than double the standard for all occupied and retired males, the excess occurring almost entirely under the headings phthisis and respiratory diseases.

As regards the occupied only, Table II. shows that since 1890–92 the death-rates at ages under 25 have decreased, but that at all other ages they have increased substantially. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure has risen from 1628 to 2169, or by one-third part, the mortality from respiratory and circulatory diseases having increased by two-thirds, and that from phthisis by nearly half. Table VII. shows that since 1880–82 the death-rates both below and above the age of 45 years have varied irregularly, but from Table VIII. it appears that the recent modified mortality figure is the highest recorded. Table IX shows that since 1880–82 there has been a continuous decline in the mortality from nervous diseases, as well as from liver and other digestive diseases; but on the other hand a continuous increase in that from urinary diseases.

Lead Miner (87).—In this case the workers are only 4,500 in number, and are so few that the figures must be used with caution. From the table on page xciii, however, it appears that at all age-groups except 45–55 years the death-rates are above the standard for occupied and retired males, showing the greatest excess at the extremes of life. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure is 1,206 and exceeds the standard by

20 per cent. Lead miners appear to suffer inordinately from phthisis and respiratory diseases; and their mortality from influenza, from diseases of the circulatory system and from accident exceeds the standard. They appear to be but little addicted to alcoholism, and suffer less than the average from nervous diseases, Bright's disease and suicide.

As regards the occupied only, Table II. shows that except at ages below 20 years their death-rates have declined since 1890–92. Their comparative mortality figure has fallen by 21 per cent., viz., from 1,514 to 1,199, the decline having apparently affected all the more important causes of death except cancer, diseases of the nervous and circulatory systems, and accident (Table IV.).

Stone, Slate—Quarrier (89).—At the last Census the number of males above the age of 15 years enumerated under this heading was 71,450, of whom 70,581 were occupied; the latter number being more than that recorded at the previous Census by 43 per cent. From Table II. it will be seen that the death-rates of stone quarriers slightly exceed the standard for occupied and retired males at ages 15–25, and 55–65 years, but are below the standard at other ages. In the main working time of life their comparative mortality figure is 939, or 6 per cent. less than the standard. Their mortality from influenza, alcoholism and liver disease, cancer, diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and digestive systems, as well as from Bright's disease and suicide is in each case considerably below the standard. On the other hand, quarriers experience an excess of mortality from respiratory diseases and from phthisis, and from accident their mortality is no less than 70 per cent. above the standard.

From Table II. we learn that among the occupied only the mortality has declined considerably at every stage of life. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure has fallen by one-third part, or from 1,359 to 905. There has been a decrease of mortality from all the principal causes, and it is satisfactory to note that the mortality from accident declined from 138 to 99, or by 28 per cent. From Table VII. it will be seen that since 1860, 61, 71 the mortality of stone quarriers has fluctuated in both divisions of the main working period of life; but Table VIII. shows that the modified mortality figure, which had risen continuously until 1890–92 has since declined to the lowest point recorded. From Table IX. it appears that since 1880–82 there has been a continuous decline in the loss of life from accident as well as from phthisis, and from diseases of the nervous and digestive systems including liver disease. On the other hand, the mortality from urinary diseases has steadily increased.

Coalheaver (90).—At the last Census there were enumerated 26,113 coalheavers above the age of 15 years, of whom 25,782 were occupied; the latter number showing an increase of no less than 43 per cent. on that recorded at the previous Census. Table II. shows that except at ages above 65 years the mortality of coalheavers exceeds the standard for occupied and retired males—the excess being most marked at ages under 20, and between the

25th and 45th years. From Table IV. it will be seen that in the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure is 1,221, or 22 per cent. above the standard. The greatest excess of mortality, amounting to three-fifths, occurs under the heads of respiratory diseases and accident. There is also a marked excess under the heads of circulatory diseases and Bright's disease, and the mortality from influenza, alcoholism and liver disease, as well as from phthisis also exceeds the standard. On the other hand, the mortality from cancer, nervous diseases and suicide is below the average.

As regards the occupied only it will be seen from Table II. that there has been since 1890–92 a remarkable decline in mortality at all stages of life. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure has fallen from 1,765 to 1,144, or by more than one-third part. (Table IV.). There has been a slight increase in mortality from gout, diabetes mellitus, urinary diseases, and suicide, but from all other causes there has been a decline. From respiratory diseases the mortality is now little more than half as high as it was in 1890–92, and it is worthy of remark that the excessive mortality from accident referred to in the last supplement has declined by 41 per cent.; it is still, however, considerably above the standard. In the last supplement a doubt was expressed as to whether the composition of this class was the same then as in previous years. There is still reason for thinking that some confusion of statement exists between coalheavers and other labourers. This point will be further discussed when the general labourers come to be dealt with. From Table VII. it appears that both above and below the age of 45 years the death-rates of coalheavers rose considerably in 1890–92, and in spite of a subsequent decline the recent rates are higher than those of 1880–82. Table VIII. shows that the recent modified mortality figure, although considerably less than that for 1890–92, is still higher by 8 per cent. than the figure for 1880–82.

Gasworks Service (91).—At the last Census there were enumerated as above 47,550 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 46,940 were occupied: the latter number being above the number previously recorded by no less than 53 per cent. From Table II. it appears that, except at ages below 20 years, the death-rates in this occupation are below the standard for occupied and retired males. Table IV. shows that in the main working time of life the comparative mortality figure is 878, which is less than the standard by 13 per cent., and except for a slight excess of influenza, cancer and respiratory diseases, gas workers experience a substantially lower mortality from every other cause.

As regards the occupied only, Table II. shows that since 1890–92 there has been considerable saving at all stages of life. From Table IV. we learn that in the main working period the comparative mortality figure from all causes has fallen by one-third part, namely, from 1,246 to 838. The mortality from cancer remains practically stationary, but with a few slight exceptions under the less important headings, there has been a substantial decline from most other causes.

Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer (92).*—At the last Census there were enumerated under the above heading 170,033 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 167,760 were occupied. From Table II. it will be seen that at ages 15–25 years the mortality in this occupation exceeds the standard for occupied and retired males, but that at all subsequent ages the death-rates are very considerably below the standard. Table IV. shows that in the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 740, or 26 per cent. below the standard; and except for excessive liability to death by accident the mortality from each cause of death is less than the average, the difference being exceptionally marked in the case of alcoholism and liver disease, Bright's disease, phthisis, and suicide.

Respecting the occupied only, we learn from Table II. that at every age-group there has been since 1890–92 a very distinct fall in mortality, and from Table IV. it will be seen that in the main working time of life the recent comparative mortality figure is only 707, or 42 per cent. less than that in 1890–92. It will further be seen that whereas at the latter date the comparative mortality figure was above the average for occupied males generally by 11 per cent. it is now below the corresponding average by 24 per cent. The mortality from influenza and from respiratory diseases is now less than half of that previously recorded, and with the exception of diabetes mellitus the mortality from every other cause, cancer included, has shown a considerable decline. It is satisfactory to note that the mortality from accident, although still in excess of the standard, has declined since 1890–92 from 164 to 92, or by no less than 44 per cent. From Table VII. it appears that at ages 25–45 the mortality has successively declined since 1880–82, and that it is now little more than half as great as it then was. Between the ages of 45 and 65 years the mortality has fluctuated materially within the same period. It will be seen from Table VIII. that the modified mortality figure in the recent period is the lowest on record.

Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker (93).*—At the last Census there were enumerated as above 58,477 males over the age of 15 years, of whom 57,660 were occupied. From Table II. we learn that at all stages of life the mortality of these workers is below the standard for occupied and retired males; but while at ages under 25 and over 65 the rates differ but little from that standard, at all other ages they fall very considerably below it. The comparative mortality figure is only 653, or 35 per cent. below the standard; there are indeed few occupations in which the mortality is lower than in that now under notice. Under every separate cause of death the mortality in this occupation is considerably less than that of occupied and retired males generally (Table IV.).

As far as the occupied only are concerned, Table II. shows that there has been an appreciable reduction of mortality at all ages above 20 years. In the main working period of life the

* Changes of classification affecting this heading were made at the last Census; deductions respecting changes of mortality must therefore be made with caution.

comparative mortality figure has fallen from 857 to 622, or by 27 per cent. Trifling increases of mortality are observable under the heads of cancer, diabetes mellitus and suicide, but from every other cause the life saving has been considerable.

Costermonger, Hawker (94).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 45,316 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 43,722 were occupied; the latter being in excess of the number previously recorded by 10 per cent. From Table II. it appears that at every stage of life costermongers experience excessive mortality—the death-rates at ages from 25–55 years being more than double the standard for occupied and retired males generally. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure of costermongers is 2,007, which is double the standard figure. It is worthy of remark that, although in 1890–92 the mortality of costermongers considerably exceeded that of general labourers, in the recent period the reverse was the case. From Table IV. it will be seen that under every heading except diabetes mellitus the mortality of costermongers is excessive; that from phthisis being nearly three times, and that from alcoholism and liver disease and from respiratory diseases being more than double the standard for occupied and retired males.

As regards occupied costermongers only, Table II. shows that with one slight exception the mortality has declined within the last ten years at all ages above 20 years. From Table IV. it will be seen that the comparative mortality figure has fallen from 1,911 to 1,778, or by 7 per cent., the decline having occurred mainly under the heads of diseases of the nervous and respiratory systems. On the other hand, the mortality from alcoholism, which in the previous intercensal period had doubled, has again increased very seriously since 1890–92. There has also been increased mortality from cancer and diabetes mellitus, as well as from digestive diseases, accident and suicide. Table VII. shows that the mortality of costermongers at ages under 45 years has declined slightly since 1860, 61, 71, but that at ages above 45 it is now higher than it was at that date. From Table VIII. it will be seen that the recent modified mortality figure, although the lowest on record is but little less than that of 1860, 61, 71. From Table IX. it appears that since 1880–82 there has been a continuous increase in the mortality from alcoholism and from accident, but a continuous decrease in that from nervous diseases.

General Labourer (95); *General Labourer* (*London*) (95*a*); *General Labourer* (*Industrial Districts*) (95*b*).—In this as well as in the preceding supplement, the class of general labourers excludes 'labourers' in the selected agricultural districts. At the Census of 1901 there were enumerated 427,000 general labourers above the age of 15 years, of whom 405,014 were occupied. Of the latter total, 67,517 were enumerated in London, and 89,188 in the industrial districts, the figures for these areas having been tabulated separately. The designation 'general labourer' is an indefinite one. In the earlier part of the present report it was suggested that in some cases the mortality in well-defined occupations might, with much probability, be

understated, and that the mortality in ill-defined occupations might be correspondingly overstated. From the last few pages it will have been gathered that in several occupations, *e.g.*, coal-heaver, navvy, &c., an exceptionally large decline of mortality has been recorded since 1890–92. If this fact be considered in relation to the equally exceptional increase in the mortality of general labourers, it will appear extremely probable that some confusion has occurred in the nomenclature of these groups of workers, and that the mortality of general labourers is seriously overstated. From Table II. it appears that the mortality of general labourers is enormous throughout the whole of life. From Table IV. we see that in the main working period the comparative mortality figure is 2,235 or nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ times the standard for occupied and retired males. From each separate cause of death also the mortality among labourers is excessive, that from alcoholism and liver diseases being nearly six times and that from phthisis, from diseases of the nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems, and from accident being more than double the standard, while from the other principal diseases it is nearly double the standard.

From Table II. it would appear that among the occupied only in this class there has been a material increase of mortality since the previous record, not only in the whole group of labourers, but also in London (except at ages above 55 years) and in the industrial districts. From Table IV. we see that in the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure has risen from 1,413 to 1,987, or by 41 per cent., the increase in London being less, and that in the industrial districts being more than this. The mortality from respiratory diseases in the whole group of labourers has been practically the same in the last two periods, but, with this exception, the mortality from all other causes has shown a remarkable increase. These remarks are true also of labourers in the industrial districts. In London, however, there has been decreased mortality from influenza and diabetes mellitus, as well as from respiratory and nervous diseases. With the exception of alcoholism and suicide the increase in mortality from other causes has been less in London than among labourers generally. Table VII. shows that among general labourers in London the death-rates have varied irregularly since 1860, 61, 71, both below and above the age of 45 years, while from Table VIII. it will be seen that the recent modified mortality figure exceeds the corresponding figure for 1890–92, but is lower than that for any other period.

In the following table the death-rates of occupied labourers in agricultural districts at the several age-groups are taken in each case as 100, and the rates for the other sections of labourers are stated in proportion thereto.

In comparison with this rigid standard it will be seen that among general labourers the excess of mortality ranges from 79 per cent. at ages above 65 years, to 334 per cent. at ages 35 to 45, while among labourers in the industrial districts at the age last mentioned, the excess amounts to 454 per cent. Among costermongers also the mortality is excessive, and among coal-heavers it is high, but among platelayers and navvies it does

OCCUPIED ONLY.

—	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
Labourer in Agricultural Districts	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coalheaver	213	133	200	257	214	176	92
Platelayer, Navvy, &c.	187	114	112	134	131	132	72
General Labourer	270	264	366	433	383	293	179
General Labourer in London ...	232	230	339	427	365	229	79
General Labourer in Industrial Districts	332	292	405	554	498	366	177
Costermonger, Hawker	268	200	336	423	357	223	73

not greatly exceed the standard. The following table shows for the same occupations the mortality from several causes compared with that among labourers in agricultural districts, and it will be seen that among platelayers and navvies the comparative mortality figure is only 28 per cent. above this standard, while among coalheavers it is in excess by 108 per cent., among costermongers by 223 per cent., and among general labourers by no less than 261 per cent. In London labourers experience slightly lower mortality than labourers generally, but in the industrial districts their mortality exceeds that standard. The table further shows the proportional mortality from several causes for each of these sections of labourers, compared with the figures for labourers in agricultural districts taken as 100.

OCCUPIED ONLY.

—	All Causes.	Influenza.	Alcoholism, and Disease of the Liver.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Bright's Disease.	Accident with Plumbism.	Suicide.
Labourer in Agricultural Districts	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Coalheaver	208	90	369	136	251	143	187	341	331	181	60
Platelayer, Navvy, &c. ..	128	69	115	114	111	104	117	195	123	170	67
General Labourer	361	141	569	264	549	314	316	520	454	222	207
General Labourer in London	328	62	585	243	648	198	253	471	515	196	233
General Labourer in Industrial Districts	448	134	669	276	691	394	355	807	515	235	187
Costermonger, Hawker ..	323	72	700	188	629	224	252	457	377	154	173

Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural) (96).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 107,389 males above the age of 15 years, of whom 105,351 were occupied. From Table II. it will be seen that at ages under 25 and over 65, the mortality among these

workers exceeds the standard for all occupied and retired males, but that at all other ages it falls short of that standard. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is only 767, or 24 per cent. less than the average, and, excepting for their special liability to death by accident, the mortality of engine drivers is below the average from all the principal causes, that from alcoholism and liver disease and from phthisis being less than half the standard. Although as has already been stated, the mortality among these workers is low, nevertheless it exceeds that among the corresponding workers on the railway, at all stages of life except from 15–20 years. In the main working period their mortality figure is higher than that of railway engine drivers by 26 per cent. In the last supplement it was pointed out that these workers suffered less severely than railway engine drivers from diseases of the heart, liver, and nervous system; the recent figures show that this statement is true with respect to liver disease alone, but that now the mortality from influenza and from diabetes mellitus is also less among stationary than among railway engine drivers.

As regards the occupied only it will be seen from Table II. that in the recent period there was a slight increase of mortality at ages under 25, but a substantial decline at all other ages, whereas among railway engine drivers the mortality declined at every stage of life. In the main working period the comparative mortality figure from all causes in the present occupation declined by one-fifth part, or from 909 to 723. From each of the causes specified, except cancer, suicide, alcoholism, gout, and diabetes mellitus the mortality was lower in the recent than in the previous period.

Artizan, Mechanic—Undefined (97); *Factory Labourer—Undefined* (98).—It has already been stated that figures for these occupations have not been tabulated for the present report. The reason for this will be seen from page vi.

Chimney Sweep (99).—At the last Census there were enumerated 6,994 chimney sweeps above the age of 15 years, of whom 6,770 were occupied. Consequently the figures are too few to warrant detailed examination. From Table II., however, it appears that at ages under 20, and again at ages above 35 the mortality of chimney sweeps exceeds the standard for occupied and retired males; between the ages of 20 and 35 years, however, the rates are below the standard. Table IV. shows that in the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure from all causes is 1,343, or above the standard by one-third part. By far the greatest excess of mortality in this occupation is attributable to cancer, for which the comparative figure is 2¼ times the standard. Chimney sweeps appear to be exceptionally addicted to alcoholism and their mortality from phthisis, from diseases of the nervous, digestive, and respiratory systems and from suicide is also high. On the other hand they appear to be but slightly liable to influenza, to Bright's disease, and to accident.

As regards the occupied only it will be seen from Table II. that since 1890–92 the mortality of chimney sweeps has declined at every stage of life. Table IV. shows that in the main working

period their comparative mortality figure has fallen by 18 per cent., namely, from 1,516 to 1,240; and that apart from a marked increase of mortality from nervous diseases, the mortality from each of the other more important causes, including cancer, has shown a decline. The decline in the mortality from malignant disease among chimney sweeps deserves further attention. In the last supplement it was remarked that there was no other occupation in which the ravages of cancer approached that among these workers. It is still noteworthy that although the mortality from this disease has fallen by nearly one-fourth part, chimney sweeps are still subject to the highest fatality from this disease, although among several other occupations, *e.g.*, inn servants in London, brewers, furriers, general labourers and seamen, the mortality does not fall far short of that of chimney sweeps. The following table indicates the parts of the body affected, as well as the age at death in the cases of malignant disease occurring among chimney sweeps in the years 1900–02.

OCCUPIED AND RETIRED.

Part of the Body affected.	Total aged 15 years and upwards.	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 years and upwards.
Scrotum, Penis, Testes, Groin, "Sweep's Cancer" ..	23	—	—	—	2	3	8	10
Mouth, Tongue, Lip	9	—	—	—	1	2	2	4
Larynx..	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Neck	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Stomach and Intestines	13	—	—	1	1	2	6	3
Face, Jaw	5	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Liver and Pancreas	4	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
Other parts of the body and not stated	10	—	—	—	1	2	3	4
Total	71	—	—	1	6	13	24	27

From Table VII. we learn that ever since 1860, 61, 71, the mortality in this occupation has declined continuously in both sections of the main working period—and it will be seen from Table VIII. that the recent modified mortality figure is only two-thirds of what it was at that date.

The following occupations, numbered from 100 to 104 are dealt with separately for the first time in the present report; and although, except in the case of civil servants, the figures for the occupied only, as well as for the occupied and retired are given in the tables, the following remarks refer exclusively to the occupied and retired.

Civil Service (*Officers and Clerks*) (100).—At the last Census there were enumerated under this heading 48,467 men above 15 years of age; this number included the retired. From Table II. it appears that at ages under 25 the mortality in this occupation slightly exceeds the standard for occupied and retired males, but

that at all subsequent ages, the mortality falls far short of the standard. In the main working period of life the comparative mortality figure is 723, or 28 per cent. less than the standard; the mortality under every one of the headings except alcoholism and liver disease being below the average. From phthisis and respiratory diseases, as well as from nervous and circulatory diseases and from accident, the mortality in this occupation is exceptionally low. As compared with commercial clerks the mortality of civil servants shows an excess below 20 years of age, but a defect at all other ages except those over 65 years, when each class experiences practically the same death-rate. The excess of mortality from alcoholism and liver disease above alluded to, is observed also when civil servants are compared with commercial clerks, but under every other important heading clerks in the civil service suffer less heavily than other clerks.

Civil Service (*Messengers, &c.*) (101).—At the last Census there were enumerated 52,292 civil service messengers, &c. As in the case of civil service officials, the following remarks refer to the occupied and retired exclusively. From Table II. it will be seen that among these men the mortality is considerably below the standard at all ages up to the 65th year, after which age, however, it is slightly in excess. In the main working time of life their comparative mortality figure is 791, and is less than the standard by 21 per cent. They appear to suffer slightly more than the average from influenza, and from cancer, but from all the other principal diseases their mortality is low. The mortality from accident and from suicide is less than half the standard. As compared with other messengers and porters (No. 19), civil service messengers experience a remarkably low mortality at all ages except those above 65 years. In the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure is 45 per cent. below that for other messengers and porters. They die less than half as fast from alcoholism, phthisis, respiratory diseases, accident, and suicide, and also less fast from all other causes.

Gamekeeper (102).—At the last Census there were enumerated 17,213 gamekeepers above the age of 15 years, of whom 16,456 were occupied. From Table II. it will be seen that at all ages up to the 65th year their mortality is remarkably low, and that beyond that age it only slightly exceeds the standard. In the main working period of life their comparative mortality figure is only 586, or 42 per cent. less than the standard; and although they appear to be liable to a slight excess of mortality from influenza, diabetes mellitus, and accident and a normal mortality from cancer, they experience a low fatality from every other cause.

India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Worker; Waterproof Goods Maker (103).—At the last Census there were enumerated in the above group 10,737 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 10,629 were occupied. In this occupation the mortality is slightly below the standard for occupied and retired males at ages 35–45, and 55–65 years, but above the standard at other ages. Table IV. shows that in the main working time of life, the comparative mortality figure is 1,032, or 3 per cent. above the standard. These workers experience excessive mortality from influenza, alcoholism

and liver disease, as well as from cancer, phthisis, and Bright's disease ; but from most other causes their mortality is below the standard.

Brush, Broom—Maker ; Hair, Bristle—Worker (104).—At the last Census there were enumerated as above 9,131 men above the age of 15 years, of whom 8,847 were occupied. The mortality of these workers is above the standard for occupied and retired males at every stage of life. In the main working period their comparative mortality figure is 1,216, or above the standard by 21 per cent. The workers in this occupation would appear to suffer excessively from phthisis and respiratory diseases, and their mortality from influenza as well as from circulatory diseases and suicide is also above the standard. They appear to be but little addicted to alcoholism, and their mortality from accident is only three-fifths of the standard. From most other causes the figures are below the average.

Other Occupied and Retired Males (105).—In addition to the numbers included in the occupations previously dealt with, there remain 1,158,462 males above the age of 15 years (of whom 1,100,524 are occupied) ; but these cannot properly be included under any of the foregoing headings. This class is a very mixed one and comprises many small occupations respecting which the data would be useless for statistical purposes. It may be mentioned here that among these men in the aggregate the mortality both at the several ages, and from the several causes does not differ greatly from that of occupied and retired males generally. The figures hardly appear to require further remark, but full details respecting them will be found in the tables.

Effects of Alcoholic Excess.

It is now generally recognised that the loss of life resulting from the abuse of alcohol cannot be accurately gauged by the number of deaths directly attributed to that cause. This is due largely to the fact that, possibly in consideration for the feelings of relatives, some medical men state in their certificates only the pathological condition of the organ or organs principally affected, without reference to the cause of that condition. The remarkable disparity observable in the fatality of alcoholism as compared with that of disease of the liver among the workers in the several occupations may thus, with much probability, be accounted for. For example, it will hardly have escaped notice that among inn-servants the mortality from alcoholism alone is higher by one-sixth part than among innkeepers, whereas the mortality from liver disease among the former is only one-fourth part of that among the latter. Experience shows that no estimate of the damage done by alcoholic excess can be more than roughly approximate, and the probability is that the nearest approach to the truth will be attained by considering the mortality ascribed to alcoholism in relation to that of other conditions ordinarily associated therewith in the medical certificates of cause of death. At page xci of Part II. of the last decennial supplement there appears a list of occupations in which the mortality from alcoholism alone was,

in 1890–92, more than double the standard, and for purposes of comparison the following table, relating to the years 1900–02, has been arranged similarly, except that it includes all occupations in which the mortality from alcoholism exceeds the standard by at least 50 per cent. The table in the last Supplement related to the occupied only, while the present table relates to the occupied

Occupied and Retired.

Reference No.	Occupation.	Alcoholism.	Diseases of the Liver.	Alcoholism and Diseases of the Liver.	Gout.	Diseases of the Nervous System.	Suicide.	Phthisis.	Diseases of the Urinary System.
	Occupied and Retired Males ..	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer..	150	119	130	150	82	126	83	110
17	Seaman, &c.: Merchant Service.	163	126	140	50	165	100	140	160
63	Paperhanger, Plasterer, &c.	163	85	114	150	100	95	114	73
32	*Fishmonger, Poulterer	163	181	174	300	111	158	89	129
29	Chemist, Druggist ..	175	178	177	250	132	268	80	152
90	*Coalheaver	181	67	109	50	94	47	114	135
14	*Coach, Cab, &c., Service: Groom.	188	104	135	200	114	116	123	115
67	Wood Turner; Cooper..	194	78	121	100	116	121	145	129
43	*Butcher	213	222	219	250	129	200	97	125
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway, &c.).	213	122	156	200	117	126	205	131
59*d*	†Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker.	238	52	121	—	130	63	88	308
7	*Musician, Music Master	244	163	193	250	156	32	173	125
30	Tobacconist, &c.	250	100	156	—	110	84	132	98
95	General Labourer ..	250	137	179	150	226	163	263	185
38	General Shopkeeper ..	269	174	209	50	118	168	189	135
25	*Brewer	294	270	279	250	110	121	133	150
99	*Chimney Sweep ..	300	119	186	200	140	142	152	63
18	*Dock Labourer	313	81	167	100	109	63	165	123
94	*Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	369	148	230	50	162	137	296	165
26	*Inn, Hotel—Keeper; Publican.	694	744	726	550	183	216	145	244
27	*Inn, Hotel—Servant ..	819	181	419	100	142	189	290	192

* These occupations were included in the corresponding table of the last supplement.
† The data furnished by this occupation are extremely few, and little value must be attached to the figures given here.

and retired ; this, however, does not invalidate the comparisons made in the course of the following remarks. It must further be stated that the inclusion of other diseases in the table by no means implies that the excess of mortality from those diseases is wholly attributable to intemperance ; it is indeed impossible to determine, from such data alone, how far such

excess is due to that cause. Nevertheless it is significant that in the great majority of cases excessive mortality from alcoholism is accompanied by a high mortality from these other diseases. Among seamen, cabmen, messengers, lead workers, &c., there are special risks inseparable from the calling that may contribute to this excess, but it will be noticed that in the case of several of the occupations, *e.g.*, innkeepers and inn servants, in which the workers experience the highest mortality from alcoholism, there appears to be no special risk of this kind, and yet they suffer very high mortality; indeed, reference to Table V. shows that innkeepers and inn servants are among the occupations with the highest mortality from every disease in the table.

A comparison of this table with the corresponding table in the preceding supplement reveals the fact that with a single exception all those occupations in which the workers appeared from the earlier records to be addicted to alcoholism are included also in the present table; the exception is that of hairdresser, in which industry the mortality from alcoholism alone has declined by half since 1890–92. The other occupations comprised in the preceding supplement are indicated by asterisks in the present table; and it will be seen that six of them, namely, brewers, chimney sweeps, dock labourers, costermongers, innkeepers and inn servants experienced the highest mortality from alcoholism in the years 1900–02. Moreover, reference to the table on page lxi of the Supplement to the Forty-fifth Report shows that in the years 1880–82, brewers, innkeepers, and costermongers experienced excessive mortality from alcoholism and also from other diseases commonly associated therewith. Ten occupations appear in the present table which were not included in the corresponding table of the last supplement; and of these, fruiterers, seamen, paperhangers, chemists, and wood turners are introduced owing to the wider range of the present table. Among fruiterers, seamen, and chemists the mortality from alcoholism is very slightly higher in the recent than in the earlier period; but if the amount of intemperance were judged by the combined mortality from alcoholism and liver disease, it would appear to have actually declined in the two industries first mentioned, but to have increased slightly among chemists. Among paperhangers and wood turners the mortality from alcoholism has increased considerably, yet the combined mortality from alcoholism and liver disease indicates but little change in their addiction to intemperance. The other newly introduced occupations are messengers, lead workers, tobacconists, general labourers, and general shopkeepers. The data furnished by lead workers are too few to afford any reliable indication of changes of mortality; and as regards general labourers and general shopkeepers reasons have already been given why the figures should be regarded with caution (*see* pages xxv, lvii, and cii). In each of these occupations however, the mortality from alcoholism has substantially increased and is now more than double the standard. Except in the case of lead workers and tobacconists the combined mortality from alcoholism and liver disease in the recent period also exceeds that in 1890–92.

It has already been remarked that a constant feature of the occupations in which alcoholism specially prevails is the high

general mortality among the workers. The following table shows, for the periods 1890–92 and 1900–02, the comparative mortality figure from all causes, as well as from alcoholism and liver disease combined, in each of the occupations, which are arranged on the same principle as in the preceding table. For purposes of comparison the figures necessarily refer to the occupied only.

OCCUPIED ONLY.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	All Causes.				Alcoholism and Disease of the Liver.			
		1890-92.		1900-02.		1890-92.		1900-02.	
		Comparative Mortality Figure.	Ratio.	Comparative Mortality Figure.	Ratio.	Comparative Mortality Figure.	Ratio.	Comparative Mortality Figure.	Ratio.
	Occupied Males	**1,102**	**100**	**925**	**100**	**47**	**100**	**41**	**100**
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer..	1,093	99	882	95	63	134	51	124
17	Seaman, &c.: Merchant Service.	1,564	142	1,547	167	70	149	61	149
63	Paperhanger, Plasterer, &c.	1,256	114	937	101	46	98	49	120
32	*Fishmonger, Poulterer	1,115	101	943	102	77	164	71	173
29	Chemist, Druggist ..	1,071	97	934	101	63	134	70	171
90	*Coalheaver	1,765	160	1,144	124	76	162	48	117
14	*Coach, Cab, &c., Service	1,334	121	1,062	115	70	149	56	137
67	Wood Turner, Cooper ..	1,258	114	1,104	119	48	102	53	129
43	*Butcher	1,267	115	1,062	115	103	219	89	217
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway, &c.).	1,415	128	1,341	145	37	79	64	156
59*d*	†Lead Manufacturer, &c.	2,061	187	1,385	150	92	196	52	127
7	*Musician, Music Master	1,404	127	1,140	123	78	166	80	195
30	Tobacconist	1,159	105	898	97	78	166	70	171
95	General Labourer ..	1,413	128	1,987	215	42	89	74	180
38	General Shopkeeper ..	1,126	102	1,421	154	49	104	90	220
25	*Brewer	1,649	150	1,324	143	118	251	115	280
99	*Chimney Sweep ..	1,516	138	1,240	134	94	200	74	180
18	*Dock Labourer	2,114	192	1,374	149	90	191	69	168
94	*Costermonger, Hawker	1,911	173	1,778	192	75	160	91	222
26	*Inn, Hotel—Keeper ..	1,899	172	1,669	180	337	717	297	724
27	*Inn, Hotel—Servant ..	1,997	181	1,767	191	194	413	174	424

* These occupations were included in the corresponding table of the last Supplement.
† The data furnished by this occupation are extremely few, and little value must be attached to the figures given here.

This table shows the actual mortality figures and also their proportions to the standard. It will be seen that although the mortality figures for all causes are still in most cases excessive,

they have as a rule declined since 1890–92. The only exceptions occur among general shopkeepers and general labourers, and these have been dealt with in the paragraphs relating to those occupations respectively ; but comparison of the second and fourth columns of figures in the table shows that in half the occupations the mortality now exceeds the standard by a greater amount than it did ten years ago. From the second part of the table it will further be seen that the same remark applies generally to intemperance, as measured by the combined mortality from alcoholism and liver disease, for in most cases the mortality from these causes now bears a higher proportion to the standard than was the case in 1890–92.

Results of Breathing Dust-laden or otherwise Contaminated Air.

In each of the last two supplements special examination has been made of the mortality of men engaged in certain industries wherein the conditions are commonly accounted prejudicial to health ; the object being to trace the effect of working under two kinds of adverse circumstances—namely, on the one hand, in an atmosphere contaminated with various kinds of dust ; and, on the other hand, in an atmosphere rendered foul by other means, but not obviously laden with dusty particles.

As might be expected in an investigation of this character, there have from the first been encountered serious, and in some cases unforeseen, difficulties. Prominent among these is the difficulty of apportioning to each individual cause its true share in producing the aggregate of ill-health which leads to excessive loss of life in a given industry. These difficulties have already been discussed and will be summarized briefly in what follows. Nevertheless, after making full allowance for inaccuracies that would seem unavoidable in existing circumstances, the results already attained have proved so important as to render expedient a further extension of this inquiry. Accordingly this has been carried out, and the results are herewith submitted—the data relied on being the enumerated population in 1901, and the registered deaths in the triennial period 1900–02.

With regard to the inaccuracies probably existing, to some extent, in the registered causes of death, it must be borne in mind in the first place, that medical certificates are available respecting a portion only of the recorded deaths ; about six per cent. of them being registered on the authority of Coroners, and an additional two per cent. being altogether uncertified ; secondly, that in the compilation of vital statistics only one cause can be tabulated concerning each death ; and, thirdly, that even in cases in which medical certificates have been granted the language employed does not always determine the etiology of the condition causing death. For the purposes of the present inquiry, for example, in which diseases of the respiratory organs are chiefly in question, it is obviously essential to know how much of the loss of life

referred to diseases of these organs is due to tuberculous infection—and yet, on this important point the information derivable from the death certificates is in great part defective.

There is no question that in recent years, as compared with the past, an increasing proportion of such deaths are referred to their true causes ; but what of the very large number still returned as from 'abscess of the lungs,' 'congestion of the lungs,' 'pleurisy,' 'hæmoptysis,' or from other lung diseases more or less indefinitely described ?. From the inquiries already addressed from this office to medical attendants we learn that a considerable number of the deaths so returned are tuberculous in origin, although the original certificates had contained no intimation to that effect. The question however still remains as to what proportion of the cases thus imperfectly described are actually tuberculous, and this proportion it is at present impossible to determine even approximately, owing in part to the rarity of post-mortem examinations in cases of this nature. For the foregoing reasons it has been determined to adhere yet again to the course followed in the corresponding section of my supplement for 1881–90, a course that was first adopted by Dr. Headlam Greenhow in the year 1858.*

In order to obtain a standard by which the relative loss of life in various unhealthy occupations may be measured with the least risk of error, Dr. Greenhow combined the mortality referred to phthisis with that referred to other diseases of the respiratory system, under the name 'pulmonary disease,' and his example has been followed on several subsequent occasions. In support of this course it may be stated that the order in the list of occupations is not seriously varied whether it is determined by phthisis mortality alone or by the combined mortality from phthisis and other diseases of the respiratory organs.

In my previous supplement the reasons were given for selecting agriculturists as the class of workers with whom the several occupations here under consideration may appropriately be compared. The same reasons have determined the retention of the agricultural class as the criterion of healthiness on the present occasion. In the course of the last decade this class has decreased somewhat in number, but their mortality is now even more favourable than at any other period on record.

In Table V. of the present Report the chief industries are arranged in graduated lists with reference to their mortality from certain prevalent diseases, their comparative figures being placed in order above and below the mean for occupied males. In addition, I have prepared the four tables next following, in which the mortality of the several occupations is compared with that of agriculturists, as a standard. The mortality attributed to phthisis is shown separately from that attributed to other affections of the respiratory organs ; but the mortality from both causes in combination is also given in proportion to that of agriculturists, the latter being taken as 100.

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* *See* Papers relating to the Sanitary State of the People of England, by Edward Headlam Greenhow, M.D., General Board of Health Reports, 1858.

OCCUPIED AND RETIRED.

Reference Number.	Occupation	Phthisis and Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Phthisis.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.
		Mortality Figure.	Ratio.	Mortality Figure.		
20-22	Agriculturist	171	100	85	86	96
84	Ironstone Miner	266	156	126	140	94
61	Carpenter, Joiner	276	161	150	126	120
83	Coal Miner	285	167	89	196	134
72	Wool, Worsted—Manufacture	320	187	159	161	164
45	Baker, Confectioner	327	191	165	162	131
44	Miller; Cereal Food Manufacturer	331	194	129	202	143
57	Blacksmith, Striker	332	194	158	174	149
91	Gasworks Service	355	208	141	214	128
78	Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	359	210	180	179	161
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder	377	220	194	183	129
76	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker	381	223	207	174	137
68_2	Cycle and Motor Manufacture	381	223	217	164	102
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier	396	232	190	206	123
59*b*	Tinplate Manufacturer; Tinplate Goods Maker ..	410	240	221	189	142
71	Chemical Manufacture	415	243	98	317	162
74	Cotton Manufacture	422	247	197	225	170
103	India-rubber, Gutta-percha—Worker; Waterproof Goods Maker	427	250	244	183	123
59*c*	Zinc—Manufacturer, Worker	456	267	224	232	45
59*d*	Lead Manufacturer; Leaden Goods Maker	474	277	165	309	224
90	Coalheaver	496	290	213	283	184
55	Gunsmith	498	291	244	254	151
59*e*	Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker	500	292	272	228	161
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures	503	294	187	316	173
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	504	295	271	233	152
59*a*	Copper—Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith ..	519	304	162	357	139
51_2	Furrier, Skinner	533	312	316	217	205
82	Glass Manufacture	551	322	233	268	177
99	Chimney Sweep	556	325	284	272	153
87	Lead Miner	593	350	324	274	162
104	Brush, Broom—Maker; Hair, Bristle—Worker ..	609	356	325	284	173
54*b*	File Maker	712	416	387	325	198
81	Potter; Earthenware, &c. Manufacture	758	443	285	473	219
54*a*	Cutler; Scissors Maker	848	496	533	315	215
85	Copper Miner	1,321	773	574	747	34
86	Tin Miner	1,557	911	816	741	154

EFFECTS OF BREATHING DUST-LADEN AIR.

In the table on the opposite page will be found a list of industries in which the workers suffer in various degrees from inhaling particles of dust. In so far as it relates to the retired as well as to the occupied, this table differs from that in the corresponding section of the previous supplement, which related to the occupied only. Nevertheless, by reference to the list of industries in Table IV. of the present report it will be seen that with trifling exceptions the order in the list remains the same, whether the occupied alone or the occupied and retired together be placed in comparison.

At the bottom of the list there are five industries, viz., filemakers, potters, cutlers, copper miners, and tin miners, in which the combined mortality from phthisis and respiratory diseases (pulmonary disease) is from four times to nearly ten times as high as that of agriculturists. How much of this excess is due to the presence of dust in the atmosphere, and how much to other unhealthy conditions of work it is at present impossible to determine. The circumstance is, however, noteworthy that in 1890-92 also these industries had occupied almost equally unfavourable positions in the scale of dust-producing occupations. Among the remaining industries in the present list ironstone miners, carpenters, and coal miners appear to suffer least severely from 'pulmonary disease,' their mortality figure exceeding the standard for agriculturists by not more than from 56 to 67 per cent. The list contains 18 occupations (9 of which are among the least healthy of the series) in which the workers experience a higher mortality from phthisis than from other diseases of the lungs. Among agriculturists the mortality from phthisis is practically the same in amount as that from respiratory diseases, and among all occupied and retired males the excess of phthisis over respiratory mortality is only 6 per cent. In some of the 18 occupations referred to the difference between the mortality from these two causes is small, but among others it is much greater than among occupied and retired males generally, amounting in the case of cutlers to no less than 69 per cent. The list also contains 17 occupations in which the opposite is the case. In the latter category the most conspicuous instances are copper miners, potters, copper workers, iron and steel manufacturers, coalheavers, lead manufacturers, chemical manufacturers, millers, and coal miners, in all of which instances the workers die from non-tuberculous disease of the lungs much faster than they do from phthisis.

In the case of three occupations included in the table on page cxiv, viz., cycle makers, indiarubber workers, and furriers no means exist for comparing the changes of mortality since 1890-92. Table IV. shows that among the other workers in dusty air there has been an increase of mortality from pulmonary disease among occupied copper miners and tin miners only; these two occupations have already been mentioned as showing an increase of general mortality since 1890-92, and reasons have been given why the figures respecting them must be regarded with caution. In the 30 remaining occupations the mortality from pulmonary diseases has declined.

Compared with the mortality figures for agriculturists, the decline in 19 of the occupations was less than the standard; but if comparison be made with the ordinary and less rigorous standard, it is found that in no fewer than 23 of them the decline of mortality has been greater than among occupied males generally. The following table shows the comparative mortality figures from

Reference No.	Occupied only.	Comparative Mortality Figures.		Mortality in 1900–02 to that in 1890–92, the latter taken as 100.
		1890–92.	1900–02.	
20–22	Agriculturist	255	161	63
84	Ironstone Miner	340	265	78
61	Carpenter, Joiner	378	264	70
83	Coal Miner	423	274	65
72	Wool, Worsted—Manufacture	516	314	61
45	Baker, Confectioner	457	306	67
44	Miller, Cereal Food Manufacture	420	328	78
57	Blacksmith, Striker	454	318	70
91	Gasworks Service	603	344	57
78	Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	545	334	61
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder	551	364	66
76	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker	562	345	61
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier	667	390	58
59*b*	Tinplate Manufacturer; Tinplate Goods Maker	521	389	75
71	Chemical Manufacture	766	410	54
74	Cotton Manufacture	623	399	64
59*c*	Zinc—Manufacturer, Worker	677	470	69
59*d*	Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker	631	466	74
90	Coalheaver	793	465	59
55	Gunsmith	753	458	61
59	Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker	635	469	74
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures	746	493	66
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	607	483	80
59*a*	Copper—Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith	808	509	63
82	Glass Manufacture	857	532	62
99	Chimney Sweep	638	510	80
87	Lead Miner	814	588	72
	File Maker	955	691	72
81	Potter; Earthenware, &c. Manufacture	1,155	741	64
54*a*	Cutler; Scissors Maker	1,040	812	78
85	Copper Miner	786	1,266	161
86	Tin Miner	1,021	1,577	154

pulmonary disease, both in 1890–92 and in 1900–02, together with the ratios which the figures for the latter bear to those for the former period.

Table IX. on pages ccix–ccxiii affords the means of carrying back the comparison to the years 1880–82, with respect to 13 of the occupations in the list on page cxvi. From this table we learn that, as compared with that period, there has been a decline of mortality from phthisis in all occupations except those of cutlers and tin miners; and from respiratory diseases, a decline in all occupations except those of tin miners and Lancashire coal miners. As already explained the figures for tin miners must be regarded with caution, owing to paucity of data; and it is worthy of remark that the increase of phthisis mortality among cutlers has been accompanied by a corresponding decrease in mortality from respiratory diseases. The increase of respiratory mortality among colliers in Lancashire is small, amounting to only 5 per cent., while among colliers in other counties there has been a marked decline in mortality under this heading. The greatest decline of phthisis mortality occurred among woollen manufacturers, potters, and stone quarriers, and also among coal miners in Monmouthshire and South Wales and in Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire; the greatest decline from respiratory diseases occurred among ironstone miners, and potters.

Effects of Breathing Foul Air.

In the accompanying table which refers to the retired as well as the occupied in 1900–02, a list is given of nineteen industries in which the workers appear to suffer injury in various degrees from the inhalation of foul, though not necessarily dusty, air in the course of their employment. As in the immediately preceding table the combined mortality from phthisis and other respiratory diseases in the several occupations is here compared with that among agriculturists, the latter taken as 100. The mortality from phthisis and from diseases of the respiratory and circulatory organs is also shown separately.

The table indicates that the workers in fourteen out of the nineteen industries succumb to pulmonary disease from twice to three times as fast as do agriculturists generally, whilst in one case, that of general shopkeepers, the mortality figure is nearly four times that standard. Indeed the mortality from phthisis and other respiratory diseases in the latter occupation is actually higher than that from all causes together among agriculturists. With respect to this occupation, however, a caution has been already uttered respecting the accuracy of the figures.

The table further shows that in 18 out of the 19 industries the workers die from phthisis more rapidly than from diseases of the lungs other than phthisis; the excess of phthisical over respiratory mortality ranging from 13 per cent. in the case of hatters, to 139 per cent. in the case of lithographers; whereas among agriculturists the mortality from these two causes is practically the same and

OCCUPIED AND RETIRED.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Phthisis and Diseases of the Respiratory System.		Phthisis.	Diseases of the Respiratory System.	Diseases of the Circulatory System.
		Mortality Figure.	Ratio.	Mortality Figure.		
20-22	Agriculturist	171	100	85	86	96
6	Artist, Engraver, &c.	267	156	156	111	136
35	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	308	180	203	105	109
41	Watch, Clock, Scientific Instrument Maker, &c. ..	316	185	189	127	112
10	Commercial Clerk	323	189	202	121	126
42	Saddler, Harness Maker ..	346	202	224	122	130
40_2	Lithographer, &c...	370	216	261	109	166
3	Law Clerk	376	220	251	125	120
56	Lock, Key—Maker, &c.	385	225	224	161	121
65	Cabinet Maker, &c.	394	230	228	166	132
47	Tailor	405	237	248	157	134
77	Textile—Dyer, Printer, &c. ..	411	240	193	218	174
48	Shoemaker	420	246	271	149	139
30	Tobacconist, &c.	423	247	246	177	104
49	Hairdresser	430	251	258	172	191
40	Printer	431	252	300	131	125
39	Bookbinder	449	263	275	174	108
7	Musician, Music Master	502	294	324	178	185
46	Hatter	528	309	280	248	140
38	General Shopkeeper	662	387	354	308	194

among all occupied and retired males the excess is only 6 per cent. The only exception occurs in the case of textile dyers, whose mortality from respiratory diseases stands third highest in the present list, but whose mortality from phthisis is within two of being the lowest. Comparison of the figures for the occupied only is made in the following table, and shows that since 1890–92 the mortality from pulmonary disease has declined in each of these occupations, except that of general shopkeepers, concerning whom doubt has already been expressed as to the reliability of the data. In the case of drapers, watch and clock makers, and textile dyers the decline of mortality from pulmonary disease exceeded the decline among agriculturists, while in all except seven of the occupations the decline exceeded that among occupied males generally.

In the case of four of the industries in the table, viz., drapers, printers, tailors, and shoemakers, comparison can be carried back to the triennium 1880–82. In all of these instances there has been

a considerable decrease of mortality since the earlier period, both from phthisis and from other diseases of the respiratory organs; the decrease in the case of the former diseases ranging from 11 to 38 per cent., and in the case of the latter group of diseases ranging from 18 to 39 per cent.

Reference No.	Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.		Mortality in 1900–02 to that in 1890–92, the latter taken as 100.
		1890–92.	1900–02.	
20–22	**Agriculturist ... ...**	**255**	**161**	**63**
6	Artist, Engraver, &c.	322	238	74
35	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	512	284	55
41	Watch, Clock, Scientific Instrument Maker, &c.	518	302	58
10	Commercial Clerk	449	306	68
42	Saddler, Harness Maker	471	331	70
3	Law Clerk	526	344	65
56	Lock, Key-Maker, &c.	495	359	73
65	Cabinet Maker, &c.	537	373	69
47	Tailor	542	383	71
77	Textile Dyer, Printer, &c.	724	388	54
48	Shoemaker	503	391	78
30	Tobacconist, &c.	532	402	76
49	Hairdresser	564	408	72
40	Printer	622	411	66
39	Bookbinder	626	436	70
7	Musician, Music Master	604	469	78
46	Hatter	592	496	84
38	General Shopkeeper	529	635	120

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC LEAD-POISONING.

In the last decennial supplement special attention was directed to thirteen occupations in which high mortality from plumbism had been experienced during the three years 1890–92. In eleven of these occupations the workers run special risk from contact with lead or its compounds in the exercise of their trade; in the other two, namely cutlers and woolworkers, the workers do not ordinarily experience excessive risk of this sort; and inasmuch as no death from lead poisoning was recorded in either occupation in 1880–82 or in 1900–02, it is probable that their mortality from plumbism was peculiar to 1890–92, and was unconnected with employment—being due to an accidental fluctuation in small numbers.

In the following table, which relates to the retired as well as to the occupied, twelve occupations are included in which the mortality from plumbism in the years 1900–02 was double or more than double the standard. Nine of these occupations appear in the table for the previous supplement also; in the present table these nine are marked with asterisks. As already stated, cutlers and wool manufacturers did not experience a single death from lead-poisoning during the years 1900–02: this is true of the

OCCUPIED AND RETIRED.

Reference No.	Occupation.	Plumbism.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Gout.	Phthisis.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.
Occupied and Retired Males ..		**1**	**52**	**103**	**2**	**187**	**146**	**177**
59*d*	*Lead Manufacturer; Leaden Goods Maker.	102	160	134	—	165	224	309
54*b*	*File Maker	56	160	225	—	387	198	325
64	*Plumber, Painter, Glazier	23	94	133	8	213	158	168
59*c*	Zinc—Manufacturer, Worker.	15	68	143	—	224	45	232
81	*Potter; Earthenware, &c., Manufacture.	10	53	131	—	285	219	473
68	*Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Manufacture.	8	53	113	4	129	119	150
82	*Glass Manufacture.. ..	8	69	131	4	283	177	268
59*a*	*Copper—Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.	3	45	104	3	162	139	357
71	Chemical Manufacture ..	3	45	80	3	98	162	317
56	*Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter.	3	77	113	6	224	121	161
40	*Printer	2	57	111	3	300	125	131
102	Gamekeeper	2	27	43	2	72	79	91

* These occupations were included in the corresponding table of the last supplement.

small group of lead miners also, who nevertheless handle lead-ore in the course of their work. The occupations included in the present table, but not in that of the previous supplement, are zinc workers, chemical workers and gamekeepers; and although it is possible that the first two of these encounter some risk from contact with lead, the deaths from plumbism among them are so few that the resulting mortality figures are of little significance. The same remark applies also to copper workers, gasfitters, printers, and glass manufacturers.

The following statement, which for the sake of comparability refers to the occupied only, shows that in some few occupations the mortality from plumbism greatly exceeds the standard for all

	Comparative Mortality Figure.	
	1890–92.	1900–02.
Lead Worker	243	103
File Maker	87	57
Plumber, Painter	22	22
Potter	19	9
Glass Worker...	13	8
All Occupied Males	1	1

occupied males. Thus, the standard mortality being taken as unity, the workers in lead suffer a mortality which is 103 times the standard, file makers 57 times, plumbers and painters 22 times, potters 9 times, and glass workers 8 times the standard. But high as these proportions undoubtedly are, it will be seen that they are now, with one exception, much lower than those which prevailed ten years ago.

Among plumbers and painters the mortality from lead-poisoning has shown no decline in the recent period. These trades are carried on by small employers, and the exercise of needful precaution probably depends largely upon the care of the individual workers, in spite of which the risk of lead-poisoning has remained practically constant. The other four trades are conducted generally on a large scale, under organized supervision, and in each of these the reduction in the amount of fatal lead-poisoning has been remarkable, amounting to more than 50 per cent. in the case of lead workers and potters. Among potters the decline may be due in part to the introduction of a glaze that does not contain lead.

In the last supplement a caution was offered against accepting the deaths ascribed to plumbism alone as a measure of the mischief caused by lead-poisoning; and it was there shown that urinary, nervous, circulatory, and respiratory diseases, as well as phthisis and gout, are in many cases excessively fatal in those occupations which suffer high mortality from plumbism. It is probable that at the present time practically all the deaths

OCCUPIED ONLY.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	All Causes.		Diseases of the Urinary System.		Diseases of the Nervous System.		Phthisis.		Diseases of the Circulatory System.		Diseases of the Respiratory System.	
		1890–92.	1900–02.	1890–92.	1900–02.	1890–92.	1900–02.	1890–92.	1900–02.	1890–92.	1900–02.	1890–92.	1900–02.
All Occupied Males		**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**
59*d*	Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker.	187	150	390	310	282	174	80	95	216	169	180	182
54*b*	File Maker	190	173	252	310	257	249	218	214	162	123	191	192
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier..	118	113	200	185	160	137	117	116	113	109	102	96
59*c*	Zinc—Manufacturer, Worker.	125	96	204	148	41	147	129	131	100	33	157	145
81	Potter; Earthenware, &c., Manufacture.	179	154	150	106	152	137	180	158	182	158	302	281
68	Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Manufacture.	109	84	165	108	127	127	102	71	107	81	113	86
82	Glass Manufacture	156	130	150	138	187	138	160	154	124	130	202	159
59*a*	Copper—Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.	145	113	144	90	103	109	159	91	149	103	184	212
71	Chemical Manufacture ..	146	111	127	85	119	94	88	55	133	115	227	190
56	Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter.	97	96	121	154	132	115	121	122	83	85	93	88
40	Printer	115	101	123	113	119	105	177	166	105	89	96	73

obviously due to industrial lead poisoning are ascribed to that cause; but inasmuch as contact with lead may produce deleterious effects on some of the principal organs of the body, without definite manifestation of plumbism, the comparative mortality figures in the preceding table concerning phthisis, gout, and diseases of the urinary, nervous, circulatory, and respiratory systems are included with the figures for plumbism. From that table it will be seen that, as in 1890–92, the mortality from these diseases among lead workers is still generally high.

The table on p. cxxi (relating to the occupied only) shows the proportions of the total mortality and of the mortality from several causes in each occupation as compared with the standard, the latter being taken as 100, both in 1890–92 and in 1900–02. It will be seen that, apart from changes of mortality among occupied males generally, the excess of total mortality in these occupations is now less than it was ten years ago. With the exception of file makers, who now experience increased mortality from urinary diseases, there is less excess of mortality from urinary, nervous, and circulatory diseases in all those occupations that are most liable to lead-poisoning. In the case of phthisis and other respiratory diseases, however, the variation in the excess of mortality is much less marked.

Mortality among Occupied Females.

Now that the industrial employment of women elsewhere than at home has come to be so largely regulated by the State, there is manifest need for definite information respecting occupational mortality among female workers.

In the course of preparation for the decennial supplement for 1881–90, the practicability of investigating this question was seriously considered, but the attempt on that occasion was abandoned for reasons stated at the time. Among these reasons may be mentioned the uncertainty attaching to the statement of female occupations, both in the Census returns and in the death registers; it frequently happens that the industrial occupation of a woman is only temporary and ceases at marriage, so that any injurious effect of occupation would hardly be felt by her so acutely as it would be by a man.

In the interval elapsed since the publication of the previous supplement so great has been the advance of public interest concerning female occupation, especially in relation to the closely allied question of excessive mortality among infants, that in making preparation for the present supplement it was decided to submit the question of female occupational mortality to a test more exhaustive than any that had previously been applied. Although much labour has been devoted to this subject, the attempt to obtain any useful information thereupon has unfortunately proved disappointing.

For the purpose of this inquiry particulars as to age, civil condition, occupation, and cause of death of all females over 15 years of age who had died in the three years 1900–02 were abstracted,

precisely as in the case of males. The total number of deaths dealt with was 502,138. In 8·0 per cent. of these cases an occupation was recorded in the death register, and in 2·8 per cent. the deceased person was stated to have retired: in the remaining 89·2 per cent. there was no mention of occupation, and accordingly these cases could only be classed as unoccupied. The female population at the Census of 1901 was grouped in the same way, and it was found that 34·5 per cent. fell under the first category, 0·7 per cent. under the second, and the remaining 64·8 per cent. under the last. The enormous disproportion between the two sets of figures would alone suggest the existence of some disturbing influence sufficient to render the results of the inquiry nugatory.

Among the female population generally, in the years 1900–02, the crude death-rate at ages 15 years and upwards was 14·5 per 1,000 living, the rates in the several age divisions of that period rising, at first slowly and afterwards more rapidly from 3·2 per 1,000 at ages from 15 to 20 years, to 84·5 per 1,000 at ages 65 and upwards. The records for the various occupations show the crude death-rates to be extremely low, and although the vitiating effect of varying age constitution is probably greater in the case of occupied females than of occupied males, the data are not sufficiently exact to furnish any reliable indication of differences of mortality among females in various occupations. In most occupations the death-rate in the whole span of life beyond the age of 15 is shown as being less than that among all females in the healthy age period 15–20 years. This is the case with schoolmistresses, laundry women and washerwomen, paper and stationery workers, tailoresses, dressmakers, shopkeepers taken as a class, and with miscellaneous workers in articles of dress (not including tailoresses, dressmakers and shirtmakers); in each of these occupations the numbers employed are so large that the risk of serious error from chance fluctuations may be disregarded. The same feature is observed also respecting an aggregate group of certain minor occupations which were not considered of sufficient numerical importance to be separately tabulated. In some other occupations, *e.g.*, textile workers, inn servants and barmaids, coffeehouse keepers and servants, sick nurses, and domestic servants, the crude death-rate at ages 15 years and upwards is shown as being either equal to or less than 50 per cent. higher than the rate among all females at ages between 15 and 20 years. The highest rates occurred among shirt makers and seamstresses and among charwomen, but even among these workers the rates are suspiciously low. As regards all of these occupations it is clear that the figures enormously understate the mortality, and with the view of determining the cause of this error, the data relating to certain occupations were analysed in greater detail. For this purpose cotton operatives in Lancashire, domestic servants in London, and charwomen in London and in Lancashire were selected, these occupations representing widely different conditions and affording sufficient data for detailed analysis. The statistics of these women have been examined, not only with respect to age at death, but also with respect to condition as to marriage. Dealing first with the mortality of each class in the aggregate, the analysis showed cotton operatives and domestic servants as being healthier at all age-groups than other women on the average, whilst at ages over 55

years the mortality of domestic servants appeared to be considerably less than half that of women generally. The mortality of charwomen under the age of 35 years exceeded that standard; after the age of 35, however, it was below the standard, the difference becoming more marked with advancing years. At ages 55–65 years their mortality was scarcely more than one-third, and at ages over 65 it was less than one-sixth of that among women in the aggregate. At this latest age-group, in fact, charwomen compared favourably with other women living between the ages of 45 and 55 years. The foregoing typical results indicate clearly that no value can be attached to the original data from which these death-rates are derived.

When analysed according to the statements of condition as to marriage, it was found that although as far as the Census records are concerned this information is nearly always obtainable, it is far otherwise as regards the death registers, for in each occupation and in each age-group there is a considerable proportion of cases where the registers contain no statement of the condition as to marriage. The following table shows, for cotton operatives in Lancashire, the percentage of cases in each age-group in which this information was or was not stated in the register of death :—

Condition as to Marriage in Death Register.	15–	20–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65 years and upwards.
Unmarried	88	83	71	63	55	58	65
Married or widowed ...	—	5	14	15	14	12	5
No statement	12	12	15	22	31	30	30

Probably in the majority of cases where the death register contained no statement of condition as to marriage the deaths were those of single women, but there is no means of determining the relation between the married and the single.

The death-rates among single women and among the married and widowed were calculated on three different assumptions :— (*a*) that in each age-period the amount of non-statement was the same for the two classes; (*b*) that all the non-stated cases were those of single women; and (*c*) that they were all either married or widowed.

On the first assumption, the death-rates among single cotton operatives under middle age are shown to be below the average for all females in Lancashire; at ages beyond mid-life the death-rates exceed the average, the difference becoming greater with advancing years, while the rates among the married and widowed are so low as to be obviously useless. On the second assumption the death-rates among the single show the same feature, and the rates among the married and widowed are, of course, equally useless. Even in the extreme case of the third assumption the death-rates among the married and widowed are still so low as to be entirely untrustworthy.

Registration experience affords abundant evidence of inaccuracies and omissions of the kind above alluded to. Take, for

example, the case of a domestic servant, the daughter of a bricklayer, who has returned home permanently invalided. She is thenceforward regarded as unoccupied, and in the event of decease, her death will be registered as that of a bricklayer's daughter, no mention being made of her previous occupation. In the case of a married woman this cause would appear to operate even more strongly, the deceased woman being described simply as a wife or widow, with mention of her husband's occupation, but without mention of her own.

It is hoped, however, that the instructions under which the Registrars now work will produce more complete records of occupations of females in the death registers of 1910–12, and that in future it will be possible to prepare more trustworthy statistics as to female occupational mortality than we have been able to do on the present occasion. At the same time we must bear in mind that many women who follow casual occupation (such as that of charwoman) drift into workhouses when no longer able to work, and probably are recorded there as of no occupation. General considerations would suggest that statistics of occupational mortality will probably be always less accurate for the female than for the male sex.

In concluding Part II. of this Supplement I desire, Sir, to represent to you my sense of the able manner in which I have been assisted in its execution by the various officers of your Staff. To the Chief Clerk, Mr. A. C. Waters, I am indebted for much valuable advice—at first in arranging for the abstraction of the large mass of statistical material which forms the groundwork of these pages; and subsequently in criticising the text in its passage through the press. To Mr. Archer Bellingham my thanks are due for many useful suggestions, and for continuous help in the course of the work. Mr. Frank Finch has afforded me valuable aid in the preparation of the present volume, as he had done in that of its predecessor, and has carried out with great ability the many calculations interspersed through its pages. To Mr. Hampson I am indebted for the preparation of the two Charts which illustrate this volume; and to Mr. Saunders, Mr. Martin, Mr. Sorensen, and several other members of the department my acknowledgments are due for able assistance at all times willingly rendered, and without which the completion of the work would have been impracticable.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN TATHAM.

Sir William Cospatrick Dunbar, Bart., C.B.,
Registrar General.

LIST OF TABLES.

TABLE I.—**List** of **Occupational Groups** adopted in this REPORT with a reference to the CENSUS HEADINGS included under each OCCUPATION.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Occupational Headings in Census Report.	Order and Sub-Order in Census Report for 1901.
1	Clergyman, Priest, Minister ..	Clergymen (Established Church) ..	III. : 1
		Roman Catholic Priests	
		Ministers, Priests of Other religious bodies	
2	Barrister, Solicitor	Barristers, Solicitors	III. : 2
3	Law Clerk	Law Clerks	III. : 2
4	Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner.	Physicians, Surgeons, General Practitioners..	III. : 3
5	Schoolmaster, Teacher	Schoolmasters, Teachers, Professors, Lecturers	III. : 4
6	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect.	Painters, Engravers, Sculptors (artists), Architects	III. : 7
7	Musician, Music Master	Musicians, Music Masters, Singers ..	III. : 7
8	Domestic Indoor Servant ..	Domestic Indoor Servants in Hotels, Lodging, and Eating Houses	IV. : 1
		Other Domestic Indoor Servants	
9	Commercial Traveller	Commercial Travellers	V. : 1
10	Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service.	Commercial or Business Clerks	V. : 2
		Life, House, Ship, &c., Insurance—Officials, Clerks, &c...	V. : 4
		Insurance Agents	
11	Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	Railway Engine Drivers, Stokers	VI. : 1
12	Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c.	Railway Guards	VI. : 1
		Signalmen..	
		Pointsmen, Level Crossing Men	
		Railway Porters and Servants	
13	Railway Official, Clerk	Railway Officials or Clerks	VI. : 1
14	Coach, Cab, Omnibus, Service; Groom, &c.	Domestic Coachmen, Grooms	IV. : 2
		Livery Stable Keepers; Coach, Cab—Proprietors	VI. : 2
		Coachmen, Grooms (not Domestic); Cabmen	
		Omnibus Service	
14*a*	Domestic Coachman, Groom ..	Domestic Coachmen, Grooms	IV. : 2
14_2	Tramway Service	Tramway Service	VI. : 2
15	Carman, Carrier, &c.	Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Waggoners (not Farm)	VI. : 2
16	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman.	Bargemen, Lightermen, Watermen ..	VI. : 3
17	Seaman, &c., Merchant Service..	Merchant Service; Seamen, Pilots; Boatmen on Seas	VI. : 3
18	Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer	Dock Labourers, Wharf Labourers ..	VI. : 4
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government).	Messengers, Porters, Watchmen (not Railway or Government)..	VI. : 5
20	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	Farmers, Graziers	VII. 1
		Farmer's, Grazier's—Sons, Daughters, or other Relatives assisting in the work of the Farm (so returned)	

NOTE.—The lettered numbers denote occupations which form part of a more comprehensive heading indicated by the same number unlettered: numbers with the suffix 2 denote occupations which are treated separately for the first time in this report.

TABLE I. (*continued*).—**List** of **Occupational Groups** adopted in this Report with a reference to the CENSUS HEADINGS included under each OCCUPATION.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Occupational Headings in Census Report.	Order and Sub-Order in Census Report for 1901.
21	Farm Labourer, Farm Servant	Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of cattle ..	VII. : 1
		Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—distinguished as in charge of Horses ..	
		Agricultural Labourers, Farm Servants—not otherwise distinguished	
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman.	Domestic Gardeners	IV. : 2
		Gardeners (not Domestic): Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Florists	VII. : 1
23	Fisherman	Fishermen	VIII. : 1
24	Maltster	Maltsters	XX. : 3
25	Brewer..	Brewers	XX. : 3
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	Inn, Hotel—Keepers; Publicans, Beersellers, Cider Dealers	XX. : 4
		Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents ..	
27	Inn, Hotel—Servant	Barmen	XX. : 4
		Others in Inn, Hotel, Eating House—Service	
28	Stationery Manufacture; Stationer, Publisher, Newsagent.	Stationery Manufacture	XVII. : 1
		Envelope Makers	
		Paper Box, Paper Bag—Makers	
		Other Workers in Paper, &c. (not including Paper Manufacture or Paper Stainers)	
		Stationers, Law Stationers	
		Publishers, Booksellers	XVII. : 2
		Newspaper Agents, News Room Keepers	
29	Chemist, Druggist	Chemists, Druggists	XV. : 3
30	Tobacconist, &c.	Tobacco Manufacture..	XX. : 2
		Tobacconists	
31	Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c..	Milksellers, Dairymen	XX. : 1
		Cheesemongers, Buttermen, Provision Dealers	
32	Fishmonger, Poulterer	Fishmongers, Poulterers, Game Dealers	XX. : 1
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer	Greengrocers, Fruiterers	XX. : 1
34	Grocer, &c.	Grocers; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers	XX. : 1
35	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer..	Drapers, Linen Drapers, Mercers	XVIII. : 7
36	Coal Merchant; Coke Burner, &c.	Coke Burners, Patent Fuel Makers ..	IX. : 1
		Coal, Coke—Merchants, Dealers	
36*a*	Coal, Coke—Merchant, Dealer ..	Coal, Coke—Merchants, Dealers	IX. : 1
37	Ironmonger	Ironmongers: Hardware—Dealers, Merchants	X. :10
38	General Shopkeeper	General Shopkeepers, Dealers	XXII. : 3
39	Bookbinder	Bookbinders	XVII. : 2
40	Printer	Printers	XVII. : 2
40_2	Lithographer; Copper and Steel Plate Printer.	Lithographers; Copper and Steel Plate Printers	XVII. : 2

TABLE I. (*continued*).—**List of Occupational Groups** adopted in this REPORT with a reference to the CENSUS HEADINGS included under each OCCUPATION.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Occupational Headings in Census Report.	Order and Sub-Order in Census Report for 1901.
41	Watch, Clock, Scientific Instrument, &c., Maker; Jeweller, &c.	Goldsmiths, Silversmiths, Jewellers ..	XI. : 1
		Watchmakers, Clockmakers	XI. : 2
		Scientific Instrument Makers; Opticians	
		Electrical Apparatus Makers	
		Weighing and Measuring Apparatus Makers	
		Dealers in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Watches	XI. : 5
41*a*	Watch, Clock—Maker	Watchmakers, Clockmakers	XI. : 2
		Dealers in Precious Metals, Jewellery, and Watches	XI. : 5
42	Saddler, Harness Maker	Saddlers; Harness, Whip—Makers ..	XVI. : 2
43	Butcher	Slaughterers	XX. : 1
		Butchers, Meat Salesmen	
44	Miller; Cereal Food Manufacturer.	Millers; Cereal Food Manufacture ..	XX. : 1
45	Baker, Confectioner	Bread, Biscuit, Cake, &c.—Makers ..	XX. : 1
		Bakers, Confectioners (Dealers)	
46	Hatter	Felt Hat Manufacture	XIX. : 1
		Makers of Other Hats, Caps, &c. (not Straw)	
		Hat, Bonnet, Straw Plait, &c, Dealers ..	
47	Tailor	Tailors	XIX. : 1
		Clothiers, Outfitters (Dealers)	
48	Shoemaker	Boot, Shoe—Makers	XIX. : 1
		Slipper Makers	
		Patten, Clog—Makers	
		Boot, Shoe, Patten, Clog—Dealers ..	
49	Hairdresser	Wig Makers, Hairdressers	XIX. : 1
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c.—Manufacture.	Candle, Grease—Manufacture	XV. : 4
		Soap—Boilers, Makers	
		Manure Manufacture	
		Glue, Size, Varnish, &c.—Makers	
50*a*	Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture	Candle, Grease—Manufacture	XV. : 4
		Soap—Boilers, Makers	
51	Tanner	Tanners	XVI. : 1
51$_2$	Furrier, Skinner	Furriers, Skinners	XVI. : 1
52	Currier, &c.	Curriers; Leather Goods Makers	XVI. : 1
53	Engine, Machine, Boiler—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.	Includes 53*a* and 53*b*	—
53*a*	Engine, Machine—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.	Patternmakers	X. : 3
		Millwrights	
		Erectors, Fitters, Turners	
		Metal Machinists	
		Other and undefined Engine and Machine Makers	
53*b*	Boiler Maker	Boiler Makers	X. : 3
54	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker.	Tool Makers	X. : 4
		File Makers	
		Saw Makers	
		Cutlers and Scissors Makers	
		Needle, Pin—Makers	

TABLE I. (*continued*).—**List of Occupational Groups** adopted in this REPORT with a reference to the CENSUS HEADINGS included under each OCCUPATION.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Occupational Headings in Census Report.	Order and Sub-Order in Census Report for 1901.
54*a*	Cutler, Scissors Maker	Cutlers and Scissors Makers	X. : 4
54*b*	File Maker	File Makers	X. : 4
55	Gunsmith	Gunsmiths, Gun Manufacturers	X. : 6
56	Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter.	Lock, Key—Makers	X. : 7
		Gasfittings Makers	
		Gasfitters	XII. : 1
57	Blacksmith, Striker	Blacksmiths, Strikers	X. : 3
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	Pig Iron Manufacture (Blast Furnaces) ..	X. : 1
		Puddling Furnaces and Rolling Mills ..	
		Steel Smelting and Founding	
		Iron Founders	X. : 3
		Nail Manufacture	X. : 7
		Anchor, Chain—Manufacture	
		Stove, Grate, Range, Fire Iron—Makers	
		Bedstead Makers (Iron or Brass)	
		Iron Workers—Undefined or Indeterminable	
59	Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c.—Manufacturer, Worker.	Headings included in 59*a*—59*e* below, and also:—	
		Manufacture of Other or Unspecified Metals	X. : 2
		Bolt, Nut, Rivet, Screw, Staple—Makers	X. : 7
		Wire — Drawers, Makers, Workers, Weavers	
		Lamp, Lantern, Candlestick—Makers ..	
		White Metal and Electro-Plate Ware Manufacturers; Pewterers	
		Other Metal Workers	
59*a*	Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.	Copper Manufacture	X. : 2
		Coppersmiths	X. : 3
		Copper Workers	X. : 7
59*b*	Tinplate Manufacturer, Tinplate Goods Maker.	Tinplate Manufacture	X. : 2
		Tinplate Goods Makers	X. : 7
59*c*	Zinc Manufacturer, Worker ..	Zinc Manufacture	X. : 2
		Zinc Workers	X. : 7
59*d*	Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker.	Lead Manufacture	X. : 2
		Leaden Goods Makers	X. : 7
59*e*	Brass, Bronze — Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker.	Brass, Bronze—Manufacture	X. : 2
		Brassfounders	X. : 3
		Brass Finishers	
		Brass, Bronze—Workers	X. : 7
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder ..	Builders	XII. : 1
		Builders' Labourers	
		Bricklayers	
		Bricklayers' Labourers	
		Masons	
		Masons' Labourers	
61	Carpenter, Joiner	Carpenters, Joiners	XII. : 1
62	Slater, Tiler	Slaters, Tilers	XII. : 1
63	Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher.	Plasterers	XII. : 1
		Plasterers' Labourers	
		Paperhangers, Whitewashers	

TABLE I. (*continued*).—**List** of **Occupational Groups** adopted in this REPORT with a reference to the CENSUS HEADINGS included under each OCCUPATION.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Occupational Headings in Census Report.	Order and Sub-Order in Census Report for 1901.
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier ..	Painters, Decorators, Glaziers	XII. : 1
		Plumbers	
65	Cabinet Maker, &c.	Cabinet Makers	XIII. : 1
		French Polishers	
		Upholsterers	
		Furniture, &c., Dealers	
66	Sawyer	Sawyers	XIII. : 2
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c. ..	Wood Turners	XIII. : 2
		Wooden Box, Packing Case–Makers ..	
		Coopers ; Hoop—Makers, Benders ..	
68	Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Maker.	Railway—Coach, Waggon Makers ..	X. : 9
		Coach, Carriage—Makers	
68	Cycle and Motor Manufacture..	Cycle and Motor Manufacture	X. : 9
69	Wheelwright..	Wheelwrights	X. : 9
70	Shipbuilding	Ship—Platers, Rivetters, &c.	X. : 8
		Other Workers in Iron	
		Shipwrights	
		Other Workers in Wood	
		Others in Ship and Boat Building ..	
71	Chemical Manufacture	Manufacturing Chemists	XV. : 3
		Alkali Manufacture	
72	Wool, Worsted—Manufacture ..	Wool—Sorting Processes	XVIII. : 2
		Wool—Combing Processes	
		Wool and Worsted—Spinning Processes	
		Wool and Worsted—Weaving Processes	
		Wool and Worsted—Workers in Other Processes or Undefined	
73	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture.	Silk—Spinning Processes	XVIII. : 3
		Silk—Weaving Processes	
		Silk—Workers in Other Processes or Undefined	
74	Cotton Manufacture	Cotton—Card and Blowing Room Processes	XVIII. : 1
		Cotton—Spinning Processes	
		Cotton—Winding, Warping, &c., Processes	
		Cotton—Weaving Processes..	
		Cotton—Workers in Other Processes or Undefined	
75	Lace Manufacture	Lace Manufacture	XVIII. : 5
76	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker ..	Rope, Twine, Cord—Makers	XVIII. : 4
77	Textile Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, &c.	Textile Bleachers	XVIII. : 6
		Textile Printers..	
		Textile Dyers	
		Textile Calenderers, Finishers, &c. ..	
78	Carpet Rug, Felt—Manufacture	Carpet, Rug, Felt, Manufacture	XVIII. : 5

TABLE I. (*continued*).—**List** of **Occupational Groups** adopted in this REPORT with a reference to the CENSUS HEADINGS included under each OCCUPATION.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Occupational Headings in Census Report.	Order and Sub-Order in Census Report for 1901.
79	Hosiery Manufacture . ..	Hosiery Manufacture..	XVIII. : 5
80	Paper Manufacture	Paper Manufacture	XVII. : 1
81	Potter ; Earthenware, &c., Manufacture.	Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture	XIV. : 1
82	Glass Manufacture..	Sheet, Plate—Glass Manufacture	XIV. : 1
		Glass Bottle Manufacture	
		Other Workers in Glass Manufacture ..	
83	Coal Miner	Coal and Shale Mine—Hewers	IX. : 1
		Coal and Shale Mine—Other Workers below Ground	
		Coal and Shale Mine—Workers above Ground	
84	Ironstone Miner	Ironstone Miners	IX. : 1
85	Copper Miner	Copper Miners	IX. : 1
86	Tin Miner	Tin Miners	IX. : 1
87	Lead Miner	Lead Miners	IX. : 1
88*			
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier	Stone—Quarriers, Cutters, Dressers ..	IX. : 2
		Slate—Quarriers, Workers	
90	Coalheaver	Coalheavers ; Coal—Porters, Labourers	VI. : 5
91	Gas Works Service	Gas Works Service	XXI. : 1
92	Platelayer, Railway Labourer ; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	Platelayers, Gangers, Packers	VI. : 1
		Railway Labourers (not Railway Contractors' Labourers)	
		Navvies, Railway Contractors' Labourers	XII. : 2
		Paviours, Road Labourers	
93	Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker.	Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Makers	XIV. : 1
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c. ..	Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers	XXII. : 3
95	General Labourer.	General Labourers	XXII. : 4
96	Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural).	Engine Drivers, Stokers. Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural) ..	XXII. : 4
97*			
98*			
99	Chimney Sweep	Chimney Sweepers	XXII. : 2
100	Civil Service (Officers and Clerks).	Civil Service (Officers and Clerks) ..	I. : 1
101	Civil Service (Messengers, &c.)..	Civil Service (Messengers, &c.)	I. : 1
102	Gamekeeper	Gamekeepers	IV. : 2
103	India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Worker ; Waterproof Goods Maker.	India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Workers	XV. : 4
		Waterproof Goods Makers	
104	Brush, Broom—Maker ; Hair, Bristle—Worker.	Brush, Broom—Makers ; Hair, Bristle—Workers	XVI. : 3
105	Other Occupied Males	All Occupations not enumerated above and	XXIII.
		Students	

* The occupations numbered 88, 97, and 98 in Part II. of the Supplement to the Fifty-fifth Report cannot be given in the present Report.

TABLE II.—**Mean Annual Death-rates** per 1,000 of **Males,** aged 15 years and upwards, in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS **1890-91-92** for "Occupied only," and in **1900-01-02** for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired."

NOTE.—The Italic figures refer to the years 1890-92, the Old Style and Ionic figures to the Years 1900-02. Except where otherwise stated or implied the Italic and Old Style figures refer to the "Occupied only," and the Ionic figures to the "Occupied and Retired."

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.*	AGES. 15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
	All Males (England and Wales).	*4·14* **3·49**	*5·55* **4·77**	*7·67* **6·38**	*13·01* **10·94**	*21·37* **18·67**	*39·01* **34·80**	*103·56* **94·61**
	All Males in selected Healthy Districts.†	*3·16* **2·64**	*4·94* **4·31**	*5·95* **5·22**	*8·51* **7·19**	*13·73* **11·94**	*26·46* **23·81**	*92·94* **85·04**
	Occupied Males (England and Wales).	*2·55* 2·44	*5·07* 4·41	*7·29* 6·01	*12·43* 10·22	*20·66* 17·73	*36·66* 31·01	*102·32* 88·39
	Occupied and Retired Males (England and Wales).	**2·46**	**4·50**	**6·29**	**10·87**	**18·72**	**35·56**	**106·23**
	Occupied Males (London)	*2·75* 2·82	*5·07* 4·44	*8·15* 6 82	*15·50* 12·96	*25·31* 22·35	*44·03* 34·01	*110·86* 73·75
	Occupied Males (Industrial Districts).‡	*3·05* 2·65	*5·53* 4·52	*8·65* 6·47	*15·91* 12·26	*27·82* 22·12	*50·15* 39·18	*120·44* 98·05
	Occupied Males (Agricultural Districts).‡	*2·10* 1·95	*4·67* 4·21	*6·00* 5·16	*8·96* 7·17	*13·82* 11·73	*26·11* 22·53	*93·87* 85·08
	Unoccupied Males (England and Wales).	*35·86* **19·53**	*29·58* **23·92**	*27·05* **29·15**	*35·71* **43·07**	*37·77* **41·51**	*59·44* **65·53**	*105·86* **104·20**
1	Clergyman, Priest, Minister§ ..	— — —	*4·86* 1·68 **1·68**	*4·23* 2·68 **2·72**	*5·18* 4·06 **4·09**	*10·52* 9·69 **9·82**	*25·35* 22·83 **23·43**	*83·60* 79·80 **82·62**
2	Barrister, Solicitor	— — —	*2·75* 0·96 **0·96**	*5·32* 4·72 **4·88**	*10·67* 7·21 **7·59**	*17·72* 13·63 **13·77**	*34·50* 27·89 **27·56**	*111·74* 89·62 **86·65**
3	Law Clerk	*2·45* 1·93 **1·93**	*5·62* 3·87 **3·87**	*7·92* 5·51 **5·76**	*14·73* 8·52 **9·05**	*24·29* 17·34 **17·89**	*38·53* 31·80 **38·60**	*107·26* 67·72 **99·38**
4	Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner.‖	— —	*5·77* **2·90**	*6·69* **5·58**	*14·92* **10·56**	*21·04* **18·52**	*34·16* **33·02**	*112·40* **99·50**
5	Schoolmaster, Teacher	*2·18* 2·11 **2·15**	*4·31* 4·04 **4·04**	*4·15* 3·51 **3·64**	*6·84* 5·15 **5·54**	*14·31* 11·35 **12·77**	*24·86* 24·52 **27·94**	*98·43* 90·78 **100·71**
6	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect.	*2·31* 2·77 **2·77**	*6·30* 4·30 **4·51**	*5·60* 4·49 **4·71**	*8·61* 6·74 **7·23**	*19·28* 15·82 **16·65**	*30·53* 28·21 **31·79**	*90·23* 81·43 **94·85**
7	Musician, Music Master	*3·14* 2·17 **2·17**	*5·49* 5·35 **5·47**	*9·21* 7·71 **7·93**	*17·73* 12·61 **13·32**	*26·01* 22·24 **23·61**	*43·42* 36·81 **45·18**	*88·57* 76·47 **89·30**
8	Domestic Indoor Servant	*1·85* 1·48 **1·50**	*4·10* 3·60 **3·87**	*6·18* 5·88 **6·21**	*10·33* 9·26 **9·87**	*15·85* 15·25 **16·70**	*28·01* 25·80 **33·03**	*89·09* 69·63 **103·24**

* The system of classification adopted in the Census of 1901 differed somewhat from that followed in 1891. In tabulating the figures for the recent period the aim has been to select groups of well-defined occupations, and to preserve as far as possible a fair comparison with 1890-91-92. Table I. shows the exact constitution of each occupation.

† The Selected Healthy Districts for the earlier period are those districts whose corrected death-rates for the 10 years 1881-90 were below 15 per 1000; those for the later period had corrected death-rates in the 10 years 1891-1900 below 14 per 1000; a list of these districts will be found at pages xxiv-xxvii of Part I of this Supplement.

‡ Lists of the Agricultural and Industrial districts are given on page viii of this volume.

§ Retired Clergymen of the Church of England were not separately abstracted in the Censuses of 1891 and 1901; in the above table they are included with the Occupied.

‖ Retired Physicians and Surgeons were not separately abstracted in the Censuses of 1891 and 1901.

TABLE II.—*continued.*—**Mean Annual Death-rates** per 1,000 of **Males,** aged 15 years and upwards, in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS **1890-91-92** for "Occupied only," and in **1900-01-02** for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired."

Reference Number.	OCCUPATION.	AGES. 15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
9	Commercial Traveller	*2·64* 1·59 **1·86**	*2·91* 3·23 **3·23**	*6·09* 4·90 **5·16**	*12·62* 8·67 **9·26**	*21·41* 18·68 **20·06**	*39·28* 33·97 **38·33**	*106·25* 87·41 **114·17**
10	Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service.	*2·44* 2·16 **2·17**	*5·09* 4·69 **4·82**	*7·73* 5·78 **6·03**	*12·66* 9·26 **10·15**	*18·36* 15·76 **16·99**	*33·81* 27·57 **30·72**	*82·98* 58·37 **78·94**
11	Railway Engine Driver, Stoker..	*4·45* 3·48 **3·48**	*4·91* 3·92 **4·03**	*5·44* 3·45 **3·56**	*7·21* 5·64 **5·83**	*16·09* 10·19 **10·47**	*42·46* 23·57 **25·49**	*152·96* 122·51 **111·72**
12	Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c.	*5·15* 4·07 **4·07**	*5·43* 4·76 **4·78**	*6·45* 4·97 **5·10**	*9·19* 7·77 **8·03**	*17·28* 13·99 **14·54**	*35·52* 28·83 **31·35**	*89·07* 79·13 **88·48**
11 & 12	*Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c., as represented by 11 & 12.*	*4·91* 3·84 **3·84**	*5·27* 4·45 **4·51**	*6·17* 4·50 **4·63**	*8·66* 7·13 **7·37**	*16·98* 12·86 **13·33**	*37·06* 27·45 **29·79**	*96·72* 86·34 **93·17**
13	Railway Official, Clerk	*3·33* 2·54 **2·54**	*6·75* 5·11 **5·16**	*7·76* 4·79 **4·93**	*9·48* 6·00 **6·41**	*16·41* 13·79 **15·06**	*27·63* 26·74 **30·63**	*94·73* 91·78 **98·92**
14	Coach, Cab, Omnibus Service; Groom, &c.	*2·53* 1·89 **1·90**	*4·48* 3·51 **3·56**	*7·79* 6·37 **6·57**	*15·64* 12·51 **13·37**	*25·67* 20·76 **21·91**	*44·90* 34·84 **40·48**	*124·35* 96·10 **118·29**
14a	*Domestic Coachman, Groom* ..	1·63 **1·63**	3·38 **3·38**	4·67 **4·75**	8·34 **8·62**	15·23 **16·06**	33·98 **38·87**	147·38 **189·62**
14_2	Tramway Service	2·39 **2·39**	4·76 **4·76**	6·69 **6·73**	11·41 **11·74**	16·24 **16·79**	34·88 **36·30**	76·19 **80·46**
15	Carman, Carrier, &c.	*3·32* 2·80 **2·82**	*5·82* 4·29 **4·34**	*9·31* 6·71 **6·85**	*16·82* 13·09 **13·50**	*28·01* 20·42 **20·90**	*50·44* 36·46 **40·66**	*148·19* 107·84 **124·66**
16	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman	*7·07* 7·36 **7·46**	*7·64* 8·01 **8·01**	*9·94* 8·22 **8·63**	*16·71* 14·17 **15·11**	*24·44* 24·11 **25·32**	*44·17* 38·95 **44·29**	*129·29* 115·52 **138·28**
17	Seaman, &c., Merchant Service..	*6·72* 7·13 **7·24**	*10·45* 10·71 **11·02**	*13·02* 13·37 **13·86**	*18·88* 18·50 **19·83**	*27·65* 28·33 **29·61**	*44·75* 41·71 **45·88**	*143·78* 135·79 **112·31**
18	Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer	*4·59* 2·05 **2·11**	*7·33* 5·18 **5·25**	*15·40* 9·69 **9·97**	*23·99* 17·38 **18·14**	*40·71* 26·89 **27·70**	*64·62* 38·39 **45·91**	*137·14* 69·34 **97·65**
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government).	*1·95* 2·06 **2·08**	*5·17* 7·19 **7·46**	*9·85* 10·02 **10·67**	*17·73* 16·94 **17·92**	*26·71* 25·93 **27·02**	*41·70* 36·49 **42·24**	*91·28* 64·40 **91·62**
11, 12, 14-19	*Transport Service, as represented by 11, 12, 14-19.*	*3 33* 2·87 **2·89**	*6·09* 5·11 **5·19**	*9·26* 7·26 **7·49**	*15·91* 13·03 **13·70**	*26·65* 21·16 **22·02**	*46·48* 35·57 **40·45**	*125·52* 95·31 **110·80**
20	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	*1·30* 3·28 **3·28**	*2·40* 3·28 **3·27**	*4·29* 3·96 **4·07**	*7·03* 5·66 **5·90**	*11·20* 10·05 **10·71**	*23·97* 20·25 **22·02**	*87·81* 78·94 **94·55**
20a	*Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Districts.*	*1·61* 3·49	*2·53* 3·28	*4·09* 3·49	*6·39* 5·29	*10·16* 8·79	*20·69* 17·94	*82·94* 73·18
21	Farm Labourer, Farm Servant..	*1·71* 1·69 **1·70**	*3·91* 3·49 **3·59**	*5·20* 4·10 **4·34**	*8·32* 5·98 **6·36**	*12·78* 10·63 **11·22**	*24·57* 19·33 **22·06**	*98·59* 84·38 **97·34**
21a	*Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Districts.*	*1·82* 1·64	*4·33* 3·42	*5·54* 3·95	*9·14* 5·75	*13·56* 10·07	*24·83* 18·83	*103·31* 86·75
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman.	*1·65* 1·52 **1·52**	*2·80* 2·51 **2·52**	*4·14* 3·64 **3·78**	*6·59* 5·08 **5·38**	*11·63* 9·17 **9·64**	*23·29* 19·98 **22·14**	*75·24* 62·00 **75·85**

TABLE II.—*continued.*—**Mean Annual Death-rates** per 1,000 of **Males,** aged 15 years and upwards, in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS **1890-91-92** for "Occupied only," and in **1900-01-02** for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired."

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Ages. 15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
20-22	*Agriculturist, as represented by 20-22*	*1·65*	*3·49*	*4·83*	*7·69*	*12·16*	*24·21*	*92·13*
		1·94	3·26	3·96	5·70	10·13	19·76	78·26
		1·95	**3·32**	**4·15**	**6·02**	**10·72**	**22·06**	**92·37**
(20-22)a	*Agriculturist, in Agricultural Districts, as represented by (20-22)a*	*1·78*	*3·93*	*5·13*	*8·21*	*12·39*	*23·28*	*95·23*
		1·88	3·30	3·74	5·36	9·22	18·06	78·60
23	Fisherman	*3·35*	*7·68*	*9·13*	*10·60*	*18·61*	*25·65*	*110·45*
		3·38	6·40	8·05	11·11	14·32	25·30	98·50
		3·38	**6·72**	**8·44**	**12·44**	**15·39**	**27·55**	**100·50**
24	Maltster	*2·13*	*1·86*	*4·62*	*11·18*	*18·13*	*42·19*	*146·38*
		—	2·77	4·18	8·02	11·15	30·84	115·98
		—	**2·77**	**4·18**	**8·44**	**11·86**	**32·98**	**125·15**
25	Brewer	*2·68*	*5·56*	*10·83*	*19·04*	*30·79*	*54·44*	*129·09*
		2·31	5·19	7·30	16·03	25·38	44·93	95·07
		2·31	**5·18**	**7·55**	**16·59**	**26·46**	**48·60**	**117·69**
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	*3·20*	*8·69*	*15·21*	*23·32*	*34·84*	*53·18*	*105·67*
		2·04	4·94	13·53	21·15	29·04	47·32	90·68
		2·04	**4·94**	**13·87**	**22·50**	**31·07**	**52·15**	**127·75**
26a	*Innkeeper, &c. (London)*	*4·61*	*6·73*	*12·82*	*21·84*	*39·55*	*60·70*	*122·86*
		—	4·09	10·85	21·83	28·84	42·48	81·67
26b	*Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Districts)*	*2·01*	*13·17*	*20·35*	*27·27*	*44·48*	*62·70*	*120·67*
		8·55	3·84	16·51	23·13	34·19	55·82	97·35
26c	*Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Districts).*	—	*5·91*	*10·14*	*20·01*	*27·20*	*47·01*	*103·16*
		—	—	11·40	16·61	25·20	42·25	85·40
27	Inn, Hotel—Servant	*2·33*	*6·49*	*14·88*	*28·82*	*38·00*	*47·71*	*81·73*
		3·03	5·90	14·21	26·28	33·87	37·30	53·57
		3·03	**6·00**	**14·51**	**27·61**	**35·13**	**43·88**	**103·02**
27a	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)* ..	*2·48*	*6·46*	*15·46*	*32·62*	*43·83*	*58·73*	*107·91*
		3·12	5·39	14·47	30·39	43·24	50·31	83·95
27b	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Districts).*	*1·79*	*4·69*	*14·74*	*28·41*	*31·82*	*41·46*	*67·71*
		2·48	5·74	13·83	22·87	33·86	37·71	61·03
27c	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Districts).*	*2·18*	*2·57*	*15·68*	*18·74*	*38·14*	*33·00*	*65·57*
		5·60	5·28	12·75	17·20	12·99	21·37	19·05
26 & 27	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., as represented by 26 & 27.*	*2·40*	*6·85*	*15·06*	*24·52*	*35·24*	*52·68*	*103·81*
		2·96	5·75	13·82	22·14	29·65	46·39	87·87
		2·96	**5·83**	**14·14**	**23·48**	**31·56**	**51·43**	**126·00**
26a & 27a	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London, as represented by 26a & 27a.*	*2·58*	*6·48*	*14·65*	*27·32*	*41·12*	*60·08*	*118·61*
		2·96	5·25	13·20	25·78	34·46	45·14	82·30
26b & 27b	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industural Districts, as represented by 26b & 27b.*	*1·81*	*6·21*	*18·00*	*27·46*	*43·18*	*60·82*	*115·69*
		2·89	5·46	15·40	23·09	34·16	54·38	94·19
26c & 27c	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultrial Districts, as represented by 26c & 27c.*	*1·92*	*3·58*	*11·39*	*19·88*	*27·83*	*46·39*	*101·51*
		4·98	3·65	11·63	16·64	24·74	41·70	83·79
28	Stationery Manufacture; Stationer, Publisher, Newsagent.	*2·94*	*6·40*	*6·92*	*9·48*	*17·13*	*34·96*	*63·48*
		2·71	5·60	6·72	9·62	15·77	27·79	64·86
		2·71	**5·70**	**6·83**	**10·40**	**16·45**	**30·95**	**86·24**
29	Chemist, Druggist	*3·14*	*6·22*	*7·03*	*12·17*	*22·84*	*31·34*	*98·30*
		2·88	4·85	6·58	8·73	18·52	32·33	95·40
		2·88	**4·85**	**6·99**	**9·37**	**19·23**	**35·49**	**105·36**
30	Tobacconist, &c.	*3·54*	*6·20*	*9·05*	*11·95*	*21·71*	*37·23*	*72·67*
		2·76	5·88	6·76	9·28	17·21	28·89	67·83
		2·76	**6·17**	**6·74**	**9·77**	**18·53**	**32·68**	**86·25**
31	Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c. ..	*1·94*	*4·05*	*7·14*	*11·39*	*24·85*	*45·91*	*109·69*
		1·50	2·45	4·11	7·57	15·85	29·23	94·10
		1·50	**2·45**	**4·20**	**7·79**	**16·89**	**32·69**	**117·79**
32	Fishmonger, Poulterer	*2·35*	*5·46*	*7·81*	*12·98*	*20·13*	*36·25*	*77·46*
		2·01	3·54	5·29	10·58	19·50	31·29	67·14
		2·01	**3·54**	**5·63**	**11·29**	**19·61**	**36·10**	**92·80**

TABLE II.—*continued.*—**Mean Annual Death-rates** per 1,000 of **Males,** aged 15 years and upwards, in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS **1890-91-92** for "Occupied only," and in **1900-01-02** for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired."

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Ages. 15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer	*1·72*	*7·09*	*6·99*	*11·89*	*20·23*	*38·39*	*89·09*
		2·51	5·01	6·49	9·92	17·58	26·19	67·66
		2·51	**5·07**	**6·67**	**10·58**	**17·82**	**30·06**	**93·45**
34	Grocer, &c.	*1·86*	*3·97*	*5·40*	*8·62*	*14·34*	*24·92*	*62·66*
		1·72	3·58	4·47	7·03	12·08	24·16	59·15
		1·72	**3·62**	**4·62**	**7·63**	**13·32**	**26·67**	**76·05**
35	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer ..	*2·42*	*6·20*	*8·52*	*13·87*	*20·73*	*37·63*	*88·97*
		2·07	4·37	5·20	8·35	12·94	26·76	65·32
		2·06	**4·39**	**5·56**	**9·27**	**14·93**	**30·28**	**87·95**
36	Coal Merchant; Coke Burner, &c.	*1·36*	*4·77*	*6·01*	*10·75*	*15·91*	*33·04*	*90·59*
		1·81	3·47	4·02	7·81	12·87	24·99	77·18
		2·33	**3·46**	**4·15**	**8·29**	**13·40**	**26·61**	**94·67**
36a	*Coal, Coke—Merchant, Dealer* ..	2·38	2·66	3·87	8·41	13·47	25·76	74·02
		2·86	**2·66**	**4·00**	**8·97**	**14·08**	**27·56**	**93·84**
37	Ironmonger	*1·64*	*3·30*	*5·94*	*9·87*	*15·08*	*36·90*	*90·76*
		2·05	3·49	5·30	6·19	10·55	20·09	64·21
		2·05	**3·57**	**5·29**	**6·76**	**11·65**	**30·40**	**81·45**
38	General Shopkeeper	*2·10*	*3·94*	*8·89*	*14·03*	*19·92*	*32·59*	*71·81*
		2·56	5·13	10·93	19·71	28·16	33·04	82·96
		2·67	**5·12**	**11·08**	**20·71**	**29·11**	**38·08**	**103·59**
28-38	*Shopkeepers, as represented by 28-38*	*2·13*	*4·96*	*6·88*	*11·14*	*18·29*	*32·92*	*78·17*
		2·04	4·05	5·40	8·81	15·42	27·33	70·65
		2·05	**4·09**	**5·59**	**9·45**	**16·35**	**30·39**	**89·72**
39	Bookbinder	*2·83*	*6·23*	*9·04*	*15·36*	*18·86*	*41·41*	*98·48*
		1·90	6·04	5·83	9·69	15·66	32·06	82·08
		1·90	**6·02**	**6·02**	**10·31**	**15·62**	**35·03**	**104·70**
40	Printer	*3·24*	*6·61*	*9·10*	*14·40*	*21·56*	*43·39*	*102·61*
		3·19	6·03	6·46	10·19	17·76	30·76	87·61
		3·21	**6·07**	**6·62**	**10·81**	**18·58**	**33·92**	**95·94**
40_2	Lithographer; Copper and Steel Plate Printer.	1·55	5·36	5·62	8·41	19·94	30·84	82·25
		1·55	**5·77**	**5·83**	**9·03**	**20·52**	**33·74**	**105·56**
41	Watch, Clock, Scientific Instrument, &c., Maker; Jeweller, &c.	*2·38*	*4·71*	*6·74*	*13·04*	*20·72*	*39·70*	*95·13*
		1·98	3·94	4·99	8·22	15·82	29·67	76·11
		1·98	**3·94**	**5·17**	**8·57**	**16·66**	**32·80**	**98·32**
41a	*Watch, Clock—Maker*	*2·39*	*5·16*	*7·71*	*11·16*	*19·03*	*38·81*	*85·13*
		2·06	3·90	5·27	7·92	13·09	26·04	70·53
		2·06	**3·89**	**5·48**	**8·46**	**13·62**	**29·45**	**91·73**
42	Saddler, Harness Maker	*2·05*	*4·80*	*7·59*	*12·51*	*20·72*	*32·19*	*99·33*
		1·81	4·70	6·08	9·77	16·88	29·33	90·33
		1·90	**4·69**	**6·23**	**10·25**	**17·17**	**33·28**	**113·11**
43	Butcher	*1·70*	*4·12*	*7·53*	*15·66*	*22·65*	*43·32*	*107·93*
		1·59	2·79	5·98	11·85	20·49	37·65	99·03
		1·60	**2·82**	**6·13**	**12·53**	**22·12**	**42·27**	**120·72**
44	Miller; Cereal Food Manufacturer	*3·59*	*3·90*	*5·07*	*9·33*	*18·90*	*38·83*	*128·41*
		1·13	2·94	3·61	9·00	17·25	33·23	98·23
		1·13	**2·94**	**3·79**	**9·15**	**18·06**	**35·15**	**113·86**
45	Baker, Confectioner	*1·97*	*4·04*	*6·49*	*11·00*	*22·18*	*35·45*	*93·96*
		2·26	3·80	5·28	8·69	16·11	31·04	75·64
		2·30	**3·90**	**5·53**	**9·31**	**16·94**	**35·11**	**100·61**
46	Hatter	*2·04*	*5·92*	*6·96*	*15·35*	*24·75*	*43·90*	*125·70*
		2·90	6·19	6·70	11·44	19·82	35·97	103·42
		2·90	**6·19**	**6·83**	**11·59**	**21·18**	**42·60**	**131·98**
47	Tailor	*2·74*	*4·99*	*6·86*	*13·67*	*21·98*	*37·59*	*97·38*
		2·19	3·98	5·64	10·03	19·20	33·02	83·09
		2·23	**4·10**	**5·79**	**10·73**	**20·00**	**37·68**	**111·52**
48	Shoemaker	*2·90*	*5·89*	*7·66*	*11·35*	*19·85*	*35·25*	*98·90*
		2·65	5·14	6·33	9·82	17·37	29·14	83·13
		2·67	**5·20**	**6·63**	**10·29**	**18·32**	**34·23**	**106·88**

TABLE II.—*continued.*—**Mean Annual Death-rates** per 1,000 of **Males,** aged 15 years and upwards, in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS **1890-91-92** for "Occupied only," and in **1900-01-02** for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired."

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Ages. 15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
49	Hairdresser	*2·54*	*6·56*	*9·41*	*15·01*	*23·28*	*39·03*	*100·98*
		3·14	5·72	6·95	11·56	20·98	35·69	76·74
		3·14	**5·81**	**7·32**	**12·65**	**21·95**	**43·96**	**108·14**
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c. —Manufacture.	*3·09*	*4·35*	*9·87*	*12·35*	*22·64*	*45·56*	*128·71*
		2·42	4·13	4·30	7·36	13·46	23·68	83·33
		2·42	**4·13**	**4·42**	**8·19**	**13·84**	**28·89**	**99·37**
50a	*Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture* ..	*3·32*	*2·99*	*7·28*	*11·67*	*17·52*	*36·49*	*128·31*
		2·97	5·81	4·26	8·76	14·68	28·99	89·89
		2·97	**5·81**	**4·46**	**9·91**	**15·40**	**34·06**	**110·67**
51	Tanner	*5·30*	*4·26*	*5·78*	*6·40*	*18·69*	*32·78*	*113·73*
		2·51	3·27	3·83	5·77	15·07	30·87	89·45
		2·51	**3·27**	**3·81**	**6·10**	**15·92**	**32·82**	**109·04**
51_2	Furrier, Skinner	3·72	4·42	8·52	12·91	20·02	51·28	107·84
		3·71	**4·42**	**8·74**	**13·59**	**20·90**	**54·05**	**165·94**
52	Currier, &c.	*1·56*	*4·75*	*6·79*	*12·67*	*22·16*	*40·62*	*116·42*
		2·36	5·24	5·71	9·32	18·23	34·95	97·99
		2·36	**5·33**	**5·81**	**9·87**	**18·99**	**39·76**	**122·59**
53	Engine, Machine, Boiler—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.	*2·89*	*5·25*	*7·10*	*12·43*	*23·78*	*46·43*	*142·55*
		2·38	4·30	4·92	8·53	16·18	33·78	99·73
		2·38	**4·34**	**5·08**	**8·90**	**16·79**	**36·54**	**101·69**
53a	*Engine, Machine—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.*	*3·01*	*5·44*	*7·23*	*12·56*	*24·27*	*47·10*	*146·38*
		2·44	4·36	4·83	8·44	15·72	33·08	101·46
		2·44	**4·41**	**4·99**	**8·82**	**16·28**	**35·65**	**102·05**
53b	*Boiler Maker*	*2·40*	*4·48*	*6·62*	*11·97*	*21·99*	*43·81*	*125·00*
		1·92	3·77	5·51	9·07	18·82	37·86	88·20
		1·97	**3·77**	**5·67**	**9·37**	**19·71**	**41·79**	**99·42**
54	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle —Maker.	*2·12*	*5·33*	*8·36*	*18·38*	*32·93*	*57·52*	*127·69*
		2·09	3·32	6·32	13·65	25·97	42·05	100·65
		2·09	**3·51**	**6·44**	**14·37**	**26·54**	**48·21**	**121·95**
54a	*Cutler, Scissors Maker*	*2·36*	*5·43*	*8·52*	*20·88*	*35·60*	*60·21*	*136·78*
		1·28	3·85	7·58	16·98	31·94	46·18	112·65
		1·28	**4·05**	**7·74**	**17·57**	**32·17**	**55·26**	**134·56**
54b	*File Maker*	*1·67*	*6·89*	*11·09*	*26·12*	*40·06*	*70·80*	*147·35*
		2·62	4·88	9·72	17·80	34·29	49·86	99·57
		2·62	**4·88**	**9·70**	**18·96**	**34·53**	**57·29**	**121·92**
55	Gunsmith	*2·29*	*4·95*	*10·20*	*15·04*	*26·52*	*47·27*	*104·62*
		1·53	5·22	7·20	10·96	17·46	43·33	86·96
		1·53	**5·22**	**7·44**	**11·43**	**18·13**	**50·63**	**110·27**
56	Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter.	*2·25*	*3·85*	*6·52*	*12·03*	*22·22*	*33·88*	*90·79*
		2·06	3·34	5·13	8·51	17·14	34·21	86·08
		2·06	**3·34**	**5·12**	**8·92**	**17·97**	**39·21**	**105·88**
57	Blacksmith, Striker..	*1·77*	*4·27*	*5·80*	*10·81*	*20·74*	*39·45*	*120·55*
		1·79	2·94	4·98	9·01	16·56	33·89	108·07
		1·79	**2·99**	**5·17**	**9·44**	**17·07**	**37·07**	**109·39**
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	*3·21*	*6·12*	*8·81*	*15·81*	*28·50*	*55·30*	*157·04*
		2·91	4·67	6·80	11·88	22·43	40·15	124·70
		2·93	**4·70**	**6·95**	**12·25**	**23·04**	**43·21**	**132·69**
59	Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c.—Manufacturer, Worker.	*2·61*	*5·74*	*7·43*	*13·98*	*24·55*	*46·02*	*119·22*
		2·38	4·82	5·95	10·41	18·52	35·02	88·41
		2·38	**4·88**	**6·13**	**10·82**	**19·37**	**39·05**	**106·97**
59a	*Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.*	*2·63*	*7·96*	*11·10*	*16·15*	*27·91*	*58·82*	*168·87*
		2·17	6·23	5·83	9·63	21·97	38·28	108·36
		2·17	**6·23**	**5·95**	**9·77**	**22·98**	**41·34**	**116·38**
59b	*Tinplate Manufacturer, Tinplate Goods Maker.*	*2·77*	*5·28*	*6·86*	*12·17*	*20·08*	*44·20*	*114·28*
		3·02	5·40	6·59	9·15	18·43	35·63	91·44
		3·02	**5·40**	**6·93**	**9·59**	**19·62**	**39·58**	**110·09**
59c	*Zinc Manufacturer, Worker* ..	*2·70*	*5·12*	*9·99*	*10·85*	*29·38*	*48·52*	*137·26*
		3·72	5·11	1·85	13·77	17·07	32·05	78·43
		3·72	**5·11**	**2·47**	**15·18**	**18·02**	**33·93**	**82·19**

TABLE II.—*continued.*—**Mean Annual Death-rates** per 1,000 of **Males,** aged 15 years and upwards, in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS **1890-91-92** for "Occupied only," and in **1900-01-02** for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired."

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Ages. 15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
59d	*Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker.*	*4·44*	*11·76*	*12·14*	*22·78*	*37·62*	*75·32*	*281·25*
		3·58	5·54	7·48	12·89	21·39	63·70	164·18
		3·58	**5·54**	**7·48**	**12·84**	**21·11**	**66·67**	**151·82**
59e	*Brass, Bronze — Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker.*	*2·89*	*5·93*	*7·30*	*14·11*	*26·05*	*40·95*	*93·14*
		2·22	5·13	5·86	12·79	20·90	36·60	83·78
		2·22	**5·21**	**6·09**	**13·23**	**22·18**	**41·43**	**106·94**
53-59	*Metal Workers, as represented by 53-59.*	*2·67*	*5·39*	*7·52*	*13·74*	*25·14*	*47·41*	*131·39*
		2·39	4·24	5·63	9·99	18·66	36·10	104·70
		2·40	**4·29**	**5·79**	**10·40**	**19·29**	**39·48**	**112·49**
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder ..	*2·29*	*3·82*	*6·55*	*13·45*	*22·04*	*40·23*	*107·71*
		1·42	2·89	4·34	9·97	17·08	30·60	83·12
		1·43	**2·94**	**4·49**	**10·25**	**17·49**	**33·42**	**97·70**
61	Carpenter, Joiner	*1·66*	*3·95*	*5·78*	*9·36*	*17·19*	*32·15*	*102·20*
		1·68	3·40	4·63	7·80	14·90	27·99	81·03
		1·70	**3·42**	**4·76**	**8·30**	**15·59**	**30·91**	**95·78**
62	Slater, Tiler	*4·65*	*5·30*	*11·01*	*17·17*	*27·53*	*50·28*	*128·21*
		1·86	2·63	5·99	13·30	21·45	30·43	108·92
		1·86	**2·85**	**6·27**	**13·43**	**21·94**	**36·65**	**121·13**
63	Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher.	*3·10*	*3·84*	*6·93*	*13·77*	*22·17*	*48·57*	*89·71*
		1·52	3·44	4·07	11·52	19·18	32·53	72·18
		1·52	**3·44**	**4·23**	**12·03**	**20·20**	**37·91**	**96·38**
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier ..	*2·29*	*4·59*	*7·04*	*14·79*	*25·13*	*45·58*	*107·10*
		2·02	3·77	5·59	11·56	21·34	35·73	80·75
		2·04	**3·80**	**5·80**	**11·98**	**22·16**	**40·73**	**104·26**
65	Cabinet Maker, &c.	*2·46*	*4·76*	*6·94*	*13·08*	*21·11*	*38·72*	*101·16*
		2·61	3·73	5·20	9·84	17·34	30·65	82·99
		2·61	**3·84**	**5·48**	**10·26**	**18·19**	**34·97**	**107·57**
66	Sawyer	*3·22*	*4·95*	*4·84*	*9·54*	*15·44*	*35·32*	*126·65*
		2·53	3·32	3·72	6·57	15·42	26·94	103·12
		2·60	**3·32**	**3·89**	**6·73**	**15·57**	**31·84**	**127·76**
60-66	*Building Trades, as represented by 60-66.*	*2·20*	*4·21*	*6·51*	*12·54*	*20·97*	*38·67*	*105·57*
		1·82	3·32	4·77	9·81	17·50	30·72	82·62
		1·83	**3·36**	**4·94**	**10·18**	**18·12**	**34·28**	**100·20**
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c. ..	*1·76*	*4·92*	*8·00*	*13·91*	*25·49*	*40·48*	*106·79*
		1·94	4·46	6·23	11·69	24·98	34·70	92·82
		1·94	**4·61**	**6·62**	**12·23**	**25·77**	**39·29**	**111·91**
68	Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Maker.	*2·62*	*4·36*	*6·55*	*11·83*	*23·04*	*46·70*	*126·81*
		1·79	3·17	4·58	6·94	15·83	29·05	93·99
		1·79	**3·17**	**4·65**	**7·08**	**16·39**	**32·94**	**106·82**
68_2	Cycle and Motor Manufacture ..	2·32	5·44	6·21	9·14	14·39	20·83	49·75
		2·32	**5·60**	**6·24**	**9·45**	**15·15**	**22·67**	**60·39**
69	Wheelwright	*1·88*	*4·27*	*4·52*	*9·03*	*19·77*	*31·66*	*117·57*
		1·61	2·89	5·41	7·43	12·92	28·31	96·51
		1·61	**2·98**	**5·52**	**8·01**	**13·40**	**31·51**	**116·45**
70	Shipbuilding	*2·42*	*3·80*	*5·14*	*9·54*	*16·19*	*27·82*	*89·76*
		2·43	3·21	4·73	8·28	13·74	28·03	77·58
		2·43	**3·27**	**4·89**	**8·81**	**14·43**	**30·87**	**88·75**
71	Chemical Manufacture	*4 51*	*6·68*	*8·44*	*16·67*	*30·29*	*62·53*	*117·31*
		1 84	3·67	4·99	9·20	21·44	41·25	98·13
		1·84	**4·00**	**5·04**	**9·70**	**21·72**	**43·28**	**102·68**
72	Wool, Worsted—Manufacture ..	*2·93*	*5·59*	*6·99*	*11·98*	*20·45*	*43·36*	*143·54*
		2·19	5·03	5·18	8·90	17·14	37·10	128·92
		2·19	**5·09**	**5·25**	**9·22**	**18·00**	**40·93**	**147·11**
72a	*Wool, Worsted—Manufacture (West Riding).*	*2·97*	*5·42*	*6·99*	*11·99*	*20·58*	*43·76*	*145·33*
		2·20	5·23	5·33	8·94	17·14	36·70	129·95
73	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture	*3·40*	*5·78*	*6·91*	*10·39*	*19·34*	*40·25*	*129·44*
		2·30	3·27	4·12	8·56	17·90	36·01	107·55
		2·30	**3·27**	**4·11**	**9·60**	**18·00**	**41·17**	**131·65**

TABLE II.—*continued.*—**Mean Annual Death-rates** per 1,000 of **Males,** aged 15 years and upwards, in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS **1890-91-92** for "Occupied only," and in **1900-01-02** for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired."

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Ages. 15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
74	Cotton Manufacture	*3·55*	*5·95*	*7·17*	*12·83*	*24·63*	*52·55*	*159·08*
		2·68	4·32	5·48	9·61	20·46	41·15	127·31
		2·70	**4·39**	**5·60**	**9·95**	**21·15**	**47·11**	**148·43**
74a	*Cotton Manufacture (Lancashire)* ..	*3·73*	*5·96*	*7·13*	*13·38*	*25·11*	*55·06*	*168·55*
		2·74	4·36	5·46	9·82	20·76	42·13	129·29
75	Lace Manufacture	*2·74*	*5·06*	*6·86*	*5·92*	*15·03*	*30·91*	*89·72*
		2·58	2·69	6·71	8·38	11·68	32·56	87·56
		2·74	**3·13**	**7·71**	**9·75**	**13·98**	**35·81**	**117·12**
76	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker ..	*0·86*	*5·81*	*8·21*	*11·28*	*20·25*	*34·39*	*97·68*
		2·20	5·75	6·47	7·45	13·03	32·49	105·86
		2·20	**6·24**	**6·46**	**8·07**	**14·71**	**37·33**	**130·35**
77	Textile Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, &c.	*4·74*	*7·23*	*10·90*	*16·14*	*28·05*	*57·95*	*169·82*
		3·30	4·58	5·83	10·26	20·83	41·36	125·16
		3·30	**4·62**	**5·98**	**10·44**	**21·48**	**44·48**	**139·16**
78	Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	*2·66*	*4·14*	*8·06*	*7·88*	*16·20*	*41·45*	*108·70*
		2·89	5·19	5·86	9·43	18·30	33·94	116·77
		2·89	**5·61**	**6·06**	**9·86**	**20·85**	**39·35**	**127·27**
79	Hosiery Manufacture	*3·10*	*5·14*	*6·51*	*8·41*	*12·15*	*29·83*	*111·80*
		1·00	5·75	5·39	6·71	16·10	35·11	132·13
		1·20	**6·01**	**5·37**	**7·40**	**17·66**	**38·49**	**144·32**
79a	*Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).*	*3·08*	*4·98*	*6·29*	*8·41*	*11·48*	*31·27*	*111·46*
		1·12	5·22	5·11	6·80	16·13	35·48	131·89
72-79	*Textile Manufactures as represented by 72-79.*	*3·40*	*5·89*	*7·52*	*12·28*	*22·28*	*46·05*	*138·87*
		2·60	4·50	5·49	9·32	18·91	38·70	123·15
		2·62	**4·59**	**5·63**	**9·71**	**19·78**	**43·44**	**142·52**
80	Paper Manufacture	*4·04*	*5·94*	*5·60*	*9·33*	*18·84*	*44·64*	*149·43*
		3·46	4·01	5·02	6·66	11·05	26·38	94·80
		3·46	**4·00**	**5·58**	**6·76**	**11·49**	**28·72**	**110·20**
81	Potter; Earthenware, &c., Manufacture.	*2·81*	*5·41*	*8·19*	*19·58*	*42·97*	*75·13*	*143·36*
		2·62	3·68	5·26	14·52	31·64	54·15	118·25
		2·62	**3·74**	**5·49**	**14·95**	**32·49**	**58·91**	**134·81**
82	Glass Manufacture	*3·24*	*6·43*	*11·32*	*17·88*	*32·14*	*60·79*	*172·41*
		3·22	5·09	6·74	13·14	24·14	41·84	119·38
		3·22	**5·26**	**7·02**	**13·95**	**24·66**	**44·56**	**127·32**
83	Coal Miner	*3·82*	*5·62*	*6·29*	*9·63*	*19·42*	*43·79*	*146·43*
		3·20	4·47	4·93	7·65	14·67	35·98	139·82
		3·21	**4·51**	**5·08**	**7·97**	**15·19**	**38·02**	**128·64**
83a	*Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland).*	*3·93*	*5·63*	*5·48*	*8·16*	*16·35*	*35·65*	*155·37*
		3·14	4·88	4·54	6·76	13·79	31·63	155·40
83b	*Coal Miner (Lancashire)*	*4·15*	*5·45*	*6·40*	*11·74*	*22·76*	*51·33*	*153·57*
		3·65	4·86	6·01	9·03	17·44	42·41	136·61
83c	*Coal Miner (West Riding)*	*2·94*	*4·65*	*5·56*	*9·51*	*18·34*	*46·08*	*141·18*
		2·85	3·40	4·27	7·48	13·01	33·97	142·19
83d	*Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).*	*2·36*	*3·46*	*5·02*	*7·31*	*15·03*	*35·22*	*120·91*
		2·56	3·79	3·33	5·97	11·25	31·25	149·04
83e	*Coal Miner (Staffordshire)*	*2·41*	*5·52*	*6·01*	*8·72*	*19·66*	*49·38*	*184·57*
		2·49	4·00	4·16	6·65	16·07	38·00	163·21
83f	*Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).*	*5·79*	*7·14*	*8·57*	*12·07*	*24·27*	*51·43*	*131·52*
		4·03	5·01	5·78	8·94	15·94	39·84	105·30
84	Ironstone Mine	*3·42*	*4·56*	*5·95*	*8·19*	*17·05*	*33·28*	*147·69*
		3·08	3·01	5·34	6·62	12·23	27·97	98·27
		3·08	**3·01**	**5·34**	**6·97**	**12·37**	**29·20**	**89·48**
85	Copper Miner	—	*8·00*	*9·39*	*18·14*	*24·28*	*46·71*	*173·52*
		9·35	—	14·57	23·08	19·42	48·78	116·40
		9·35	**—**	**14·57**	**22·90**	**21·21**	**52·63**	**98·90**

TABLE II.—*continued.*—**Mean Annual Death-rates** per 1,000 of **Males,** aged 15 years and upwards, in different OCCUPATIONS in the THREE YEARS **1890-91-92** for "Occupied only," and in **1900-01-02** for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired."

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Ages. 15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65 and upwards.
86	Tin Miner	*2·96*	*7·03*	*8·06*	*14·32*	*33·20*	*66·09*	*181·93*
		1·49	5·53	13·41	27·15	38·75	72·17	222·22
		1·49	**5·53**	**13·34**	**27·14**	**38·38**	**68·88**	**157·33**
87	Lead Miner	*3·02*	*6·45*	*9·45*	*13·49*	*23·91*	*66·57*	*245·18*
		6·14	4·81	7·40	12·91	17·43	50·61	215·78
		6·14	**4·81**	**7·39**	**12·87**	**17·59**	**51·08**	**186·99**
83-87	*Miners, as represented by 83-87* ..	*3·77*	*5·62*	*6·33*	*9·68*	*19·63*	*44·42*	*150·20*
		3·20	4·44	5·04	7·86	14·83	36·27	140·59
		3·20	**4·48**	**5·18**	**8·18**	**15·34**	**38·25**	**128·62**
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier	*3·37*	*5·65*	*7·43*	*14·49*	*25·29*	*51·65*	*144·84*
		2·64	4·50	4·91	8·79	18·13	34·42	94·23
		2·64	**4·53**	**4·96**	**8·99**	**18·47**	**36·88**	**99·03**
90	Coalheaver	*4·15*	*6·49*	*12·43*	*19·96*	*29·26*	*62·61*	*126·98*
		3·49	4·55	7·91	14·75	21·54	33·06	79·55
		3·49	**4·54**	**8·16**	**15·06**	**22·01**	**39·13**	**105·36**
91	Gas Works Service	*4·70*	*5·23*	*7·22*	*10·98*	*23·70*	*50·21*	*124·78*
		2·86	3·54	4·97	8·19	16·82	30·42	85·04
		2·86	**3·61**	**5·11**	**8·43**	**17·40**	**32·87**	**102·96**
92	Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	*6·03*	*6·19*	*8·33*	*13·04*	*22·76*	*41·70*	*98·76*
		3·07	3·89	4·44	7·69	13·23	24·85	62·77
		3·07	**3·93**	**4·58**	**7·95**	**13·47**	**27·03**	**73·04**
93	Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker.	*1·37*	*4·85*	*4·92*	*8·02*	*15·98*	*34·15*	*112·01*
		2·39	4·01	3·88	6·49	12·36	21·52	83·94
		2·42	**4·04**	**3·97**	**6·80**	**12·82**	**23·05**	**97·52**
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c. ..	*4·12*	*8·70*	*15·27*	*24·23*	*37·08*	*48·90*	*88·62*
		4·39	6·83	13·28	24·32	35·99	41·95	63·31
		4·39	**7·19**	**14·00**	**25·35**	**38·30**	**58·12**	**117·23**
95	General Labourer	*2·79*	*5·93*	*9·64*	*16·85*	*27·70*	*42·43*	*116·03*
		4·42	9·03	14·44	24·92	38·61	55·26	155·64
		4·54	**9·31**	**15·29**	**26·84**	**40·52**	**71·60**	**191·63**
95a	*General Labourer (London)* ..	*3·04*	*6·10*	*10·90*	*19·49*	*31·91*	*50·07*	*145·76*
		3·81	7·88	13·39	24·54	36·73	43·06	68·32
95b	*General Labourer (Industrial Districts.*	*3·54*	*6·48*	*11·05*	*21·39*	*35·16*	*51·97*	*116·29*
		5·44	9·98	16·00	31·86	50·16	68·89	153·53
96	Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural).	*2·77*	*4·85*	*5·41*	*8·77*	*16·87*	*35·30*	*112·26*
		3·21	5·29	4·47	6·75	13·20	28·49	104·13
		3·20	**5·37**	**4·61**	**7·19**	**13·89**	**30·61**	**113·96**
99	Chimney Sweep	*5·46*	*5·97*	*7·83*	*18·10*	*31·43*	*49·74*	*96·89*
		3·55	3·22	6·03	16·93	25·13	38·18	79·41
		3·55	**3·22**	**6·01**	**17·54**	**26·55**	**45·38**	**107·88**
100	Civil Service (Officers & Clerks)*	**2·53**	**4·73**	**4·92**	**7·80**	**13·24**	**25·05**	**78·26**
101	Civil Service (Messengers, &c.)*	**1·58**	**3·59**	**4·41**	**8·41**	**16·38**	**27·19**	**111·41**
102	Gamekeeper	1·23	2·49	3·21	3·67	10·78	25·31	106·26
		1·23	**2·49**	**3·28**	**3·66**	**10·88**	**27·68**	**114·64**
103	India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Worker; Waterproof Goods Maker.	2·77	5·47	6·28	10·24	20·36	30·93	94·80
		2·77	**5·46**	**6·74**	**10·54**	**20·68**	**34·97**	**124·06**
104	Brush, Broom—Maker; Hair, Bristle—Worker.	3·51	6·08	7·93	11·68	22·72	39·52	92·29
		3·51	**6·07**	**7·90**	**12·35**	**23·54**	**42·79**	**116·44**
105	Other Occupied Males	*2·10*	*4·74*	*6·99*	*11·08*	*17·50*	*32·56*	*87·22*
		2·46	4·36	6·22	9·46	15·43	26·43	71·59
		2·49	**4·58**	**6·95**	**10·77**	**17·63**	**32·82**	**89·91**

* Figures for the "Occupied only" would be misleading, and have been omitted from the table.

TABLE III.—**Causes of Deaths of Males,** aged 25-65 Years, in different OCCUPATIONS, "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," **1900-01-02.**

Note.—The figures for "Occupied only" are printed in Old Style type; those for "Occupied and Retired" in Ionic Type.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.	Occupation.	Reference Number.
	All Males	**284,009**	**6,635**	**4,702**	**1.997**	**575**	**18,969**	**52,880**	**2,779**	**29,693**	**10,099**	**1,989**	**28,789**	**16,088**	**25,741**	**1,792**	**5,865**	**813**	**7,780**	**7,667**	**9,906**	**4,730**	**257**	**16,861**	**5,455**	**21,947**	**All Males.**	
	Occupied Males (England and Wales).	248,557	6,155	4,236	1,908	481	16,655	47,939	2,456	20,732	8,954	1,797	25,108	13,861	23,619	1,632	5,203	745	6,797	6,914	8.555	4,183	250	15.735	5,008	19,634	**Occupied Males (England and Wales).**	
	Occupied and Retired Males (England and Wales).	**278,467**	**6,529**	**4,583**	**1,983**	**556**	**18,725**	**52,077**	**2,713**	**28,663**	**9,945**	**1,966**	**28,318**	**15,963**	**25,446**	**1,770**	**5,773**	**803**	**7,560**	**7,489**	**9,700**	**4,650**	**257**	**16,213**	**5,295**	**21,490**	**Occupied and Retired Males (England and Wales)**	
	Occupied Males (London).	41,369	832	910	255	129	3,082	10,264	343	2,802	1,594	489	3,244	2,396	3,927	276	818	121	1,067	1,060	1,654	707	29	1,999	830	2,541	**Occupied Males (London).**	
	Occupied Males (Industrial Districts).*	77,378	1,620	1,309	661	83	4,488	14,613	701	6,679	2,511	366	7,801	5,844	8,972	538	1,500	245	1,970	2,066	2,554	1,368	81	3,996	1,311	6,101	**Occupied Males (Industrial Districts).***	
	Occupied Males (Agricultural Districts).*	27,474	1,055	384	204	77	2,228	4,755	384	2,476	1,035	165	3,086	855	1,946	174	616	83	857	884	1,083	425	31	1,893	696	2,082	**Occupied Males (Agricultural Districts).***	
	Unoccupied Males(England and Wales).	**35,152**	**480**	**466**	**89**	**94**	**2,314**	**4,941**	**323**	**8,961**	**1,145**	**192**	**3,681**	**2,227**	**2,122**	**160**	**662**	**68**	**983**	**753**	**1,351**	**547**	**7**	**1,126**	**447**	**2,313**	**Unoccupied Males(England Wales).**	
1	Clergyman, Priest, Minister.*	893 **921**	56 **56**	4 **4**	6 **6**	9 **9**	92 **93**	74 **79**	22 **22**	119 **122**	39 **41**	4 **4**	115 **123**	13 **14**	53 **57**	9 **9**	11 **11**	— —	25 **25**	57 **58**	48 **48**	22 **23**	— —	15 **15**	9 **9**	91 **93**	Clergyman, Priest, Minister.*	1
2	Barrister, Solicitor..	596 **643**	22 **23**	12 **12**	5 **5**	4 **4**	56 **57**	71 **78**	21 **24**	52 **74**	16 **17**	3 **3**	61 **62**	12 **13**	42 **43**	2 **2**	13 **13**	— —	51 **52**	30 **30**	31 **33**	10 **10**	— —	22 **24**	18 **20**	42 **44**	Barrister, Solicitor ..	2
3	Law Clerk	536 **603**	11 **13**	6 **8**	— —	1 **1**	37 **39**	166 **177**	9 **10**	55 **70**	18 **20**	3 **3**	43 **49**	15 **18**	33 **41**	1 **1**	11 **12**	— —	19 **24**	15 **15**	19 **20**	9 **11**	— —	11 **13**	16 **19**	38 **39**	Law Clerk	3
4	Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner.*	**804**	**26**	**16**	**7**	**2**	**55**	**57**	**19**	**111**	**22**	**6**	**97**	**10**	**79**	**7**	**16**	—	**45**	**39**	**38**	**11**	—	**51**	**23**	**67**	Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner.*	4
5	Schoolmaster, Teacher.	851 **1,006**	24 **25**	10 **11**	7 **7**	— —	61 **70**	168 **196**	14 **19**	92 **132**	37 **41**	8 **9**	96 **115**	17 **21**	66 **71**	2 **2**	20 **24**	1 **2**	20 **27**	33 **34**	30 **35**	18 **20**	— —	27 **33**	33 **36**	67 **76**	Schoolmaster, Teacher.	5
6	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect.	473 **531**	6 **7**	11 **13**	— —	— —	42 **46**	88 **101**	7 **7**	50 **66**	19 **20**	1 **1**	63 **66**	12 **13**	35 **42**	4 **4**	11 **12**	1 **1**	21 **22**	12 **13**	19 **20**	17 **17**	— —	8 **9**	16 **17**	30 **34**	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect.	6
7	Musician, Music Master.	731 **820**	12 **12**	25 **27**	3 **3**	2 **3**	44 **50**	205 **222**	— —	62 **99**	34 **38**	5 **5**	68 **74**	30 **33**	61 **65**	3 **3**	11 **12**	1 **1**	29 **29**	21 **21**	28 **33**	7 **7**	— —	22 **22**	4 **4**	54 **57**	Musician, Music Master.	7
8	Domestic Indoor Servant.	889 **1,039**	24 **29**	17 **19**	11 **11**	3 **3**	59 **74**	223 **251**	14 **15**	52 **91**	26 **29**	6 **7**	79 **93**	35 **39**	63 **70**	5 **6**	14 **17**	1 **1**	35 **41**	31 **33**	28 **30**	19 **21**	— —	35 **39**	39 **43**	70 **77**	Domestic Indoor Servant.	8
9	Commercial Traveller	1,850 **2,048**	49 **51**	45 **49**	16 **18**	7 **7**	119 **133**	363 **382**	31 **31**	175 **255**	82 **89**	10 **11**	166 **180**	49 **57**	153 **164**	17 **17**	35 **37**	2 **2**	117 **122**	58 **60**	72 **80**	46 **48**	— —	62 **64**	56 **61**	120 **130**	Commercial Travelle	9
10	Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service.	5,865 **6,504**	155 **162**	77 **85**	55 **55**	10 **11**	394 **437**	1,573 **1,683**	75 **84**	490 **729**	219 **237**	38 **40**	508 **552**	185 **205**	446 **474**	38 **41**	106 **115**	8 **9**	155 **172**	186 **196**	219 **236**	97 **101**	1 **1**	147 **156**	175 **186**	508 **537**	Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service.	10
11	Railway Engine Driver, Stoker.	836 **891**	30 **30**	5 **6**	6 **6**	1 **1**	60 **66**	109 **114**	17 **19**	82 **96**	36 **42**	7 **7**	87 **92**	27 **30**	68 **70**	5 **5**	16 **17**	4 **4**	21 **22**	21 **22**	32 **38**	15 **15**	— —	114 **115**	8 **8**	65 **66**	Railway Engine Driver, Stoker.	11
12	Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c.	2,745 **2,927**	89 **90**	20 **21**	16 **16**	2 **3**	191 **204**	448 **462**	33 **33**	200 **264**	99 **103**	17 **18**	258 **280**	121 **129**	236 **245**	14 **16**	42 **45**	9 **10**	52 **59**	78 **82**	82 **87**	45 **48**	— —	444 **449**	40 **42**	209 **221**	Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c.	12

* See note to this Occupation in Table II.

TABLE III. (*continued*).—**Causes of Deaths of Males,** aged 25-65 Years, in different

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.
11, 12	*Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c., as represented by 11 & 12.*	3,581 **3,818**	119 **120**	25 **27**	22 **22**	3 **4**	251 **270**	557 **576**	50 **52**	282 **360**	135 **145**	24 **25**	345 **372**
13	Railway Official, Clerk.	1,101 **1,253**	42 **45**	10 **12**	9 **9**	2 **3**	75 **93**	275 **289**	25 **26**	109 **157**	41 **49**	13 **13**	102 **124**
14	Coach, Cab, Omnibus, Service; Groom, &c.	6,204 **6,861**	149 **154**	177 **184**	47 **48**	17 **19**	397 **438**	1,355 **1,449**	38 **41**	467 **680**	217 **234**	60 **61**	580 **638**
14a	*Domestic Coachman, Groom.*	1,487 **1,605**	44 **47**	23 **23**	22 **22**	4 **6**	143 **156**	356 **369**	16 **16**	114 **148**	54 **57**	12 **13**	136 **144**
14_2	Tramway Service ..	392 **403**	11 **11**	4 **4**	3 **3**	3 **3**	23 **24**	103 **105**	1 **1**	24 **31**	16 **16**	8 **8**	34 **34**
15	Carman, Carrier, &c.	7,029 **7,435**	185 **189**	127 **130**	56 **58**	9 **13**	397 **412**	1,219 **1,254**	39 **44**	484 **625**	241 **259**	63 **65**	612 **646**
16	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman.	1,131 **1,244**	22 **22**	14 **15**	9 **9**	3 **3**	71 **82**	141 **153**	9 **9**	81 **123**	42 **45**	13 **14**	113 **125**
17	Seaman, &c., Merchant Service.	4,488 **5,071**	44 **51**	77 **79**	15 **16**	3 **4**	285 **320**	749 **815**	29 **37**	325 **520**	177 **190**	69 **73**	414 **466**
18	Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer.	4,116 **4,497**	55 **57**	149 **156**	19 **20**	5 **5**	200 **228**	892 **947**	9 **10**	251 **337**	129 **138**	37 **37**	358 **397**
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government).	2,367 **2,621**	59 **61**	57 **62**	13 **13**	7 **9**	150 **159**	604 **642**	12 **13**	153 **220**	87 **92**	21 **22**	226 **250**
11, 12, 14–19.	*Transport Service, as represented by 11, 12, 14–19.*	29,308 **31,950**	644 **665**	630 **657**	184 **189**	50 **60**	1,774 **1,933**	5,620 **5,941**	187 **207**	2,067 **2,896**	1,044 **1,119**	295 **305**	2,682 **2,928**
20	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	5,550 **6,159**	229 **243**	77 **86**	47 **51**	13 **17**	576 **631**	589 **643**	126 **137**	530 **654**	204 **221**	13 **13**	690 **779**
20a	*Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Districts.*	2,208	99	27	17	10	235	239	56	218	75	4	266
21	Farm Labourer, Farm Servant.	8,578 **9,524**	378 **391**	81 **83**	65 **68**	7 **8**	744 **815**	1,108 **1,226**	82 **85**	746 **994**	348 **390**	52 **55**	1,106 **1,227**
21a	*Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Districts.*	4,550	245	31	29	5	381	604	41	416	193	25	604
22	Gardener, Nurseryman. Seedsman.	3,522 **3,843**	139 **142**	35 **36**	39 **39**	2 **3**	344 **365**	489 **532**	41 **42**	314 **410**	149 **161**	31 **32**	402 **443**
20–22	*Agriculturist, as represented by 20–22.*	17,650 **19,526**	746 **776**	193 **205**	151 **158**	22 **28**	1,664 **1,811**	2,186 **2,401**	249 **264**	1,590 **2,058**	701 **772**	96 **100**	2,198 **2,449**
(20–22) *a.*	*Agriculturist, in Agricultural Districts, as represented by (20–22)a.*	7,542	380	62	57	15	698	958	109	702	300	43	962
23	Fisherman	638 **702**	13 **14**	9 **9**	4 **4**	— —	48 **49**	68 **71**	5 **5**	60 **92**	41 **44**	13 **14**	68 **74**
24	Maltster	224 **242**	10 **10**	4 **4**	3 **4**	— —	18 **19**	31 **33**	5 **5**	20 **24**	7 **7**	2 **2**	30 **32**
25	Brewer..	1,084 **1,196**	31 **35**	40 **42**	10 **10**	4 **4**	87 **100**	209 **218**	12 **12**	77 **96**	40 **46**	5 **5**	110 **122**

OCCUPATIONS, "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," **1900-01-02.**

DEATH. Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.	Occupation.	Reference Number.
148 **159**	304 **315**	19 **21**	58 **62**	13 **14**	73 **81**	99 **104**	114 **125**	60 **63**	— —	558 **564**	48 **50**	274 **287**	*Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c., as represented by 11 & 12.*	*11, 12*
25 **29**	60 **64**	6 **6**	17 **21**	3 **3**	32 **38**	39 **42**	47 **54**	19 **19**	— **1**	50 **50**	20 **20**	80 **86**	Railway Official, Clerk.	13
351 **392**	580 **632**	34 **35**	113 **128**	14 **16**	152 **165**	171 **180**	205 **236**	101 **111**	— —	402 **412**	131 **137**	446 **471**	Coach, Cab, Omnibus, Service; Groom, &c.	14
82 **89**	136 **145**	8 **8**	28 **32**	3 **4**	25 **28**	52 **54**	49 **53**	25 **28**	— —	24 **24**	14 **15**	117 **124**	*Domestic Coachman, Groom.*	*14a*
21 **21**	34 **35**	— —	7 **7**	3 **3**	9 **9**	13 **13**	8 **8**	9 **9**	— —	18 **18**	5 **5**	35 **35**	Tramway Service ..	14_2
458 **506**	868 **891**	46 **48**	126 **131**	24 **26**	132 **137**	183 **191**	199 **212**	107 **113**	1 **1**	816 **824**	112 **113**	525 **547**	Carman, Carrier, &c.	15
65 **70**	115 **125**	7 **9**	19 **21**	6 **6**	20 **21**	33 **33**	28 **31**	18 **20**	— —	210 **210**	12 **12**	80 **86**	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman.	16
137 **175**	346 **386**	24 **25**	77 **88**	16 **19**	97 **105**	97 **108**	143 **164**	76 **88**	— —	791 **799**	55 **60**	442 **483**	Seaman, &c., Merchant Service.	17
361 **409**	546 **572**	37 **41**	73 **83**	12 **12**	61 **68**	100 **101**	116 **126**	61 **68**	1 **1**	314 **319**	34 **36**	296 **329**	Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer.	18
174 **201**	237 **250**	11 **12**	41 **49**	5 **6**	59 **62**	42 **49**	71 **82**	37 **45**	— —	110 **112**	42 **44**	149 **166**	Messenger, Porter, &c., (not Railway or Government).	19
1,715 1,933	3,030 **3,206**	178 **191**	514 **569**	93 **102**	603 **648**	738 **779**	884 **984**	469 **517**	2 **2**	3,219 **3,258**	439 **457**	2,247 **2,404**	*Transport Service, as represented by 11, 12, 14–19.*	*11, 12, 14–19.*
154 **172**	432 **462**	39 **41**	110 **123**	16 **16**	200 **237**	249 **262**	228 **267**	136 **148**	1 **1**	310 **325**	173 **185**	408 **445**	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	20
49	162	12	45	4	77	106	111	47	1	111	85	152	*Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Districts.*	*20a*
384 **443**	748 **811**	51 **60**	165 **178**	55 **59**	122 **127**	277 **305**	204 **229**	129 **145**	4 **4**	767 **778**	210 **216**	745 **827**	Farm Labourer, Farm Servant.	21
165	362	30	87	23	71	141	117	56	3	425	115	381	*Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Districts.*	*21a*
189 **212**	280 **301**	19 **23**	85 **85**	28 **29**	77 **81**	120 **128**	127 **141**	72 **75**	1 **1**	139 **140**	119 **123**	281 **299**	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman.	22
727 **827**	1,460 **1,574**	109 **124**	360 **386**	99 **104**	399 **445**	646 **695**	559 **637**	337 **368**	6 **6**	1,216 **1,243**	502 **524**	1,434 **1,571**	*Agriculturist, as represented by 20–22.*	*20–22*
242	580	46	157	31	167	276	249	118	4	558	229	599	*Agriculturist, in Agricultural Districts, as represented by (20–22)a.*	(20–22) *a.*
19 **20**	41 **45**	5 **5**	13 **14**	4 **4**	10 **12**	25 **27**	14 **15**	15 **15**	— —	90 **92**	6 **6**	67 **71**	Fisherman	23
8 **8**	21 **22**	— —	5 **7**	— —	7 **8**	6 **6**	7 **9**	2 **2**	— —	13 **13**	8 **8**	17 **19**	Maltster	24
74 **80**	77 **83**	3 **3**	18 **21**	1 **1**	57 **64**	28 **30**	32 **37**	25 **29**	— —	47 **48**	18 **20**	79 **90**	Brewer..	25

TABLE III. (*continued*).—**Causes of Deaths of Males,** aged 25-65 Years, in different

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.											
			Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	5,878 **6,732**	152 **166**	352 **386**	69 **69**	38 **45**	251 **313**	799 **896**	95 **121**	603 **745**	164 **186**	29 **33**	527 **611**
26a	*Innkeeper, &c. (London)*	623	15	40	14	5	28	103	16	48	14	4	37
26b	*Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Districts).*	1,623	35	87	23	9	55	192	17	191	36	8	144
26c	*Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Districts).*	963	28	49	7	4	57	147	16	86	31	2	84
27	Inn, Hotel—Servant	1,524 **1,618**	20 **20**	119 **122**	11 **11**	1 **1**	45 **50**	512 **527**	6 **6**	87 **118**	41 **42**	7 **7**	101 **112**
27a	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (London).*	759	8	61	3	—	30	266	2	41	17	5	45
27b	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Districts).*	297	5	18	3	—	4	89	3	24	11	1	20
27c	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Districts).*	46	3	5	—	1	—	19	—	1	—	—	2
26 & 27.	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., as represented by 26 & 27.*	7,402 **8,350**	172 **186**	471 **508**	80 **80**	39 **46**	296 **363**	1,311 **1,423**	101 **127**	690 **863**	205 **228**	36 **40**	629 **723**
26a & 27a.	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London, as represented by 26a & 27a.*	1,382	23	101	17	5	58	369	18	89	31	9	82
26b & 27b.	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Districts, as represented by 26b & 27b.*	1,920	40	105	26	9	59	281	20	215	47	9	164
26c & 27c.	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultural Districts, as represented by 26c & 27c.*	1,009	31	54	7	5	57	166	16	87	31	2	86
28	Stationery Manufacture; Stationer Publisher, Newsagent.	1,179 **1,293**	21 **26**	24 **25**	10 **10**	3 **3**	80 **88**	279 **300**	15 **18**	111 **143**	58 **60**	10 **11**	101 **112**
29	Chemist, Druggist ..	602 **695**	13 **13**	15 **19**	5 **5**	2 **3**	33 **37**	94 **108**	14 **17**	72 **93**	17 **18**	3 **3**	56 **69**
30	Tobacconist, &c. ..	447 **494**	11 **11**	21 **21**	3 **3**	— —	27 **28**	120 **127**	6 **6**	40 **58**	15 **17**	2 **2**	31 **34**
31	Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c.	994 **1,100**	34 **35**	16 **16**	15 **15**	2 **2**	69 **79**	124 **138**	17 **18**	88 **109**	30 **35**	5 **6**	117 **132**
32	Fishmonger, Poulterer.	790 **867**	15 **17**	21 **23**	5 **5**	5 **5**	47 **53**	136 **145**	11 **11**	71 **96**	26 **27**	8 **8**	89 **99**
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer.	1,042 **1,133**	27 **28**	26 **29**	9 **9**	2 **4**	71 **82**	178 **185**	12 **15**	81 **101**	41 **42**	4 **4**	111 **122**
34	Grocer, &c.	2,260 **2,625**	61 **67**	31 **37**	31 **32**	3 **5**	167 **190**	417 **465**	53 **58**	235 **306**	88 **105**	7 **10**	232 **281**

OCCUPATIONS, "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," **1900-01-02.**

DEATH.													Occupation.	Reference Number.
Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.		
206 **240**	499 **538**	47 **52**	109 **136**	11 **13**	708 **796**	152 **172**	299 **354**	131 **150**	1 **1**	165 **187**	130 **155**	341 **367**	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	26
17	63	2	10	2	80	16	26	12	—	10	23	38	*Innkeeper, &c. (London)*	*26a*
76	188	11	23	1	183	50	71	40	1	42	38	102	*Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Districts).*	*26b*
29	53	6	23	4	116	23	66	23	—	34	17	58	*Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Districts).*	*26c*
46 **53**	164 **169**	9 **9**	17 **19**	5 **5**	39 **41**	23 **23**	44 **49**	24 **25**	1 **1**	47 **51**	32 **32**	122 **125**	Inn, Hotel—Servant	27
24	88	4	9	3	19	13	21	8	1	29	15	47	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (London).*	*27a*
11	35	3	2	1	4	4	11	6	—	4	7	31	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Districts).*	*27b*
—	5	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	3	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Districts).*	*27c*
252 **293**	663 **707**	56 **61**	126 **155**	16 **18**	747 **837**	175 **195**	343 **403**	155 **175**	2 **2**	212 **238**	162 **187**	463 **492**	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c. as represented by 26 & 27.*	*26 & 27.*
41	151	6	19	5	99	29	47	20	1	39	38	85	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London, as represented by 26a & 27a.*	*26a & 27a.*
87	223	14	25	2	187	54	82	46	1	46	45	133	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c. in Industrial Districts, as represented by 26b & 27b.*	*26b & 27b.*
29	58	6	24	4	116	23	67	25	—	35	19	61	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultural Districts, as represented by 26c & 27c.*	*26c & 27c.*
54 **59**	112 **119**	11 **12**	23 **25**	4 **4**	52 **53**	31 **34**	35 **37**	21 **22**	— —	29 **31**	16 **16**	79 **85**	Stationery Manufacture; Stationer, Publisher, Newsagent.	28
21 **24**	42 **48**	1 **1**	6 **10**	1 **1**	29 **33**	26 **27**	35 **38**	14 **16**	— —	23 **25**	33 **36**	47 **51**	Chemist, Druggist ..	29
21 **24**	42 **47**	4 **4**	16 **16**	1 **1**	14 **14**	8 **9**	18 **20**	5 **6**	— —	11 **11**	8 **8**	23 **27**	Tobacconist, &c. ..	30
58 **72**	102 **103**	8 **9**	26 **28**	4 **5**	31 **36**	50 **51**	31 **37**	13 **14**	— —	42 **42**	28 **28**	84 **90**	Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c.	31
44 **51**	73 **75**	7 **8**	12 **12**	1 **1**	39 **42**	18 **20**	39 **42**	15 **16**	— —	19 **20**	26 **26**	63 **65**	Fishmonger, Poulterer.	32
68 **75**	86 **90**	6 **6**	20 **22**	6 **7**	35 **39**	41 **42**	43 **47**	19 **22**	1 **1**	37 **38**	29 **29**	89 **94**	Fruiterer, Greengrocer.	33
90 **106**	141 **155**	12 **12**	66 **77**	5 **5**	97 **112**	94 **98**	104 **131**	32 **38**	— —	59 **69**	56 **59**	179 **207**	Grocer, &c.	34

TABLE III. (*continued*).—**Causes of Deaths of Males,** aged 25-65 Years, in different

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.											
			Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.
35	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer.	1,123 **1,356**	24 **30**	20 **27**	16 **17**	2 **2**	72 **85**	311 **349**	11 **17**	109 **161**	34 **41**	9 **10**	91 **116**
36	Coal Merchant; Coke Burner, &c.	826 **891**	28 **28**	20 **20**	7 **7**	4 **4**	55 **63**	98 **108**	8 **10**	80 **95**	28 **28**	2 **2**	91 **99**
36a	*Coal, Coke—Merchant, Dealer.*	680 **739**	23 **23**	19 **19**	7 **7**	4 **4**	46 **53**	77 **85**	7 **9**	66 **81**	23 **23**	2 **2**	74 **81**
37	Ironmonger	437 **489**	11 **11**	8 **8**	12 **12**	1 **1**	32 **34**	82 **93**	7 **7**	53 **70**	12 **13**	4 **4**	40 **42**
38	General Shopkeeper	1,026 **1,117**	16 **19**	31 **32**	12 **12**	1 **1**	63 **73**	229 **238**	5 **6**	70 **95**	38 **41**	5 **5**	96 **105**
28-38	*Shopkeepers as represented by 28-38.*	10,726 **12,060**	261 **285**	233 **257**	125 **127**	25 **30**	716 **812**	2,068 **2,256**	159 **183**	1,010 **1,327**	387 **427**	59 **65**	1,055 **1,211**
39	Bookbinder	275 **296**	3 **3**	5 **5**	2 **2**	1 **1**	21 **22**	91 **93**	1 **1**	21 **31**	14 **15**	— **—**	18 **18**
40	Printer..	1,929 **2,083**	51 **52**	16 **16**	12 **12**	5 **5**	111 **119**	689 **716**	18 **18**	151 **213**	73 **77**	6 **6**	149 **160**
40_2	Lithographer; Copper and Steel Plate Printer.	228 **246**	6 **8**	3 **3**	— **—**	— **—**	14 **15**	66 **73**	1 **1**	20 **21**	7 **9**	1 **1**	29 **30**
41	Watch, Clock, Scientific Instrument, Maker; Jeweller, &c.	1,923 **2,097**	41 **43**	19 **21**	20 **20**	4 **4**	145 **158**	472 **493**	34 **34**	160 **220**	64 **68**	11 **14**	169 **179**
41a	*Watch, Clock—Maker*	566 **630**	12 **12**	6 **7**	6 **6**	2 **2**	52 **55**	132 **139**	11 **11**	53 **76**	16 **18**	2 **5**	66 **71**
42	Saddler, Harness Maker.	659 **719**	11 **13**	9 **10**	5 **5**	1 **1**	39 **44**	153 **163**	13 **14**	78 **94**	17 **18**	1 **1**	72 **81**
43	Butcher	2,566 **2,896**	55 **59**	83 **92**	28 **30**	8 **11**	145 **170**	472 **507**	47 **49**	223 **320**	96 **106**	16 **16**	261 **288**
44	Miller; Cereal Food Manufacturer.	594 **651**	16 **16**	6 **7**	4 **4**	2 **3**	52 **55**	86 **92**	6 **7**	35 **49**	24 **27**	5 **5**	62 **75**
45	Baker, Confectioner	2,042 **2,301**	56 **59**	30 **33**	24 **24**	4 **4**	156 **175**	405 **436**	27 **32**	177 **252**	70 **78**	9 **9**	200 **231**
46	Hatter	431 **478**	6 **7**	2 **2**	4 **4**	1 **1**	25 **29**	122 **127**	5 **5**	23 **36**	11 **11**	— **—**	42 **45**
47	Tailor	3,494 **3,869**	65 **66**	49 **56**	15 **15**	10 **12**	263 **285**	892 **950**	42 **44**	328 **452**	101 **111**	20 **22**	333 **372**
48	Shoemaker	5,028 **5,656**	89 **94**	64 **71**	36 **38**	4 **4**	385 **426**	1,357 **1,465**	43 **45**	455 **620**	159 **177**	28 **28**	560 **620**
49	Hairdresser	664 **746**	9 **9**	14 **14**	4 **4**	1 **1**	27 **28**	195 **201**	8 **9**	46 **82**	27 **31**	5 **6**	56 **64**
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c.—Manufacture.	182 **204**	5 **6**	1 **3**	2 **2**	— **—**	15 **16**	30 **35**	— **—**	10 **17**	10 **10**	2 **2**	18 **20**
50a	*Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture.*	118 **133**	3 **4**	— **1**	— **—**	— **—**	8 **8**	19 **23**	— **—**	4 **8**	7 **7**	2 **2**	10 **12**
51	Tanner	203 **220**	5 **5**	3 **3**	— **—**	— **—**	9 **10**	37 **38**	2 **3**	16 **22**	9 **9**	4 **4**	17 **19**

OCCUPATIONS, "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," **1900-01-02.**

DEATH.													Occupation.	Reference Number.
Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.		
24 **33**	81 **94**	8 **9**	23 **28**	3 **3**	36 **47**	45 **49**	43 **53**	16 **16**	— **—**	23 **30**	22 **27**	100 **112**	Draper Linen Draper, Mercer.	35
51 **57**	85 **88**	4 **6**	15 **15**	4 **4**	36 **37**	34 **34**	38 **43**	17 **17**	— **—**	45 **46**	16 **17**	60 **63**	Coal Merchant; Coke Burner, &c.	36
43 **48**	68 **71**	3 **5**	12 **12**	3 **3**	31 **32**	25 **25**	35 **40**	17 **17**	— **—**	32 **32**	15 **16**	48 **51**	*Coal, Coke—Merchant, Dealer.*	*36a*
15 **18**	28 **30**	1 **1**	6 **6**	— **—**	16 **17**	18 **21**	16 **20**	10 **10**	— **—**	13 **14**	14 **15**	38 **42**	Ironmonger	37
69 **78**	108 **115**	9 **9**	29 **31**	3 **3**	36 **37**	22 **23**	23 **26**	29 **30**	— **—**	44 **45**	22 **22**	66 **71**	General Shopkeeper	38
515 **597**	900 **964**	71 **77**	242 **270**	32 **34**	421 **467**	387 **408**	425 **494**	191 **207**	1 **1**	345 **371**	270 **283**	828 **907**	*Shopkeepers, as represented by 28-38.*	*28-38*
18 **21**	16 **18**	3 **3**	11 **11**	— **—**	8 **8**	8 **9**	11 **11**	3 **3**	— **—**	4 **4**	5 **5**	11 **12**	Bookbinder	39
80 **88**	121 **131**	10 **11**	25 **27**	3 **3**	42 **43**	55 **60**	70 **78**	29 **30**	3 **3**	41 **43**	28 **28**	141 **144**	Printer..	40
5 **6**	12 **12**	1 **1**	9 **9**	— **—**	7 **8**	7 **8**	5 **6**	2 **2**	— **—**	7 **7**	7 **7**	19 **19**	Lithographer; Copper and Steel Plate Printer.	40_2
91 **102**	138 **147**	11 **11**	34 **40**	5 **7**	51 **54**	53 **55**	62 **73**	48 **51**	3 **3**	83 **85**	53 **55**	152 **160**	Watch, Clock, Scientific Instrument, Maker; Jeweller, &c.	41
30 **35**	34 **35**	2 **2**	9 **13**	— **1**	14 **15**	11 **11**	20 **23**	16 **17**	1 **1**	16 **16**	16 **16**	39 **43**	*Watch, Clock—Maker*	*41a*
31 **36**	49 **50**	1 **1**	8 **8**	1 **1**	24 **24**	20 **20**	26 **26**	14 **17**	1 **1**	18 **18**	13 **14**	54 **59**	Saddler, Harness Maker.	42
116 **135**	227 **247**	8 **9**	31 **36**	7 **8**	134 **147**	66 **76**	97 **112**	45 **47**	— **—**	100 **103**	96 **100**	205 **228**	Butcher	43
53 **54**	59 **60**	7 **8**	26 **27**	1 **2**	13 **13**	12 **13**	25 **28**	8 **10**	— **—**	33 **35**	15 **15**	44 **46**	Miller; Cereal Food Manufacturer.	44
104 **124**	178 **198**	17 **18**	53 **56**	5 **7**	68 **76**	72 **73**	73 **80**	38 **41**	— **—**	72 **73**	43 **45**	161 **177**	Baker, Confectioner	45
31 **37**	47 **53**	4 **4**	6 **7**	1 **1**	14 **16**	14 **14**	18 **21**	4 **4**	— **—**	13 **15**	11 **11**	27 **28**	Hatter	46
195 **225**	239 **255**	26 **27**	74 **78**	7 **8**	91 **98**	101 **111**	148 **158**	67 **74**	— **—**	93 **97**	78 **79**	257 **274**	Tailor	47
309 **362**	346 **389**	27 **27**	88 **102**	10 **10**	113 **121**	134 **149**	160 **175**	66 **78**	— **—**	116 **124**	102 **109**	377 **422**	Shoemaker	48
30 **34**	41 **46**	5 **6**	10 **11**	3 **4**	34 **37**	23 **23**	19 **21**	9 **9**	— **—**	22 **23**	16 **17**	60 **66**	Hairdresser	49
9 **10**	20 **20**	3 **3**	5 **5**	2 **2**	5 **6**	8 **8**	6 **6**	2 **2**	— **—**	8 **9**	5 **5**	16 **17**	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c.—Manufacture.	50
5 **6**	15 **15**	3 **3**	3 **3**	2 **2**	4 **4**	7 **7**	4 **4**	1 **1**	— **—**	6 **7**	4 **4**	11 **12**	*Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture.*	*50a*
19 **19**	23 **24**	1 **1**	2 **2**	— **—**	6 **6**	8 **9**	7 **11**	1 **1**	— **—**	7 **7**	6 **6**	21 **21**	Tanner	51

TABLE III. (*continued*).—**Causes of Deaths of Males,** aged 25-65 Years, in different

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.											
			Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.
51_2	Furrier, Skinner ..	213 **228**	5 **6**	4 **4**	— —	— —	19 **20**	54 **55**	2 **2**	22 **27**	9 **10**	3 **3**	20 **21**
52	Currier, &c.	619 **680**	11 **14**	6 **6**	3 **3**	3 **5**	44 **49**	132 **141**	8 **8**	49 **63**	28 **30**	3 **3**	51 **55**
53	Engine, Machine, Boiler—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.	7,302 **7,396**	173 **181**	86 **88**	79 **81**	18 **20**	486 **533**	1,439 **1,506**	83 **90**	725 **929**	266 **289**	50 **52**	783 **836**
53a	*Engine, Machine—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.*	6,130 **6,625**	152 **160**	70 **71**	70 **72**	13 **15**	392 **434**	1,256 **1,311**	74 **80**	601 **774**	225 **242**	44 **45**	661 **704**
53b	*Boiler Maker*	1,172 **1,271**	21 **21**	16 **17**	9 **9**	5 **5**	94 **99**	183 **195**	9 **10**	124 **155**	41 **47**	6 **7**	122 **132**
54	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker.	1,483 **1,616**	22 **24**	11 **12**	9 **9**	2 **2**	81 **85**	424 **448**	10 **10**	135 **172**	42 **51**	6 **8**	145 **158**
54a	*Cutler, Scissors Maker.*	685 **753**	7 **9**	6 **6**	1 **1**	1 **1**	35 **36**	236 **248**	2 **2**	49 **68**	26 **30**	3 **4**	67 **73**
54b	*File Maker*	307 **332**	4 **4**	3 **3**	3 **3**	— —	12 **12**	70 **73**	1 **1**	39 **46**	10 **11**	1 **1**	21 **27**
55	Gunsmith	315 **356**	5 **5**	5 **5**	1 **1**	1 **1**	21 **23**	64 **72**	5 **5**	27 **41**	12 **14**	3 **3**	27 **29**
56	Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter.	548 **600**	15 **15**	7 **7**	6 **6**	4 **4**	25 **28**	136 **144**	4 **4**	54 **69**	10 **12**	4 **5**	55 **58**
57	Blacksmith, Striker	3,482 **3,809**	102 **108**	44 **48**	30 **30**	6 **6**	266 **291**	581 **616**	39 **39**	285 **379**	149 **159**	30 **32**	392 **429**
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	6,603 **7,011**	178 **184**	72 **74**	50 **52**	6 **8**	366 **385**	1,109 **1,146**	38 **39**	516 **631**	244 **254**	25 **29**	667 **718**
59	Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c.—Manufacturer, Worker.	3,793 **4,104**	74 **78**	41 **44**	21 **22**	5 **5**	236 **253**	864 **910**	37 **40**	336 **429**	120 **127**	18 **21**	359 **391**
59a	*Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.*	298 **317**	2 **2**	2 **2**	— —	1 **1**	11 **13**	47 **48**	1 **2**	24 **30**	14 **15**	2 **2**	23 **23**
59b	*Tinplate Manufacturer, Tinplate Goods Maker.*	802 **878**	20 **20**	8 **9**	4 **4**	1 **1**	72 **75**	187 **199**	13 **13**	61 **86**	25 **25**	3 **4**	75 **85**
59c	*Zinc Manufacturer, Worker.*	54 **60**	1 **3**	1 **1**	— —	— —	4 **5**	14 **14**	— **1**	7 **9**	1 **1**	— —	2 **2**
59d	*Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker.*	104 **107**	2 **2**	3 **3**	— —	— —	6 **6**	13 **13**	1 **1**	10 **10**	3 **3**	2 **2**	12 **12**
59e	*Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker.*	990 **1,079**	14 **15**	11 **11**	7 **7**	1 **1**	51 **54**	273 **285**	6 **6**	79 **107**	28 **32**	5 **6**	95 **104**
53-59	*Metal Workers, as represented by 53-59.*	23,526 **25,392**	569 **595**	266 **278**	196 **201**	42 **46**	1,481 **1,598**	4,617 **4,842**	216 **227**	2,078 **2,650**	843 **906**	136 **150**	2,428 **2,619**

OCCUPATIONS, "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," **1900-01-02.**

DEATH.													Occupation.	Reference Number
Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide	Other Causes.		
12 **12**	13 **14**	3 **3**	6 **7**	1 **1**	5 **6**	5 **5**	6 **7**	3 **3**	— —	4 **4**	2 **2**	15 **16**	Furrier, Skinner ..	51
44 **50**	57 **58**	5 **5**	17 **17**	— —	20 **20**	19 **21**	27 **30**	6 **11**	— —	21 **22**	19 **19**	46 **50**	Currier, &c.	52
384 **423**	682 **714**	57 **58**	143 **149**	28 **29**	168 **178**	182 **196**	267 **294**	141 **149**	3 **3**	377 **382**	111 **116**	571 **600**	Engine, Machine, Boiler—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.	53
301 **333**	556 **587**	49 **50**	115 **119**	24 **25**	144 **152**	149 **161**	242 **260**	120 **127**	2 **2**	282 **287**	93 **97**	495 **517**	*Engine, Machine—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.*	*53a*
83 **90**	126 **127**	8 **8**	28 **30**	4 **4**	24 **26**	33 **35**	25 **34**	21 **22**	1 **1**	95 **95**	18 **19**	76 **83**	*Boiler Maker*	*53b*
120 **129**	131 **142**	10 **10**	41 **43**	5 **5**	20 **23**	33 **33**	56 **63**	15 **17**	11 **11**	36 **36**	24 **24**	94 **101**	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker.	54
61 **66**	57 **64**	2 **2**	20 **21**	— —	8 **11**	14 **14**	20 **25**	9 **10**	— —	14 **14**	9 **9**	38 **39**	*Cutler, Scissors Maker.*	*54a*
23 **23**	26 **28**	5 **5**	6 **7**	2 **2**	3 **3**	10 **10**	25 **27**	4 **5**	11 **11**	8 **8**	6 **6**	14 **16**	*File Maker*	*54b*
29 **35**	30 **31**	4 **4**	5 **7**	1 **1**	9 **9**	11 **12**	14 **15**	9 **9**	— —	5 **5**	6 **6**	21 **23**	Gunsmith	55
31 **37**	41 **45**	1 **1**	15 **16**	— —	13 **13**	8 **10**	30 **33**	15 **15**	2 **2**	28 **28**	12 **13**	32 **35**	Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter.	56
236 **260**	347 **368**	18 **18**	57 **66**	14 **15**	95 **99**	90 **94**	135 **146**	66 **72**	— —	141 **147**	67 **69**	292 **318**	Blacksmith, Striker	57
534 **565**	1,092 **1,122**	62 **62**	111 **118**	13 **14**	136 **145**	172 **187**	172 **188**	114 **119**	3 **3**	330 **346**	94 **98**	499 **524**	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	58
251 **272**	404 **433**	28 **32**	81 **83**	4 **4**	96 **98**	90 **93**	144 **154**	74 **78**	16 **16**	133 **138**	65 **66**	296 **317**	Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c.—Manufacturer, Worker.	59
24 **27**	59 **60**	4 **4**	12 **12**	— —	8 **8**	5 **5**	6 **7**	6 **6**	1 **1**	15 **15**	2 **3**	29 **31**	*Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.*	*59a*
46 **49**	72 **79**	6 **7**	19 **19**	— —	23 **23**	23 **25**	31 **34**	12 **13**	1 **1**	29 **29**	14 **14**	57 **64**	*Tinplate Manufacturer, Tinplate Goods Maker.*	*59b*
7 **7**	2 **2**	1 **1**	4 **4**	— —	— —	1 **1**	3 **3**	1 **1**	1 **1**	1 **1**	1 **1**	2 **2**	*Zinc Manufacturer, Worker.*	*59c*
7 **7**	13 **14**	— —	2 **2**	— —	1 **1**	— —	11 **12**	— —	8 **8**	3 **4**	1 **1**	6 **6**	*Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker.*	*59d*
66 **72**	87 **100**	8 **10**	18 **18**	2 **2**	23 **24**	23 **24**	40 **41**	25 **26**	1 **1**	22 **22**	24 **24**	81 **87**	*Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker.*	*59e*
1,585 **1,721**	2,727 **2,855**	180 **185**	453 **482**	65 **68**	537 **565**	586 **625**	818 **893**	434 **459**	35 **35**	1,050 **1,082**	379 **392**	1,805 **1,918**	*Metal Workers, as represented by 53-59.*	*53-59*

OCCUPATIONS, "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," **1900-01-02.**

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder.	9,715 **10,398**	217 **225**	148 **153**	61 **63**	17 **17**	636 **683**	2,151 **2,243**	88 **95**	695 **873**	367 **389**	66 **71**	939 **1,017**
61	Carpenter, Joiner ..	5,866 **6,405**	143 **150**	100 **104**	49 **49**	19 **21**	491 **530**	1,041 **1,107**	53 **53**	530 **709**	228 **241**	45 **47**	635 **684**
62	Slater, Tiler	287 **310**	8 **8**	4 **4**	3 **3**	— —	17 **19**	54 **58**	2 **2**	24 **33**	14 **14**	1 **1**	23 **24**
63	Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher.	1,153 **1,274**	14 **16**	33 **34**	5 **5**	4 **4**	77 **87**	258 **272**	8 **8**	88 **129**	43 **48**	12 **12**	107 **116**
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier.	6,324 **6,884**	131 **137**	76 **82**	61 **62**	44 **49**	399 **430**	1,295 **1,372**	43 **45**	626 **806**	245 **260**	55 **60**	577 **628**
65	Cabinet Maker, &c...	2,322 **2,561**	41 **42**	38 **39**	19 **19**	6 **7**	192 **197**	586 **624**	18 **18**	165 **246**	91 **98**	15 **17**	213 **235**
66	Sawyer..	620 **682**	10 **11**	11 **12**	3 **3**	1 **1**	46 **47**	99 **106**	8 **8**	63 **80**	28 **32**	9 **9**	63 **74**
60-66	*Building Trades, as represented by 60-66.*	26,287 **28,514**	564 **589**	410 **428**	201 **204**	91 **99**	1,858 **1,993**	5,484 **5,782**	220 **229**	2,191 **2,876**	1,016 **1,082**	203 **217**	2,557 **2,778**
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	1,132 **1,240**	25 **28**	32 **32**	6 **6**	2 **2**	86 **95**	256 **266**	3 **4**	100 **131**	31 **34**	10 **10**	111 **122**
68	Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Maker.	1,089 **1,177**	32 **32**	6 **6**	14 **16**	5 **6**	73 **78**	183 **191**	13 **14**	135 **159**	35 **39**	9 **10**	105 **117**
68_2	Cycle and Motor Manufacture.	367 **379**	5 **5**	2 **2**	2 **2**	— —	20 **20**	137 **141**	— —	14 **17**	8 **8**	1 **1**	31 **32**
69	Wheelwright ..	638 **698**	21 **21**	5 **5**	9 **9**	4 **5**	35 **38**	109 **114**	5 **6**	58 **81**	25 **28**	6 **6**	80 **87**
70	Shipbuilding ..	1,919 **2,126**	34 **35**	23 **26**	8 **9**	1 **1**	137 **147**	292 **316**	15 **17**	179 **251**	84 **96**	19 **20**	228 **247**
71	Chemical Manufacture.	705 **741**	25 **26**	3 **3**	5 **5**	2 **2**	57 **58**	69 **71**	2 **2**	48 **54**	23 **24**	9 **9**	75 **80**
72	Wool, Worsted—Manufacture.	2,004 **2,197**	55 **56**	15 **16**	15 **15**	— —	136 **144**	341 **350**	28 **34**	201 **269**	69 **76**	5 **6**	265 **286**
72a	*Wool, Worsted—Manufacture (West Riding).*	1,668	41	11	13	—	111	292	25	168	59	4	210
73	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture.	255 **291**	4 **4**	4 **4**	— —	1 **1**	15 **18**	52 **60**	2 **2**	37 **44**	9 **9**	1 **1**	36 **38**
74	Cotton Manufacture	4,050 **4,523**	85 **89**	43 **48**	52 **53**	2 **3**	254 **280**	851 **891**	39 **44**	395 **490**	126 **141**	7 **7**	428 **502**
74a	*Cotton Manufacture (Lancashire).*	3,440	69	39	42	2	216	730	31	342	99	7	370
75	Lace Manufacture ..	267 **315**	4 **5**	3 **3**	2 **2**	— —	23 **28**	62 **71**	4 **4**	21 **36**	10 **15**	4 **4**	31 **35**

DEATH. Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.	Occupation.	Reference Number.
669 **741**	894 **925**	64 **68**	353 **368**	33 **33**	235 **246**	222 **229**	298 **331**	139 **150**	2 **2**	588 **596**	164 **170**	669 **710**	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder.	60
284 **322**	496 **526**	37 **38**	108 **118**	23 **23**	140 **152**	173 **184**	245 **269**	104 **112**	1 **1**	296 **306**	138 **140**	487 **519**	Carpenter, Joiner ..	61
21 **24**	23 **24**	2 **2**	3 **4**	3 **3**	7 **7**	4 **4**	13 **13**	6 **6**	— —	27 **28**	5 **5**	23 **24**	Slater, Tiler	62
83 **96**	120 **127**	10 **10**	17 **19**	4 **4**	27 **28**	22 **23**	31 **37**	12 **12**	— —	63 **66**	22 **23**	93 **98**	Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher.	63
295 **330**	494 **533**	37 **37**	117 **122**	13 **14**	122 **129**	192 **196**	416 **454**	117 **125**	142 **146**	300 **312**	118 **120**	409 **435**	Plumber, Painter, Glazier.	64
132 **147**	203 **223**	14 **15**	54 **57**	3 **4**	61 **68**	65 **68**	84 **92**	41 **45**	1 **1**	64 **66**	65 **66**	151 **167**	Cabinet Maker, &c...	65
46 **49**	56 **59**	5 **5**	13 **15**	4 **4**	15 **15**	14 **16**	17 **20**	7 **8**	— —	47 **48**	10 **10**	45 **50**	Sawyer..	66
1,530 **1,709**	2,286 **2,417**	169 **175**	665 **703**	83 **85**	607 **645**	692 **720**	1,104 **1,216**	426 **458**	146 **150**	1,385 **1,422**	522 **534**	1,877 **2,003**	*Building Trades, as represented by 60-66.*	*60-66*
91 **100**	110 **119**	6 **6**	21 **24**	1 **2**	23 **23**	26 **28**	46 **52**	20 **20**	— —	31 **32**	22 **23**	73 **81**	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	67
56 **65**	110 **115**	8 **8**	24 **26**	1 **1**	30 **32**	32 **33**	53 **55**	20 **20**	12 **12**	39 **42**	14 **14**	80 **86**	Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Maker.	68
5 **6**	45 **47**	1 **2**	12 **12**	1 **1**	4 **4**	11 **11**	13 **13**	7 **7**	— —	7 **7**	11 **11**	30 **30**	Cycle and Motor Manufacture.	68_2
37 **40**	62 **62**	5 **5**	19 **21**	4 **4**	17 **17**	14 **17**	19 **21**	12 **12**	— —	32 **32**	11 **11**	49 **56**	Wheelwright ..	69
114 **126**	219 **227**	9 **11**	51 **58**	6 **6**	33 **37**	44 **51**	44 **51**	36 **40**	3 **3**	185 **187**	25 **27**	130 **137**	Shipbuilding ..	70
77 **80**	103 **105**	10 **11**	24 **24**	4 **4**	18 **19**	21 **22**	17 **19**	11 **12**	2 **2**	40 **42**	7 **7**	53 **60**	Chemical Manufacture.	71
115 **127**	176 **184**	4 **5**	44 **45**	10 **11**	45 **54**	67 **72**	97 **111**	37 **38**	— —	50 **54**	34 **36**	195 **208**	Wool, Worsted—Manufacture.	72
93	151	3	35	9	37	54	75	31	—	43	28	175	*Wool, Worsted—Manufacture (West Riding).*	*72a*
8 **13**	7 **9**	1 **1**	12 **13**	1 **1**	6 **7**	11 **11**	16 **18**	3 **4**	— —	3 **5**	8 **8**	18 **20**	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture.	73
285 **336**	411 **454**	20 **22**	64 **75**	17 **19**	60 **66**	120 **133**	129 **149**	82 **90**	— —	138 **145**	76 **82**	366 **404**	Cotton Manufacture	74
246	362	19	50	16	50	99	107	71	—	111	60	302	*Cotton Manufacture (Lancashire).*	*74a*
11 **11**	18 **19**	3 **3**	3 **3**	— —	15 **15**	5 **5**	8 **11**	3 **3**	— —	11 **11**	7 **7**	19 **24**	Lace Manufacture ..	75

TABLE III. (*continued*).—**Causes of Deaths of Males,** aged 25-65 Years, in different

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.
76	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker.	143 **166**	3 **4**	1 **1**	— —	— —	12 **12**	26 **34**	— —	11 **19**	3 **3**	— —	22 **23**
77	Textile Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, &c.	1,305 **1,403**	35 **35**	13 **13**	8 **8**	— —	90 **101**	245 **259**	23 **23**	128 **148**	57 **60**	6 **6**	141 **148**
78	Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture.	180 **204**	3 **4**	1 **1**	2 **2**	— —	12 **15**	33 **36**	2 **3**	18 **26**	5 **6**	2 **2**	22 **23**
79	Hosiery Manufacture	351 **390**	6 **7**	2 **2**	3 **3**	— —	32 **32**	82 **89**	3 **3**	36 **46**	15 **15**	1 **2**	41 **46**
79*a*	*Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).*	315	6	2	3	—	29	73	3	34	12	1	34
72-79	*Textile Manufactures, as represented by 72-79.*	8,555 **9,489**	195 **204**	82 **88**	82 **83**	3 **4**	574 **630**	1,692 **1,790**	101 **113**	847 **1,078**	294 **325**	26 **28**	986 **1,101**
80	Paper Manufacture	231 **252**	3 **3**	1 **1**	1 **1**	— —	13 **14**	51 **55**	3 **3**	11 **18**	4 **4**	4 **4**	27 **32**
81	Potter: Earthenware, &c., Manufacture.	1,201 **1,289**	18 **18**	6 **8**	6 **6**	— —	51 **60**	255 **265**	8 **8**	86 **109**	35 **37**	3 **3**	136 **144**
82	Glass Manufacture..	710 **763**	19 **19**	4 **4**	5 **5**	1 **2**	34 **40**	175 **187**	10 **10**	58 **74**	21 **22**	6 **6**	74 **77**
83	Coal Miner	12,328 **13,128**	303 **315**	76 **77**	128 **132**	2 **2**	700 **732**	1,360 **1,444**	73 **75**	966 **1,216**	433 **452**	56 **58**	1,295 **1,386**
83*a*	*Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland).*	2,471	61	18	29	—	165	293	16	199	114	13	299
83*b*	*Coal Miner (Lancashire).*	2,023	38	15	25	—	82	211	8	166	40	8	213
83*c*	*Coal Miner (West Riding).*	1,623	41	12	14	1	103	202	14	142	67	9	152
83*d*	*Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).*	998	29	3	17	—	74	106	6	78	47	4	120
83*e*	*Coal Miner (Staffordshire).*	1,070	27	6	9	—	70	93	7	84	37	6	124
83*f*	*Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).*	3,049	87	17	25	—	133	332	11	205	84	11	268
84	Ironstone Miner ..	379 **395**	14 **14**	3 **3**	5 **5**	— —	27 **27**	66 **67**	3 **3**	22 **28**	10 **11**	4 **4**	33 **35**
85	Copper Mine ..	35 **39**	— —	1 **1**	— —	— —	1 **1**	10 **12**	— —	2 **2**	— —	— —	1 **1**
86	Tin Miner	335 **348**	4 **4**	— —	1 **1**	— —	10 **11**	132 **134**	1 **1**	12 **14**	4 **4**	— —	21 **21**
87	Lead Miner	166 **173**	4 **4**	1 **1**	2 **2**	— —	10 **10**	43 **45**	2 **2**	10 **10**	7 **7**	1 **1**	16 **16**

OCCUPATIONS, "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," **1900-01-02.**

DEATH. Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.	Occupation.	Reference Number.
15 **17**	14 **14**	— —	3 **3**	— —	5 **5**	3 **4**	5 **5**	2 **3**	— —	7 **7**	2 **2**	9 **10**	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker.	76
81 **95**	137 **143**	9 **9**	21 **24**	3 **5**	28 **31**	40 **42**	55 **58**	20 **23**	— —	40 **41**	20 **23**	105 **108**	Textile Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, &c.	77
8 **10**	18 **19**	— —	5 **5**	3 **3**	2 **2**	8 **9**	7 **7**	7 **7**	— —	6 **7**	3 **3**	13 **14**	Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture.	78
18 **18**	29 **30**	6 **6**	3 **3**	1 **1**	8 **9**	12 **12**	5 **6**	6 **10**	— —	8 **9**	8 **9**	26 **32**	Hosiery Manufacture	79
18	26	5	3	1	7	10	5	5	—	8	7	23	*Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).*	79*a*
541 **627**	810 **872**	43 **46**	155 **171**	35 **40**	169 **189**	266 **288**	322 **365**	160 **178**	— —	263 **279**	158 **170**	751 **820**	*Textile Manufactures, as represented by 72-79.*	72-79
14 **15**	24 **24**	2 **2**	3 **3**	3 **3**	3 **4**	11 **11**	12 **12**	2 **2**	— —	10 **10**	8 **8**	21 **23**	Paper Manufacture	80
191 **203**	89 **92**	5 **6**	87 **88**	2 **3**	16 **18**	26 **28**	28 **29**	17 **18**	9 **10**	31 **31**	32 **33**	64 **72**	Potter: Earthenware, &c., Manufacture.	81
72 **75**	62 **64**	4 **4**	13 **15**	— —	13 **13**	17 **19**	27 **30**	10 **10**	5 **5**	20 **20**	12 **12**	48 **50**	Glass Manufacture.	82
954 **1,033**	1,269 **1,310**	92 **97**	302 **323**	41 **41**	226 **235**	360 **380**	303 **323**	164 **174**	3 **3**	1,964 **1,992**	152 **166**	1,106 **1,162**	Coal Miner	83
120	177	17	62	10	53	79	54	33	—	358	38	263	*Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland).*	83*a*
198	311	29	24	9	27	38	43	24	—	292	23	199	*Coal Miner (Lancashire).*	83*b*
118	155	9	32	3	31	37	44	22	—	228	27	160	*Coal Miner (West Riding).*	83*c*
62	79	7	21	4	32	37	20	6	2	131	23	90	*Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).*	83*d*
118	89	8	36	3	15	31	26	13	—	163	13	92	*Coal Miner (Staffordshire).*	83*e*
267	358	17	93	10	48	100	82	52	1	613	17	218	*Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).*	83*f*
22 **23**	36 **37**	5 **5**	11 **11**	1 **1**	10 **10**	11 **11**	4 **4**	3 **5**	— —	61 **62**	3 **3**	25 **26**	Ironstone Miner ..	84
5 **6**	2 **2**	— —	10 **10**	— —	— —	1 **2**	— —	— —	— —	— —	— —	2 **2**	Copper Miner ..	85
29 **33**	13 **13**	2 **2**	70 **73**	1 **1**	1 **2**	2 **2**	8 **8**	3 **3**	— —	9 **9**	1 **1**	11 **11**	Tin Miner	86
8 **8**	11 **11**	3 **3**	16 **18**	1 **1**	3 **3**	5 **6**	2 **3**	1 **1**	— —	9 **10**	1 **1**	10 **10**	Lead Miner	87

TABLE III. (*continued*).—**Causes of Deaths of Males,** aged 25-65 Years, in different

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.
83-87	*Miners, as represented by 83-87.*	13,243 **14,083**	325 **337**	81 **82**	136 **140**	2 **2**	748 **781**	1,611 **1,702**	79 **81**	1,012 **1,270**	454 **474**	61 **63**	1,366 **1,459**
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier.	1,912 **2,005**	40 **41**	12 **13**	14 **14**	1 **1**	112 **121**	396 **409**	9 **10**	125 **153**	62 **65**	6 **6**	180 **192**
90	Coalheaver	943 **1,009**	20 **20**	25 **25**	3 **3**	1 **1**	45 **46**	179 **185**	5 **5**	56 **77**	25 **29**	12 **12**	101 **106**
91	Gas Works Service..	1,317 **1,393**	40 **40**	14 **14**	8 **8**	— --	102 **106**	221 **233**	10 **11**	94 **113**	40 **43**	16 **16**	133 **143**
92	Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	4,059 **4,291**	115 **116**	31 **31**	20 **20**	2 **2**	289 **303**	502 **527**	28 **29**	303 **373**	162 **171**	25 **26**	454 **477**
93	Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker.	866 **918**	26 **26**	13 **13**	8 **8**	1 **1**	72 **75**	105 **111**	9 **11**	74 **93**	26 **28**	5 **5**	87 **92**
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	2,369 **2,792**	29 **34**	73 **77**	4 **6**	2 **2**	112 **138**	656 **728**	8 **10**	151 **239**	53 **64**	17 **17**	252 **306**
95	General Labourer ..	24,501 **28,939**	512 **575**	483 **508**	115 **124**	34 **35**	1,420 **1,697**	5,406 **6,095**	113 **126**	1,921 **3,055**	942 **1,074**	209 **224**	2,526 **2,979**
95a	*General Labourer (London).*	3,771	38	110	13	12	209	1,129	8	199	170	51	263
95b	*General Labourer (Industrial Districts).*	6,820	107	124	28	3	324	1,554	27	533	211	34	672
96	Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine or Agricultural).	2,355 **2,546**	59 **63**	24 **24**	13 **14**	3 **3**	200 **212**	290 **305**	31 **32**	219 **293**	84 **87**	14 **15**	257 **286**
99	Chimney Sweep ..	329 **367**	3 **4**	13 **14**	1 **1**	1 **1**	38 **44**	67 **74**	2 **2**	37 **42**	11 **13**	1 **1**	26 **30**
100	Civil Service* (Officers and Clerks).	**1,073**	**31**	**7**	**6**	**4**	**103**	**180**	**13**	**122**	**35**	**17**	**103**
101	Civil Service* (Messengers, &c.).	**919**	**33**	**15**	**6**	**2**	**79**	**206**	**2**	**100**	**34**	**11**	**79**
102	Gamekeeper	300 **324**	14 **16**	2 **2**	1 **1**	1 **1**	34 **35**	39 **39**	6 **6**	18 **24**	8 **8**	1 **2**	30 **34**
103	India Rubber, Gutta Percha — Worker; Waterproof Goods Maker.	255 **275**	11 **11**	3 **4**	3 **3**	— —	20 **21**	66 **69**	— —	24 **26**	7 **7**	1 **1**	23 **24**
104	Brush, Broom—Maker; Hair, Bristle—Worker.	310 **335**	7 **7**	4 **4**	4 **4**	1 **1**	14 **17**	80 **84**	— —	23 **27**	9 **11**	— —	35 **39**
105	Other Occupied Males.	25,265 **31,570**	649 **720**	476 **585**	197 **222**	55 **70**	1,795 **2,321**	4,669 **5,667**	335 **410**	2,051 **3,377**	909 **1,164**	258 **333**	2,451 **3,181**

* See note to this

OCCUPATIONS, "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," **1900-01-02.**

DEATH. Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.	Occupation.	Reference Number.
1,018 **1,103**	1,331 **1,373**	102 **107**	409 **435**	44 **44**	240 **250**	379 **401**	317 **338**	171 **183**	3 **3**	2,043 **2,073**	157 **171**	1,154 **1,211**	*Miners, as represented by 83-87.*	*83-87*
124 **129**	210 **214**	16 **16**	80 **81**	9 **9**	37 **38**	28 **30**	59 **60**	25 **26**	— —	208 **211**	28 **29**	131 **137**	Stone, Slate—Quarrier.	89
53 **67**	130 **134**	8 **8**	20 **21**	3 **3**	15 **15**	22 **22**	34 **34**	19 **22**	— —	83 **83**	8 **8**	76 **83**	Coalheaver	90
98 **107**	192 **195**	9 **9**	23 **23**	3 **3**	35 **37**	33 **35**	36 **38**	15 **17**	1 **1**	72 **73**	16 **16**	106 **112**	Gas Works Service..	91
301 **323**	461 **478**	28 **29**	75 **82**	21 **21**	55 **57**	129 **136**	94 **100**	69 **73**	— —	505 **508**	57 **59**	333 **350**	Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	92
58 **64**	96 **98**	6 **6**	15 **15**	5 **6**	25 **26**	27 **28**	17 **18**	14 **15**	— —	60 **61**	21 **21**	96 **97**	Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker.	93
194 **249**	218 **243**	14 **15**	49 **54**	13 **13**	47 **57**	41 **48**	66 **78**	35 **45**	— —	111 **116**	35 **36**	189 **217**	Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	94
1,572 **1,990**	2,755 **3,160**	165 **194**	436 **515**	59 **67**	425 **488**	484 **569**	738 **844**	360 **420**	3 **3**	1,456 **1,504**	381 **387**	1,986 **2,306**	General Labourer ..	95
228	435	28	49	8	49	63	140	45	1	220	74	229	*General Labourer (London).*	*95a*
593	952	40	110	16	117	125	188	104	—	348	76	534	*General Labourer (Industrial Districts).*	*95b*
111 **116**	231 **241**	18 **20**	49 **50**	9 **10**	45 **46**	68 **71**	65 **73**	49 **51**	3 **3**	265 **273**	39 **41**	209 **217**	Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine or Agricultural).	96
25 **28**	32 **35**	— **1**	7 **9**	1 **1**	8 **9**	9 **9**	6 **7**	3 **3**	— —	13 **13**	7 **7**	18 **19**	Chimney Sweep ..	99
27	**61**	**8**	**21**	**2**	**60**	**43**	**50**	**28**	**1**	**28**	**21**	**102**	Civil Service* (Officers and Clerks).	100
47	**86**	**5**	**14**	**1**	**24**	**28**	**28**	**13**	—	**33**	**11**	**62**	Civil Service* (Messengers, &c.).	101
6 **7**	33 **35**	3 **3**	6 **6**	1 **1**	9 **9**	15 **15**	10 **11**	4 **4**	1 **1**	35 **35**	7 **10**	16 **19**	Gamekeeper	102
14 **16**	23 **26**	1 **1**	5 **5**	— —	10 **13**	11 **12**	10 **10**	2 **3**	— —	7 **7**	3 **4**	11 **12**	India Rubber, Gutta Percha — Worker; Waterproof Goods Maker.	103
33 **38**	27 **29**	3 **3**	10 **10**	1 **1**	2 **2**	6 **6**	9 **9**	3 **3**	— —	10 **10**	7 **7**	22 **23**	Brush, Broom—Maker; Hair, Bristle—Worker.	104
1,029 **1,360**	2,229 **2,546**	158 **187**	520 **650**	61 **68**	884 **1,102**	726 **848**	940 **1,197**	414 **524**	8 **8**	1,490 **1,591**	702 **785**	2,259 **2,654**	Other Occupied Males.	105

Occupation in Table II.

TABLE IV.—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired" 1900-01-02.

The Italic figures refer to the years 1890-92, the Old Style and Ionic figures to the years 1900-02. Except where otherwise stated or implied, the Italic and Old Style figures refer to the "Occupied only," and the Ionic figures to the "Occupied and Retired."

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
	All Males	*1,155* **1,000**	*39* **23**	*15* **16**	*8* **7**	*3* **2**	*54* **68**	*223* **186**	*9* **10**	*118* **105**	*28* **36**	*7* **7**	*118* **101**	*101* **57**	*123* **90**	*9* **6**	*25* **21**	*3* **3**	*33* **27**	*29* **27**	*32* **35**	*18* **17**	*1* **1**	*65* **59**	*17* **19**	*77* **77**
	Occupied Males (England and Wales).	*1,102* 925	*38* 23	*15* 16	*8* 7	*3* 2	*51* 63	*214* 175	*8* 9	*95* 78	*27* 33	*6* 7	*112* 95	*101* 53	*122* 87	*8* 6	*24* 19	*3* 3	*32* 25	*29* 26	*31* 32	*17* 16	*1* 1	*64* 58	*17* 19	*76* 72
	Occupied and Retired Males (England and Wales).	**1,004**	**24**	**16**	**7**	**2**	**68**	**187**	**10**	**103**	**36**	**7**	**103**	**58**	**92**	**6**	**21**	**3**	**27**	**27**	**35**	**17**	**1**	**58**	**19**	**77**
	Occupied Males (London).	*1,325* 1,099	*38* 22	*20* 24	*8* 7	*6* 4	*68* 86	*321* 262	*9* 9	*102* 77	*33* 43	*12* 13	*112* 89	*146* 67	*128* 103	*10* 7	*33* 22	*3* 3	*34* 29	*29* 28	*43* 45	*22* 19	*1* 1	*56* 52	*20* 22	*71* 65
	Occupied Males (Industrial Districts).*	*1,443* 1,129	*38* 24	*22* 18	*10* 9	*2* 1	*55* 68	*258* 202	*9* 10	*125* 100	*31* 37	*6* 5	*141* 117	*178* 89	*206* 129	*11* 8	*27* 22	*4* 4	*37* 29	*36* 30	*39* 38	*20* 20	*2* 1	*68* 57	*19* 19	*99* 85
	Occupied Males (Agricultural Districts).*	*795* 670	*38* 25	*8* 10	*7* 5	*2* 2	*46* 51	*157* 125	*8* 9	*73* 59	*21* 25	*4* 4	*85* 72	*42* 19	*63* 48	*5* 4	*18* 15	*2* 2	*28* 20	*24* 22	*24* 25	*13* 10	*1* 1	*51* 48	*14* 17	*61* 52
	Unoccupied Males (England and Wales).	*2,566* **2,884**	*65* **31**	*26* **42**	*3* **8**	*3* **4**	*111* **111**	*521* **583**	*11* **20**	*731* **879**	*43* **74**	*14* **15**	*220* **205**	*97* **94**	*156* **157**	*27* **13**	*59* **46**	*5* **3**	*61* **68**	*45* **64**	*41* **78**	*54* **34**	*0* **1**	*94* **115**	*33* **43**	*146* **196**

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91-92 have been re-calculated on the recent Standard Population (*see* p. xv), and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement. In this table a cipher indicates that the deaths were too few to give a mortality figure of 0·5; when no death occurred a — is inserted.

* *See* note to this Occupation in Table II.

TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
1	Clergyman, Priest, Minister.*	*615* 515 **524**	*41* 33 **33**	*1* 2 **2**	*13* 4 **4**	*4* 5 **5**	*41* 48 **48**	*77* 53 **55**	*19* 13 **12**	*80* 63 **64**	*18* 20 **21**	*2* 2 **2**	*73* 62 **65**	*12* 6 **7**	*51* 32 **34**	*5* 6 **6**	*10* 6 **6**	*1* — **—**	*20* 14 **14**	*29* 35 **36**	*31* 28 **27**	*13* 11 **11**	— — **—**	*9* 9 **9**	*9* 6 **6**	*56* 57 **57**
2	Barrister, Solicitor ..	*950* 739 **750**	*52* 28 **28**	*15* 13 **12**	*9* 6 **5**	*5* 5 **5**	*69* 69 **64**	*135* 87 **92**	*33* 26 **28**	*121* 64 **85**	*31* 21 **20**	*4* 4 **3**	*102* 78 **74**	*19* 15 **15**	*64* 52 **51**	*1* 3 **3**	*20* 16 **15**	*1* — **—**	*62* 61 **58**	*34* 37 **35**	*45* 40 **40**	*12* 11 **11**	— — **—**	*27* 29 **30**	*22* 22 **24**	*67* 52 **52**
3	Law Clerk	*1,237* 880 **970**	*38* 18 **21**	*25* 8 **11**	*7* — **—**	*8* 2 **2**	*71* 72 **72**	*315* 237 **251**	*8* 15 **17**	*142* 102 **124**	*12* 27 **31**	*2* 5 **5**	*102* 76 **84**	*76* 31 **35**	*99* 55 **68**	*6* 1 **1**	*30* 20 **21**	— — **—**	*37* 35 **43**	*41* 23 **22**	*68* 36 **36**	*38* 17 **19**	— — **—**	*37* 20 **23**	*13* 23 **28**	*62* 57 **56**
4	Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner.*	*1,118* **952**	*59* **31**	*16* **17**	*4* **7**	*10* **3**	*50* **67**	*121* **65**	*25* **24**	*141* **132**	*32* **27**	*8* **8**	*110* **117**	*14* **13**	*108* **91**	*9* **9**	*16* **19**	— — **—**	*70* **54**	*57* **46**	*65* **44**	*26* **13**	— — **—**	*44* **59**	*48* **26**	*85* **80**
5	Schoolmaster, Teacher	*698* 599 **665**	*31* 15 **15**	*9* 6 **7**	*11* 4 **4**	*3* — **—**	*46* 49 **51**	*129* 99 **113**	*9* 10 **13**	*81* 71 **92**	*35* 27 **28**	*7* 6 **6**	*76* 81 **86**	*25* 15 **16**	*50* 47 **47**	*4* 2 **2**	*12* 14 **15**	*3* 1 **2**	*24* 15 **19**	*30* 23 **22**	*28* 21 **23**	*9* 14 **14**	— — **—**	*10* 17 **21**	*16* 20 **22**	*50* 42 **47**
6	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect.	*900* 760 **823**	*35* 10 **11**	*12* 18 **20**	*7* — **—**	*4* — **—**	*48* 68 **71**	*169* 138 **156**	*18* 11 **11**	*106* 81 **102**	*14* 30 **31**	*9* 2 **2**	*87* 103 **103**	*55* 20 **21**	*69* 56 **65**	*6* 6 **6**	*23* 18 **19**	*6* 2 **2**	*45* 33 **34**	*30* 19 **20**	*34* 31 **31**	*18* 28 **26**	*2* — **—**	*14* 13 **14**	*14* 25 **26**	*75* 48 **52**
7	Musician, Music Master	*1,404* 1,140 **1,261**	*37* 18 **17**	*34* 36 **39**	*6* 4 **4**	*10* 3 **5**	*53* 73 **81**	*373* 301 **324**	*10* — **—**	*128* 105 **161**	*49* 54 **59**	*10* 10 **9**	*162* 110 **117**	*92* 51 **55**	*107* 93 **99**	*6* 5 **5**	*26* 19 **19**	— 2 **2**	*44* 44 **44**	*42* 31 **30**	*37* 46 **54**	*29* 11 **11**	— — **—**	*39* 36 **35**	*26* 7 **6**	*84* 81 **85**

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91-92 have been re-calculated on the recent Standard Population (*see* p. xv), and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement.

* *See* note to this Occupation in Table II.

TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25–65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
			Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
8	Domestic Indoor Servant.	*876*	*32*	*20*	*6*	*2*	*45*	*215*	*16*	*84*	*25*	*6*	*72*	*47*	*70*	*8*	*10*	*1*	*34*	*26*	*32*	*17*	—	*28*	*28*	*52*
		815	22	13	9	4	65	178	15	54	24	6	83	39	58	5	13	1	35	26	27	17	—	29	30	62
		927	**26**	**15**	**8**	**3**	**77**	**199**	**15**	**91**	**26**	**6**	**92**	**40**	**63**	**5**	**16**	**1**	**40**	**28**	**27**	**18**	—	**32**	**34**	**65**
9	Commercial Traveller	*1,111*	*30*	*26*	*8*	*4*	*72*	*201*	*13*	*102*	*28*	*9*	*129*	*68*	*105*	*7*	*24*	*2*	*54*	*30*	*43*	*18*	*1*	*51*	*18*	*68*
		907	25	21	7	4	67	161	16	88	43	5	87	26	72	8	18	1	59	28	37	25	—	28	25	56
		988	**25**	**22**	**9**	**4**	**72**	**168**	**15**	**125**	**46**	**5**	**92**	**30**	**77**	**8**	**18**	**1**	**60**	**28**	**41**	**25**	—	**29**	**28**	**60**
10	Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service.	*1,056*	*36*	*14*	*10*	*5*	*47*	*252*	*15*	*112*	*28*	*6*	*97*	*70*	*92*	*9*	*26*	*2*	*29*	*30*	*37*	*18*	—	*24*	*24*	*73*
		837	23	11	7	2	68	191	11	78	31	6	82	32	62	5	16	1	24	27	34	15	0	20	24	67
		911	**24**	**12**	**7**	**2**	**72**	**202**	**13**	**110**	**34**	**6**	**86**	**34**	**65**	**5**	**17**	**2**	**26**	**27**	**36**	**15**	**0**	**21**	**25**	**70**
11	Railway Engine Driver, Stoker.	*934*	*47*	*2*	*8*	*1*	*53*	*88*	*16*	*132*	*43*	*5*	*113*	*71*	*85*	*7*	*17*	*5*	*23*	*30*	*24*	*15*	—	*91*	*4*	*54*
		582	20	3	4	1	48	63	13	67	26	5	70	24	43	3	11	3	17	14	21	10	—	69	7	40
		610	**20**	**4**	**4**	**1**	**51**	**65**	**14**	**74**	**31**	**5**	**71**	**26**	**43**	**3**	**12**	**3**	**18**	**15**	**26**	**10**	—	**68**	**6**	**40**
12	Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c.	*953*	*37*	*6*	*7*	*2*	*49*	*171*	*6*	*76*	*24*	*6*	*85*	*71*	*77*	*7*	*25*	*0*	*20*	*21*	*27*	*12*	*0*	*158*	*9*	*57*
		773	25	6	4	1	59	111	9	64	28	5	80	40	66	4	13	3	16	22	24	13	—	115	10	55
		813	**25**	**6**	**4**	**1**	**62**	**114**	**9**	**81**	**29**	**5**	**86**	**41**	**67**	**4**	**13**	**3**	**18**	**23**	**25**	**14**	—	**114**	**11**	**58**
11 & 12	*Railway Engine Driver, Guard Porter, &c., as represented by 11 & 12.*	*944*	*39*	*5*	*8*	*2*	*49*	*150*	*8*	*90*	*28*	*6*	*91*	*70*	*79*	*7*	*23*	*2*	*21*	*23*	*26*	*13*	*0*	*140*	*7*	*57*
		717	24	5	4	1	56	97	10	64	28	5	77	35	60	4	12	3	16	20	23	12	—	101	9	51
		755	**23**	**5**	**4**	**1**	**59**	**100**	**11**	**79**	**30**	**5**	**92**	**37**	**51**	**4**	**13**	**3**	**18**	**20**	**25**	**13**	—	**100**	**9**	**53**

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91-92 have been re-calculated on the recent Standard Population (*see* p. xv), and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement.

TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25–65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
			Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
13	Railway Official, Clerk.	*904*	*36*	*6*	*8*	*1*	*44*	*226*	*14*	*86*	*15*	*5*	*87*	*49*	*72*	*7*	*18*	*2*	*33*	*23*	*27*	*24*	—	*50*	*11*	*60*
		707	27	6	5	2	52	158	16	75	28	8	73	18	37	4	13	2	22	26	30	12	—	31	12	50
		776	**28**	**7**	**5**	**2**	**61**	**163**	**16**	**102**	**31**	**8**	**83**	**20**	**38**	**4**	**15**	**2**	**25**	**26**	**34**	**12**	**1**	**30**	**12**	**51**
14	Coach, Cab, Omnibus, Service; Groom, &c.	*1,334*	*44*	*32*	*10*	*6*	*67*	*267*	*7*	*94*	*37*	*11*	*124*	*137*	*148*	*7*	*34*	*3*	*38*	*32*	*39*	*23*	—	*72*	*23*	*79*
		1,062	25	29	8	3	74	216	6	83	37	10	104	66	98	6	20	2	27	30	36	18	—	68	22	74
		1,157	**26**	**30**	**8**	**4**	**79**	**230**	**7**	**117**	**39**	**10**	**113**	**72**	**105**	**6**	**22**	**3**	**28**	**31**	**41**	**19**	—	**68**	**22**	**77**
14a	*Domestic Coachman, Groom.*	844	25	12	11	3	94	172	8	70	31	6	88	54	75	4	16	2	14	31	30	15	—	12	8	63
		911	**27**	**11**	**11**	**4**	**101**	**180**	**8**	**90**	**32**	**7**	**92**	**58**	**80**	**4**	**19**	**2**	**16**	**32**	**33**	**17**	—	**12**	**8**	**67**
14_2	Tramway Service ..	984	37	7	5	19	79	186	1	81	45	28	106	66	75	—	14	11	20	31	23	27	—	38	14	71
		1,013	**37**	**7**	**5**	**19**	**84**	**195**	**1**	**98**	**45**	**27**	**105**	**65**	**78**	—	**14**	**11**	**20**	**31**	**23**	**26**	—	**37**	**14**	**71**
15	Carman, Carrier, &c.	*1,484*	*52*	*20*	*11*	*3*	*67*	*226*	*4*	*108*	*31*	*8*	*152*	*172*	*211*	*14*	*34*	*4*	*33*	*37*	*31*	*16*	*0*	*147*	*18*	*85*
		1,094	29	18	8	2	71	169	6	81	38	9	104	83	130	7	21	4	22	28	31	18	0	121	17	77
		1,153	**29**	**19**	**8**	**2**	**72**	**173**	**7**	**103**	**41**	**10**	**110**	**92**	**132**	**8**	**21**	**4**	**23**	**29**	**34**	**18**	**0**	**121**	**17**	**80**
16	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman.	*1,386*	*39*	*19*	*5*	—	*52*	*194*	*2*	*113*	*32*	*21*	*165*	*131*	*131*	*8*	*16*	*3*	*29*	*31*	*24*	*22*	*1*	*257*	*8*	*83*
		1,235	24	15	10	3	75	157	10	87	45	14	121	69	125	7	21	7	21	36	30	20	—	236	13	89
		1,333	**23**	**16**	**10**	**3**	**84**	**168**	**9**	**131**	**47**	**15**	**131**	**73**	**133**	**9**	**22**	**7**	**22**	**35**	**32**	**22**	—	**234**	**13**	**94**
17	Seaman, &c., Merchant Service.	*1,564*	*27*	*25*	*5*	*2*	*69*	*265*	*10*	*134*	*40*	*21*	*167*	*90*	*137*	*12*	*21*	*4*	*45*	*33*	*40*	*26*	—	*233*	*17*	*141*
		1,547	16	26	5	1	103	249	10	116	61	24	148	50	118	8	27	6	35	34	50	27	—	266	19	148
		1,646	**17**	**26**	**5**	**1**	**105**	**262**	**12**	**170**	**62**	**24**	**152**	**58**	**125**	**8**	**29**	**6**	**34**	**35**	**54**	**29**	—	**257**	**19**	**156**

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91-92 have been re-calculated on the recent Standard Population (*see* p. xv), and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement.

TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
8	Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer.	*2,114*	*44*	*60*	*7*	*3*	*59*	*377*	*5*	*131*	*44*	*16*	*212*	*329*	*254*	*21*	*46*	*4*	*30*	*47*	*47*	*32*	*1*	*188*	*26*	*131*
		1,374	19	49	6	2	67	291	3	86	43	12	121	124	180	13	24	4	20	33	38	20	0	106	12	101
		1,481	**19**	**50**	**7**	**2**	**76**	**308**	**3**	**112**	**45**	**12**	**131**	**137**	**187**	**14**	**27**	**4**	**22**	**33**	**41**	**23**	**0**	**106**	**12**	**110**
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government).	*1,415*	*38*	*18*	*6*	*4*	*55*	*376*	*8*	*105*	*36*	*9*	*152*	*152*	*135*	*12*	*27*	*6*	*19*	*30*	*41*	*19*	—	*61*	*18*	*95*
		1,341	33	32	8	4	79	368	7	84	50	12	122	90	134	6	23	3	32	23	40	20	—	61	23	87
		1,449	**34**	**34**	**8**	**4**	**81**	**384**	**7**	**121**	**51**	**12**	**131**	**100**	**139**	**7**	**26**	**3**	**33**	**26**	**44**	**24**	—	**61**	**24**	**95**
11, 12, 14–19	*Transport Service, as represented by 11, 12, 14–19.*	*1,407*	*41*	*24*	*8*	*3*	*62*	*250*	*6*	*107*	*34*	*12*	*143*	*146*	*155*	*11*	*30*	*4*	*32*	*33*	*35*	*21*	*0*	*141*	*17*	*92*
		1,110	25	23	7	2	73	198	7	83	40	11	107	72	113	7	20	4	24	28	34	18	0	117	16	81
		1,190	**25**	**24**	**7**	**2**	**77**	**208**	**8**	**111**	**42**	**11**	**114**	**78**	**118**	**7**	**22**	**4**	**25**	**29**	**38**	**20**	**0**	**117**	**17**	**86**
20	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	*651*	*43*	*7*	*7*	*2*	*42*	*92*	*12*	*57*	*17*	*1*	*71*	*29*	*57*	*4*	*13*	*2*	*30*	*30*	*20*	*12*	—	*35*	*18*	*50*
		562	23	8	5	1	51	71	13	52	19	2	64	14	46	4	10	2	19	26	21	13	0	35	18	45
		596	**23**	**9**	**6**	**1**	**55**	**76**	**13**	**61**	**20**	**2**	**68**	**14**	**47**	**4**	**11**	**2**	**22**	**26**	**20**	**13**	**0**	**36**	**19**	**48**
20(a)	*Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Districts.*	*585*	*43*	*5*	*5*	*2*	*39*	*94*	*12*	*47*	*13*	*1*	*62*	*18*	*42*	*3*	*13*	*2*	*26*	*23*	*20*	*13*	—	*36*	*20*	*46*
		502	22	7	4		46	66	12	49	16	1	55	10	39	3	9	1	17	25	23	9	0	27	20	39
21	Farm Labourer, Farm Servant.	*731*	*43*	*4*	*6*	*1*	*41*	*135*	*6*	*61*	*19*	*3*	*81*	*53*	*76*	*5*	*15*	*3*	*15*	*22*	*14*	*11*	*0*	*48*	*9*	*60*
		572	25	6	5	0	45	82	6	48	22	4	69	23	50	4	11	4	8	19	13	8	0	53	15	52
		621	**26**	**5**	**5**	**0**	**48**	**90**	**6**	**64**	**24**	**4**	**75**	**26**	**54**	**4**	**11**	**4**	**8**	**20**	**14**	**9**	**0**	**53**	**15**	**56**
21(a)	*Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Districts.*	*770*	*45*	*4*	*5*	*1*	*44*	*150*	*6*	*67*	*20*	*4*	*85*	*52*	*73*	*5*	*16*	*3*	*17*	*22*	*15*	*11*	*0*	*51*	*9*	*65*
		551	29	4	4	1	42	82	5	49	22	3	68	18	44	4	10	3	9	17	13	6	0	54	15	49

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91-92 have been re-calculated on the recent Standard Population (*see* p. xv), and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement.

TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-26 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman.	*638*	*31*	*4*	*8*	*1*	*42*	*131*	*4*	*53*	*16*	*4*	*68*	*47*	*55*	*5*	*15*	*1*	*19*	*20*	*19*	*10*	*1*	*26*	*11*	*47*
		527	21	5	6	0	48	83	6	44	21	5	56	25	43	3	12	4	11	19	18	11	0	22	19	45
		563	**21**	**5**	**6**	**0**	**50**	**88**	**6**	**57**	**22**	**5**	**60**	**27**	**45**	**4**	**12**	**4**	**12**	**20**	**20**	**11**	**0**	**22**	**19**	**47**
20-22	*Agriculturist, as represented by 20-22.*	*695*	*41*	*5*	*6*	*1*	*42*	*123*	*7*	*59*	*18*	*3*	*76*	*45*	*68*	*5*	*14*	*3*	*19*	*24*	*17*	*11*	*0*	*41*	*12*	*55*
		559	24	6	5	1	48	79	8	49	21	3	64	20	47	4	11	3	12	21	17	10	0	41	17	48
		602	**24**	**7**	**6**	**1**	**50**	**85**	**8**	**62**	**23**	**3**	**70**	**22**	**49**	**4**	**11**	**3**	**13**	**22**	**18**	**11**	**0**	**41**	**17**	**52**
(20-22)a	*Agriculturist, in Agricultural Districts, as represented by (20-22)a.*	*709*	*42*	*4*	*5*	*1*	*43*	*136*	*7*	*60*	*19*	*3*	*77*	*42*	*64*	*4*	*16*	*2*	*19*	*22*	*16*	*12*	*0*	*45*	*11*	*59*
		516	26	4	4	1	44	75	7	47	20	3	61	15	41	3	10	2	11	19	16	7	0	40	16	44
23	Fisherman	*976*	*25*	*4*	*6*	—	*53*	*133*	*5*	*99*	*51*	*10*	*87*	*48*	*63*	*5*	*27*	*2*	*27*	*37*	*19*	*12*	—	*170*	*14*	*79*
		892	18	12	6	—	66	96	7	83	58	19	94	26	57	7	18	5	14	35	19	21	—	128	9	94
		967	**19**	**12**	**6**	—	**65**	**100**	**7**	**125**	**61**	**20**	**100**	**27**	**62**	**7**	**19**	**5**	**16**	**37**	**20**	**21**	—	**130**	**9**	**99**
24	Maltster	*1,021*	*35*	*17*	*10*	*4*	*69*	*156*	*7*	*51*	*10*	*4*	*136*	*102*	*126*	*17*	*38*	*6*	*45*	*24*	*28*	*7*	—	*30*	*10*	*89*
		734	33	12	10	—	60	100	17	67	23	6	99	27	67	—	17	—	24	20	22	7	—	42	26	55
		773	**32**	**12**	**13**	—	**62**	**105**	**17**	**77**	**22**	**6**	**102**	**26**	**69**	—	**23**	—	**26**	**19**	**28**	**7**	—	**41**	**26**	**60**
25	Brewer	*1,649*	*53*	*48*	*15*	*11*	*81*	*317*	*19*	*143*	*38*	*7*	*181*	*132*	*166*	*17*	*49*	*4*	*70*	*51*	*63*	*26*	—	*57*	*20*	*81*
		1,324	37	46	12	5	112	246	16	96	49	6	139	95	92	4	22	1	69	34	39	31	—	56	22	95
		1,393	**40**	**47**	**11**	**5**	**119**	**248**	**15**	**113**	**54**	**6**	**145**	**96**	**96**	**4**	**25**	**1**	**73**	**35**	**43**	**35**	—	**55**	**23**	**104**

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91-92 have been re-calculated on the recent Standard Population (*see* p. xv), and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement.

TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
			Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	*1,899*	*56*	*106*	*22*	*13*	*61*	*300*	*23*	*185*	*35*	*7*	*181*	*96*	*183*	*11*	*41*	*4*	*231*	*53*	*71*	*32*	*0*	*54*	*36*	*98*
		1,669	45	105	21	10	66	252	26	165	45	8	142	55	145	13	30	3	192	43	79	37	0	48	37	102
		1,781	**46**	**111**	**21**	**11**	**74**	**271**	**29**	**188**	**47**	**9**	**151**	**57**	**147**	**14**	**34**	**3**	**201**	**45**	**87**	**40**	**0**	**50**	**41**	**104**
26a	*Innkeeper, &c. (London)*	*1,948*	*71*	*144*	*32*	*13*	*80*	*307*	*29*	*142*	*28*	*7*	*211*	*120*	*197*	*14*	*57*	*9*	*168*	*29*	*63*	*40*	—	*62*	*50*	*75*
		1,562	37	95	34	14	73	247	44	126	34	10	94	47	155	5	24	5	205	40	66	30	—	24	58	95
26b	*Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Districts).*	*2,347*	*53*	*109*	*28*	*10*	*67*	*353*	*27*	*222*	*41*	*6*	*203*	*164*	*297*	*18*	*36*	*5*	*286*	*89*	*76*	*22*	*1*	*59*	*41*	*134*
		1,945	42	108	29	10	63	249	20	222	43	9	169	88	222	12	28	1	216	64	82	48	1	51	45	123
26c	*Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Districts).*	*1,526*	*59*	*87*	*10*	*18*	*57*	*236*	*10*	*174*	*38*	*8*	*152*	*54*	*93*	*4*	*38*	*3*	*198*	*42*	*81*	*29*	—	*45*	*26*	*64*
		1,415	40	84	11	5	71	278	19	115	40	3	113	37	82	7	31	5	151	34	93	33	—	52	22	89
27	Inn, Hotel –Servant..	*1,997*	*45*	*122*	*10*	*13*	*75*	*552*	*13*	*126*	*26*	*15*	*160*	*136*	*228*	*14*	*41*	*9*	*72*	*47*	*58*	*31*	—	*59*	*29*	*116*
		1,767	18	129	9	3	88	533	8	110	44	10	138	78	184	12	27	8	45	22	62	26	1	53	37	122
		1,883	**18**	**131**	**9**	**2**	**94**	**543**	**8**	**146**	**46**	**9**	**156**	**90**	**191**	**12**	**31**	**7**	**49**	**21**	**72**	**28**	**1**	**59**	**36**	**124**
27a	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (London).*	*2,281*	*40*	*161*	*7*	*12*	*77*	*705*	*19*	*115*	*30*	*17*	*175*	*177*	*286*	*15*	*51*	*11*	*45*	*35*	*69*	*42*	—	*56*	*30*	*106*
		2,121	20	157	7	—	133	669	5	123	47	14	142	95	258	11	35	9	56	29	59	16	2	74	40	120
27b	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Districts).*	*1,834*	*49*	*102*	*30*	*22*	*77*	*415*	*11*	*138*	*24*	*26*	*165*	*140*	*223*	*7*	*55*	*23*	*69*	*40*	*66*	*26*	—	*32*	—	*94*
		1,691	16	96	8	—	49	426	21	144	67	10	162	98	156	30	29	15	24	17	99	32	—	24	33	135
27c	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Districts).*	*1,673*	*90*	*27*	—	—	*32*	*412*	—	*141*	*24*	—	*118*	*81*	*118*	*24*	*24*	—	*167*	*77*	*38*	—	—	*145*	*20*	*135*
		1,083	58	130	—	41	—	410	—	27	—	—	47	—	114	—	32	—	—	—	41	54	—	27	56	46

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91-92 have been re-calculated on the recent Standard Population (*see* p. xv), and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement.

TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																						
			Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
26 & 27	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., as represented by 26 & 27.*	*1,920*	*53*	*109*	*18*	*14*	*62*	*361*	*22*	*172*	*35*	*8*	*177*	*103*	*190*	*11*	*39*	*6*	*201*	*49*	*69*	*31*	*0*	*55*	*34*	*101*
		1,697	40	109	19	9	67	306	23	156	47	8	143	58	152	13	29	4	167	40	78	35	1	48	37	108
		1,808	**41**	**112**	**18**	**10**	**75**	**323**	**26**	**183**	**49**	**8**	**153**	**61**	**155**	**13**	**33**	**4**	**176**	**42**	**85**	**38**	**1**	**51**	**41**	**110**
26a & 27a	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London, as represented by 26a & 27a.*	*2,125*	*60*	*147*	*19*	*12*	*78*	*519*	*27*	*129*	*31*	*12*	*195*	*147*	*232*	*14*	*51*	*11*	*118*	*32*	*69*	*37*	—	*61*	*40*	*84*
		1,814	28	124	19	9	94	443	28	127	41	11	118	65	193	7	27	7	141	39	66	25	1	48	49	104
26b & 27b	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Districts, as represented by 26b & 27b.*	*2,253*	*50*	*108*	*26*	*11*	*68*	*364*	*24*	*210*	*44*	*9*	*202*	*156*	*283*	*16*	*37*	*7*	*250*	*77*	*74*	*24*	*0*	*55*	*31*	*127*
		1,901	39	99	25	9	61	275	21	215	48	9	165	89	218	14	26	2	183	54	83	45	1	46	45	129
26c & 27c	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultural Districts, as represented by 26c & 27c.*	*1,560*	*62*	*80*	*9*	*17*	*55*	*268*	*9*	*170*	*36*	*8*	*148*	*55*	*94*	*5*	*37*	*3*	*195*	*43*	*79*	*26*	—	*59*	*23*	*79*
		1,410	44	86	11	6	68	288	18	110	38	3	111	35	86	7	31	5	145	31	88	34	—	50	25	90
28	Stationery Manufacture; Stationer, Publisher, Newsagent.	*963*	*28*	*12*	*7*	*7*	*59*	*239*	*15*	*96*	*25*	*2*	*105*	*74*	*80*	*5*	*20*	*3*	*37*	*15*	*24*	*14*	—	*13*	*10*	*73*
		872	16	18	7	2	61	200	11	84	43	7	76	41	83	8	17	3	39	23	26	16	—	22	12	57
		931	**19**	**18**	**7**	**2**	**64**	**213**	**13**	**104**	**43**	**8**	**81**	**43**	**86**	**9**	**18**	**3**	**38**	**25**	**27**	**16**	—	**22**	**12**	**60**
	Chemist, Druggist ..	*1,071*	*43*	*21*	*15*	*10*	*63*	*210*	*10*	*139*	*23*	*4*	*99*	*34*	*86*	*8*	*22*	—	*42*	*23*	*43*	*20*	*2*	*38*	*36*	*80*
		934	21	24	8	3	54	134	22	117	26	5	91	35	63	2	9	1	46	38	57	23	—	34	50	71
		999	**19**	**28**	**7**	**5**	**55**	**149**	**24**	**136**	**26**	**5**	**101**	**36**	**68**	**2**	**15**	**1**	**48**	**38**	**56**	**23**	—	**35**	**51**	**71**

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91-92 have been re-calculated on the recent Standard Population (*see* p. xv), and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement.

TABLE IV. *(continued)*.—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25–65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
30	Tobacconist, &c. ..	*1,159*	*27*	*29*	*10*	*3*	*59*	*325*	*16*	*95*	*24*	*5*	*98*	*85*	*95*	*13*	*14*	*3*	*49*	*29*	*35*	*24*	—	*23*	*18*	*80*
		898	23	42	6	—	54	237	12	81	31	4	65	42	83	8	32	2	28	16	37	10	—	22	16	47
		962	**22**	**40**	**6**	—	**54**	**246**	**12**	**113**	**33**	**4**	**67**	**47**	**91**	**8**	**31**	**2**	**27**	**18**	**39**	**12**	—	**21**	**16**	**53**
31	Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c.	*1,225*	*69*	*20*	*8*	*5*	*67*	*193*	*12*	*82*	*35*	*5*	*130*	*128*	*122*	*11*	*27*	*5*	*38*	*33*	*42*	*15*	—	*70*	*33*	*75*
		776	27	12	11	2	57	90	14	72	23	4	95	48	78	6	20	3	25	39	24	10	—	33	21	62
		832	**27**	**12**	**11**	**2**	**62**	**99**	**14**	**85**	**27**	**5**	**103**	**56**	**77**	**7**	**21**	**4**	**27**	**38**	**28**	**10**	—	**31**	**21**	**65**
32	Fishmonger, Poulterer.	*1,115*	*36*	*33*	*11*	*3*	*48*	*186*	*8*	*103*	*23*	*8*	*127*	*125*	*121*	*10*	*19*	*1*	*44*	*25*	*36*	*22*	*1*	*32*	*23*	*70*
		943	18	24	6	6	58	158	13	88	32	10	109	53	86	8	14	1	47	21	46	18	—	22	31	74
		1,013	**20**	**26**	**6**	**6**	**64**	**166**	**13**	**114**	**32**	**10**	**117**	**61**	**87**	**9**	**14**	**1**	**49**	**23**	**49**	**18**	—	**23**	**30**	**75**
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer.	*1,093*	*32*	*21*	*8*	*2*	*43*	*178*	*11*	*108*	*34*	*5*	*110*	*116*	*110*	*6*	*34*	*5*	*42*	*33*	*42*	*17*	—	*38*	*16*	*82*
		882	23	22	8	2	60	151	10	68	35	3	94	58	73	5	17	5	29	35	36	16	1	31	25	75
		942	**23**	**24**	**8**	**3**	**68**	**155**	**12**	**84**	**35**	**3**	**101**	**62**	**75**	**5**	**18**	**6**	**32**	**35**	**39**	**18**	**1**	**32**	**24**	**79**
34	Grocer, &c.	*768*	*28*	*9*	*11*	*2*	*39*	*154*	*12*	*77*	*19*	*4*	*84*	*54*	*63*	*5*	*15*	*3*	*31*	*27*	*30*	*15*	—	*17*	*13*	*56*
		670	18	9	9	1	52	115	16	72	26	2	72	28	41	4	20	1	30	28	32	10	—	17	16	51
		729	**19**	**11**	**9**	**1**	**54**	**125**	**16**	**85**	**29**	**3**	**79**	**30**	**43**	**3**	**22**	**1**	**32**	**27**	**37**	**11**	—	**19**	**16**	**57**
35	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer.	*1,174*	*51*	*16*	*12*	—	*57*	*302*	*14*	*118*	*31*	*3*	*121*	*67*	*107*	*6*	*30*	—	*38*	*34*	*30*	*11*	—	*22*	*18*	*86*
		755	16	12	10	2	54	188	8	78	24	6	68	19	55	6	16	2	25	30	32	11	—	14	14	65
		845	**19**	**16**	**10**	**1**	**56**	**203**	**11**	**104**	**26**	**7**	**76**	**22**	**59**	**6**	**18**	**2**	**30**	**30**	**35**	**10**	—	**19**	**17**	**68**

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91-92 have been re-calculated on the recent Standard Population (*see* p. xv), and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement.

TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25–65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
36	Coal Merchant; Coke Burner, &c.	*929*	*36*	*15*	*5*	*1*	*51*	*111*	*11*	*89*	*19*	*3*	*104*	*77*	*122*	*15*	*22*	*3*	*37*	*34*	*33*	*20*	—	*29*	*27*	*65*
		695	25	17	7	3	42	88	6	65	23	2	75	39	75	4	12	3	30	30	33	14	—	38	14	53
		731	**24**	**17**	**7**	**3**	**47**	**95**	**8**	**75**	**22**	**2**	**79**	**42**	**75**	**6**	**12**	**3**	**29**	**30**	**33**	**14**	—	**39**	**15**	**54**
36a	*Coal, Coke—Merchant, Dealer.*	720	26	22	9	4	44	89	7	67	23	2	75	40	76	4	13	3	31	29	34	18	—	33	18	53
		760	**25**	**22**	**9**	**3**	**49**	**96**	**9**	**80**	**23**	**2**	**80**	**43**	**77**	**6**	**13**	**3**	**31**	**28**	**37**	**18**	—	**33**	**18**	**55**
37	Ironmonger	*933*	*26*	*14*	*10*	*4*	*47*	*140*	*12*	*114*	*40*	*5*	*83*	*41*	*100*	*2*	*23*	*6*	*66*	*32*	*36*	*22*	*2*	*11*	*18*	*79*
		700	18	11	18	2	55	121	11	89	21	6	68	25	44	2	10	—	26	30	27	17	—	19	23	57
		741	**17**	**11**	**17**	**2**	**54**	**135**	**10**	**109**	**21**	**6**	**66**	**28**	**45**	**2**	**9**	—	**26**	**32**	**31**	**16**	—	**20**	**23**	**61**
38	General Shopkeeper	*1,126*	*21*	*15*	*6*	*8*	*47*	*272*	*9*	*96*	*29*	*8*	*110*	*120*	*94*	*15*	*28*	*2*	*34*	*37*	*46*	*8*	—	*31*	*19*	*71*
		1,421	21	43	18	1	78	344	7	92	52	7	125	88	149	12	42	5	47	30	30	37	—	64	33	96
		1,508	**24**	**43**	**18**	**1**	**88**	**354**	**7**	**122**	**55**	**7**	**132**	**96**	**156**	**12**	**44**	**5**	**47**	**31**	**33**	**37**	—	**64**	**32**	**100**
28–38	*Shopkeepers, as represented by 28–38.*	*994*	*35*	*16*	*10*	*3*	*50*	*199*	*12*	*95*	*26*	*4*	*103*	*80*	*93*	*8*	*22*	*3*	*38*	*29*	*35*	*16*	*0*	*28*	*20*	*69*
		811	20	17	9	2	56	151	12	78	30	5	81	40	68	5	18	2	32	29	33	15	0	26	20	62
		872	**21**	**19**	**9**	**2**	**59**	**161**	**13**	**96**	**31**	**5**	**88**	**43**	**70**	**6**	**20**	**2**	**34**	**30**	**36**	**15**	**0**	**27**	**20**	**65**
39	Bookbinder	*1,225*	*35*	*18*	*18*	—	*69*	*377*	*16*	*86*	*20*	*8*	*105*	*101*	*107*	*11*	*30*	*5*	*27*	*17*	*42*	*12*	—	*13*	*29·*	*79*
		889	9	16	7	4	71	273	3	72	45	—	62	64	51	10	38	—	25	25	37	12	—	13	17	35
		934	**9**	**16**	**7**	**4**	**72**	**275**	**3**	**102**	**48**	—	**60**	**72**	**56**	**10**	**36**	—	**24**	**27**	**35**	**11**	—	**13**	**17**	**37**
40	Printer	*1,267*	*37*	*12*	*11*	*4*	*54*	*378*	*8*	*113*	*30*	*8*	*114*	*118*	*94*	*9*	*23*	*2*	*34*	*38*	*40*	*19*	*3*	*21*	*19*	*78*
		935	26	8	5	3	63	290	9	82	37	3	80	44	59	5	13	1	25	28	39	15	2	20	14	64
		994	**26**	**8**	**5**	**3**	**65**	**300**	**9**	**111**	**38**	**3**	**84**	**47**	**64**	**6**	**14**	**1**	**24**	**30**	**42**	**15**	**2**	**21**	**13**	**63**

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91-92 have been re-calculated on the recent Standard Population (*see* p. xv), and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement.

TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25–65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890–91–92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900–01–02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
40_2	Lithographer; Copper and Steel Plate Printer	910	25	13	—	—	61	240	3	85	29	3	124	22	48	4	34	—	30	25	23	9	—	27	27	78
		964	**34**	**12**	—	—	**64**	**261**	**3**	**86**	**38**	**3**	**125**	**26**	**46**	**4**	**33**	—	**34**	**30**	**27**	**9**	—	**27**	**27**	**75**
41	Watch, Clock, Scientific Instrument, &c. Maker; Jeweller, &c.	*1,130*	*35*	*11*	*11*	*4*	*49*	*279*	*14*	*108*	*21*	*5*	*94*	*93*	*104*	*8*	*34*	*3*	*39*	*34*	*40*	*17*	*1*	*33*	*28*	*65*
		817	17	8	8	2	67	183	15	74	27	5	76	42	57	5	15	2	23	23	29	21	1	33	23	61
		872	**18**	**9**	**8**	**2**	**71**	**189**	**14**	**97**	**28**	**6**	**78**	**46**	**60**	**4**	**17**	**3**	**24**	**23**	**33**	**22**	**1**	**33**	**23**	**63**
41a	*Watch, Clock—Maker* ..	*1,083*	*34*	*12*	*12*	*5*	*54*	*272*	*10*	*110*	*16*	*3*	*90*	*94*	*87*	*8*	*36*	*5*	*34*	*37*	*35*	*18*	*3*	*14*	*34*	*60*
		743	16	8	9	3	66	186	14	66	20	3	84	38	45	2	11	—	18	13	26	20	1	21	21	52
		800	**16**	**9**	**8**	**2**	**67**	**193**	**13**	**92**	**21**	**6**	**88**	**42**	**45**	**2**	**16**	**1**	**19**	**13**	**29**	**21**	**1**	**21**	**20**	**55**
42	Saddler, Harness Maker.	*1,069*	*33*	*18*	*9*	*8*	*53*	*276*	*10*	*85*	*21*	*7*	*123*	*83*	*84*	*7*	*21*	*4*	*32*	*31*	*35*	*15*	—	*21*	*23*	*70*
		889	15	12	7	1	51	213	18	103	23	1	96	41	66	1	10	1	32	27	34	19	1	24	18	75
		945	**17**	**13**	**7**	**1**	**55**	**224**	**19**	**120**	**24**	**1**	**105**	**45**	**66**	**1**	**10**	**1**	**31**	**27**	**33**	**22**	**1**	**25**	**19**	**78**
43	Butcher	*1,267*	*44*	*39*	*13*	*7*	*66*	*225*	*15*	*121*	*32*	*5*	*144*	*92*	*116*	*8*	*24*	*4*	*64*	*32*	*42*	*15*	—	*44*	*26*	*89*
		1,062	23	31	10	4	68	172	20	100	41	7	117	54	91	3	14	3	58	26	42	20	—	41	38	79
		1,148	**24**	**34**	**11**	**5**	**74**	**182**	**20**	**133**	**43**	**6**	**121**	**58**	**96**	**4**	**15**	**4**	**60**	**29**	**46**	**19**	—	**40**	**38**	**86**
44	Miller; Cereal Food Manufacturer.	*974*	*48*	*5*	*11*	*1*	*52*	*165*	*20*	*90*	*18*	*1*	*109*	*108*	*93*	*12*	*42*	*1*	*21*	*27*	*19*	*9*	—	*49*	*9*	*64*
		842	23	8	6	3	73	123	8	50	34	7	87	74	84	10	37	1	18	18	35	11	—	47	22	63
		890	**22**	**10**	**5**	**4**	**75**	**129**	**9**	**66**	**36**	**7**	**100**	**71**	**84**	**11**	**36**	**3**	**17**	**19**	**38**	**13**	—	**49**	**22**	**64**
45	Baker, Confectioner ..	*1,061*	*36*	*13*	*10*	*2*	*52*	*214*	*11*	*78*	*31*	*7*	*110*	*110*	*94*	*7*	*32*	*6*	*44*	*26*	*35*	*21*	—	*28*	*20*	*74*
		852	24	12	9	2	70	156	12	77	30	3	88	47	73	7	23	2	30	29	32	16	—	28	18	64
		922	**24**	**13**	**8**	**2**	**74**	**165**	**13**	**103**	**32**	**3**	**96**	**53**	**79**	**7**	**23**	**3**	**32**	**29**	**33**	**16**	—	**28**	**18**	**68**

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TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25–65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890–91–92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900–01–02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
46	Hatter	*1,283*	*26*	*27*	*2*	—	*49*	*350*	*5*	*99*	*28*	*6*	*129*	*74*	*128*	*18*	*22*	*12*	*67*	*30*	*21*	*35*	—	*34*	*31*	*90*
		1,046	14	6	9	3	65	272	12	61	26	—	111	85	114	10	15	3	34	36	43	10	—	29	25	63
		1,137	**16**	**6**	**9**	**3**	**72**	**280**	**12**	**92**	**26**	—	**114**	**97**	**125**	**9**	**17**	**3**	**39**	**34**	**50**	**10**	—	**34**	**25**	**64**
47	Tailor	*1,144*	*30*	*14*	*6*	*1*	*52*	*314*	*7*	*115*	*24*	*6*	*111*	*108*	*87*	*7*	*26*	*2*	*35*	*30*	*34*	*18*	*0*	*25*	*17*	*75*
		953	18	13	4	3	74	236	12	91	27	6	92	55	65	7	20	2	25	28	41	18	—	26	21	69
		1,027	**17**	**15**	**4**	**3**	**77**	**248**	**12**	**121**	**29**	**6**	**99**	**61**	**68**	**7**	**21**	**2**	**26**	**30**	**42**	**20**	—	**26**	**21**	**72**
48	Shoemaker	*1,064*	*33*	*11*	*4*	*2*	*58*	*297*	*9*	*94*	*26*	*5*	*107*	*95*	*85*	*6*	*20*	*4*	*23*	*25*	*31*	*15*	*0*	*24*	*15*	*75*
		901	16	12	7	1	66	256	8	78	28	5	96	52	63	5	15	2	20	24	28	11	—	21	19	68
		984	**16**	**13**	**7**	**1**	**70**	**271**	**8**	**104**	**31**	**5**	**103**	**59**	**68**	**5**	**17**	**2**	**20**	**26**	**30**	**13**	—	**22**	**19**	**74**
49	Hairdresser	*1,270*	*40*	*40*	*5*	*8*	*45*	*321*	*4*	*103*	*49*	*3*	*156*	*98*	*108*	*2*	*35*	*3*	*41*	*29*	*25*	*11*	—	*36*	*41*	*67*
		1,070	17	20	5	2	57	253	17	86	49	8	110	61	64	8	22	8	67	33	31	16	—	33	22	81
		1,196	**16**	**20**	**5**	**2**	**55**	**258**	**19**	**142**	**56**	**9**	**126**	**67**	**72**	**10**	**23**	**10**	**70**	**32**	**35**	**15**	—	**34**	**24**	**96**
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c.—Manufacture.	*1,282*	*40*	—	*6*	*5*	*84*	*198*	*16*	*112*	*28*	*6*	*87*	*144*	*189*	*12*	*17*	*6*	*57*	*40*	*18*	*22*	—	*55*	*17*	*123*
		689	18	4	7	—	62	108	—	39	37	7	69	36	75	12	19	9	21	31	23	7	—	30	19	56
		764	**22**	**12**	**7**	—	**65**	**126**	—	**64**	**36**	**7**	**76**	**39**	**74**	**11**	**19**	**9**	**25**	**30**	**23**	**7**	—	**34**	**18**	**60**
50a	*Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture.*	*1,037*	*29*	—	—	—	*80*	*183*	*8*	*102*	*29*	*7*	*78*	*132*	*102*	*8*	*16*	—	*59*	*44*	—	*22*	—	*37*	*22*	*79*
		786	20	—	—	—	60	119	—	27	44	12	70	35	101	20	19	16	33	49	24	6	—	38	27	66
		873	**27**	**8**	—	—	**58**	**143**	—	**50**	**43**	**12**	**83**	**42**	**99**	**20**	**19**	**16**	**31**	**48**	**24**	**6**	—	**45**	**26**	**73**

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TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES.
"Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	All Causes.	Causes of Death.																								
			Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
51	Tanner	*873*	*42*	*9*	*10*	*1*	*43*	*129*	*3*	*71*	*26*	*3*	*62*	*91*	*114*	*17*	*43*	*3*	*40*	*39*	*16*	*10*	—	*26*	*4*	*72*
		737	18	11	—	—	33	132	7	59	32	14	62	70	84	3	8	—	21	29	25	4	—	26	22	77
		774	**17**	**11**	—	—	**35**	**133**	**11**	**78**	**31**	**14**	**67**	**66**	**85**	**3**	**7**	—	**21**	**32**	**38**	**4**	—	**25**	**22**	**74**
51_2	Furrier, Skinner ..	1,274	30	23	—	—	111	314	11	132	55	21	122	82	71	21	37	7	28	30	36	15	—	24	14	90
		1,332	**35**	**22**	—	—	**115**	**316**	**10**	**156**	**60**	**20**	**125**	**78**	**77**	**20**	**42**	**7**	**32**	**29**	**41**	**15**	—	**23**	**13**	**96**
52	Currier, &c.	*1,154*	*36*	*11*	*8*	*4*	*70*	*276*	*11*	*82*	*36*	—	*105*	*132*	*103*	*10*	*30*	*4*	*33*	*36*	*35*	*15*	—	*22*	*18*	*77*
		944	17	9	5	5	68	199	12	75	43	4	78	68	87	8	26	—	31	29	41	9	—	32	29	69
		1,015	**21**	**9**	**4**	**7**	**73**	**211**	**12**	**94**	**45**	**4**	**83**	**75**	**87**	**7**	**25**	—	**30**	**31**	**45**	**16**	—	**33**	**28**	**75**
53	Engine, Machine, Boiler—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.	*1,244*	*31*	*12*	*10*	*3*	*55*	*229*	*8*	*118*	*33*	*9*	*130*	*114*	*164*	*8*	*27*	*5*	*36*	*34*	*38*	*21*	*0*	*62*	*10*	*87*
		866	21	10	9	2	62	157	10	89	32	6	98	50	80	6	18	3	21	21	33	17	0	43	13	65
		913	**21**	**10**	**9**	**3**	**65**	**163**	**11**	**110**	**34**	**6**	**100**	**53**	**82**	**6**	**18**	**3**	**21**	**22**	**35**	**18**	**0**	**43**	**13**	**67**
53a	*Engine, Machine—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.*	*1,256*	*33*	*12*	*11*	*3*	*55*	*235*	*9*	*122*	*35*	*9*	*132*	*109*	*162*	*8*	*26*	*5*	*38*	*34*	*39*	*22*	*0*	*59*	*9*	*89*
		848	22	9	9	2	58	160	11	86	32	6	96	46	76	6	17	3	21	20	35	17	0	38	13	65
		893	**22**	**9**	**9**	**2**	**62**	**165**	**11**	**107**	**33**	**6**	**99**	**49**	**78**	**6**	**17**	**3**	**21**	**22**	**37**	**18**	**0**	**37**	**13**	**67**
53b	*Boiler Maker*	*1,162*	*23*	*11*	*8*	*2*	*51*	*195*	*2*	*103*	*24*	*8*	*120*	*133*	*165*	*12*	*28*	*6*	*28*	*35*	*37*	*14*	—	*74*	*12*	*71*
		971	17	12	7	5	82	142	8	106	34	5	103	74	103	7	24	3	20	26	22	18	1	76	15	61
		1,032	**17**	**13**	**7**	**4**	**84**	**150**	**8**	**128**	**38**	**5**	**109**	**78**	**102**	**6**	**25**	**3**	**21**	**28**	**29**	**18**	**1**	**75**	**16**	**67**

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TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES.
"Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	All Causes.	Causes of Death.																								
			Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
54	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker.	*1,633*	*29*	*14*	*9*	*1*	*67*	*390*	*10*	*126*	*35*	*6*	*135*	*233*	*203*	*12*	*37*	*4*	*40*	*35*	*49*	*23*	*17*	*41*	*27*	*90*
		1,231	18	9	8	2	67	353	8	112	35	5	120	99	109	8	34	4	17	28	46	12	9	30	20	78
		1,315	**20**	**10**	**7**	**2**	**68**	**369**	**8**	**139**	**41**	**6**	**127**	**104**	**116**	**8**	**35**	**4**	**19**	**27**	**51**	**14**	**9**	**29**	**19**	**83**
54a	*Cutler; Scissors Maker*	*1,752*	*28*	*21*	*8*	—	*65*	*442*	*9*	*105*	*37*	*4*	*151*	*305*	*237*	*14*	*42*	*7*	*32*	*29*	*40*	*24*	*4*	*37*	*34*	*77*
		1,460	15	13	2	2	72	516	4	103	54	6	139	126	124	4	42	—	17	30	42	20	—	29	19	81
		1,566	**19**	**13**	**2**	**2**	**72**	**533**	**4**	**139**	**61**	**8**	**146**	**132**	**136**	**4**	**43**	—	**22**	**29**	**51**	**21**	—	**29**	**18**	**82**
54b	*File Maker*	*2,094*	*47*	*4*	—	*4*	*45*	*467*	*14*	*244*	*47*	*10*	*178*	*217*	*228*	*4*	*39*	—	*42*	*42*	*95*	*26*	*87*	*45*	*37*	*172*
		1,602	21	15	15	—	58	375	5	194	55	5	106	117	143	26	30	10	15	54	127	22	57	47	30	75
		1,700	**21**	**14**	**15**	—	**57**	**387**	**5**	**225**	**59**	**5**	**134**	**114**	**151**	**25**	**35**	**10**	**15**	**53**	**134**	**26**	**56**	**46**	**29**	**84**
55	Gunsmith	*1,419*	*46*	*33*	*9*	*11*	*66*	*376*	*8*	*121*	*32*	*16*	*128*	*129*	*186*	*19*	*43*	*3*	*34*	*33*	*10*	—	--	*23*	*18*	*75*
		1,087	17	18	3	3	71	223	17	92	41	11	93	99	105	14	17	3	31	38	49	31	—	17	21	73
		1,181	**17**	**18**	**3**	**3**	**74**	**244**	**16**	**133**	**46**	**10**	**95**	**113**	**105**	**13**	**23**	**3**	**29**	**40**	**51**	**30**	—	**17**	**20**	**78**
56	Lock, Key, Gasfittings —Maker; Gasfitter.	*1,069*	*18*	*11*	*4*	*6*	*52*	*258*	*3*	*125*	*26*	*2*	*92*	*112*	*87*	*7*	*31*	—	*26*	*26*	*41*	*17*	*7*	*34*	*10*	*74*
		890	24	11	10	7	41	214	7	90	17	7	91	52	66	2	25	—	21	13	49	25	3	44	20	51
		957	**24**	**11**	**10**	**6**	**45**	**224**	**7**	**113**	**19**	**8**	**94**	**61**	**72**	**2**	**26**	—	**20**	**16**	**53**	**24**	**3**	**43**	**21**	**55**
57	Blacksmith, Striker ..	*1,057*	*36*	*11*	*9*	*3*	*52*	*185*	*6*	*98*	*30*	*8*	*119*	*103*	*132*	*9*	*25*	*3*	*30*	*29*	*31*	*15*	*1*	*38*	*15*	*69*
		884	26	11	8	1	66	152	10	71	37	8	98	58	89	5	14	4	24	23	34	17	—	36	17	75
		937	**27**	**12**	**8**	**1**	**69**	**158**	**10**	**91**	**39**	**8**	**102**	**61**	**92**	**5**	**16**	**4**	**24**	**23**	**35**	**18**	—	**37**	**17**	**80**

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TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	All Causes.	Causes of Death.																							
			Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and Other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	*1,504* 1,137 **1,187**	*55* 31 **31**	*14* 12 **12**	*8* 8 **9**	*1* 1 **1**	*53* 66 **67**	*226* 182 **187**	*9* 6 **6**	*130* 91 **109**	*36* 42 **43**	*8* 4 **5**	*144* 119 **125**	*189* 97 **100**	*288* 183 **186**	*11* 11 **10**	*32* 20 **20**	*6* 3 **3**	*34* 24 **25**	*29* 29 **31**	*35* 30 **33**	*18* 20 **20**	*1* 1 **1**	*62* 56 **58**	*16* 16 **17**	*99* 85 **88**
59	Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c.—Manufacturer, Worker.	*1,283* 977 **1,043**	*39* 19 **20**	*11* 10 **11**	*6* 5 **5**	*3* 1 **1**	*56* 66 **69**	*276* 206 **216**	*10* 10 **10**	*117* 91 **113**	*33* 31 **33**	*5* 4 **5**	*120* 98 **104**	*144* 71 **75**	*139* 103 **109**	*9* 7 **8**	*32* 22 **22**	*3* 1 **1**	*35* 26 **26**	*32* 24 **24**	*41* 38 **40**	*22* 20 **20**	*9* 4 **4**	*39* 32 **33**	*19* 16 **16**	*83* 72 **78**
59a	*Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.*	*1,597* 1,041 **1,090**	*29* 7 **7**	*4* 7 **7**	— — **—**	— 3 **3**	*55* 39 **45**	*340* 160 **162**	*4* 3 **7**	*98* 85 **104**	*43* 50 **52**	*9* 7 **7**	*164* 82 **80**	*216* 87 **95**	*213* 206 **207**	*15* 14 **13**	*24* 42 **42**	*4* — **—**	*47* 28 **28**	*37* 18 **17**	*44* 21 **24**	*25* 22 **21**	*10* 3 **3**	*66* 51 **51**	*4* 7 **10**	*146* 99 **105**
59b	*Tinplate Manufacturer; Tinplate Goods Maker.*	*1,148* 974 **1,047**	*32* 25 **24**	*11* 10 **11**	*11* 5 **5**	*3* 1 **1**	*60* 95 **95**	*252* 209 **221**	*11* 17 **16**	*125* 77 **105**	*34* 32 **31**	*5* 3 **4**	*105* 95 **107**	*106* 62 **64**	*124* 85 **92**	*7* 8 **9**	*32* 25 **24**	*4* — **—**	*31* 28 **27**	*29* 27 **30**	*38* 37 **40**	*13* 15 **16**	*1* 1 **1**	*30* 34 **33**	*18* 16 **16**	*66* 67 **75**
59c	*Zinc Manufacturer, Worker.*	*1,381* 889 **966**	*31* 15 **44**	*22* 15 **15**	*11* — **—**	— — **—**	*53* 70 **87**	*277* 230 **224**	— — **19**	*39* 115 **143**	*44* 15 **15**	— — **—**	*101* 29 **30**	*224* 116 **112**	*136* 35 **34**	— 15 **15**	*40* 74 **71**	— — **—**	*40* — **—**	*34* 15 **15**	*24* 56 **53**	*74* 15 **15**	— 15 **15**	*97* 15 **15**	*90* 15 **15**	*44* 29 **29**
59d	*Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker.*	*2,061* 1,385 **1,408**	*37* 27 **26**	— 38 **38**	— — **—**	— — **—**	*31* 82 **81**	*172* 166 **165**	— 12 **12**	*268* 136 **134**	*46* 43 **42**	*15* 26 **25**	*252* 159 **157**	*176* 98 **96**	*216* 176 **187**	— — **—**	*67* 26 **26**	— — **—**	*92* 14 **14**	*77* — **—**	*98* 149 **160**	*89* — **—**	*243* 103 **102**	*52* 38 **52**	*16* 12 **12**	*114* 80 **79**

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TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	All Causes.	Causes of Death.																							
			Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
59e	*Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker.*	*1,257* 1,074 **1,154**	*35* 14 **15**	*11* 10 **10**	*3* 7 **7**	*2* 1 **1**	*59* 62 **64**	*323* 262 **272**	*6* 6 **6**	*120* 92 **120**	*33* 30 **33**	*6* 6 **7**	*108* 113 **121**	*159* 81 **86**	*107* 95 **110**	*14* 10 **12**	*32* 21 **20**	*5* 2 **2**	*24* 25 **26**	*30* 27 **27**	*33* 48 **47**	*21* 30 **30**	— 1 **1**	*32* 23 **23**	*21* 25 **25**	*73* 83 **89**
53-59	*Metal Workers, as represented by 53-59.*	*1,303* 973 **1,027**	*40* 24 **25**	*13* 11 **11**	*8* 8 **8**	*3* 2 **2**	*55* 64 **67**	*238* 182 **189**	*8* 9 **9**	*117* 88 **109**	*33* 35 **37**	*7* 6 **6**	*129* 103 **108**	*145* 69 **72**	*190* 111 **114**	*10* 7 **7**	*29* 19 **20**	*4* 3 **3**	*34* 23 **23**	*31* 24 **25**	*36* 35 **37**	*18* 18 **19**	*3* 1 **1**	*51* 42 **43**	*16* 16 **16**	*85* 73 **76**
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder.	*1,157* 862 **906**	*37* 19 **20**	*11* 13 **13**	*7* 6 **6**	*4* 2 **2**	*52* 57 **59**	*260* 188 **194**	*8* 8 **8**	*97* 62 **76**	*29* 32 **34**	*8* 6 **6**	*113* 84 **89**	*125* 60 **65**	*128* 79 **80**	*7* 6 **6**	*31* 31 **32**	*2* 3 **3**	*27* 21 **21**	*23* 20 **20**	*29* 26 **29**	*14* 13 **13**	*0* 0 **0**	*62* 52 **52**	*12* 14 **15**	*71* 60 **63**
61	Carpenter, Joiner ..	*905* 769 **820**	*30* 18 **19**	*9* 13 **14**	*11* 7 **7**	*2* 2 **3**	*50* 62 **65**	*200* 144 **150**	*9* 7 **7**	*82* 67 **88**	*22* 30 **30**	*5* 6 **6**	*96* 80 **84**	*68* 36 **39**	*86* 65 **68**	*6* 5 **5**	*18* 14 **14**	*3* 3 **3**	*25* 18 **19**	*24* 23 **24**	*26* 31 **33**	*13* 13 **14**	*0* 0 **0**	*44* 40 **40**	*14* 18 **18**	*62* 67 **70**
62	Slater, Tiler	*1,527* 1,036 **1,115**	*37* 29 **28**	*18* 14 **14**	*14* 10 **10**	*6* — **—**	*73* 64 **71**	*295* 187 **201**	*10* 7 **7**	*92* 89 **122**	*24* 49 **49**	— 3 **3**	*182* 86 **89**	*168* 78 **89**	*171* 82 **86**	*9* 7 **7**	*17* 12 **16**	*6* 10 **10**	*30* 25 **25**	*16* 15 **15**	*55* 44 **44**	*39* 23 **22**	— — **—**	*154* 99 **102**	*17* 18 **17**	*94* 85 **88**
63	Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher.	*1,256* 937 **1,018**	*39* 11 **13**	*17* 26 **26**	*3* 4 **4**	*2* 3 **3**	*71* 64 **71**	*223* 205 **214**	*10* 6 **6**	*117* 71 **103**	*33* 36 **39**	*5* 10 **10**	*117* 87 **93**	*147* 72 **80**	*139* 97 **101**	*4* 8 **8**	*22* 14 **16**	*3* 3 **3**	*29* 23 **23**	*35* 18 **19**	*40* 25 **29**	*21* 10 **9**	*1* — **—**	*72* 51 **53**	*23* 18 **18**	*83* 75 **77**

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91-92 have been re-calculated on the recent Standard Population (*see* p. xv), and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement.

TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
			Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier.	*1,295*	*34*	*15*	*10*	*11*	*61*	*251*	*6*	*152*	*36*	*10*	*118*	*111*	*110*	*9*	*30*	*3*	*25*	*33*	*72*	*24*	*22*	*60*	*19*	*73*
		1,041	22	12	10	7	69	203	7	107	40	9	98	52	80	6	20	2	21	31	69	20	22	49	19	66
		1,114	**22**	**13**	**10**	**8**	**73**	**213**	**7**	**133**	**43**	**10**	**105**	**57**	**85**	**6**	**20**	**2**	**21**	**31**	**74**	**20**	**23**	**50**	**19**	**69**
65	Cabinet Maker, &c. ..	*1,131*	*33*	*17*	*8*	*3*	*51*	*287*	*7*	*104*	*26*	*6*	*123*	*107*	*110*	*10*	*23*	*3*	*28*	*22*	*33*	*17*	—	*26*	*17*	*70*
		888	16	15	7	2	75	217	7	65	35	6	83	53	77	5	21	1	24	25	32	16	0	24	25	57
		956	**16**	**15**	**7**	**3**	**75**	**228**	**7**	**93**	**37**	**6**	**89**	**56**	**83**	**6**	**21**	**2**	**25**	**25**	**35**	**17**	**0**	**24**	**24**	**62**
66	Sawyer	*889*	*26*	*12*	*5*	—	*67*	*143*	*5*	*89*	*42*	*9*	*91*	*67*	*92*	*3*	*16*	*3*	*24*	*22*	*26*	*12*	—	*41*	*15*	*79*
		717	12	13	4	1	53	114	9	73	32	10	73	53	64	6	15	5	18	16	20	8	—	54	12	52
		774	**12**	**14**	**3**	**1**	**53**	**121**	**9**	**90**	**37**	**10**	**84**	**55**	**67**	**6**	**17**	**5**	**17**	**18**	**23**	**9**	—	**55**	**11**	**57**
60-66	*Building Trades, as represented by 60-66.*	*1,107*	*34*	*12*	*9*	*4*	*55*	*240*	*8*	*104*	*28*	*7*	*110*	*103*	*111*	*7*	*25*	*3*	*26*	*25*	*37*	*16*	*4*	*54*	*15*	*70*
		878	19	14	7	3	62	182	8	73	34	7	86	52	75	6	22	3	20	23	37	14	5	46	17	63
		934	**19**	**14**	**7**	**3**	**65**	**190**	**7**	**94**	**36**	**7**	**91**	**56**	**78**	**6**	**23**	**3**	**21**	**24**	**39**	**15**	**5**	**47**	**18**	**66**
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	*1,258*	*36*	*21*	*9*	*3*	*48*	*289*	*9*	*126*	*38*	*8*	*112*	*136*	*144*	*8*	*30*	*6*	*27*	*24*	*28*	*14*	*1*	*41*	*14*	*86*
		1,104	24	31	6	2	80	263	3	93	30	10	103	85	109	6	20	1	22	26	45	19	—	30	22	74
		1,181	**26**	**31**	**6**	**2**	**85**	**271**	**4**	**119**	**32**	**10**	**110**	**90**	**115**	**6**	**22**	**2**	**21**	**27**	**49**	**18**	—	**31**	**23**	**81**
68	Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Maker.	*1,201*	*33*	*11*	*9*	*8*	*58*	*219*	*9*	*121*	*27*	*11*	*117*	*116*	*135*	*8*	*29*	—	*30*	*31*	*52*	*27*	*8*	*51*	*13*	*78*
		774	23	4	9	4	54	124	9	99	26	6	77	42	77	6	17	1	22	22	38	14	8	27	10	55
		824	**23**	**4**	**11**	**4**	**56**	**129**	**10**	**113**	**28**	**7**	**84**	**47**	**80**	**5**	**18**	**1**	**22**	**23**	**39**	**14**	**8**	**29**	**10**	**59**
68_2	Cycle and Motor Manufacture.	762	17	3	3	—	60	206	—	46	22	2	77	18	96	2	33	7	10	25	34	15	—	14	18	54
		797	**17**	**3**	**3**	—	**60**	**217**	—	**56**	**22**	**2**	**78**	**21**	**105**	**5**	**33**	**6**	**10**	**25**	**33**	**15**	—	**14**	**18**	**54**

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TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH.																							
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69	Wheelwright	*899*	*30*	*10*	*8*	*7*	*39*	*155*	*5*	*111*	*24*	*2*	*92*	*75*	*95*	*14*	*15*	*4*	*31*	*27*	*29*	*6*	*1*	*32*	*12*	*75*
		757	26	6	12	5	40	138	5	66	29	7	90	41	75	7	22	4	19	16	22	14	—	39	12	62
		808	**25**	**6**	**12**	**5**	**42**	**142**	**6**	**90**	**32**	**7**	**95**	**43**	**74**	**7**	**24**	**4**	**18**	**19**	**23**	**14**	—	**39**	**12**	**69**
70	Shipbuilding	*836*	*23*	*10*	*4*	*1*	*45*	*140*	*3*	*93*	*23*	*10*	*84*	*62*	*107*	*5*	*15*	*2*	*18*	*23*	*23*	*9*	—	*74*	*6*	*56*
		765	14	9	3	0	53	121	6	70	34	8	90	44	88	3	20	2	13	17	17	14	1	75	10	53
		817	**14**	**10**	**3**	**0**	**55**	**128**	**7**	**94**	**37**	**8**	**92**	**46**	**88**	**4**	**22**	**2**	**14**	**20**	**20**	**15**	**1**	**73**	**10**	**54**
71	Chemical Manufacture.	*1,609*	*65*	*8*	*8*	—	*63*	*188*	*8*	*113*	*54*	*3*	*136*	*286*	*236*	*26*	*30*	*6*	*27*	*46*	*30*	*31*	*2*	*114*	*15*	*114*
		1,031	38	4	7	3	85	96	3	73	33	13	109	119	147	14	34	6	26	31	24	17	3	58	10	78
		1,065	**38**	**4**	**7**	**3**	**85**	**98**	**3**	**80**	**34**	**13**	**115**	**120**	**148**	**15**	**34**	**6**	**27**	**31**	**27**	**18**	**3**	**59**	**10**	**87**
72	Wool, Worsted—Manufacture.	*1,146*	*34*	*3*	*16*	*2*	*56*	*221*	*8*	*116*	*25*	*3*	*123*	*121*	*138*	*12*	*24*	*4*	*25*	*45*	*36*	*14*	*3*	*25*	*14*	*78*
		927	25	7	7	—	63	157	13	93	32	2	123	54	81	2	20	5	21	31	45	17	—	23	16	90
		984	**25**	**7**	**7**	—	**64**	**159**	**15**	**120**	**34**	**3**	**127**	**56**	**83**	**2**	**20**	**5**	**24**	**32**	**50**	**17**	—	**24**	**16**	**94**
72a	*Wool, Worsted—Manufacture (West Riding).*	*1,153*	*30*	*3*	*16*	*2*	*57*	*222*	*8*	*116*	*24*	*3*	*124*	*124*	*142*	*12*	*27*	*4*	*24*	*41*	*39*	*13*	*3*	*25*	*15*	*79*
		927	23	6	7	—	62	160	14	94	33	2	118	53	83	2	20	5	20	30	42	17	—	24	15	97
73	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture.	*1,064*	*24*	*10*	*16*	—	*49*	*226*	*11*	*100*	*24*	*10*	*112*	*114*	*124*	*5*	*18*	*5*	*19*	*34*	*35*	*15*	—	*18*	*16*	*79*
		892	13	14	—	3	51	199	7	121	30	4	115	28	25	4	40	3	22	39	54	9	—	11	31	69
		964	**12**	**14**	—	**3**	**57**	**219**	**7**	**134**	**29**	**4**	**113**	**43**	**30**	**4**	**41**	**3**	**25**	**38**	**57**	**11**	—	**17**	**30**	**73**

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TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
74	Cotton Manufacture	*1,318*	*43*	*11*	*14*	*0*	*46*	*233*	*11*	*131*	*34*	*2*	*139*	*171*	*182*	*9*	*28*	*5*	*29*	*42*	*32*	*16*	*0*	*30*	*20*	*90*
		1,037	22	11	12	1	69	192	10	111	33	2	119	83	102	5	17	4	17	30	34	22	—	34	19	88
		1,114	**22**	**12**	**12**	**1**	**72**	**197**	**11**	**128**	**36**	**2**	**132**	**92**	**109**	**5**	**19**	**5**	**17**	**32**	**38**	**23**	—	**34**	**20**	**95**
74a	*Cotton Manufacture (Lancashire).*	*1,358*	*44*	*11*	*12*	*0*	*41*	*231*	*10*	*142*	*37*	*2*	*133*	*183*	*199*	*11*	*29*	*5*	*31*	*41*	*33*	*15*	*0*	*30*	*22*	*96*
		1,053	22	11	11	1	70	194	10	117	31	2	123	88	107	6	15	5	17	30	34	22	—	33	18	86
75	Lace Manufacture ..	*819*	*28*	*3*	*6*	*4*	*33*	*186*	*16*	*113*	*24*	*10*	*90*	*46*	*55*	*6*	*13*	*10*	*10*	*13*	*17*	*20*	—	*31*	*27*	*58*
		831	10	8	7	—	79	183	14	67	28	14	100	37	60	11	9	—	45	14	26	11	—	31	20	57
		950	**14**	**8**	**6**	—	**92**	**206**	**13**	**108**	**44**	**13**	**108**	**35**	**60**	**10**	**9**	—	**44**	**14**	**35**	**10**	—	**31**	**20**	**70**
76	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker.	*1,075*	*44*	*6*	*8*	—	*63*	*254*	*4*	*52*	*22*	*7*	*107*	*167*	*112*	*18*	*11*	*7*	*17*	*25*	*41*	*12*	—	*44*	*11*	*43*
		826	19	5	—	—	62	172	—	62	23	—	115	77	81	—	15	—	24	18	26	14	—	45	10	58
		910	**23**	**4**	—	—	**60**	**207**	—	**101**	**23**	—	**114**	**82**	**78**	—	**14**	—	**23**	**21**	**25**	**18**	—	**44**	**10**	**63**
77	Textile Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, &c.	*1,585*	*52*	*12*	*12*	*1*	*60*	*303*	*19*	*148*	*51*	*5*	*167*	*175*	*205*	*11*	*30*	*1*	*44*	*40*	*44*	*21*	—	*47*	*19*	*118*
		1,066	28	11	7	—	79	184	20	109	46	5	120	72	107	7	18	3	24	33	46	16	—	31	16	84
		1,114	**27**	**10**	**6**	—	**85**	**193**	**19**	**120**	**48**	**5**	**121**	**81**	**110**	**7**	**20**	**4**	**26**	**34**	**47**	**18**	—	**31**	**18**	**84**
78	Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture.	*1,010*	*49*	—	*14*	*4*	*52*	*263*	*9*	*89*	*18*	*5*	*78*	*146*	*114*	*4*	*18*	*4*	*22*	*8*	*26*	*4*	—	*10*	*4*	*69*
		942	15	5	11	—	64	167	11	92	26	12	117	45	96	—	26	16	11	41	37	37	—	32	16	65
		1,044	**19**	**5**	**11**	—	**78**	**180**	**16**	**132**	**31**	**11**	**119**	**54**	**99**	—	**26**	**15**	**10**	**45**	**36**	**36**	—	**36**	**15**	**70**
79	Hosiery Manufacture	*808*	*21*	*9*	*4*	*3*	*35*	*220*	*4*	*83*	*24*	*4*	*110*	*69*	*60*	*10*	*4*	*1*	*15*	*15*	*10*	*17*	—	*22*	*24*	*44*
		853	14	5	7	—	74	211	7	82	37	2	98	41	71	14	8	3	18	30	12	14	—	20	18	67
		921	**16**	**5**	**7**	—	**72**	**225**	**7**	**102**	**36**	**4**	**107**	**39**	**72**	**14**	**7**	**3**	**20**	**29**	**14**	**22**	—	**21**	**20**	**79**

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TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
79a	*Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).*	*806*	*19*	*9*	*2*	*4*	*34*	*216*	*5*	*81*	*24*	*4*	*115*	*72*	*60*	*11*	*5*	*2*	*14*	*14*	*11*	*18*	—	*22*	*24*	*40*
		851	16	5	8	—	74	209	8	87	32	3	91	46	71	13	8	3	18	27	13	13	—	22	18	66
-72-79	*Textile Manufactures, as represented by 72-79.*	*1,219*	*40*	*8*	*13*	*1*	*49*	*235*	*10*	*119*	*31*	*4*	*130*	*142*	*154*	*10*	*24*	*4*	*27*	*38*	*33*	*16*	*1*	*29*	*18*	*83*
		984	23	9	9	—	69	183	12	102	34	3	118	66	91	5	18	4	20	30	38	19	—	29	18	84
		1,055	**23**	**10**	**9**	**1**	**72**	**190**	**13**	**123**	**36**	**3**	**126**	**73**	**96**	**5**	**19**	**4**	**21**	**32**	**41**	**20**	—	**30**	**19**	**89**
80	Paper Manufacture	*1,043*	*45*	*9*	—	*5*	*25*	*167*	*10*	*83*	*24*	—	*115*	*104*	*129*	*19*	*22*	*3*	*47*	*34*	*35*	*13*	*3*	*59*	*7*	*85*
		684	8	2	3	—	39	139	9	35	13	11	87	44	71	6	8	10	10	33	36	7	—	28	23	62
		730	**8**	**3**	**3**	—	**41**	**147**	**9**	**56**	**13**	**11**	**99**	**46**	**69**	**6**	**8**	**9**	**13**	**32**	**35**	**6**	—	**28**	**23**	**65**
81	Potter; Earthenware, &c., Manufacture.	*1,970*	*48*	*10*	*9*	*1*	*40*	*385*	*10*	*144*	*50*	*7*	*207*	*435*	*155*	*9*	*171*	*3*	*37*	*35*	*52*	*20*	*19*	*23*	*19*	*81*
		1,420	23	7	6	—	63	277	9	107	42	3	168	246	103	6	109	3	19	30	32	19	9	34	36	69
		1,493	**22**	**8**	**6**	—	**74**	**285**	**9**	**131**	**43**	**3**	**173**	**253**	**105**	**8**	**107**	**4**	**21**	**32**	**33**	**20**	**10**	**33**	**36**	**77**
82	Glass Manufacture ..	*1,719*	*38*	*26*	*12*	*10*	*64*	*343*	*23*	*178*	*28*	*4*	*148*	*257*	*218*	*6*	*33*	*8*	*34*	*33*	*49*	*23*	*13*	*67*	*18*	*86*
		1,202	34	7	9	2	62	269	16	108	36	10	129	131	102	8	22	—	24	28	49	17	8	32	18	81
		1,260	**33**	**7**	**9**	**4**	**71**	**283**	**15**	**131**	**37**	**10**	**130**	**132**	**104**	**7**	**25**	—	**23**	**31**	**53**	**16**	**8**	**31**	**17**	**83**
83	Coal Miner	*1,068*	*38*	*5*	*8*	*0*	*42*	*113*	*5*	*77*	*26*	*4*	*108*	*131*	*141*	*8*	*30*	*3*	*19*	*26*	*21*	*14*	*0*	*163*	*11*	*75*
		846	21	5	8	0	51	85	5	72	31	4	95	75	85	6	23	3	16	25	22	11	0	123	10	70
		885	**21**	**5**	**8**	**0**	**53**	**89**	**5**	**87**	**31**	**4**	**99**	**79**	**86**	**7**	**24**	**3**	**17**	**25**	**23**	**12**	**0**	**123**	**11**	**73**
83a	*Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland).*	*894*	*27*	*5*	*7*	—	*47*	*109*	*5*	*85*	*25*	*6*	*113*	*58*	*85*	*10*	*29*	*5*	*26*	*29*	*17*	*13*	—	*111*	*10*	*72*
		763	19	6	8	—	53	84	5	66	36	4	95	41	54	6	20	3	17	24	17	11	—	105	11	78

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TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
83b	*Coal Miner (Lancashire)*	*1,236*	*31*	*6*	*9*	*1*	*41*	*118*	*5*	*81*	*20*	*2*	*111*	*198*	*217*	*14*	*20*	*3*	*20*	*26*	*20*	*15*	—	*179*	*16*	*83*
		1,006	19	7	10	—	44	96	4	91	19	4	112	113	149	14	14	5	14	19	24	13	—	131	11	93
83c	*Coal Miner (West Riding).*	*1,051*	*30*	*5*	*7*	—	*37*	*142*	*6*	*60*	*26*	*4*	*102*	*137*	*165*	*7*	*22*	*2*	*19*	*24*	*18*	*9*	—	*131*	*16*	*82*
		783	20	5	6	0	55	88	6	78	34	4	79	67	71	5	16	1	17	17	22	12	—	99	12	69
83d	*Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).*	*841*	*48*	*3*	*10*	—	*52*	*80*	*4*	*76*	*32*	*6*	*92*	*87*	*77*	*1*	*18*	*3*	*21*	*14*	*9*	*13*	—	*104*	*14*	*77*
		675	19	2	10	—	54	64	4	57	33	3	89	49	52	5	16	3	22	24	14	4	1	80	15	55
83e	*Coal Miner (Staffordshire).*	*1,100*	*40*	*2*	*6*	*1*	*42*	*95*	*8*	*75*	*24*	*3*	*124*	*204*	*127*	*9*	*28*	*1*	*9*	*22*	*26*	*16*	—	*157*	*7*	*74*
		846	22	5	7	—	57	66	5	69	30	5	106	104	71	6	30	2	12	24	20	10	—	118	9	68
83f	*Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).*	*1,322*	*58*	*8*	*12*	*1*	*30*	*124*	*2*	*78*	*29*	*4*	*120*	*153*	*190*	*5*	*50*	*1*	*19*	*34*	*31*	*16*	*1*	*281*	*6*	*69*
		951	27	5	7	—	46	93	3	70	27	4	92	104	108	5	33	3	15	31	28	15	0	169	5	61
84	Ironstone Miner ..	*893*	*62*	*4*	*6*	—	*44*	*104*	*4*	*72*	*19*	*4*	*74*	*87*	*120*	*2*	*27*	*2*	*23*	*20*	*17*	*18*	—	*100*	*15*	*69*
		723	25	6	9	—	52	126	6	42	20	7	63	41	67	10	21	2	19	21	8	6	—	117	6	49
		744	**25**	**6**	**9**	—	**51**	**126**	**6**	**53**	**21**	**7**	**66**	**42**	**68**	**10**	**20**	**2**	**19**	**21**	**8**	**10**	—	**118**	**6**	**50**
85	Copper Miner	*1,423*	—	—	*32*	—	*99*	*384*	—	*20*	—	*33*	*107*	*127*	*94*	—	*181*	—	*33*	*46*	*79*	—	—	*41*	—	*147*
		1,609	—	48	—	—	39	501	—	87	—	—	39	204	100	—	461	—	—	39	—	—	—	—	—	91
		1,668	—	**45**	—	—	**34**	**574**	—	**82**	—	—	**34**	**213**	**96**	—	**438**	—	—	**67**	—	—	—	—	—	**85**

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TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

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86	Tin Miner	*1,628*	*14*	*4*	*5*	—	*58*	*586*	*9*	*115*	*23*	*10*	*76*	*166*	*123*	*26*	*120*	*11*	*33*	*15*	*34*	*19*	—	*56*	—	*125*
		2,169	27	—	7	—	68	838	7	81	25	—	142	199	86	14	440	7	7	13	55	19	—	56	7	71
		2,131	**25**	—	**6**	—	**69**	**816**	**7**	**87**	**24**	—	**130**	**206**	**81**	**13**	**441**	**6**	**12**	**12**	**50**	**18**	—	**54**	**6**	**68**
87	Lead Miner	*1,514*	*51*	*5*	*5*	—	*56*	*440*	*17*	*72*	*21*	*10*	*134*	*142*	*147*	*5*	*80*	—	*40*	*64*	*38*	*10*	*5*	*50*	*5*	*117*
		1,199	30	6	15	—	69	317	15	74	53	7	110	56	84	22	109	8	21	36	13	7	—	68	7	72
		1,206	**29**	**6**	**15**	—	**66**	**324**	**15**	**71**	**52**	**6**	**104**	**53**	**84**	**21**	**116**	**8**	**19**	**42**	**19**	**6**	—	**75**	**6**	**69**
83-87	*Miners, as represented by 83-87.*	*1,080*	*39*	*5*	*8*	*0*	*42*	*127*	*5*	*77*	*26*	*4*	*107*	*130*	*139*	*8*	*34*	*3*	*20*	*26*	*22*	*14*	*0*	*157*	*10*	*77*
		859	21	5	8	0	52	96	5	71	30	4	95	76	84	7	28	3	16	24	21	11	0	122	10	70
		896	**22**	**5**	**8**	**0**	**53**	**100**	**5**	**86**	**31**	**4**	**98**	**79**	**85**	**7**	**29**	**3**	**17**	**25**	**22**	**12**	**0**	**122**	**11**	**72**
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier	*1,359*	*31*	*9*	*10*	*1*	*67*	*313*	*4*	*86*	*34*	*4*	*120*	*142*	*168*	*15*	*29*	*2*	*18*	*29*	*20*	*14*	—	*138*	*13*	*92*
		905	19	6	7	0	53	186	4	60	29	3	85	59	99	8	38	4	18	13	28	12	—	99	13	52
		939	**19**	**6**	**7**	**0**	**57**	**190**	**5**	**72**	**30**	**3**	**90**	**60**	**100**	**8**	**38**	**4**	**18**	**14**	**28**	**12**	—	**100**	**14**	**64**
90	Coalheaver	*1,765*	*65*	*34*	*8*	—	*64*	*250*	*2*	*113*	*36*	*7*	*213*	*207*	*287*	*15*	*34*	*4*	*42*	*44*	*36*	*22*	—	*167*	*8*	*107*
		1,144	26	30	3	1	57	206	6	70	31	14	129	72	154	9	24	4	18	28	43	24	—	98	9	88
		1,221	**26**	**29**	**3**	**1**	**57**	**213**	**6**	**97**	**36**	**14**	**134**	**91**	**157**	**9**	**26**	**4**	**18**	**27**	**42**	**28**	—	**97**	**9**	**97**
91	Gas Works Service ..	*1,246*	*49*	*8*	*3*	*1*	*68*	*213*	*5*	*88*	*32*	*14*	*136*	*163*	*185*	*9*	*33*	*4*	*24*	*22*	*28*	*20*	—	*55*	*13*	*73*
		838	25	9	5	—	69	135	7	61	25	10	85	67	120	6	16	2	22	20	24	10	1	44	10	65
		878	**25**	**8**	**5**	—	**71**	**141**	**7**	**72**	**27**	**10**	**91**	**72**	**121**	**6**	**15**	**2**	**23**	**21**	**25**	**11**	**1**	**45**	**10**	**69**

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TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
92	Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	*1,221*	*47*	*12*	*9*	*0*	*54*	*149*	*2*	*82*	*30*	*9*	*119*	*123*	*204*	*13*	*24*	*5*	*20*	*29*	*22*	*12*	—	*164*	*12*	*80*
		707	20	6	4	0	48	91	5	51	28	4	77	49	81	5	13	4	9	22	16	12	—	92	10	68
		740	**20**	**6**	**4**	**0**	**50**	**95**	**5**	**63**	**29**	**4**	**80**	**52**	**83**	**5**	**14**	**4**	**9**	**24**	**17**	**12**	—	**92**	**10**	**62**
93	Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker.	*857*	*28*	*10*	*6*	—	*51*	*97*	*6*	*91*	*24*	*5*	*93*	*92*	*118*	*5*	*17*	*5*	*19*	*27*	*26*	*10*	—	*43*	*13*	*71*
		622	19	9	6	1	53	72	7	55	19	4	65	43	68	4	11	4	18	19	12	10	—	41	15	67
		653	**18**	**9**	**5**	**1**	**55**	**76**	**8**	**68**	**20**	**4**	**67**	**47**	**69**	**4**	**11**	**4**	**19**	**20**	**13**	**11**	—	**42**	**15**	**67**
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	*1,911*	*24*	*42*	*7*	*3*	*52*	*514*	*4*	*161*	*37*	*13*	*206*	*221*	*197*	*18*	*30*	*2*	*33*	*29*	*55*	*27*	—	*74*	*16*	*146*
		1,778	21	57	3	1	79	516	6	110	39	13	182	136	165	10	36	9	34	31	49	26	—	83	26	146
		2,007	**24**	**59**	**4**	**1**	**93**	**554**	**7**	**167**	**45**	**12**	**209**	**165**	**177**	**11**	**39**	**9**	**40**	**34**	**55**	**31**	—	**84**	**26**	**161**
95	General Labourer ..	*1,413*	*35*	*16*	*5*	*2*	*55*	*295*	*5*	*109*	*31*	*10*	*144*	*162*	*191*	*10*	*27*	*4*	*26*	*31*	*34*	*21*	*1*	*85*	*14*	*100*
		1,987	41	40	10	3	111	450	9	154	76	17	201	123	224	13	35	5	34	39	59	29	0	120	31	163
		2,235	**43**	**40**	**10**	**3**	**124**	**491**	**10**	**233**	**83**	**17**	**224**	**145**	**245**	**15**	**39**	**5**	**37**	**44**	**64**	**32**	**0**	**119**	**31**	**181**
95a	*General Labourer (London).*	*1,635*	*33*	*14*	*3*	*6*	*67*	*445*	*6*	*103*	*40*	*17*	*123*	*233*	*208*	*11*	*30*	*6*	*28*	*24*	*48*	*33*	*1*	*64*	*8*	*84*
		1,808	18	52	6	6	102	531	4	97	82	25	128	113	207	14	24	4	24	30	67	22	0	106	35	111
95b	*General Labourer (Industrial Districts).*	*1,744*	*28*	*27*	*5*	*1*	*58*	*363*	*3*	*118*	*31*	*6*	*163*	*270*	*289*	*15*	*23*	*5*	*22*	*36*	*37*	*26*	*1*	*77*	*14*	*126*
		2,471	39	45	10	1	116	567	10	193	76	12	242	214	345	15	39	6	42	46	67	38	—	127	28	193
96	Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine or Agricultural).	*909*	*26*	*4*	*7*	—	*46*	*112*	*7*	*87*	*22*	*5*	*114*	*85*	*98*	*8*	*17*	*4*	*19*	*27*	*29*	*12*	*1*	*108*	*8*	*63*
		723	18	7	4	1	63	85	9	70	26	5	81	36	69	6	16	3	14	20	20	15	1	79	12	63
		767	**19**	**7**	**4**	**1**	**65**	**88**	**9**	**90**	**26**	**5**	**89**	**37**	**71**	**6**	**15**	**3**	**14**	**21**	**23**	**15**	**1**	**81**	**12**	**65**

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91-92 have been re-calculated on the recent Standard Population (*see* p. xv), and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement.

TABLE IV. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males** aged 25-65 Years in different OCCUPATIONS, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES. "Occupied only," 1890-91-92, and "Occupied only" and "Occupied and Retired," 1900-01-02.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	ALL CAUSES.	CAUSES OF DEATH. Influenza.	Alcoholism.	Rheumatic Fever.	Gout.	Cancer.	Phthisis.	Diabetes.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Valvular Disease of Heart.	Aneurysm.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	Hernia.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Bright's Disease.	Other Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	Other Causes.
99	Chimney Sweep ..	*1,516*	*24*	*69*	*8*	—	*180*	*302*	*8*	*95*	*15*	*8*	*140*	*194*	*113*	*8*	*21*	*5*	*25*	*44*	*45*	*23*	—	*57*	*36*	*96*
		1,240	10	45	6	4	136	263	8	130	38	6	93	92	128	—	27	6	29	37	21	11	—	49	27	74
		1,343	**13**	**48**	**6**	**4**	**152**	**284**	**8**	**144**	**43**	**6**	**104**	**100**	**136**	**3**	**33**	**6**	**32**	**37**	**23**	**10**	—	**48**	**27**	**76**
100	Civil Service* (Officers and Clerks).	**723**	**21**	**5**	**4**	**2**	**66**	**129**	**9**	**80**	**24**	**11**	**67**	**17**	**43**	**5**	**13**	**1**	**40**	**29**	**33**	**18**	**1**	**19**	**15**	**71**
101	Civil Service* (Messengers, &c.).	**791**	**28**	**13**	**5**	**2**	**74**	**160**	**2**	**90**	**33**	**9**	**74**	**44**	**72**	**4**	**12**	**1**	**22**	**24**	**25**	**12**	—	**26**	**8**	**51**
102	Gamekeeper	561	26	4	2	2	64	73	11	34	16	2	55	12	60	5	11	2	17	28	19	8	2	65	14	29
		586	**29**	**4**	**2**	**2**	**62**	**72**	**11**	**43**	**15**	**4**	**60**	**13**	**63**	**5**	**10**	**2**	**16**	**27**	**20**	**7**	**2**	**64**	**19**	**34**
103	India Rubber, Gutta Percha — Worker; Waterproof Goods Maker.	971	43	11	11	—	82	236	—	92	26	4	92	59	84	4	19	—	42	42	39	8	—	26	11	40
		1,032	**42**	**15**	**11**	—	**84**	**244**	—	**97**	**25**	**4**	**94**	**66**	**94**	**4**	**19**	—	**54**	**45**	**39**	**12**	—	**25**	**15**	**43**
104	Brush, Broom — Maker; Hair, Bristle —Worker.	1,160	26	15	16	4	51	314	—	81	33	—	126	118	104	11	36	4	7	22	33	11	—	36	27	85
		1,216	**26**	**14**	**16**	**3**	**59**	**325**	—	**93**	**38**	—	**135**	**130**	**108**	**11**	**35**	**3**	**7**	**22**	**31**	**11**	—	**35**	**27**	**87**
105	Other Occupied Males	*980*	*37*	*12*	*8*	*4*	*49*	*192*	*9*	*88*	*25*	*6*	*99*	*75*	*98*	*7*	*22*	*3*	*33*	*29*	*31*	*16*	*0*	*45*	*22*	*70*
		837	22	16	6	2	60	152	11	69	30	9	82	35	73	5	17	2	30	24	32	14	0	49	23	74
		978	**22**	**18**	**7**	**2**	**71**	**178**	**13**	**104**	**36**	**10**	**98**	**42**	**79**	**6**	**20**	**2**	**34**	**26**	**37**	**16**	**0**	**50**	**25**	**82**

NOTE.—The figures for 1890-91-92 have been re-calculated on the recent Standard Population (*see* p. xv), and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement.

* *See* note to this Occupation in Table II.

TABLE V.—**Occupations** with **Highest** and **Lowest Mortality** from CERTAIN CAUSES; OCCUPIED ONLY **1900-01-02.**

All Causes.

Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
General Labourer (Industrial Dists.) ..	2,471	Furrier, Skinner	1,274
Tin Miner	2 169	Chimney Sweep	1,240
Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)	2,121	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman ..	1,235
General Labourer	1,987	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker	1,231
Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)	1 945	Glass Manufacture	1,202
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Districts.	1,901	Lead Miner	1,199
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London	1,814	Brush, Broom—Maker: Hair, Bristle—Worker.	1,160
General Labourer (London)	1 808	Coalheaver	1,144
Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	1,778	Musician, Music Master	1,140
Inn, Hotel—Servant	1,767	Nail, Anchor, Chain and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	1,137
Innkeeper, Servants, &c.	1,697	*Transport Service*	1,110
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dists.) ..	1,691	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	1,104
Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	1,689	Carman, Carrier, &c.	1,094
Copper Miner	1,609	Gunsmith	1,087
File Maker	1 602	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Dists.)*	1,083
Innkeeper, &c., (London)	1,562	*Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker.*	1,074
Seaman, &c.; Merchant Service	1.547	Hairdresser	1,070
Cutler; Scissors Maker	1,460	Textile Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, &c.	1,066
General Shopkeeper	1,421	Coach, Cab, Omnibus, Service: Groom, &c.	1,062
Potter; Earthenware, &c.. Manufacture	1,420	Butcher	1,062
Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Dists.) ..	1,415	*Cotton Manufacture (Lancashire)*	1,053
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agric. Dists. ..	1,410	Hatter	1 046
Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker ..	1,385	Plumber, Painter, Glazier	1,041
Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer ..	1,374	*Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith*	1,041
Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government).	1,341	Cotton Manufacture	1,037
Brewer	1,324	Slater, Tiler	1,036

All Occupied Males	**925**

Miller; Cereal Food Manufacturer ..	842	Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural).	723
Gas Works Service	838	Civil Service (Officers and Clerks)* ..	**723**
Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service ..	837	Ironstone, Miner	723
Other Occupied Males	837	*Coal, Coke-Merchant, Dealer*	720
Lace Manufacture	831	Sawyer	717
Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker	826	*Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c.*	717
Watch, Clock, Scient. Inst., Maker; Jeweller, &c.	817	Railway Official, Clerk	707
Domestic Indoor Servant	815	Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	707
Shopkeepers	811	Ironmonger	700
Civil Service (Messengers, &c.)*	**791**	Coal Merchant; Coke Burner, &c. ..	695
Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture	786	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c.—Manufacture.	689
Coal Miner (West Riding)	783	Paper Manufacture	684
Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c.	776	*Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).*	675
Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Maker.	774	Grocer, &c.	670
Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c	773	Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker	622
Carpenter, Joiner	769	Schoolmaster, Teacher	599
Shipbuilding	765	Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	582
Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland).	763	Farm Labourer, Farm Servant	572
Cycle and Motor Manufacture	762	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c. ..	562
Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect ..	760	Gamekeeper	561
Wheelwright	757	*Agriculturist*	559
Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	755	*Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Districts* ..	551
Watch, Clock—Maker	743	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman ..	527
Barrister, Solicitor	739	*Agriculturist, in Agricultural Districts* ..	516
Tanner	737	Clergyman, Priest, Minister	515
Maltster	734	*Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Dists.*	502

Occupied Males (London)	**1,099**
,, ,, (Industrial Districts	**1,122**
,, ,, (Agricultural Districts)	**670**

Among the 47 other occupational groups the mortality of 20 was above and that of 27 below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

* Including retired.

TABLE V. (*continued*).—**Occupations** with **Highest** and **Lowest Mortality** from CERTAIN CAUSES; OCCUPIED ONLY **1900-01-02.**

Influenza.		**Alcoholism.**	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Dists.)	58	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)*	157
Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer Dealer.	45	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Dists.)*	130
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	44	Inn, Hotel—Servant	129
India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Worker; Waterproof Goods Maker.	43	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London*	124
Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)	42	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c.*	109
General Labourer	41	*Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)*	108
Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	40	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer Dealer.	105
Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Dists.) ..	40	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Dists.*	99
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Dis's.	39	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dists.)* ..	96
General Labourer (Industrial Dists.) ..	39	*Innkeeper, &c. (London)*	95
Chemical Manufacture	38	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultural Dists.*	86
Innkeeper, &c. (London)	37	*Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)* ..	84
Brewer	37	Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	57
Tramway Service	37	*General Labourer (London)*	52
Glass Manufacture	34	Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer ..	49
Clergyman, Priest, Minister	33	Copper Miner	48
Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government).	33	Brewer	46
Maltster	33	Chimney Sweep	45
Physician, Surgeon, General Practioner*	**31**	*General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)* ..	45
Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	31	General Shopkeeper	43
Furrier, Skinner	30	Tobacconist, &c.	42
Lead Miner	30	General Labourer	40
Carman, Carrier, &c.	29	*Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker* ..	38
Slater, Tiler	29	Musician, Music Master	36
Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists. ..	29	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government).	32
All Occupied Males	**23**	**All Occupied Males**	**16**
Cabinet Maker, &c.	16	*Coal Miner (Staffordshire)*	5
Seaman, &c., Merchant Service	16	*Miners*	5
Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	16	*Coal Miner (West Riding)*	5
Stationery Manufacture; Stationer, Publisher, Newsagent.	16	*Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).*	5
Shoemaker	16	Civil Service (Officers and Clerks)* ..	**5**
Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).	16	Hosiery Manufacture	5
Watch, Clock—Maker	16	*Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c.*	5
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dists.) ..	16	Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	5
Zinc Manufacturer, Worker	15	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman ..	5
Cutler, Scissors Makers	15	Coal Miner	5
Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	15	*Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).*	5
Schoolmaster, Teacher	15	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker	5
Saddler, Harness Maker	15	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c.—Manufacture.	4
Shipbuilding	14	Gamekeeper	4
Hatter	14	Coach, Carriage, Railway, Coach, &c.—Maker.	4
Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker.	14	*Agriculturist, in Agricultural Dists.* ..	4
Hosiery Manufacture	14	Chemical Manufacture	4
Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture ..	13	*Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists.* ..	4
Sawyer	12	Cycle and Motor Manufacture	3
Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher ..	11	Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	3
Lace Manufacture	10	Paper Manufacture	2
Chimney Sweep	10	*Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).*	2
Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect ..	10	Clergyman, Priest, Minister	2
Bookbinder	9	*Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture*	—
Paper Manufacture	8	Tin Miner	—
Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith	7		
Copper, Miner	—		
Occupied Males (London)	**22**	**Occupied Males** (London)	**24**
,, ,, (Industrial Dists.) .	**24**	,, ,, (Industrial Dists.) .	**18**
,, ,, (Agricultural Dists.)	**25**	,, ,, (Agricultural Dists.)	**10**

Among the 99 other occupational groups the mortality of 36 was above, that of 10 equal to, and that of 53 below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

* Including Retired.

Among the 101 other occupational groups th mortality of 21 was above, that of 2 equal to, and that of 78 below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

* Including Retired.

TABLE V—(*continued*).—**Occupations** with **Highest** and **Lowest Mortality** from CERTAIN CAUSES; OCCUPIED ONLY **1900-01-02.**

Rheumatic Fever.	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
Innkeeper, &c. (London)	34
Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)	29
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Dists.	25
Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	21
Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	19
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London	19
General Shopkeeper	18
Ironmonger	18
Brush, Broom—Maker; Hair, Bristle—Worker.	16
File Maker	15
Lead Miner	15
Cotton Manufacture	12
Brewer	12
Wheelwright	12
All Occupied Males	**7**
Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c.	4
Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine, or Agriculture).	4
Plasterer, Paperhanger, Whitewasher	4
Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	4
Musician, Music Master	4
Agriculturist, in Agricultural Dists.	4
Schoolmaster, Teacher	4
Tailor	4
Civil Service (Officers and Clerks)*	**4**
Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c.	4
Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	4
Sawyer	4
Clergyman, Priest, Minister	4
Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	4
Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	4
Paper Manufacture	3
Cycle and Motor Manufacture	3
Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	3
Shipbuilding	3
Coalheaver	3
Gunsmith	3
Cutler, Scissors Maker	2
Gamekeeper	2
Occupied Males (London)	**7**
" " (Industrial Dists.)	**9**
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	**5**

Among the 114 other occupational groups the mortality of 47 was above, that of 26 equal to, and that of 41 (including 13 with no deaths from Rheumatic Fever) below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

* Including retired.

Diabetes.	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
Innkeeper, &c. (London)	44
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London	28
Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	26
Barrister, Solicitor	26
Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner*.	**24**
Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	23
Chemist, Druggist	22
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dists.)	21
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Dists.	21
Butcher	20
Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)	20
Textile Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, &c.	20
Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)	19
Saddler, Harness Maker	18
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	18
Tinplate Manufacturer, Tinplate Goods Maker.	17
Maltster	17
Hairdresser	17
Gunsmith	17
Brewer	16
Railway Official, Clerk	16
Grocer, &c.	16
Glass Manufacture	16
Commercial Traveller	16
All Occupied Males	**9**
Wheelwright	5
Coal Miner (Staffordshire)	5
Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)	5
Miners	5
Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland).	5
Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	5
File Maker	5
Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	5
Coal Miner	5
Cutler, Scissors Maker	4
Stone, Slate—Quarrier	4
General Labourer (London)	4
Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).	4
Coal Miner (Lancashire)	4
Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).	3
Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.	3
Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	3
Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer	3
Lithographer; Copper and Steel Plate Printer.	3
Chemical Manufacture	3
Bookbinder	3
Civil Service (Messengers, &c.)*	**2**
Tramway Service	1
Occupied Males (London)	**9**
" " (Industrial Dists.)	**10**
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	**9**

Among the 104 other occupational groups the mortality of 42 was above, that of 10 equal to, and that of 52 (including 10 with no deaths from Diabetes) below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

* Including retired.

TABLE V. (*continued*).—**Occupations** with **Highest** and **Lowest Mortality** from CERTAIN CAUSES; OCCUPIED ONLY **1900-01-02.**

Diseases of Nervous System.	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)	222
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Dists.	215
File Maker	194
General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)	193
Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	165
Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	156
General Labourer	154
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dists.)	144
Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker	136
Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner.*	**132**
Furrier, Skinner	132
Chimney Sweep	130
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London	127
Innkeeper, &c. (London)	126
Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)	123
Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture	121
Chemist, Druggist	117
Cotton Manufacture (Lancashire)	117
Seaman, &c., Merchant Service	116
Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)	115
Zinc Manufacturer, Worker	115
Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker	112
Cotton Manufacture	111
Inn, Hotel—Servant	110
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	110
Costermonger, Hawker	110
All Occupied Males	**78**
Tanner	59
Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).	57
Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker	55
Domestic Indoor Servant	54
Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	52
Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	51
Miller; Cereal Food Manufacturer	50
Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	49
Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	49
Agriculturist	49
Farm Labourer, Farm Servant	48
Agriculturist, in Agricultural Dists.	47
Cycle and Motor Manufacture	46
Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	44
Ironstone Miner	42
Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c.—Manufacture.	39
Paper Manufacture	35
Gamekeeper	34
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Dists.)	27
Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture	27
Occupied Males (London)	**77**
" " (Industrial Dists.)	**100**
" " (AgriculturalDists.)	**59**

Among the 105 other occupational groups the mortality of 56 was above, that of 5 was equal, and that of 44 below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

* Including Retired.

Diseases of Circulatory System.	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)	330
General Labourer	294
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dists.)	239
General Labourer (London)	235
Costermonger, Hawker	234
Seaman, &c., Merchant Service	233
Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker	228
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Dists.	222
Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)	221
Potter; Earthenware, &c., Manufacture	213
Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)	203
Cutler, Scissors Maker	199
Furrier, Skinner	198
Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	198
Innkeeper, Publican; Wine, Spirit, Beer Dealer.	195
Brewer	194
Inn, Hotel—Servant	192
General Shopkeeper	184
Messenger, Porter, &c., (not Railway or Government).	184
Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman	180
All Occupied Males	**135**
Grocer, &c.	100
Coal Merchant; Coke Burner, &c.	100
Coal, Coke—Merchant, Dealer	100
Tobacconist, &c.	100
Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	98
Farm Labourer, Farm Servant	95
Ironmonger	95
Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	93
Ironstone Miner	90
Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker	88
Agriculturist	88
Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	85
Clergyman, Priest, Minister	84
Agriculturist, in Agricultural Dists.	84
Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	82
Gamekeeper	73
Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	72
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Dists.)	47
Zinc Manufacturer, Worker	44
Copper Miner	39
Occupied Males (London)	**145**
" " (Industrial Dists.)	**159**
" " (AgriculturalDists.)	**101**

Among the 111 other occupational groups the mortality of 49 was above, that of 4 equal to, and that of 58 below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

TABLE V. (*continued*)—**Occupations** with **Highest** and **Lowest Mortality** from CERTAIN CAUSES; OCCUPIED ONLY **1900-01-02.**

Gout.		**Cancer.**	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Dists.)	41	Chimney Sweep	136
Tramway Service	19	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)*	133
Innkeeper, &c. (London)	14	*General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)*	116
Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)	10	Brewer	112
Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	10	Furrier, Skinner	111
		General Labourer	111
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Dists.	9	Seaman, &c., Merchant Service	103
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London	9	*General Labourer (London)*	102
Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	9	*Tinplate Manufacturer; Tinplate Goods Maker.*	95
Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter	7		
Plumber, Painter, Glazier	7	*Domestic Coachman, Groom*	94
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	6	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London*	94
		Inn, Hotel—Servant	88
General Labourer (London)	6	Chemical Manufacture	85
Fishmonger	6	*Lead Manufacturer; Leaden Goods Maker*	82
Wheelwright	5	India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Worker; Waterproof Goods Maker.	82
Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)	5		
Boiler Maker	5	*Boiler Maker*	82
Currier, &c.	5	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	80
Brewer	5	Textile, Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, &c.	79
Clergyman, Priest, Minister	5		
Barrister, Solicitor	5	Tramway Service	79
		Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	79
		Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government).	79
		Lace Manufacture	79
		General Shopkeeper	78
		Cabinet Maker, &c	75
		Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman	75
All Occupied Males	**2**	**All Occupied Males**	**63**
		Coal Miner	51
		Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture	51
		Saddler, Harness Maker	51
		Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	51
		Brush, Broom—Maker; Hair Bristle—Worker.	51
		Schoolmaster, Teacher	49
		Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dists.)	49
		Clergyman, Priest, Minister	48
		Agriculturist	48
		Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	48
		Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	48
		Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	48
		Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	46
		Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).	46
		Farm Labourer, Farm Servant	45
		Coal Miner (Lancashire)	44
		Agriculturist, in Agricultural Dists.	44
		Coal, Coke—Merchant, Dealer	44
		Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	42
		Coal Merchant; Coke Burner, &c.	42
		Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter	41
		Wheelwright	40
		Copper Miner	39
		Paper Manufacture	39
		Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.	39
		Tanner	33
		Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Dists.)	—
Occupied Males (London)	**4**	**Occupied Males** (London)	**86**
" " (Industrial Dists.)	**1**	" " (Industrial Dists.)	**68**
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	**2**	" " (Agricultural Dists.)	**51**

Among the 131 other occupational groups the mortality of 29 was above, that of 30 equal to, and that of 72 (including 39 with no deaths from gout) was below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

Among the 99 other occupational groups the mortality of 52 was above, that of 4 equal to, and that of 43 below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

TABLE V. (*continued*).—**Occupations** with **Highest** and **Lowest Mortality** from CERTAIN CAUSES; OCCUPIED ONLY **1900-01-02.**

Phthisis.		**Pneumonia.**	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.	Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
Tin Miner	838	*General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)*	345
Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)	669	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)*	258
General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)	567	General Labourer	224
Inn, Hotel—Servant	533	*Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)*	222
General Labourer (London)	531	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Dists*	218
Cutler, Scissors Maker	516	*General Labourer (London)*	207
Costermonger, Hawker	516	Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.	206
Copper Miner	501		
General Labourer	450	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London*	193
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London	443	Inn, Hotel—Servant	184
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dists.)	426	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	183
Inn, Hotel — Servant (Agricultural Dists.).	410	Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer	180
File Maker	375	*Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker*	176
Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government).	368	Costermonger, Hawker	165
		Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dists.)	156
Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker	353	*Innkeeper, &c. (London)*	155
General Shopkeeper	344	Coalheaver	154
Lead Miner	317	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c.*	152
Brush, Broom—Maker; Hair, Bristle—Worker.	314	General Shopkeeper	149
		Coal Miner (Lancashire)	149
Furrier, Skinner	314	Chemical Manufacture	147
Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	306	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	145
Musician, Music Master	301		
Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer	291	*File Maker*	143
Printer	290	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government).	134
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	288		
		Carman, Carrier	130
Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)	278	Chimney Sweep	128
	278	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman	125
All Occupied Males	**175**	**All Occupied Males**	**87**
Fisherman	96		
Miners	96	Fisherman	57
Coal Miner (Lancashire)	96	Watch, Clock, Scientific Instrument, &c., Maker; Jeweller, &c.	57
Chemical Manufacture	96		
Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).	93	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect	56
		Draper, Linen Draper Mercer	55
Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	91	Law Clerk	55
		Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland)	54
Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c.	90	Barrister, Solicitor	52
Coal, Coke—Merchant, Dealer	89	*Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).*	52
Coal Merchant; Coke Burner, &c.	88		
Coal Miner (West Riding)	88	Bookbinder	51
Barrister, Solicitor	87	Farm Labourer, Farm Servant	50
Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural).	85	Lithographer; Copper and Steel Plate Printer.	48
		Agriculturist	47
Coal Miner	85	Schoolmaster, Teacher	47
Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland)	84	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	46
Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	83	*Watch, Clock—Maker*	45
Farm Labourer, Farm Servant	82	*Labourer, &c., in Agricutural Dists.*	44
Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	82	Ironmonger	44
Agriculturist	79	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	43
Agriculturist, in Agricultural Dists.	75	Civil Service (Officers and Clerks)*	43
Gamekeeper	73	Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	43
Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker	72	*Agriculturist, in Agricultural Dists.*	41
Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	71	Grocer, &c.	41
Coal Miner (Staffordshire)	66	*Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Dists.*	39
Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	66	Railway Official, Clerk	37
Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner.*	65	*Zinc Manufacturer, Worker*	35
		Clergyman, Priest, Minister	32
Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).	64	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture	25
Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	63		
Clergyman, Priest, Minister	53		
Occupied Males (London)	**262**	**Occupied Males** (London)	**103**
" " (Industrial Dists.)	**202**	" " (Industrial Dists.)	**129**
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	**125**	" " (Agricultural Dists.)	**48**

Of the 97 other occupational groups the mortality of 55 was above and that of 43 below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

* Including Retired.

Of the 98 other occupational groups the mortality of 34 was above, that of 1 equal to, and that of 63 below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

* Including Retired.

TABLE V.—(*continued*).—**Occupations** with **Highest** and **Lowest Mortality** from CERTAIN CAUSES; OCCUPIED ONLY **1900-01-02.**

Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
Copper Miner	665
Tin Miner	653
Potter: Earthenware, &c., Manufacture	361
General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)	268
Zinc Manufacturer, Worker	205
Lead Miner	187
Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	182
File Maker	173
Cutler, Scissors Maker	172
General Labourer	171
Chemical Manufacture	167
Brush, Broom—Maker; Hair, Bristle—Worker.	165
Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer	161
Glass Manufacture	161
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dists.)	157
General Labourer (London)	151
Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.	143
Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).	142
General Shopkeeper	142
Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)	141
Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker	141
Coal Miner (Lancashire)	141
Coal Miner (Staffordshire)	140
Furrier, Skinner	140
All Occupied Males	**78**
Grocer, &c.	52
Law Clerk	52
Commercial Traveller	52
Saddler, Harness Maker	52
Fisherman	51
Railway Engine Driver, Stoker, Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c.	51
Watch, Clock—Maker	51
Chemist, Druggist	46
Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect	44
Maltster	44
Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	41
Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner.*	**41**
Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	40
Railway Engine Driver Stoker	38
Farm Labourer, Farm Servant	38
Ironmonger	37
Agriculturist	35
Civil Service (Officers and Clerks)*	**35**
Railway Official, Clerk	35
Barrister, Solicitor	34
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Dists.)	32
Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	32
Schoolmaster, Teacher	31
Gamekeeper	28
Agriculturist, in Agricultural Dists.	28
Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	28
Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	22
Clergyman, Priest, Minister	18
Occupied Males (London)	**96**
" " (Industrial Dists.)	**119**
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	**38**

Among the 99 other occupational groups the mortality of 51 was above, that of 1 equal to, and that of 47 below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

* Including retired.

Diseases of Liver.	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)	216
Innkeeper, &c. (London)	205
Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	192
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Dists.	183
Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	167
Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)	151
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	145
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London	141
Brewer	69
Hairdresser	67
Barrister, Solicitor	61
Commercial Traveller	59
Butcher	58
Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)	56
Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner.*	**54**
Fishmonger Poulterer	47
General Shopkeeper	47
Chemist, Druggist	46
Lace Manufacture	45
Inn, Hotel—Servant	45
Musician, Music Master	44
India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Worker; Waterproof Goods Maker.	42
General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)	42
Civil Service (Officers and Clerks)*	**40**
Stationery Manufacture; Stationer, Publisher, Newsagent.	39
All Occupied Males	**25**
File Maker	15
Schoolmaster, Teacher	15
Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales.)	15
Clergyman, Priest, Minister	14
Lead Manufacturer; Leaden Goods Maker	14
Coal Miner (Lancashire)	14
Fisherman	14
Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine or Agricultural.)	14
Domestic Coachman, Groom	14
Shipbuilding	13
Agriculturist	12
Coal Miner (Staffordshire)	12
Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	11
Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	11
Agriculturist, in Agricultural Dists.	11
Cycle and Motor Manufacture	10
Paper Manufacture	10
Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	9
Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	9
Farm Labourer, Farm Servant	8
Tin Miner	7
Brush, Broom—Maker; Hair, Bristle—Worker.	7
Zinc Manufacturer, Worker	—
Copper Miner	—
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Dists.)	—
Occupied Males (London)	**29**
" " (Industrial Disis.)	**29**
" " (Agricultural Dists).	**20**

Among the 101 other occupational groups the mortality of 29 was above, that of 7 equal to, and that of 65 below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

* Including Retired.

TABLE V. (*continued*).—**Occupations** with **Highest** and **Lowest Mortality** from CERTAIN CAUSES; OCCUPIED ONLY **1900-01-02.**

Other Diseases of Digestive System.	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)	65
Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture	65
File Maker	64
Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	57
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Dists.	56
General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)	52
Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	46
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London	46
Physician, Surgeon, General Practioner*	**46**
Innkeeper, &c., (London)	45
Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	44
Lead Miner	44
General Labourer	44
Chimney Sweep	43
Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman	43
Paper Manufacture	43
Tramway Service	42
Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c.	42
Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture	42
India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Worker; Waterproof Goods Maker.	42
Gunsmith	41
Hairdresser	41
Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	40
Fruiterer, Greengrocer	40
Seaman, &c., Merchant Service	40
Fisherman	40
Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c.—Manufacture.	40
All Occupied Males	**29**
Fishmonger, Poulterer	22
Gas Works Service	22
Sawyer	21
Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect	21
Agriculturist, in Agricultural Dists.	21
Plasterer, Paperhanger, Whitewasher	21
Tin Miner	20
Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	20
Wheelwright	20
Maltster	20
Miller; Cereal Food Manufacture	19
Shipbuilding	19
Coal Miner (West Riding)	18
Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.	18
Tobacconist, &c.	18
Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker	18
Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	17
Stone, Slate—Quarrier	17
Zinc Manufacturer, Worker	15
Lace Manufacturer	14
Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter	13
Watch, Clock—Maker	13
Lead Manufacturer; Leaden Goods Maker	—
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Dists.)	—
Occupied Males (London)	**31**
" " (Industrial Dists.)	**34**
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	**24**

Among the 100 other occupational groups the mortality of 46 was above, that of 8 was equal to, and that of 46 below the mortality of "Occupied" Males.

* Including Retired.

Bright's Disease.	
Occupation.	Comparative mortality Figure.
Lead Manufacturer; Leaden Goods Maker	149
File Maker	127
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dists.)	99
Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)	93
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	88
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Dists.	83
Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)	82
Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	79
Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	78
Plumber, Painter, Glazier	69
General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)	67
General Labourer (London)	67
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London	66
Innkeeper, &c. (London)	66
Inn, Hotel—Servant	62
General Labourer	59
Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)	59
Chemist, Druggist	57
Zinc Manufacturer, Worker	56
Tin Miner	55
Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture	54
Seaman, &c., Merchant Service	50
Gunsmith	49
Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter	49
Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	49
Glass Manufacture	49
Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker.	48
All Occupied Males	**32**
Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	21
Miners	21
Schoolmaster, Teacher	21
Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith	21
Chimney Sweep	21
Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	21
Sawyer	20
Coal Miner (Staffordshire)	20
Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine or Agricultural).	20
Gamekeeper	19
Fisherman	19
Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	18
Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland)	17
Agriculturist	17
Shipbuilding	17
Agriculturist, in Agricultural Districts	16
Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	16
Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).	14
Farm Labourer, Farm Servant	13
Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	13
Lead Miner	13
Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).	13
Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker	12
Hosiery Manufacture	12
Ironstone Miner	8
Copper Miner	—
Occupied Males (London)	**45**
" " (Industrial Dists.)	**38**
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	**25**

Among the 98 other occupational groups the mortality of 51 was above, that of 6 was equal to, and that of 41 below the mortality of "Occupied" Males.

TABLE V. (*continued*).—**Occupations** with **Highest** and **Lowest Mortality** from CERTAIN CAUSES; OCCUPIED ONLY **1900-01-02.**

Other Diseases of Urinary System.	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Dists.)	54
Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)	48
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Dists.	45
General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)	38
General Shopkeeper	37
Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	37
Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	37
Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	35
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	34
Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Dists.)	33
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dists.)	32
Brewer	31
Gunsmith	31
Innkeeper, &c. (London)	30
Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker.	30
General Labourer	29
Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect	28
Seaman, &c., Merchant Service	27
Tramway Service	27
Inn, Hotel—Servant	26
Costermonger, Hawker	26
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London	25
Commercial Traveller	25
Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter	25
Coalheaver	24
All Occupied Males	**16**
Tobacconist, &c.	10
Gas Works Service	10
Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher	10
Coal Miner (Staffordshire)	10
Agriculturist	10
Grocer, &c.	10
Hatter	10
Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	10
Brick, Plain, Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker	10
Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c.	10
Lithographer; Copper and Steel Plate Printer.	9
Currier, &c.	9
Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture	9
Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	9
Gamekeeper	8
India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Worker; Waterproof Goods Maker.	8
Sawyer	8
Farm Labourer, Farm Servant	8
Agriculturist, in Agricultural Dists.	7
Paper Manufacture	7
Lead Miner	7
Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c.—Manufacture.	7
Maltster	7
Ironstone Miner	6
Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists.	6
Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture	6
Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).	4
Tanner	4
Copper Miner	—
Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker	—
Occupied Males (London)	**19**
" " (Industrial Dists.)	**20**
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	**10**

Of the 96 other occupational groups the mortality of 42 was above, that of 7 equal to, and that of 47 below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

Plumbism.	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker	103
File Maker	57
Plumber, Painter, Glazier	22
Zinc Manufacturer, Worker	15
Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker	9
Potter; Earthenware, &c., Manufacture	9
Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Manufacture.	8
Glass Manufacture	8
Building Trades	5
Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c.—Manufacturer, Worker.	4
Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.	3
Chemical Manufacture	3
Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter.	3
Printer	2
Gamekeeper	2
Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)	2
All Occupied Males	**1**
Occupied Males (London)	**1**
" " (Industrial Dists.)	**1**
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	**1**

Of the 135 other occupational groups the mortality of 19 was equal to, and that of 116 (including 92 with no deaths from Plumbism) below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

TABLE V.—(*continued*).—**Occupations** with **Highest** and **Lowest Mortality** from CERTAIN CAUSES; OCCUPIED ONLY **1900-01-02.**

Accident.	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
Seaman, &c., Merchant Service	266
Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman	236
Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).	169
Coal Miner (Lancashire)	131
Fisherman	128
General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)	127
Coal Miner	123
Miners	122
Carman, Carrier, &c.	121
General Labourer	120
Coal Miner (Staffordshire)	118
Transport Service	117
Ironstone Miner	117
Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c.	115
General Labourer (London)	106
Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer	106
Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland).	105
Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c.	101
Slater, Tiler	99
Stone, Slate—Quarrier	99
Coal Miner (West Riding)	99
Coalheaver	98
Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	92
Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	83
Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).	80
All Occupied Males	**58**
Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker.	23
Wool, Worsted—Manufacture	23
Tobacconist, &c.	22
Stationery Manufacture; Stationer, Publisher, Newsagent.	22
Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).	22
Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	22
Fishmonger, Poulterer	22
Watch, Clock—Maker	21
Shoemaker	21
Printer	20
Hosiery Manufacture	20
Law Clerk	20
Commercial Clerk; Insurance Service	20
Ironmonger	19
Civil Service (Officers and Clerks)*	19
Schoolmaster, Teacher	17
Grocer, &c.	17
Gunsmith	17
Zinc Manufacturer, Worker	15
Cycle and Motor Manufacture	14
Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	14
Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect	13
Bookbinder	13
Domestic Coachman, Groom	12
Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture	11
Clergyman, Priest, Minister	9
Copper Miner	—
Occupied Males (London)	**52**
" " (Industrial Dists.)	**57**
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	**48**

Among the 99 other occupational groups the mortality of 11 was above, that of 1 equal to, and that of 87 below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

* Including retired.

Suicide.	
Occupation.	Comparative Mortality Figure.
Innkeeper, &c. (London)	58
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Dists.)	56
Chemist, Druggist	50
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London	49
Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Dists.	45
Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Dists.)	45
Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)	40
Butcher	38
Inn, Hotel—Servant	37
Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	37
Innkeeper, Servant, &c.	37
Potter; Earthenware, &c. Manufacture	36
General Labourer (London)	35
Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Dists.)	33
General Shopkeeper	33
Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture	31
General Labourer	31
Fishmonger	31
Domestic Indoor Servant	30
File Maker	30
Currier, &c.	29
General Labourer (Industrial Dists.)	28
Brush, Broom—Maker; Hair, Bristle—Worker.	27
Lithographer; Copper and Steel Plate Printer.	27
Chimney Sweep	27
Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture	27
All Occupied Males	**19**
Shipbuilding	10
Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker	10
Gas Works Service	10
Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Maker.	10
Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c.	10
Miners	10
Chemical Manufacture	10
Coal Miner	10
Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	10
Coalheaver	9
Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, Pointsman, &c.	9
Fisherman	9
Coal Miner (Staffordshire)	9
Domestic Coachman, Groom	8
Civil Service (Messengers, &c.)*	8
Tin Miner	7
Railway Engine Driver, Stoker	7
Lead Miner	7
Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.	7
Musician, Music Master	7
Ironstone Miner	6
Clergyman, Priest, Minister	6
Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).	5
Copper Miner	—
Occupied Males (London)	**22**
" " (Industrial Dists.)	**19**
" " (Agricultural Dists.)	**17**

Among the 101 other occupational groups the mortality of 35 was above, that of 7 equal to, and that of 59 below the mortality of "Occupied Males."

* Including retired.

TABLE VI.—**Age Constitution** of **Males,** aged 15 Years and upwards, in each OCCUPATION for "Occupied only," **1891,** and for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired,' **1901.**

NOTE.—The Italic figures refer to the years 1890-92, the Old Style and Ionic figures to the years 1900-02. Except where otherwise stated or implied the Italic and Old Style figures refer to the "(Occupied only," and the Ionic figures to the "Occupied and Retired."

Reference Number.	Occupation.*	Total 15 and upwards.	Ages. 15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and upwards.
	All Males	*1,000*	*302*	*233*	*179*	*133*	*86*	*67*
		1,000	**294**	**238**	**185**	**133**	**87**	**63**
	All Males in Selected Healthy Districts.*	*1,000*	*281*	*203*	*163*	*137*	*107*	*109*
		1,000	**273**	**200**	**177**	**138**	**107**	**103**
	Occupied Males (England and Wales).	*1,000*	*309*	*242*	*186*	*135*	*82*	*46*
		1,000	300	249	192	136	82	41
	Occupied and Retired Males England and Wales).	**1,000**	**292**	**242**	**188**	**135**	**86**	**57**
	Occupied Males (London) ..	*1,000*	*305*	*265*	*195*	*134*	*70*	*31*
		1,000	294	265	199	136	76	30
	Occupied Males (Industrial Districts).*	*1,000*	*316*	*254*	*195*	*133*	*72*	*30*
		1,000	307	260	195	136	74	28
	Occupied Males (Agricultural Districts).*	*1,000*	*294*	*213*	*171*	*141*	*103*	*78*
		1,000	280	211	185	144	106	74
	Unoccupied Males (England and Wales).	*1,000*	*183*	*77*	*77*	*96*	*154*	*413*
		1,000	**202**	**64**	**68**	**88**	**160**	**418**
1	Clergyman, Priest, Minister*	*1,000*	*21*	*225*	*237*	*213*	*159*	*145*
		1,000	15	207	248	213	170	147
		1,000	**15**	**204**	**244**	**210**	**171**	**156**
2	Barrister, Solicitor	*1,000*	*49*	*345*	*277*	*159*	*99*	*71*
		1,000	33	259	313	220	107	68
		1,000	**31**	**244**	**301**	**219**	**113**	**92**
3	Law Clerk	*1,000*	*470*	*261*	*142*	*75*	*37*	*15*
		1,000	464	237	153	89	41	16
		1,000	**457**	**234**	**152**	**89**	**45**	**23**
4	Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner.*	*1,000*	*40*	*334*	*255*	*173*	*98*	*100*
		1,000	**20**	**293**	**317**	**183**	**107**	**80**
5	Schoolmaster, Teacher	*1,000*	*342*	*333*	*163*	*103*	*44*	*15*
		1,000	293	284	243	112	56	12
		1,000	**280**	**273**	**236**	**112**	**65**	**34**
6	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect	*1,000*	*216*	*292*	*215*	*137*	*87*	*53*
		1,000	228	262	219	151	88	52
		1,000	**221**	**255**	**215**	**150**	**92**	**67**
7	Musician, Music Master..	*1,000*	*220*	*317*	*217*	*140*	*73*	*33*
		1,000	164	313	251	153	80	39
		1,000	**161**	**308**	**248**	**151**	**83**	**49**
8	Domestic Indoor Servant	*1,000*	*491*	*232*	*139*	*82*	*39*	*17*
		1,000	471	246	143	84	42	14
		1,000	**458**	**241**	**141**	**84**	**47**	**29**
9	Commercial Traveller	*1,000*	*135*	*339*	*270*	*163*	*70*	*23*
		1,000	128	345	259	164	78	26
		1,000	**126**	**340**	**256**	**163**	**81**	**34**
10	Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service.	*1,000*	*458*	*261*	*145*	*83*	*38*	*15*
		1,000	433	269	152	87	44	15
		1,000	**427**	**266**	**152**	**87**	**47**	**21**

* See note to this Occupation in Table II.

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—**Age Constitution** of **Males,** aged 15 Years and upwards, in each OCCUPATION for "Occupied only," **1891,** and for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired," **1901.**

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Total 15 and upwards.	Ages. 15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and upwards.
11	Railway Engine Driver, Stoker ..	*1,000*	*341*	*314*	*209*	*96*	*34*	*6*
		1,000	368	286	180	116	44	6
		1,000	**364**	**282**	**178**	**115**	**47**	**14**
12	Railway Guard, Porter, Pointsman, etc.	*1,000*	*281*	*320*	*221*	*114*	*47*	*17*
		1,000	292	307	198	129	59	15
		1,000	**288**	**302**	**195**	**128**	**61**	**26**
11 & 12	*Railway Engine Driver, Guard, Porter, &c., as represented by 11 & 12.*	*1,000*	*297*	*319*	*218*	*109*	*43*	*14*
		1,000	317	300	192	125	54	12
		1,000	**312**	**295**	**190**	**124**	**57**	**22**
13	Railway Official, Clerk	*1,000*	*344*	*284*	*190*	*115*	*52*	*15*
		1,000	369	249	193	122	56	11
		1,000	**360**	**242**	**189**	**120**	**62**	**27**
14	Coach, Cab, Omnibus, Service; Groom, &c.	*1,000*	*287*	*289*	*210*	*128*	*61*	*25*
		1,000	266	282	218	141	69	24
		1,000	**260**	**276**	**214**	**139**	**73**	**38**
14a	*Domestic Coachman, Groom*	1,000	320	288	202	119	54	17
		1,000	**316**	**285**	**200**	**118**	**56**	**25**
14_2	Tramway Service..	1,000	296	379	201	90	28	6
		1,000	**295**	**379**	**202**	**90**	**28**	**6**
15	Carman, Carrier, &c.	*1,000*	*295*	*297*	*204*	*121*	*60*	*23*
		1,000	326	293	192	116	55	18
		1,000	**323**	**290**	**191**	**116**	**56**	**24**
16	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman	*1,000*	*267*	*241*	*204*	*153*	*88*	*47*
		1,000	243	240	208	164	102	43
		1,000	**236**	**235**	**203**	**161**	**104**	**61**
17	Seaman, &c., Merchant Service ..	*1,000*	*258*	*280*	*215*	*152*	*88*	*27*
		1,000	242	287	211	150	82	28
		1,000	**226**	**269**	**199**	**146**	**92**	**68**
18	Dock Labourer, Wharf Labourer ..	*1,000*	*189*	*270*	*251*	*180*	*83*	*27*
		1,000	176	265	254	186	92	27
		1,000	**172**	**260**	**250**	**183**	**96**	**39**
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government).	*1,000*	*577*	*133*	*109*	*91*	*60*	*30*
		1,000	598	118	101	85	64	34
		1,000	**591**	**118**	**101**	**85**	**65**	**40**
11, 12, 14–19	*Transport Service, as represented by 11, 12, 14–19.*	*1 000*	*315*	*272*	*201*	*126*	*61*	*25*
		1,000	316	271	196	130	65	22
		1,000	**309**	**266**	**192**	**129**	**69**	**35**
20	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c...	*1,000*	*184*	*180*	*174*	*175*	*155*	*132*
		1,000	192	188	187	168	147	118
		1,000	**182**	**179**	**178**	**163**	**149**	**149**
20a	*Farmer, Grazier, &c., in Agricultural Districts.*	*1,000*	*183*	*183*	*176*	*174*	*151*	*133*
		1,000	192	187	186	167	147	121
21	Farm Labourer, Farm Servant ..	*1,000*	*336*	*187*	*142*	*130*	*112*	*93*
		1,000	325	179	161	132	111	92
		1,000	**317**	**175**	**158**	**129**	**111**	**110**
21a	*Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Districts*	*1,000*	*322*	*191*	*146*	*133*	*113*	*95*
		1,000	315	179	166	133	112	95
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman ..	*1,000*	*233*	*204*	*179*	*158*	*127*	*99*
		1,000	224	205	182	161	129	99
		1,000	**219**	**200**	**178**	**158**	**129**	**116**
20–22	*Agriculturist, as represented by 20–22* ..	*1,000*	*285*	*188*	*155*	*145*	*124*	*103*
		1,000	269	187	172	148	124	100
		1,000	**260**	**181**	**168**	**144**	**125**	**122**

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—**Age Constitution** of **Males,** aged 15 Years and upwards, in each OCCUPATION for "Occupied only," **1891,** and for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired," **1901.**

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Total 15 and upwards.	Ages. 15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and upwards.
(20-22)a	*Agriculturist, in Agricultural Districts, as represented by (20-22)a.*	*1,000*	*288*	*190*	*154*	*142*	*122*	*104*
		1,000	273	184	173	144	123	103
23	Fisherman	*1,000*	*283*	*258*	*191*	*130*	*82*	*56*
		1,000	233	243	212	155	100	57
		1,000	**227**	**237**	**207**	**151**	**101**	**77**
24	Maltster	*1,000*	*171*	*273*	*232*	*186*	*96*	*42*
		1,000	183	284	235	166	94	38
		1,000	**178**	**276**	**229**	**163**	**96**	**58**
25	Brewer	*1,000*	*196*	*284*	*235*	*164*	*86*	*35*
		1,000	234	272	228	153	82	31
		1,000	**226**	**262**	**223**	**153**	**89**	**47**
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	*1,000*	*42*	*212*	*279*	*251*	*149*	*47*
		1,000	36	223	298	241	145	57
		1,000	**34**	**209**	**283**	**236**	**156**	**82**
26a	*Innkeeper, &c. (London)*	*1,000*	*79*	*276*	*284*	*223*	*102*	*36*
		1,000	78	306	294	193	96	33
26b	*Innkeeper, &c. (Industrial Districts)* ..	*1,000*	*42*	*232*	*303*	*249*	*134*	*40*
		1,000	32	236	327	242	127	36
26c	*Innkeeper, &c. (Agricultural Districts)*	*1,000*	*31*	*180*	*255*	*256*	*173*	*105*
		1,000	21	175	279	250	184	91
27	Inn, Hotel—Servant	*1,000*	*486*	*292*	*128*	*61*	*24*	*9*
		1,000	468	306	129	62	27	8
		1,000	**465**	**304**	**128**	**63**	**28**	**12**
27a	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (London)*	*1,000*	*480*	*294*	*136*	*61*	*22*	*7*
		1,000	457	306	136	67	27	7
27b	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (Industrial Districts).*	*1,000*	*478*	*317*	*118*	*54*	*25*	*8*
		1,000	461	339	120	51	22	7
27c	*Inn, Hotel—Servant (Agricultural Districts).*	*1,000*	*509*	*238*	*122*	*73*	*36*	*22*
		1,000	502	262	115	70	35	16
26 & 27	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., as represented by 26 & 27.*	*1,000*	*210*	*241*	*222*	*180*	*102*	*45*
		1,000	190	252	238	177	103	40
		1,000	**182**	**241**	**230**	**177**	**112**	**58**
26a & 27a.	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in London, as represented by 26a & 27a.*	*1,000*	*355*	*288*	*182*	*112*	*47*	*16*
		1,000	324	306	192	111	51	16
26b & 27b.	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Industrial Districts, as represented by 26b & 27b.*	*1,000*	*192*	*261*	*240*	*182*	*96*	*29*
		1,000	173	270	259	179	92	27
26c & 27c.	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c., in Agricultural Districts, as represented by 26c & 27c.*	*1,000*	*117*	*190*	*231*	*224*	*148*	*90*
		1,000	80	186	259	228	165	82
28	Stationery Manufacture; Stationer, Publisher, Newsagent.	*1,000*	*331*	*242*	*186*	*126*	*75*	*40*
		1,000	288	255	194	142	81	40
		1,000	**281**	**249**	**191**	**141**	**85**	**53**
29	Chemist, Druggist	*1,000*	*341*	*249*	*175*	*126*	*72*	*37*
		1,000	307	278	184	124	72	35
		1,000	**292**	**265**	**177**	**124**	**82**	**60**
30	Tobacconist, &c.	*1,000*	*236*	*269*	*225*	*146*	*90*	*34*
		1,000	265	252	209	148	86	40
		1,000	**259**	**247**	**206**	**148**	**90**	**50**
31	Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c. ..	*1,000*	*338*	*258*	*170*	*116*	*75*	*43*
		1,000	297	281	189	122	75	36
		1,000	**291**	**275**	**186**	**121**	**80**	**47**

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—**Age Constitution** of **Males,** aged 15 Years and upwards, in each OCCUPATION for "Occupied only," **1891,** and for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired," **1901.**

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Total 15 and upwards.	Ages. 15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and upwards.
32	Fishmonger, Poulterer	*1,000*	*275*	*261*	*209*	*146*	*73*	*36*
		1,000	241	271	219	150	84	35
		1,000	**237**	**267**	**216**	**149**	**87**	**44**
33	Fruiterer. Greengrocer	*1,000*	*257*	*231*	*198*	*159*	*103*	*52*
		1,000	251	259	201	147	95	47
		1,000	**246**	**255**	**199**	**147**	**97**	**56**
34	Grocer, &c.	*1,000*	*395*	*222*	*150*	*110*	*76*	*47*
		1,000	375	250	162	105	69	39
		1,000	**360**	**240**	**157**	**107**	**78**	**58**
35	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer ..	*1,000*	*431*	*244*	*157*	*99*	*50*	*19*
		1,000	381	265	165	109	57	23
		1,000	**364**	**254**	**161**	**110**	**67**	**44**
36	Coal Merchant; Coke Burner, &c. ..	*1,000*	*136*	*224*	*224*	*194*	*143*	*79*
		1,000	121	235	232	194	142	76
		1,000	**118**	**229**	**226**	**190**	**144**	**93**
36a	*Coal, Coke—Merchant, Dealer*	1,000	93	219	236	201	159	92
		1,000	**90**	**212**	**229**	**198**	**161**	**110**
37	Ironmonger	*1,000*	*363*	*244*	*176*	*117*	*68*	*32*
		1,000	346	248	181	123	68	34
		1,000	**334**	**241**	**177**	**124**	**74**	**50**
38	General Shopkeeper	*1,000*	*233*	*204*	*202*	*168*	*117*	*76*
		1,000	230	202	197	172	121	78
		1,000	**224**	**198**	**193**	**170**	**123**	**92**
28-38	*Shopkeepers, as represented by 28-38* ..	*1,000*	*337*	*235*	*175*	*128*	*81*	*44*
		1,000	310	256	184	129	80	41
		1,000	**301**	**248**	**180**	**128**	**86**	**57**
39	Bookbinder	*1,000*	*374*	*251*	*183*	*104*	*60*	*28*
		1,000	330	257	191	129	66	27
		1,000	**324**	**253**	**189**	**128**	**69**	**37**
40	Printer	*1,000*	*461*	*245*	*153*	*86*	*39*	*16*
		1,000	370	284	176	104	50	16
		1,000	**365**	**280**	**174**	**104**	**52**	**25**
40_2	Lithographer; Copper and Steel Plate Printer	1,000	322	287	196	113	60	22
		1,000	**318**	**284**	**194**	**113**	**62**	**29**
41	Watch, Clock, Scientific Instrument, &c., Maker; Jeweller, &c.	*1,000*	*310*	*262*	*187*	*135*	*68*	*38*
		1,000	357	279	174	104	61	25
		1,000	**351**	**275**	**172**	**104**	**64**	**34**
41a	*Watch, Clock—Maker*	*1,000*	*255*	*240*	*189*	*164*	*93*	*59*
		1,000	228	232	208	158	116	58
		1,000	**222**	**226**	**203**	**156**	**119**	**74**
42	Saddler, Harness Maker	*1,000*	*310*	*231*	*185*	*147*	*74*	*53*
		1,000	281	241	189	145	100	44
		1,000	**274**	**236**	**186**	**143**	**103**	**58**
43	Butcher	*1,000*	*373*	*257*	*172*	*110*	*59*	*29*
		1,000	357	277	179	108	56	23
		1,000	**347**	**269**	**175**	**108**	**62**	**39**
44	Miller; Cereal Food Manufacturer..	*1,000*	*250*	*249*	*194*	*156*	*100*	*51*
		1,000	230	242	215	158	101	54
		1,000	**222**	**233**	**208**	**154**	**105**	**78**
45	Baker, Confectioner	*1,000*	*374*	*252*	*162*	*113*	*67*	*32*
		1,000	340	266	184	114	66	30
		1,000	**330**	**259**	**180**	**114**	**71**	**46**

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—**Age Constitution** of **Males,** aged 15 Years and upwards, in each OCCUPATION for "Occupied only," **1891,** and for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired," **1901.**

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Total 15 and upwards.	Ages. 15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and upwards.
46	Hatter	*1,000*	*366*	*249*	*187*	*107*	*57*	*34*
		1,000	287	283	196	137	70	27
		1,000	**279**	**275**	**192**	**136**	**74**	**44**
47	Tailor	*1,000*	*280*	*232*	*175*	*137*	*101*	*75*
		1,000	273	268	191	128	84	56
		1,000	**266**	**260**	**187**	**126**	**87**	**74**
48	Shoemaker	*1,000*	*282*	*215*	*166*	*151*	*109*	*77*
		1,000	266	239	181	135	108	71
		1,000	**259**	**232**	**177**	**132**	**109**	**91**
49	Hairdresser	*1,000*	*439*	*262*	*141*	*84*	*48*	*26*
		1,000	393	319	158	78	35	17
		1,000	**386**	**316**	**157**	**78**	**38**	**25**
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c.—Manufacture.	*1,000*	*317*	*221*	*189*	*133*	*93*	*47*
		1,000	319	252	192	134	71	32
		1,000	**315**	**249**	**189**	**133**	**73**	**41**
50a	*Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture*	*1,000*	*332*	*218*	*181*	*128*	*94*	*47*
		1 000	359	248	181	122	62	28
		1,000	**353**	**244**	**179**	**121**	**64**	**39**
51	Tanner	*1,000*	*242*	*245*	*211*	*157*	*95*	*50*
		1,000	267	250	197	153	91	42
		1,000	**260**	**244**	**191**	**151**	**93**	**61**
51_2	Furrier, Skinner	1,000	256	250	220	165	79	30
		1,000	**252**	**247**	**217**	**163**	**82**	**39**
52	Currier, &c.	*1.000*	*255*	*241*	*195*	*152*	*80*	*37*
		1,000	284	263	192	139	89	33
		1,000	**278**	**257**	**188**	**137**	**92**	**48**
53	Engine, Machine, Boiler—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.	*1,000*	*352*	*251*	*193*	*128*	*58*	*18*
		1,000	345	266	181	125	64	19
		1,000	**339**	**262**	**178**	**124**	**68**	**29**
53a	*Engine, Machine—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.*	*1,000*	*358*	*249*	*190*	*127*	*58*	*18*
		1,000	351	266	178	123	63	19
		1,000	**344**	**262**	**176**	**122**	**67**	**29**
53b	*Boiler Maker*	*1,000*	*327*	*259*	*207*	*135*	*57*	*15*
		1,000	306	266	197	141	72	18
		1,000	**301**	**262**	**194**	**139**	**74**	**30**
54	Tool, Scissors File, Saw, Needle—Maker.	*1,000*	*298*	*237*	*200*	*147*	*78*	*40*
		1,000	274	243	198	151	93	41
		1,000	**269**	**239**	**195**	**149**	**95**	**53**
54a	*Cutler, Scissors Maker*	*1.000*	*301*	*227*	*195*	*154*	*80*	*43*
		1,000	236	245	203	164	108	44
		1,000	**230**	**240**	**199**	**162**	**111**	**58**
54b	*File Maker*	*1,000*	*293*	*233*	*214*	*154*	*74*	*32*
		1,000	266	223	204	170	100	37
		1,000	**262**	**219**	**201**	**169**	**102**	**47**
55	Gunsmith	*1,000*	*295*	*222*	*177*	*169*	*91*	*46*
		1,000	269	258	191	143	97	42
		1,000	**259**	**250**	**185**	**140**	**101**	**65**
56	Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter.	*1,000*	*278*	*253*	*204*	*149*	*76*	*40*
		1,000	299	252	200	137	79	33
		1,000	**294**	**248**	**198**	**136**	**81**	**43**
57	Blacksmith, Striker	*1,000*	*294*	*228*	*195*	*152*	*87*	*44*
		1,000	293	230	188	153	96	40
		1,000	**283**	**222**	**182**	**150**	**100**	**63**

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—**Age Constitution** of **Males,** aged 15 Years and upwards, in each OCCUPATION for "Occupied only," **1891,** and for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired," **1901.**

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Total 15 and upwards.	Ages. 15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and upwards.
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	*1,000*	*325*	*255*	*202*	*132*	*64*	*22*
		1,000	310	258	194	140	74	24
		1,000	**305**	**254**	**191**	**139**	**77**	**34**
59	Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead, Brass, &c.—Manufacturer, Worker.	*1,000*	*389*	*255*	*173*	*107*	*53*	*23*
		1,000	352	254	186	120	64	24
		1,000	**347**	**251**	**185**	**119**	**66**	**32**
59a	*Copper Manufacturer, Worker; Coppersmith.*	*1,000*	*320*	*262*	*188*	*132*	*70*	*28*
		1,000	294	256	199	139	84	28
		1,000	**291**	**252**	**196**	**137**	**86**	**38**
59b	*Tinplate Manufacturer, Tinplate Goods Maker.*	*1,000*	*405*	*260*	*163*	*96*	*51*	*25*
		1,000	338	247	199	122	65	29
		1,000	**332**	**244**	**197**	**121**	**63**	**38**
59c	*Zinc Manufacturer, Worker*	*1,000*	*327*	*304*	*196*	*110*	*48*	*15*
		1,000	256	261	222	161	75	25
		1,000	**252**	**257**	**219**	**158**	**79**	**35**
59d	*Lead Manufacturer, Leaden Goods Maker.*	*1,000*	*304*	*199*	*212*	*154*	*100*	*31*
		1,000	259	275	209	144	87	26
		1,000	**255**	**270**	**206**	**144**	**87**	**38**
59e	*Brass, Bronze—Manufacturer, Founder, Finisher, Worker.*	*1,000*	*419*	*251*	*164*	*99*	*48*	*19*
		1,000	403	257	166	105	51	18
		1,000	**398**	**255**	**165**	**104**	**54**	**24**
53-59	*Metal Workers, as represented by 53-59*	*1,000*	*335*	*247*	*193*	*132*	*66*	*27*
		1,000	326	256	187	133	73	25
		1,000	**319**	**252**	**184**	**132**	**76**	**37**
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder	*1,000*	*191*	*262*	*241*	*167*	*94*	*45*
		1,000	263	235	213	165	88	36
		1,000	**257**	**230**	**209**	**163**	**91**	**50**
61	Carpenter, Joiner	*1,000*	*230*	*249*	*214*	*161*	*93*	*53*
		1,000	322	197	184	151	98	48
		1,000	**315**	**193**	**181**	**149**	**100**	**62**
62	Slater, Tiler	*1,000*	*189*	*286*	*252*	*154*	*80*	*39*
		1,000	288	242	213	155	76	26
		1,000	**283**	**238**	**210**	**153**	**78**	**38**
63	Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher.	*1,000*	*184*	*278*	*256*	*161*	*84*	*37*
		1,000	313	223	205	152	77	30
		1,000	**307**	**219**	**202**	**151**	**80**	**41**
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier	*1,000*	*281*	*275*	*218*	*137*	*65*	*24*
		1,000	296	253	209	146	72	24
		1,000	**292**	**250**	**206**	**145**	**75**	**32**
65	Cabinet Maker, &c.	*1,000*	*295*	*253*	*199*	*140*	*75*	*38*
		1,000	334	241	184	132	75	34
		1,000	**328**	**236**	**182**	**131**	**78**	**45**
66	Sawyer	*1,000*	*238*	*218*	*192*	*163*	*121*	*68*
		1,000	305	242	184	138	86	45
		1,000	**297**	**236**	**179**	**135**	**88**	**65**
60-66	*Building Trades, as represented by 60-66*	*1,000*	*233*	*258*	*224*	*156*	*86*	*43*
		1,000	295	230	201	153	85	36
		1,000	**289**	**225**	**198**	**151**	**88**	**49**
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	*1,000*	*280*	*222*	*194*	*166*	*89*	*49*
		1,000	286	218	190	155	107	44
		1,000	**279**	**213**	**186**	**153**	**109**	**60**
68	Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Maker.	*1,000*	*301*	*260*	*202*	*138*	*67*	*32*
		1,000	310	256	193	137	77	27
		1,000	**305**	**253**	**191**	**135**	**79**	**37**

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—**Age Constitution** of **Males,** aged 15 Years and upwards, in each OCCUPATION for "Occupied only," **1891,** and for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired," **1901.**

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Total 15 and upwards.	Ages. 15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and upwards.
68_2	Cycle and Motor Manufacture ..	1,000	459	321	142	55	18	5
		1,000	**459**	**321**	**142**	**55**	**18**	**5**
69	Wheelwright	*1,000*	*255*	*232*	*190*	*150*	*99*	*74*
		1,000	284	200	192	156	105	63
		1,000	**277**	**195**	**187**	**154**	**106**	**81**
70	Shipbuilding	*1,000*	*288*	*240*	*194*	*164*	*81*	*33*
		1,000	290	241	186	149	100	34
		1,000	**280**	**233**	**181**	**146**	**105**	**55**
71	Chemical Manufacture	*1 000*	*248*	*271*	*226*	*154*	*74*	*27*
		1,000	237	268	223	160	83	29
		1,000	**234**	**265**	**220**	**159**	**85**	**37**
72	Wool, Worsted—Manufacture ..	*1 000*	*380*	*224*	*165*	*119*	*75*	*37*
		1,000	299	243	190	143	88	37
		1,000	**291**	**236**	**185**	**141**	**91**	**56**
72a	*Wool, Worsted — Manufacture (West Riding)*	*1,000*	*388*	*228*	*164*	*116*	*71*	*33*
		1,000	304	246	192	141	84	33
73	Silk, Satin, Crape, etc., Manufacture	*1,000*	*282*	*201*	*143*	*143*	*129*	*102*
		1,000	250	205	190	134	115	106
		1,000	**235**	**193**	**179**	**128**	**116**	**149**
74	Cotton Manufacture	*1,000*	*421*	*248*	*160*	*101*	*51*	*19*
		1,000	366	261	190	114	54	15
		1,000	**357**	**255**	**186**	**113**	**60**	**29**
74a	*Cotton Manufacture (Lancashire)* ..	*1,000*	*427*	*250*	*160*	*99*	*48*	*16*
		1,000	369	262	191	112	52	14
75	Lace Manufacture	*1,000*	*338*	*282*	*154*	*115*	*72*	*39*
		1,000	295	243	231	118	75	38
		1,000	**288**	**238**	**227**	**118**	**78**	**51**
76	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker	*1,000*	*329*	*169*	*152*	*158*	*122*	*70*
		1,000	336	173	157	141	119	74
		1,000	**321**	**165**	**152**	**138**	**121**	**103**
77	Textile Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, etc.	*1,000*	*354*	*259*	*169*	*116*	*69*	*33*
		1,000	325	259	196	127	67	26
		1,000	**318**	**254**	**192**	**126**	**71**	**39**
78	Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture ..	*1,000*	*328*	*242*	*173*	*113*	*90*	*54*
		1,000	269	245	204	151	82	49
		1,000	**261**	**237**	**199**	**149**	**83**	**71**
79	Hosiery Manufacture	*1.000*	*250*	*215*	*169*	*139*	*125*	*102*
		1,000	222	215	203	155	109	96
		1,000	**213**	**207**	**196**	**150**	**109**	**125**
79a	*Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).*	*1,000*	*250*	*215*	*171*	*138*	*125*	*101*
		1,000	222	214	202	157	108	97
72,79	*Textile Manufactures, as represented by 72-79.*	*1,000*	*384*	*240*	*162*	*112*	*68*	*34*
		1,000	332	251	192	126	69	30
		1,000	**323**	**244**	**188**	**124**	**74**	**47**
80	Paper Manufacture	*1,000*	*384*	*240*	*176*	*114*	*60*	*26*
		1,000	375	249	174	117	62	23
		1,000	**369**	**245**	**171**	**117**	**65**	**33**
81	Potter; Earthenware, etc., Manufacture.	*1,000*	*386*	*245*	*178*	*120*	*53*	*18*
		1,000	340	274	187	120	60	19
		1,000	**336**	**271**	**185**	**120**	**63**	**25**
82	Glass Manufacture	*1,000*	*418*	*238*	*177*	*105*	*46*	*16*
		1,000	379	260	170	117	57	17
		1,000	**373**	**257**	**169**	**116**	**60**	**25**

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—**Age Constitution** of **Males,** aged 15 Years nd upwards, in each OCCUPATION for "Occupied only," **1891,** and for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired," **1901.**

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Total 15 and upwards.	Ages 15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and upwards.
83	Coal Miner	*1.000*	*367*	*263*	*183*	*113*	*56*	*18*
		1,000	334	279	189	123	59	16
		1,000	**328**	**276**	**187**	**122**	**61**	**26**
83a	*Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland).*	*1,000*	*356*	*257*	*183*	*120*	*64*	*20*
		1,000	325	268	190	129	70	18
83b	*Coal Miner (Lancashire)*	*1.000*	*357*	*271*	*194*	*114*	*51*	*13*
		1,000	325	280	200	131	53	11
83c	*Coal Miner (West Riding)*	*1.000*	*366*	*270*	*191*	*113*	*47*	*13*
		1,000	335	280	194	124	54	13
83d	*Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).*	*1.009*	*365*	*236*	*191*	*111*	*51*	*16*
		1,000	343	274	188	122	57	16
83e	*Coal Miner (Staffordshire)*	*1.000*	*342*	*252*	*194*	*122*	*68*	*22*
		1,000	330	268	188	131	63	20
83f	*Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).*	*1,000*	*407*	*267*	*162*	*98*	*43*	*18*
		1,000	344	297	183	108	52	16
84	Ironstone Miner	*1,000*	*269*	*258*	*229*	*157*	*69*	*18*
		1,000	236	260	207	171	96	30
		1,000	**232**	**257**	**205**	**169**	**97**	**40**
85	Copper Miner	*1,000*	*318*	*196*	*135*	*139*	*145*	*67*
		1,000	272	237	169	134	106	82
		1,000	**256**	**223**	**160**	**134**	**116**	**111**
86	Tin Miner	*1,000*	*440*	*214*	*128*	*112*	*77*	*29*
		1,000	365	240	182	113	71	29
		1,000	**350**	**231**	**177**	**113**	**78**	**51**
87	Lead Miner	*1,000*	*258*	*220*	*198*	*162*	*121*	*43*
		1,000	228	251	191	177	107	48
		1,000	**219**	**241**	**184**	**173**	**110**	**73**
83-87	*Miners, as represented by 83-87* ..	*1,000*	*335*	*261*	*184*	*115*	*57*	*18*
		1,000	331	278	190	124	60	17
		1,000	**325**	**274**	**187**	**124**	**63**	**27**
89	Stone, Slate-Quarrier	*1,000*	*235*	*252*	*224*	*163*	*89*	*37*
		1,000	261	248	205	159	91	36
		1,000	**258**	**245**	**203**	**158**	**92**	**44**
90	Coalheaver	*1.000*	*217*	*287*	*239*	*155*	*75*	*27*
		1,000	189	285	255	165	79	27
		1,000	**186**	**281**	**253**	**164**	**81**	**35**
91	Gas Works Service	*1 000*	*150*	*309*	*273*	*170*	*74*	*24*
		1,000	142	291	275	177	88	27
		1,000	**140**	**288**	**272**	**175**	**90**	**35**
92	Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	*1,000*	*176*	*253*	*219*	*171*	*116*	*65*
		1,000	176	246	216	174	121	67
		1,000	**173**	**242**	**214**	**173**	**121**	**77**
93	Brick, Plain Tile, Terra-Cotta—Maker	*1,000*	*331*	*234*	*180*	*134*	*82*	*39*
		1,000	365	243	175	117	69	31
		1,000	**360**	**240**	**173**	**116**	**70**	**41**
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	*1,000*	*226*	*208*	*199*	*162*	*120*	*85*
		1,000	237	225	186	160	114	78
		1,000	**229**	**219**	**182**	**157**	**118**	**95**
95	General Labourer	*1.000*	*265*	*240*	*195*	*150*	*96*	*54*
		1,000	247	232	202	159	102	58
		1,000	**235**	**223**	**195**	**155**	**107**	**85**

TABLE VI. (*continued*).—**Age Constitution** of **Males,** aged 15 Years and upwards, in each OCCUPATION for "Occupied only," **1891,** and for "Occupied only" and for "Occupied and Retired," **1901.**

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Total 15 and upwards.	Ages. 15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65 and upwards.
95a	*General Labourer (London)*	*1,000*	*218*	*267*	*218*	*155*	*81*	*31*
		1,000	242	255	226	162	86	29
95b	*General Labourer (Industrial Districts)*	*1,000*	*253*	*257*	*204*	*155*	*90*	*41*
		1,000	242	249	209	164	96	40
96	Engine Driver, Stoker, Fireman (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural).	*1,000*	*223*	*273*	*242*	*160*	*78*	*24*
		1,000	212	274	239	167	84	24
		1,000	**208**	**269**	**235**	**166**	**87**	**35**
99	Chimney Sweep	*1,000*	*189*	*250*	*246*	*172*	*94*	*49*
		1,000	132	204	250	224	134	56
		1,000	**128**	**198**	**244**	**219**	**137**	**74**
100	Civil Service (Officers and Clerks)*..	**1,000**	**228**	**235**	**208**	**132**	**114**	**83**
101	Civil Service (Messengers, &c.)* ..	**1,000**	**373**	**267**	**175**	**97**	**60**	**28**
102	Gamekeeper	1,000	188	247	242	173	100	50
		1,000	**180**	**236**	**233**	**167**	**102**	**82**
103	India Rubber, Gutta Percha—Worker; Waterproof Goods Maker.	1,000	347	265	184	116	68	20
		1,000	**344**	**263**	**183**	**115**	**70**	**25**
104	Brush, Broom—Maker; Hair, Bristle—Worker.	1,000	268	223	193	158	103	55
		1,000	**260**	**217**	**189**	**155**	**106**	**73**
105	Other Occupied Males	*1,000*	*330*	*237*	*180*	*133*	*78*	*42*
		1,000	299	243	193	134	84	42
		1,000	**285**	**237**	**186**	**135**	**93**	**64**

* See note to this Occupation in Table II.

TABLE VII.—**Death-Rates of Males** engaged in different OCCUPATIONS at the Age Groups **25-45** and **45-65 years,** during the Periods **1900-01-02, 1890-91-92, 1880-81-82** (OCCUPIED ONLY), and the Years **1860, '61, '71** (OCCUPIED AND RETIRED).

Reference Number.	Occupation.*	Mean Annual Death-rate per 1,000 living. Age 25–45. 1900-02.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.	Age 45-65. 1900-02.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.
	ALL MALES	**8·38**	**9·99**	**10·16**	**11·27**	**25·03**	**28·30**	**25·27**	**23·98**
	MALES IN SELECTED HEALTHY DISTRICTS.*	**6·14**	**7·09**	—	—	**17·13**	**19·30**	—	—
	OCCUPIED MALES	7·84	9·52	9·71	—	22·73	26·69	24·63	—
	UNOCCUPIED MALES	**36·31**	**31·36**	**32·43**	—	**57·01**	**51·10**	**36·20**	—
1	Clergyman, Priest, Minister* ..	3·43	4·72	4·64	**5·96**	15·53	16·86	15·93	**17·31**
2	Barrister, Solicitor	6·08	7·70	7·54	**9·87**	18·29	24·14	23·13	**22·97**
3	Law Clerk	6·69	10·32	10·77	**18·75**	21·93	28·98	30·79	**37·05**
4	Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner.*	**8·17**	**10·25**	**11·57**	**13·81**	**23·87**	**25·78**	**28·03**	**24·55**
5	Schoolmaster, Teacher	4·26	5·03	6·41	**9·82**	15·76	17·47	19·84	**23·56**
6	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect.	5·51	6·87	8·39	**11·73**	20·39	23·65	25·07	**22·91**
7	Musican, Music Master	9·89	12·68	13·78	**18·94**	27·26	31·98	32·39	**34·76**
9	Commercial Traveller	6·51	8·98	9·04	**12·28**	23·60	26·75	25·03	**29·00**
10	Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service.	7·04	9·49	10·48	**14·28**	19·72	23·19	24·49	**28·88**
15	Carman, Carrier, &c.	9·24	12·38	12·52	—	25·53	35·44	33·00	—
16	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman.	10·98	13·04	14·25	**14·99**	29·80	31·67	31·13	**30·78**
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government).	13·20	13·40	17·07	—	30·47	32·65	37·37	—
20	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	4·81	5·64	6·09	**7·66**	14·82	17·19	16·53	**17·32**
21a	*Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Dists.*	4·81	7·10	7·13	—	14·08	18·74	17·68	—
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedman.	4·32	5·28	5·52	**6·74**	13·99	16·81	16·19	**17·54**
23	Fisherman	9·48	9·75	8·32	**11·26**	18·63	21·34	19·74	**15·84**
24	Maltster	5·92	7·64	7·28	**7·04**	18·27	26·36	23·11	**22·26**
25	Brewer	11·28	14·55	13·90	**19·26**	32·22	38·89	34·25	**36·86**
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	17·89	19·81	18·02	**18·01**	35·90	41·65	33·68	**34·14**
27	Inn, Hotel—Servant	17·78	19·12	22·63	**21·91**	34·90	40·78	55·30	**42·19**
26-27	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c.*	17·86	19·58	19·22	**18·80**	35·79	41·55	35·63	**34·78**
28	Stationery Manufacture; Stationer, Publisher, Newsagent.	7·97	8·03	8·53	**10·84**	20·16	23·77	20·57	**21·36**
29	Chemist, Druggist	7·44	9·16	10·58	**13·92**	23·61	25·93	25·16	**23·56**

* *See* note to this Occupation in Table II.

TABLE VII.—*continued.*—**Death-Rates of Males** engaged in different OCCUPATIONS at the Age Groups **25-45** and **45-65 years,** during the Periods **1900-01-02, 1890-91-92, 1880-81-82** (OCCUPIED ONLY), and the Years **1860, '61, '71** (OCCUPIED AND RETIRED).

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Mean Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 living.							
		Age 25–45.				Age 45–65.			
		1900-02.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61 '71.	1900-02.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860 '61. '71.
30	Tobacconist, &c.	7·90	10·36	11·14	**13·19**	21·50	27·64	23·46	**21·76**
31	Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c. ..	5·50	8·83	9·48	—	20·97	33·10	26·90	—
32	Fishmonger, Poulterer	7·65	10·11	10·53	**15·62**	23·73	25·50	23·45	**29·21**
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer	7·99	9·26	10·04	**11·41**	20·94	27·34	26·57	**24·51**
34	Grocer, &c.	5·48	6·70	8·00	**9·49**	16·85	18 66	19·16	**17·15**
35	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer ..	6·40	10·61	9·70	**14·34**	17·71	26·37	20·96	**26·33**
36	Coal Merchant, Coke Burner, &c.	5·90	8·38	6·90	**8·83**	18·00	23·16	20·62	**22·59**
37	Ironmonger	5·68	7·59	8·42	**10·38**	17·15	23·09	23·87	**22·95**
38	General Shopkeeper	15·26	11·45	9·12	—	30·17	25·12	21·23	—
28–38	*Shopkeepers, as represented by 28–38.*	6·83	8·70	9·04	—	19·97	23·97	21·90	—
39	Bookbinder	7·47	11·71	11·73	**12·76**	21·23	27·09	29·72	**31·56**
40	Printer	7·89	11·14	11·12	**13·02**	21·99	28·38	26·60	**29·38**
41	Watch, Clock, Scientific Instrument, &c., Maker; Jeweller, &c.	6·23	9·43	9·22	—	20·94	27·81	23·99	—
41a	*Watch, Clock—Maker*	6·52	9·23	9·26	**10·78**	18·58	26·18	22·64	**24·90**
42	Saddler, Harness Maker	7·70	9·78	9·19	**12·29**	21·98	24·57	26·49	**25·21**
43	Butcher	8·28	10·79	12·16	**13·19**	26·33	29·89	29·08	**28·37**
44	Miller; Cereal Food Manufacturer.	6·15	6·93	8·40	**9·32**	23·10	26·72	26·62	**26·65**
45	Baker, Confectioner	6·67	8·26	8·70	**10·72**	21·61	27·10	26·12	**26·39**
46	Hatter	8·64	10·55	10·78	**12·81**	25·29	31·44	26·95	**31·76**
47	Tailor	7·47	9·79	10·73	**12·92**	24·70	28·60	26·47	**24·79**
48	Shoemaker	7·84	9·27	9·31	**10·39**	22·60	26·30	23·36	**22·30**
49	Hairdresser	8·47	11·37	13·64	**15·11**	25·56	29·00	33·25	**30·10**
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c. —Manufacture.	5·62	11·01	7·31	—	16·99	32·10	27·57	—
50a	*Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture* ..	5·71	9·27	7·74	**11·75**	18·20	25·55	26·19	**27·24**
51	Tanner	4·68	6·07	7·97	**10·43**	20·95	23·99	25·37	**26·57**
52	Currier, &c.	7·24	9·42	8·56	**11·32**	24·78	28·54	24·07	**25·09**
53	Engine, Machine, Boiler—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.	6·38	9·42	8·23	**10·61**	22·15	30·79	23·89	**23·81**
53a	*Engine, Machine—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.*	6·28	9·54	7·97	—	21·62	31·42	23·27	—
53b	*Boiler Maker*	7·02	8·99	9·27	—	25·25	28·46	26·65	—
54	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle —Maker.	9·61	12·95	11·71	**11·88**	32·10	41·48	34·42	**32·74**
54a	*Cutler, Scissors Maker*	11·84	14·22	12·30	—	37·59	44·01	34·94	—
54b	*File Maker*	13·58	18·28	15·29	**16·27**	40·04	49·99	45·14	**42·30**

TABLE VII.—*continued.*—**Death-Rates of Males** engaged in different OCCUPATIONS at the Age Groups **25-45** and **45-65 years,** during the periods **1900-01-02, 1890-91-92, 1880-81-82** (OCCUPIED ONLY), and the Years **1860, '61, '71** (OCCUPIED AND RETIRED).

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Mean Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 living.							
		Age 25–45.				Age 45–65.			
		1900-02.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.	1900-02.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.
55	Gunsmith	8·80	12·35	10·62	**10·62**	27·88	33·78	25·78	**25·32**
56	Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter.	6·63	8·98	9·15	**11·04**	23·38	26·18	25·66	**27·90**
57	Blacksmith, Striker	6·79	8·11	9·29	**10·07**	23·25	27·56	25·67	**23·88**
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	8·98	11·90	8·36	—	28·56	37·22	22·84	—
59b	*Tin Plate Manufacturer, Tin Plate Goods Maker.*	7·73	8·91	8·00	**10·36**	24·45	28·42	24·17	**23·67**
53–59	*Metal Workers, as represented by 53–59.*	7·48	10·25	8·80	—	24·83	32·58	25·03	—
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder ..	7·01	9·86	9·25	**11·43**	21·81	28·60	25·59	**27·16**
61	Carpenter, Joiner	6·16	7·44	7·77	**9·44**	20·03	22·67	21·74	**21·36**
62	Slater, Tiler	9·41	13·90	8·97	**10·66**	24·41	35·33	24·93	**30·76**
63	Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher.	7·64	10·21	7·79	**9·50**	23·67	31·20	25·07	**27·90**
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier ..	8·28	10·47	11·07	**12·48**	26·08	31·70	32·49	**34·66**
65	Cabinet Maker, &c.	7·21	9·64	9·55	**11·09**	22·18	27·24	24·77	**24·09**
66	Sawyer	4·95	7·04	7·46	**8·67**	19·86	23·91	23·74	**21·27**
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c. ..	8·76	10·76	10·56	**11·80**	28·93	30·72	28·55	**26·13**
68	Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Maker.	5·59	8·86	9·13	**10·43**	20·61	30·74	24·72	**29·57**
69	Wheelwright	6·40	6·55	6·83	**8·40**	19·11	24·48	19·21	**21·17**
70	Shipbuilding	6·28	7·11	6·95	**10·68**	19·48	20·01	21·29	**26·26**
72	Wool, Worsted—Manufacture ..	6·81	9·10	—	**9·35**	24·72	29·25	—	**23·26**
72a	*Wool, Worsted—Manufacture (West Riding).*	6·90	9·08	9·71	—	24·44	29·37	27·50	—
73	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture.	6·25	8·35	7·81	**9·89**	26·25	29·27	22·79	**20·08**
74	Cotton Manufacture	7·22	9·39	—	**10·65**	27·11	34·11	—	**27·90**
74a	*Cotton Manufacture (Lancashire)*	7·29	9·56	9·99	—	27·54	34·91	29·44	—
75	Lace Manufacture	7·52	6·53	6·78	—	19·76	21·18	20·71	—
76	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker ..	6·93	9·66	7·95	**9·19**	21·91	26·41	22·25	**29·35**
77	Textile Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, &c.	7·74	12·97	9·46	**11·19**	27·95	39·22	27·08	**25·99**
78	Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture	7·49	7·99	9·48	**9·92**	23·78	27·34	24·10	**25·57**
79a	*Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).*	5·93	7·23	6·69	—	24·04	20·89	19·22	—
80	Paper Manufacture	5·70	7·18	6·48	**10·33**	16·36	27·75	19·62	**20·19**
81	Potter; Earthenware, &c., Manufacture.	9·01	12·98	13·70	**12·59**	39·12	52·78	51·39	**41·75**

TABLE VII.—*continued.*—**Death-Rates of Males** engaged in different OCCUPATIONS at the Age Groups **25-45** and **45-65 years,** during the Periods **1900-01-02, 1890-91-92, 1880-81-82** (OCCUPIED ONLY), and the Years **1860, '61, '71,** (OCCUPIED AND RETIRED).

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Mean Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 living.							
		Age 25-45.				Age 45-65.			
		1900-02.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.	1900-02.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.
82	Glass Manufacture	9·27	14·11	11·21	**13·19**	29·92	40·83	31·71	**29·32**
83a	*Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland).*	5·46	6·60	7·79	**11·30***	20·02	23·07	24·04	**22·01***
83b	*Coal Miner (Lancashire)*	7·26	8·63	7·91	—	24·67	31·55	26·30	—
83c	*Coal Miner (West Riding)*	5·59	7·20	6·59	—	19·35	26·46	21·80	—
83d	*Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire).*	4·40	5·98	6·54	—	17·58	21·41	20·23	—
83e	*Coal Miner (Staffordshire)*	5·19	7·19	7·81	**11·33***	23·22	30·28	26·50	**30·45***
83f	*Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales).*	6·98	9·90	9·05	**14·72***	23·71	33·27	30·87	**29·66***
83a-83f	*Coal Miners (taken as representing Coal Miners in 1881).*	6·01	7·77	7·64	—	21·50	27·69	25·11	—
84	Ironstone Miner	5·91	7·00	8·05†	—	17·90	22·02	21·85†	—
86	Tin Miner	19·35	10·41	14·77‡	**11·94§**	51·64	46·59	53·69‡	**41·73§**
89	Stone, Slate-Quarrier	6·67	10·75	9·95	**10·88**	24·04	34·62	31·04	**28·67**
90	Coalheaver	11·14	15·85	10·22	—	25·28	40·12	23·77	—
92	Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	5·96	10·52	11·01	—	17·99	30·41	24·80	—
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c. ..	18·27	19·65	20·26	**20·09**	38·48	42·10	45·33	**37·82**
95a	*General Labourer (London)* ..	18·62	14·76	20·62	**18·35**	38·92	38·14	50·85	**40·64**
99	Chimney Sweep	12·03	12·92	13·73	**17·53**	30·03	37·89	41·54	**42·87**

* These rates are based on the deaths registered in the three years 1860-62 in certain mining districts in the respective counties.

† These rates relate to miners in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in the Registration Districts of Ulverston and Barrow-in-Furness, and the sub-districts of Harrington and Egremont in Whitehaven Registration District.

‡ These rates relate to miners in Cornwall.

§ These rates are based on the deaths of miners in certain mining districts of Cornwall registered during the three years 1860-62.

TABLE VIII.—**Comparative Mortality of Males,** aged 25-65 Years, in different OCCUPATIONS, **1900-01-02, 1890-91-92, 1880-81-82** (OCCUPIED ONLY), and **1860, '61, '71** (OCCUPIED AND RETIRED).

NOTE.—The Mortality Figures for 1860, '61, '71; 1880-82 and 1890-92 are based on the recent Standard Population (*see* **p. xv**), **and therefore differ considerably from those published in Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement. The figures calculated on Two Age-Groups afford a means of Comparison of the Mortality of any Occupation in the four periods; they are not intended as a comparison between the different Occupations.**

Reference Number.	Occupation.*	Mortality Figure.					
		Calculated on Four Age-Groups.		Calculated on Two Age-Groups. (Modified Mortality Figure.)			
		1900-02.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.
	ALL MALES	**1,000**	**1,155**	**1,000**	**1,155**	**1,089**	**1,110**
	MALES IN SELECTED HEALTHY DISTRICTS.*	**700**	**786**	**714**	**801**	—	—
	OCCUPIED MALES	925	1,102	919	1,094	1,053	—
	UNOCCUPIED MALES	**2,884**	**2,566**	**3,082**	**2,707**	**2,394**	—
1	Clergyman, Priest, Minister* ..	515	615	538	630	604	**699**
2	Barrister, Solicitor	739	950	729	947	915	**1,020**
3	Law Clerk	880	1,237	846	1,188	1,252	**1,777**
4	Physician, Surgeon, General Practitioner.*	**952**	**1,118**	**962**	**1,106**	**1,222**	**1,241**
5	Schoolmaster, Teacher	599	698	583	660	782	**1,031**
6	Artist, Engraver, Sculptor, Architect	760	900	753	897	1,002	**1,105**
7	Musician, Music Master	1,140	1,404	1,125	1,370	1,431	**1,730**
9	Commercial Traveller	907	1,111	878	1,070	1,031	**1,279**
10	Commercial Clerk, Insurance Service.	837	1,056	809	1,008	1,085	**1,369**
15	Carman, Carrier, &c.	1,094	1,484	1,052	1,441	1,387	—
16	Bargeman, Lighterman, Waterman	1,235	1,386	1,237	1,379	1,422	**1,449**
19	Messenger, Porter, &c. (not Railway or Government).	1,341	1,415	1,358	1,420	1,707	—
20	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	562	651	585	681	686	**779**
21a	*Labourer, &c., in Agricultural Districts.*	551	770	567	787	763	—
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	527	638	543	655	652	**742**
23	Fisherman	892	976	895	974	869	912
24	Maltster	734	1,021	721	999	902	**871**
25	Brewer	1,324	1,649	1,310	1,625	1,483	**1,796**
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	1,669	1,899	1,709	1,938	1,661	**1,671**
27	Inn, Hotel—Servant	1,767	1,997	1,679	1,884	2,402	**2,049**
26, 27	*Innkeeper, Servant, &c.*	1,697	1,920	1,705	1,925	1,764	**1,723**
28	Stationery Manufacture; Stationer, Publisher, Newsagent.	872	963	863	954	899	**1,026**

* *See* note to this Occupation in Table II.

TABLE VIII. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males,** aged 25-65 Years, in different OCCUPATIONS, **1900-01-02, 1890-91-92, 1880-81-82** (OCCUPIED ONLY), and **1860, '61, '71** (OCCUPIED AND RETIRED).

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Mortality Figure.					
		Calculated on Four Age-Groups.		Calculated on Two Age-Groups. (Modified Mortality Figure.)			
		1900-02.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.
29	Chemist, Druggist	934	1,071	922	1,058	1,106	**1,223**
30	Tobacconist, &c.	898	1,159	892	1,157	1,091	**1,146**
31	Milkseller, Cheesemonger, &c. ..	776	1,225	767	1,218	1,097	—
32	Fishmonger, Poulterer	943	1,115	935	1,093	1,062	**1,440**
33	Fruiterer, Greengrocer	882	1,093	883	1,098	1,116	**1,130**
34	Grocer, &c.	670	768	666	767	839	**860**
35	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer ..	755	1,174	730	1,137	963	**1,310**
36	Coal Merchant; Coke Burner, &c...	695	929	713	955	824	**962**
37	Ironmonger	700	933	682	916	974	**1,043**
38	General Shopkeeper	1,421	1,126	1,446	1,145	943	—
28-38	*Shopkeepers, as represented by 28-38* ..	811	994	805	989	955	—
39	Bookbinder	889	1,225	866	1,206	1,271	**1,364**
40	Printer	935	1,267	903	1,211	1,167	**1,323**
41	Watch, Clock, Scientific Instrument, &c., Maker; Jeweller, &c.	817	1,130	801	1,117	1,014	—
41a	*Watch, Clock—Maker*	743	1,083	756	1,068	983	**1,109**
42	Saddler, Harness Maker	889	1,069	894	1,054	1,074	**1,188**
43	Butcher	1,062	1,267	1,027	1,232	1,276	**1,307**
44	Miller; Cereal Food Manufacturer	842	974	849	973	1,040	**1,084**
45	Baker, Confectioner	852	1,061	837	1,045	1,042	**1,142**
46	Hatter	1,046	1,283	1,019	1,257	1,159	**1,371**
47	Tailor	953	1,144	950	1,153	1,145	**1,206**
48	Shoemaker	901	1,064	916	1,073	1,003	**1,028**
49	Hairdresser	1,070	1,270	1,017	1,237	1,446	**1,438**
50	Tallow, Soap, Glue, Manure, &c.—Manufacture.	689	1,282	676	1,235	1,012	—
50a	*Tallow, Soap, &c.—Manufacture* ..	786	1,037	709	1,055	999	**1,211**
51	Tanner	737	873	728	867	989	**1,134**
52	Currier, &c.	944	1,154	941	1,135	985	**1,139**
53	Engine, Machine, Boiler—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.	866	1,244	837	1,190	966	**1,075**
53a	*Engine, Machine—Maker, Fitter; Millwright.*	848	1,256	819	1,210	938	—
53b	*Boiler Maker*	971	1,162	943	1,113	1,082	—
54	Tool, Scissors, File, Saw, Needle—Maker.	1,231	1,633	1,229	1,614	1,385	**1,351**
54a	*Cutler, Scissors Maker*	1,460	1,752	1,468	1,735	1,424	—

TABLE VIII. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males,** aged 25-65 Years, in different OCCUPATIONS, **1900-01-02, 1890-91-92, 1880-81-82** (OCCUPIED ONLY), and **1860, '61, '71** (OCCUPIED AND RETIRED).

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Mortality Figure.					
		Calculated on Four Age-Groups.		Calculated on Two Age-Groups. (Modified Mortality Figure.)			
		1900-02.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.
54b	*File Maker*	1,602	2,094	1,609	2,070	1,813	**1,789**
55	Gunsmith	1,087	1,419	1,090	1,398	1,124	**1,112**
56	Lock, Key, Gasfittings—Maker; Gasfitter.	890	1,069	878	1,056	1,052	**1,194**
57	Blacksmith, Striker	884	1,057	883	1,049	1,059	**1,051**
58	Nail, Anchor, Chain, and other Iron and Steel Manufactures.	1,137	1,504	1,114	1,461	946	—
59b	*Tinplate Manufacturer, Tinplate Goods Maker.*	974	1,148	956	1,108	961	**1,060**
53-59	*Metal Workers, as represented by 53-59*	973	1,303	953	1,271	1,020	—
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder	862	1,157	858	1,156	1,055	**1,194**
61	Carpenter, Joiner	769	905	775	899	892	**961**
62	Slater, Tiler	1,036	1,527	1,033	1,509	1,026	**1,246**
63	Paperhanger, Plasterer, Whitewasher	937	1,256	933	1,237	974	**1,122**
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier	1,041	1,295	1,021	1,261	1,308	**1,426**
65	Cabinet Maker, &c.	888	1,131	876	1,113	1,049	**1,104**
66	Sawyer	717	889	714	911	926	**923**
67	Wood Turner, Cooper, &c.	1,104	1,258	1,113	1,250	1,188	**1,187**
68	Coach, Carriage, Railway Coach, &c.—Maker.	774	1,201	763	1,161	1,028	**1,207**
69	Wheelwright	757	899	764	902	786	**907**
70	Shipbuilding	765	836	767	819	842	**1,137**
72a	*Wool, Worsted—Manufacture (West Riding).*	927	1,153	917	1,139	1,122	—
73	Silk, Satin, Crape, &c., Manufacture	892	1,064	931	1,102	920	**951**
74a	*Cotton Manufacture (Lancashire)* ..	1,053	1,358	1,010	1,296	1,182	—
75	Lace Manufacture	831	819	832	821	820	—
76	Rope, Twine, Cord—Maker	826	1,075	856	1,094	913	**1,143**
77	Textile Dyer, Bleacher, Printer, Finisher, &c.	1,066	1,585	1,041	1,560	1,100	**1,154**
78	Carpet, Rug, Felt—Manufacture ..	942	1,010	929	1,038	1,030	**1,085**
79a	*Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).*	851	806	862	845	780	—
80	Paper Manufacture	684	1,043	664	1,010	780	**973**
81	Potter; Earthenware, &c., Manufacture.	1,420	1,970	1,372	1,891	1,890	**1,604**
82	Glass Manufacture	1,202	1,719	1,161	1,652	1,295	**1,329**

TABLE VIII. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males,** aged 25-65 Years, in different OCCUPATIONS, **1900-01-02, 1890-91-92, 1880-81-82** (OCCUPIED ONLY), and **1860, '61, '71** (OCCUPIED AND RETIRED).

Reference Number.	Occupation.	Mortality Figure.					
		Calculated on Four Age-Groups.		Calculated on Two Age-Groups. (Modified Mortality Figure.)			
		1900-02.	1890-92.	1900-02.	1890-92.	1880-82.	1860, '61, '71.
83a	*Coal Miner* (*Durham and Northumberland*).	763	894	742	870	949	**1,062***
83b	*Coal Miner* (*Lancashire*)	1,006	1,236	939	1,171	1,009	—
83c	*Coal Miner* (*West Riding*)	783	1,051	732	980	839	—
83d	*Coal Miner* (*Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire*).	675	841	633	800	797	—
83e	*Coal Miner* (*Staffordshire*)	846	1,100	807	1,073	1,009	**1,270***
83f	*Coal Miner* (*Monmouthshire and South Wales*).	951	1,322	903	1,272	1,173	**1,409***
83a–83f	*Coal Miners* (*taken as representing Coal Miners in 1881*).	846	1,081	803	1,037	968	—
84	Ironstone Miner..	723	893	712	863	908†	—
86	Tin Miner	2,169	1,628	2,160	1,620	1,996‡	**1,573§**
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier	905	1,359	896	1,345	1,219	**1,203**
90	Coalheaver	1,144	1,765	1,135	1,716	1,055	—
92	Platelayer, Railway Labourer; Navvy, &c., Road Labourer.	707	1,221	716	1,231	1,118	—
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c.. ..	1,778	1,911	1,790	1,942	2,048	**1,859**
95a	*General Labourer* (*London*)	1,808	1,635	1,816	1,617	2,200	**1,845**
99	Chimney Sweep..	1,240	1,516	1,292	1,525	1,652	**1,862**

* These Mortality Figures are based on the deaths registered in the three years, 1860-62, in certain mining districts in the respective counties.

† This Mortality Figure relates to miners in the North Riding of Yorkshire, in the Registration Districts of Ulverston and Barrow-in-Furness, and the sub-districts of Harrington and Egremont in Whitehaven Registration District.

‡ This Mortality Figure relates to miners in Cornwall.

§ This Mortality Figure is based on the deaths of miners in certain mining districts of Cornwall registered during the three years 1860-62.

TABLE IX.—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males,** aged 25-65 Years, from SEVERAL CAUSES in certain specified OCCUPATIONS, **1880-81-82, 1890-91-92, 1900-01-02**; "Occupied only."

Note.—The figures for 1880-81-82 are printed in Italic Type, those for 1890-91-92 in Old Style Type, and those for 1900-01-02 in Ionic Type.

Reference Number.	Occupation.	All Causes.	Alcoholism.	Gout.	Phthisis.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
—	ALL MALES	*1,089*	*10*	*3*	*234*	*131*	*133*	*200*	*43*	*35*	*46*	*1*	*73*	*16*	*164*
		1,155	15	3	222	118	152	259	33	33	50	1	65	17	187
		1,000	**17**	**2**	**186**	**105**	**144**	**174**	**27**	**30**	**52**	**1**	**59**	**19**	**184**
9	Commercial Traveller	*1,031*	*25*	*6*	*261*	*151*	*109*	*160*	*67*	*28*	*48*	—	*39*	*34*	*103*
		1,070	27	3	216	97	149	189	52	30	54	1	49	19	184
		878	**21**	**3**	**172**	**83**	**122**	**121**	**56**	**28**	**56**	—	**28**	**27**	**161**
20	Farmer, Grazier, Farmer's Son, &c.	*686*	*6*	*2*	*112*	*88*	*91*	*108*	*45*	*33*	*34*	—	*32*	*19*	*116*
		681	6	2	78	63	105	115	32	33	36	—	33	18	160
		585	**8**	**1**	**62**	**56**	**96**	**77**	**21**	**28**	**38**	**0**	**33**	**18**	**147**
21a	*Labourer, &c. in Agricultural Districts*	*763*	*1*	*1*	*131*	*87*	*106*	*170*	*22*	*47*	*24*	—	*35*	*10*	*129*
		787	4	1	136	71	119	154	18	26	29	0	49	9	171
		567	**4**	**1**	**75**	**52**	**102**	**80**	**9**	**20**	**22**	**0**	**52**	**14**	**136**
22	Gardener, Nurseryman, Seedsman	*652*	*2*	*1*	*131*	*69*	*89*	*121*	*20*	*24*	*42*	—	*26*	*12*	*115*
		655	4	2	120	58	96	132	19	21	31	1	25	10	136
		543	**5**	**0**	**75**	**48**	**90**	**88**	**12**	**23**	**31**	**0**	**21**	**18**	**132**
23	Fisherman	*869*	*5*	—	*118*	*88*	*167*	*98*	*35*	*38*	*16*	—	*165*	*14*	*125*
		974	4	—	135	99	147	141	27	37	31	—	174	13	166
		895	**13**	—	**95**	**84**	**171**	**109**	**14**	**41**	**41**	—	**126**	**8**	**193**

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are modified to afford a means of comparison of the mortality in any occupation in the three periods 1880-81-82, 1890-91-92, 1900-01-02. They are not intended as a comparison between the different occupations (see page xv). In this table a cipher indicates that the deaths were too few to give a mortality figure of 0·5; when no death occurred a — is inserted.

TABLE IX (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males,** aged 25-65 Years, from SEVERAL CAUSES in certain specified OCCUPATIONS, **1880-81-82, 1890-91-92, 1900-01-02;** "Occupied only."

Reference Number.	Occupation.	All Causes.	Alcoholism.	Gout.	Phthisis.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
25	Brewer	*1,483*	*27*	*10*	*364*	*157*	*179*	*257*	*105*	*50*	*60*	—	*70*	*12*	*192*
		1,625	49	10	325	137	216	358	70	54	87	—	58	20	241
		1,310	**48**	**5**	**253**	**93**	**187**	**208**	**69**	**35**	**69**	—	**57**	**22**	**264**
26	Innkeeper, Publican; Spirit, Wine, Beer, Dealer.	*1,661*	*60*	*15*	*323*	*219*	*153*	*237*	*263*	*40*	*91*	—	*49*	*28*	*183*
		1,938	97	15	279	195	239	346	246	57	109	0	53	35	267
		1,709	**102**	**11**	**232**	**175**	**209**	**250**	**206**	**47**	**125**	**0**	**48**	**38**	**266**
34	Grocer, &c.	*839*	*11*	*2*	*182*	*117*	*117*	*126*	*57*	*34*	*52*	—	*15*	*18*	*108*
		767	9	2	155	76	107	136	30	30	45	—	18	13	146
		666	**9**	**1**	**123**	**69**	**96**	**91**	**29**	**29**	**40**	—	**17**	**17**	**145**
35	Draper, Linen Draper, Mercer	*963*	*9*	*2*	*328*	*119*	*82*	*140*	*38*	*42*	*40*	—	*26*	*5*	*132*
		1,137	15	—	330	105	140	190	36	31	38	—	22	19	211
		730	**13**	**1**	**202**	**71**	**87**	**88**	**23**	**31**	**38**	—	**15**	**14**	**147**
40	Printer	*1,167*	*3*	—	*503*	*98*	*102*	*181*	*31*	*34*	*33*	*5*	*26*	*9*	*142*
		1,211	11	3	421	99	127	214	28	35	54	3	20	19	177
		903	**7**	**2**	**323**	**71**	**107**	**110**	**20**	**27**	**46**	**1**	**19**	**13**	**157**
43	Butcher	*1,276*	*25*	*6*	*285*	*152*	*144*	*227*	*104*	*36*	*60*	—	*39*	*25*	*173*
		1,232	41	6	238	111	167	232	60	35	54	—	45	28	215
		1,027	**33**	**3**	**189**	**89**	**149**	**153**	**54**	**29**	**57**	—	**40**	**38**	**193**
45	Baker, Confectioner	*1,042*	*17*	*2*	*230*	*147*	*142*	*202*	*50*	*28*	*43*	—	*23*	*28*	*130*
		1,045	13	2	225	76	142	233	42	31	54	—	28	20	179
		837	**12**	**2**	**166**	**73**	**114**	**144**	**28**	**32**	**45**	—	**30**	**18**	**173**

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are modified to afford a means of comparison of the mortality in any occupation in the three periods 1880-81-82, 1890-91-92, 1900-01-02. They are not intended as a comparison between the different occupations, see page xv.

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males,** aged 25-65 Years, from SEVERAL CAUSES in certain specified OCCUPATIONS, **1880-81-82, 1890-91-92, 1900-01-02;** "Occupied only."

Reference Number.	Occupation.	All Causes.	Alcoholism.	Gout.	Phthisis.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
47	Tailor	*1,145*	*12*	*4*	*310*	*156*	*139*	*202*	*53*	*46*	*49*	—	*20*	*18*	*136*
		1,153	13	2	303	119	144	234	36	32	54	0	25	17	174
		950	**13**	**3**	**243**	**89**	**123**	**145**	**25**	**29**	**58**	—	**25**	**21**	**176**
48	Shoemaker	*1,003*	*4*	*1*	*277*	*133*	*125*	*171*	*35*	*33*	*48*	—	*18*	*19*	*139*
		1,073	11	2	277	101	143	216	24	30	47	0	24	15	183
		916	**12**	**1**	**247**	**83**	**136**	**140**	**21**	**26**	**41**	—	**21**	**19**	**169**
54a	*Cutler, Scissors Maker*	*1,424*	*3*	—	*404*	*207**	*121*	*424*	*32*	*34*	*38*	—	*18*	*	*143*
		1,735	21	—	442	102	192	587	31	35	62	4	37	33	189
		1,468	**13**	**2**	**506**	**105**	**206**	**300**	**17**	**30**	**62**	—	**30**	**19**	**178**
54b	*File Maker*	*1,813*	*3*	—	*470*	*285**	*196*	*381*	*45*	*34*	*134*	*45*	*7*	*	*213*
		2,070	5	5	478	239	229	478	39	39	127	83	44	34	270
		1,609	**16**	—	**367**	**205**	**168**	**315**	**16**	**63**	**152**	**58**	**42**	**31**	**176**
57	Blacksmith, Striker	*1,059*	*9*	—	*236*	*103*	*131*	*222*	*34*	*38*	*47*	—	*53*	*12*	*174*
		1,049	12	3	182	98	155	269	30	31	46	1	38	15	169
		883	**11**	**2**	**147**	**72**	**145**	**167**	**24**	**26**	**51**	—	**36**	**17**	**185**
60	Bricklayer, Mason, Builder	*1,055*	*5*	*3*	*274*	*96*	*124*	*219*	*32*	*37*	*53*	—	*49*	*15*	*148*
		1,156	11	4	266	94	149	289	27	23	43	0	62	12	176
		858	**13**	**2**	**190**	**61**	**121**	**175**	**21**	**23**	**39**	**0**	**52**	**14**	**147**
61	Carpenter, Joiner	*892*	*4*	*2*	*222*	*97*	*113*	*144*	*39*	*32*	*43*	—	*41*	*19*	*136*
		899	9	2	199	81	122	177	25	27	39	0	44	14	160
		775	**13**	**3**	**138**	**70**	**120**	**122**	**18**	**26**	**46**	**0**	**39**	**18**	**162**

* The deaths from Suicide in this case were included with Nervous Diseases.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are modified to afford a means of comparison of the mortality in any occupation in the three periods 1880-81-82, 1890-91-92, 1900-01-02. They are not intended as a comparison between the different occupations, see page xv.

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males,** aged 25-65 Years, from SEVERAL CAUSES in certain specified OCCUPATIONS, **1880-81-82, 1890-91-92, 1900-01-02;** "Occupied only."

Reference Number.	Occupation.	All Causes.	Alcoholism.	Gout.	Phthisis.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	All other Causes.
64	Plumber, Painter, Glazier	*1,308*	*13*	*11*	*268*	*181*	*152*	*202*	*53*	*41*	*109*	*22*	*79*	*22*	*155*
		1,261	15	10	266	140	157	243	23	34	91	22	61	19	180
		1,021	**12**	**7**	**209**	**101**	**141**	**152**	**20**	**33**	**86**	**23**	**48**	**19**	**170**
72a	*Wool, Worsted—Manufacture (West Riding)* ..	*1,122*	*4*	—	*279*	*138*	*155*	*223*	*40*	*43*	*39*	—	*29*	*17*	*155*
		1,139	3	2	227	113	146	300	24	44	50	3	25	15	187
		917	**6**	—	**161**	**92**	**150**	**155**	**20**	**35**	**58**	—	**24**	**15**	**201**
74a	*Cotton Manufacture (Lancashire)*	*1,182*	*3*	—	*296*	*154**	*121*	*295*	*47*	*34*	*35*	—	*32*	*	*165*
		1,296	11	0	255	125	154	385	26	44	44	0	31	21	200
		1,010	**11**	**1**	**214**	**100**	**140**	**199**	**15**	**34**	**52**	—	**33**	**18**	**193**
79a	*Hosiery Manufacture (Leicestershire and Nottinghamshire).*	*780*	*1*	—	*183*	*124*	*114*	*125*	*18*	*25*	*46*	—	*18*	*24*	*102*
		845	11	4	192	91	160	164	15	17	34	—	24	26	107
		862	**5**	—	**200**	**93**	**129**	**142**	**19**	**30**	**27**	—	**22**	**19**	**176**
81	Potter; Earthenware, &c., Manufacture ..	*1,890*	*9*	—	*513*	*152**	*174*	*700*	*54*	*36*	*54*	*11*	*26*	*	*161*
		1,891	11	1	406	129	245	713	37	34	68	20	24	19	184
		1,372	**7**	—	**291**	**98**	**199**	**425**	**18**	**32**	**51**	**10**	**35**	**37**	**169**
83a	*Coal Miner (Durham and Northumberland)* ..	*949*	*4*	—	*147*	*95*	*114*	*133*	*36*	*37*	*29*	—	*213*	*5*	*136*
		870	5	—	116	79	136	170	25	32	29	—	115	10	153
		742	**5**	—	**88**	**60**	**128**	**113**	**16**	**27**	**26**	—	**108**	**11**	**160**
83b	*Coal Miner (Lancashire)*	*1,009*	*3*	—	*135*	*90**	*104*	*249*	*19*	*34*	*26*	—	*215*	*	*134*
		1,171	6	1	125	71	118	402	19	27	32	—	192	15	163
		939	**7**	—	**98**	**77**	**121**	**261**	**13**	**22**	**31**	—	**136**	**11**	**162**

* The deaths from Suicide in this case were included with Nervous Diseases.

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are modified to afford a means of comparison of the mortality in any occupation in the three periods 1880-81-82, 1890-91-92, 1900-01-02. They are not intended as a comparison between the different occupations, see page xv.

TABLE IX. (*continued*).—**Comparative Mortality** of **Males,** aged 25-65 Years, from SEVERAL CAUSES in certain specified OCCUPATIONS, **1880-81-82, 1890-91-92, 1900-01-02;** "Occupied only."

Reference Number.	Occupation.	All Causes.	Alcoholism.	Gout.	Phthisis.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System	Diseases of Liver.	Other Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Plumbism.	Accident.	Suicide.	All Other Causes.
83c	*Coal Miner (West Riding)*	*839*	*1*	—	*120*	*65*	*95*	*186*	*23*	*34*	*25*	—	*175*	*5*	*110*
		980	5	—	145	53	114	284	15	24	24	—	142	15	159
		732	**5**	**0**	**91**	**64**	**103**	**142**	**14**	**18**	**30**	—	**103**	**12**	**150**
83d	*Coal Miner (Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire)* ..	*797*	*4*	—	*129*	*70*	*64*	*150*	*19*	*37*	*20*	—	*177*	*6*	*121*
		800	3	—	87	70	116	162	19	17	22	—	110	15	179
		633	**2**	—	**67**	**49**	**108**	**107**	**20**	**26**	**16**	**1**	**83**	**15**	**139**
83e	*Coal Miner (Staffordshire)*	*1,009*	*1*	—	*111*	*88*	*113*	*283*	*22*	*30*	*41*	—	*187*	*3*	*130*
		1,073	2	1	100	72	144	344	9	22	39	—	167	6	167
		807	**5**	—	**70**	**63**	**126**	**189**	**11**	**26**	**29**	—	**123**	**10**	**155**
83f	*Coal Miner (Monmouthshire and South Wales)* ..	*1,173*	*6*	—	*180*	*65*	*131*	*318*	*26*	*38*	*37*	—	*249*	*4*	*119*
		1,272	8	0	132	70	136	350	18	34	44	0	307	6	167
		903	**5**	—	**98**	**61**	**107**	**218**	**14**	**33**	**40**	**0**	**182**	**5**	**140**
84	Ironstone Miner	*908*	*9*	—	*154*	*55*	*70*	*224*	*15*	*15*	*25*	—	*224*	*12*	*105*
		863	4	—	110	67	91	218	21	21	35	—	102	15	179
		712	**6**	—	**124**	**41**	**88**	**139**	**19**	**22**	**13**	—	**115**	**6**	**139**
86	Tin Miner	*1,996*	*2*	—	*749*	*127*	*121*	*497*	*43*	*60*	*41*	—	*127*	*4*	*225*
		1,620	5	—	579	111	111	434	34	24	53	—	58	—	211
		2,160	—	—	**851**	**77**	**161**	**735**	**6**	**19**	**71**	—	**58**	**6**	**176**
89	Stone, Slate—Quarrier	*1,219*	*5*	—	*335*	*90*	*99*	*298*	*27*	*41*	*26*	—	*160*	*12*	*126*
		1,345	9	1	316	83	154	346	18	31	34	—	138	12	203
		896	**6**	**0**	**186**	**59**	**116**	**202**	**17**	**17**	**39**	—	**97**	**13**	**144**
94	Costermonger, Hawker, &c.	*2,048*	*21*	*3*	*518*	*226*	*247*	*458*	*51*	*72*	*75*	—	*57*	*48*	*272*
		1,942	42	3	483	165	271	495	34	33	83	—	75	17	241
		1,790	**55**	**2**	**496**	**114**	**243**	**359**	**36**	**41**	**76**	—	**84**	**26**	**258**

NOTE.—The figures in this Table are modified to afford a means of comparison of the mortality in any occupation in the three periods 1880-81-82, 1890-91-92, 1900-01-02. They are not intended as a comparison between the different occupations, see page xv.