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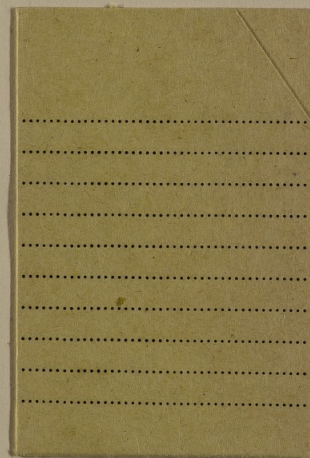
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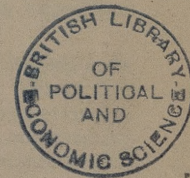




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SUPPLEMENT  
TO THE  
SIXTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
REGISTRAR-GENERAL  
OF  
BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES  
IN ENGLAND AND WALES.  
1891-1900.

PART I.



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 I. of the Decennial Supplement on the mortality of England and Wales in the ten-year period ended 1900.

Part II. of that supplement, containing particulars of the mortality of occupations, is already in an advanced state of preparation, and will be submitted to you in due course.

The present Supplement is the fifth of a series, the first number of which related to the mortality in the ten years 1851-60, and was presented to Parliament in 1864. For the three subsequent decennia similar Supplements were published, the material for the last of these having become so bulky as to render expedient the division of the work into two volumes.

In the earlier part of Dr. Tatham's letter, the various subjects treated of in the present volume are fully set forth. From the mortality statistics contained in that letter we learn that the health of the adolescent, as well as of the adult portion of the community has shown a steady improvement in 1891-1900, as compared with preceding years. When however the mortality of infants in their first year of life is considered, we are met by the sad reflection that the improved conditions affecting adult life have not been shared by this most sensitive portion of the community.

The important subject of infantile mortality, in which you have recently manifested so great a personal interest, has been carefully discussed in the following pages. Its incidence has been traced from one decennium to another throughout the last forty years; and, as regards the ten-year period last ended the rate of infantile mortality from several causes has been given not only for England and Wales as a whole, but for two large groups of counties selected as fairly representative of urban and rural areas respectively.

A new feature in the present volume is the appearance of several charts by means of which it is hoped that the change in mortality from some of the most fatal diseases will be readily traced by those who are specially interested in questions appertaining to the health of the community.

I am,  
Sir,

Your faithful servant,  
WM. COSPATRICK DUNBAR,  
*Registrar-General.*

General Register Office,  
Somerset House,  
June, 1907.



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## LETTER

TO

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL on the MORTALITY in ENGLAND and WALES in the Period of TEN YEARS 1891-1900, by JOHN TATHAM, Esq., M.A., M.D., Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.

SIR,

In a letter addressed, in 1864, to your predecessor, Major Graham, Dr. Farr submitted a detailed statement showing the causes of death and the rates of mortality in every part of England and Wales in the ten years 1851-60. That document was issued as a supplement to the 25th Annual Report of the Registrar-General. At the close of each decennium since that date similar supplements have been compiled—the second by Dr. Farr himself, for 1861-70; the third by Dr. Ogle, for 1871-80; and the fourth by myself, for 1881-90.

In the preface to his first supplement Dr. Farr set forth very clearly the ideal which, in his judgment, should be attained by a treatise of this character. He pointed out that although the abstracts of Marriages, Births, and Deaths published annually by the Registrar-General are valuable as showing, soon after the event, the principal movements of the population, concerning which knowledge is required for administrative purposes, nevertheless, as he phrased it, "the determination of the Law of Mortality requires an extensive area of observation, both in space and time, to eliminate accidental perturbations." He further insisted that the causes affecting the life of the community, especially the life of persons in different occupations, are so various that their influence can only be unravelled by a general analysis of the phenomena in different places through a series of years. The nature as well as the amount of the information contained in the volumes published since Dr. Farr's time has of necessity been modified according to circumstances; nevertheless, the scheme devised by Dr. Farr in 1864 has been in all essential points adhered to by his successors, Dr. Ogle and myself.

I have now the honour to present for your consideration Volume I. of the Decennial Supplement, relating to the Vital Statistics of the ten years 1891-1900. The present is the fifth of a series embracing a period of half a century, and I trust that no important information which found a place in any of its predecessors has been omitted from this volume. This Supplement, like that which immediately preceded it, is divided into two parts. Part I. contains a new English Life



Table, and also a new Healthy District Life Table, as well as a complete series of Tables—the latter, with the accompanying text, affording a retrospect of the Vital Statistics of this country extending over the ten years 1891–1900. Part II., dealing with the mortality of occupations in 1900–02, will contain similar information to that published in the second volume of the previous Decennial Supplement. The material for Part II. is already in a forward state of preparation, and the book will probably be issued towards the end of this year.

In order to render available for reference the facts officially recorded in a long series of blue books, the present opportunity has been utilised to review in greater detail than before and with the aid of improved methods the history of English mortality throughout the last half century, with a view not only of scrutinising the loss of life at present taking place, but also of contrasting this with the loss occurring in the earlier years of the period referred to.\* In attempting to trace the changes in English mortality through a series of years, certain precautions must be observed. In the first place it is necessary to repeat that in the early years of the last half century a considerable portion of the residents in remote parts of England and Wales died without medical care, and that consequently their deaths were registered as not certified. In the next place it is noteworthy that the causes of death in combination with ages at death were not abstracted in this office until the year 1847; consequently the earliest complete decennium for which it is possible to calculate approximate rates of mortality by cause and age is that ended 1860. Again, it must be remembered that the Birth and Death Registration Act, which imposed upon medical practitioners the duty of formally certifying the cause of death of their patients, was not passed until 1874. Notwithstanding this, however, for many previous years—in fact ever since the memorable appeal† which, in 1837, the Presidents of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons addressed to practitioners of medicine—the cause of death of their patients had been, in most cases, voluntarily attested for registration purposes by medical men. The high importance attaching to these voluntary returns has always been acknowledged by this Department, and the results have been published in the successive reports of the Registrar-General: nevertheless it is obvious that these records cannot be regarded as of equal statistical value with the statutory returns under the Registration Act. And, lastly, it is expedient to repeat the caution which has often been uttered in these reports, namely, that in the course of the last half century the age and sex constitution of the English population has changed considerably, and somewhat irregularly. Therefore, in order that the death-rates in a series of decennia may be fairly comparable it is necessary to compute them on a population of standard constitution with respect to age as well as to sex.

\* This subject was considered in a different connection in my letter to your predecessor which appeared in his 64th Annual Report. For present purposes, however, the whole of the rates have been revised and rendered more strictly comparable.

† For particulars of this appeal see Registrar-General's Annual Report for 1901, page xxxii.

Accordingly, the principal Tables herewith presented have been corrected in this way, the standard adopted being that of the mean population in the last decennium.

In the following pages the mortality is recorded from various causes, at several groups of ages, in every Registration District and County in England and Wales. In order to emphasize the great differences between the mortality of the town and that of the country a selection has been made from among the Counties of England and Wales showing, in one group, Counties which at the Census of 1901 were mainly Urban in character, containing the chief centres of industry; and, in another group, Counties which, although containing some considerable Urban Communities, were nevertheless mainly Rural in character—the latter group contrasting strongly in this respect with the group first mentioned.

For these County groups, and for the other areas above specified, death-rates have been calculated and as far as possible corrected for differences in age and sex constitution of population. The Counties included in each selected group are enumerated at foot.\*

Certain important modifications adopted in the present Report may be mentioned here. Table I in the previous decennial Supplement showed a comparison of the density and the crude death-rate in each Registration Division, County and District for five decennia; it is now recognized that the comparison of crude death-rates is likely to lead to erroneous conclusions and that, as has elsewhere been stated, the conditions are now too complex to warrant the formal expression of a relation between density and mortality. For these reasons, and because of the difficulty introduced by numerous changes of boundary, Table I of the present Report is presented in an entirely new form. It now contains (a) the crude death-rates in the last two decennia, approximately adjusted for deaths in institutions, and also the death-rate in standard population in 1891–1900; (b) Infantile mortality; (c) Birth-rates (per 1,000 population and per 1,000 females aged

\* (i) *Urban Registration Counties.*

Glamorgan.  
Lancaster.  
London.  
Middlesex.  
Monmouth.  
Northumberland.  
Nottingham.  
Stafford.  
Warwick.  
East Riding } Yorks,  
West Riding }

Estimated Mean Population of  
these Counties, 1891–1900.

16,465,427

(ii) *Rural Registration Counties.*

Buckingham.  
Cambridge.  
Cornwall.  
Hereford.  
Huntingdon.  
Lincoln.  
North Wales.  
Norfolk.  
Oxford.  
Rutland.  
Salop.  
Somerset.  
South Wales (less Glamorgan).  
Suffolk.  
Westmorland.  
Wilts.

Estimated Mean Population of  
these Counties, 1891–1900.

4,265,578



15-45 years); and (d) Marriage rates—collated from the Abstracts, pp. 3-731. Two further columns have been added showing the percentage of tenements in 1901 of fewer than five rooms, and the percentage of these tenements with more than two persons to a room.

Tables 2, 3, and 4 are here presented in the same form as in the previous Supplement.

In Table 5 the death-rates from the various causes in the several age-groups, which on former occasions had been calculated on the arithmetical means of the populations enumerated at two consecutive Censuses, have now been calculated more precisely, and the rates at all ages in the earlier decennia have been based on the age and sex constitution of the mean population in the recent decennium. As far as possible these death-rates have thus been rendered comparable. It will be noticed that the list of diseases in this table has been modified.

Table 6 is now introduced for the first time; it is similar in form to Table 5, and contains the death-rates at ages in the selected groups of urban and rural counties.\* The death-rates at all ages in these county groups have been calculated on the mean age and sex constitution of the general population.

Table 7 of this Report is similar to Table 6 of the preceding one, except that the decennial increase or decrease of population, which was then useful in conjunction with Table P. for correcting the death-rates, has now been omitted as unnecessary.

In the Abstracts (pp. 3-731) the mean populations used for calculating death-rates have been derived by the method described on page cxvii, the mean populations previously adopted having been the arithmetical means of the numbers enumerated at the two Censuses near the beginning and the end of the decennium. In cases where the boundary of a district was altered in the course of the decennium, due allowance for the change has been made in the adopted mean population. Further, the birth-rate for England and Wales, as well as for each county and district, has been calculated as a proportion of the total females living between the ages of 15 and 45 years; in addition to which the birth-rate has been given in the usual way in terms of total population. On the other hand, the decennial increase or decrease per cent. of the population has been omitted, as in the case of Table 7, for the reason above stated.

#### *Improved State of the Public Health.*

That the state of the public health in England and Wales has greatly improved in recent years is attested by the steady decrease of mortality that has taken place since the passing of the first Public Health Act. This fact has been made the subject of comment in several recent Annual Reports; but the close of a half-century would appear to afford a fitting opportunity for a retrospect of what has been achieved in the course of that period. Never-

\* For constitution of these county groups, see page ix.

TABLE A.—ENGLAND & WALES.—Persons of both sexes, Males and Females, at Eleven Groups of Ages in a Million Persons Living at all Ages in each of the Decennia, 1851-1860, 1861-1870, 1871-1880, 1881-1890, and 1891-1900.

AGE-PERIODS.	1851-1860.	1861-1870.	1871-1880.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.
BOTH SEXES.					
All Ages	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
0—	132,887	134,930	135,400	128,679	118,520
5—	116,767	118,064	120,237	119,006	112,289
10—	105,768	105,880	107,310	109,571	107,071
15—	97,116	96,147	97,103	100,007	100,800
20—	92,018	89,631	88,997	90,486	93,525
25—	150,091	147,190	146,529	148,630	156,097
35—	116,225	115,240	113,211	114,039	118,688
45—	85,414	87,313	85,674	84,950	87,609
55—	57,321	58,700	59,050	58,044	58,396
65—	32,521	33,267	33,226	33,510	33,622
75 & upds.	13,872	13,638	13,263	13,078	13,383
MALES.					
All Ages.	488,434	487,048	486,762	485,527	484,057
0—	66,633	67,589	67,660	64,122	59,052
5—	58,514	58,997	59,963	59,333	56,000
10—	53,269	53,313	53,875	54,806	53,521
15—	48,196	47,749	48,329	49,720	49,986
20—	43,578	42,361	42,399	42,922	44,106
25—	71,412	69,792	70,063	71,131	74,159
35—	56,542	55,454	54,405	55,095	57,412
45—	41,704	42,270	40,997	40,472	41,980
55—	27,548	28,171	27,998	27,151	27,212
65—	15,011	15,410	15,305	15,184	15,026
75 & upds.	6,027	5,942	5,768	5,591	5,603
FEMALES.					
All Ages	511,566	512,952	513,238	514,473	515,943
0—	66,254	67,341	67,740	64,557	59,468
5—	58,253	59,067	60,274	59,673	56,289
10—	52,499	52,567	53,435	54,765	53,550
15—	48,920	48,398	48,774	50,287	50,814
20—	48,440	47,270	46,598	47,564	49,419
25—	78,679	77,398	76,466	77,499	81,938
35—	59,683	59,786	58,806	58,944	61,276
45—	43,710	45,043	44,677	44,478	45,629
55—	29,773	30,529	31,052	30,893	31,184
65—	17,510	17,857	17,921	18,326	18,596
75 & upds.	7,845	7,696	7,495	7,487	7,780



theless, it will be well to utter a caution, at this stage, against the prevalent tendency to attribute to the results of sanitary administration alone the whole of the life-saving which has taken place, and which is represented by a steadily falling death-rate.

From what follows it will appear that a considerable share of the fall in the crude death-rate depends on changes in the age-constitution of the living, and this quite independently of other causes. It will therefore be expedient to inquire how much of this fall can thus be accounted for, so that an approximate estimate may be formed of the amount of life salvage that may justly be accredited to sanitary, educational and other remedial agencies.

In Part I. of the last Decennial Supplement, as well as in subsequent Annual Reports, attention was directed to the serious fall in the English birth-rate—a fall which appears to be even yet persisting. In the year 1876 the birth-rate was as high as 36·3 per thousand of the population, but from that year to the end of last century the fall has been almost uninterrupted, the birth-rate in 1900 being only 28·7 per thousand. This change in the rate of birth, continuing for between twenty and thirty years, has considerably modified the age-constitution of the population, and consequently the general death-rate; for, mortality is known to vary considerably at the different stages of life. Table A., which is similar in form to a Table published in previous Decennial Supplements, has been prepared to show the age and sex constitution of the mean population, in each of the last five intercensal periods. On comparing the figures for each decennium it will be seen that the proportion in the population of children under 10 years of age increased until 1871-80 and thereafter declined, until in the recent decennium it was considerably less than in 1851-60. It further appears that the increase in the proportion of the living at ages 10-15 years continued until 1881-90, and then declined. Corresponding to these changes at the earlier ages there was at first a decrease and afterwards an increase in the proportion of persons living at the earlier adult ages. At subsequent ages the proportions varied somewhat irregularly. The changes in the birth-rate shown in Table 4 of the Annual Reports are consistent with the changes in the proportions of young persons living in the population. Inasmuch as the mortality of children of tender age is very high whilst that of young adults is very low, it is obvious that the effect of these changes in the age constitution of the living will be to alter the mortality at all ages, irrespective of any reduction that may have been caused by sanitary improvements. In your 67th Annual Report, p. xlvi, the interdependence of the birth-rate and the death-rate is discussed at considerable length.

In the decennium 1841-50 the mortality at all ages, uncorrected for age and sex differences of population, was in the proportion of 22·28 per thousand living. Bearing in mind the extreme variations of mortality with age, it may be stated that if the numbers of the living at the several age-groups had been in the same proportion in that decennium as they were in 1891-1900 the death-rate at all ages in the earlier period would have been

TABLE B.—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 among Persons of both Sexes, Males and Females, in successive Decennia.

BOTH SEXES.							
Ages.	1841-1850.	1851-1860.	1861-1870.	1871-1880.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	Increase or Decrease per cent. in 1891-1900 compared with preceding Decennium.
All Ages	21·74	21·33	21·51	20·49	18·73	18·19	- 2·9
0—	66·03	67·60	68·60	63·38	56·76	57·74	+ 1·7
5—	9·03	8·46	7·99	6·47	5·30	4·34	- 18·1
10—	5·27	4·97	4·49	3·71	3·03	2·51	- 17·2
15—	7·46	7·04	6·42	5·35	4·37	3·73	- 14·6
20—	9·28	8·67	8·21	7·07	5·63	4·74	- 15·8
25—	10·25	9·76	9·83	8·96	7·56	6·40	- 15·3
35—	12·85	12·31	12·75	12·67	11·46	10·51	- 8·3
45—	17·03	16·54	17·40	17·75	17·14	16·76	- 2·2
55—	29·86	28·86	30·42	31·61	31·39	31·47	+ 0·3
65—	63·59	61·74	62·82	65·03	64·87	65·04	+ 0·1
75 & upds.	162·81	159·78	159·52	161·86	154·31	152·17	- 1·4
MALES.							
Ages.	1841-1850.	1851-1860.	1861-1870.	1871-1880.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	Increase or Decrease per cent. in 1891-1900 compared with preceding Decennium.
All Ages	22·37	22·04	22·48	21·64	19·79	19·32	- 2·4
0—	71·20	72·43	73·47	63·42	61·61	62·71	+ 1·8
5—	9·16	8·51	8·19	6·71	5·35	4·31	- 19·4
10—	5·12	4·88	4·48	3·71	2·95	2·45	- 16·9
15—	7·05	6·69	6·19	5·25	4·32	3·79	- 12·3
20—	9·50	8·83	8·48	7·36	5·73	5·06	- 11·7
25—	9·94	9·57	9·94	9·34	7·77	6·76	- 13·0
35—	12·85	12·48	13·48	13·80	12·40	11·50	- 7·3
45—	18·22	17·96	19·26	20·07	19·37	18·95	- 2·2
55—	31·81	30·85	33·14	34·88	34·71	34·95	+ 0·7
65—	67·51	65·33	67·12	69·72	70·46	70·39	- 0·1
75 & upds.	168·56	165·40	165·46	169·30	162·67	160·09	- 1·6
FEMALES.							
Ages.	1841-1850.	1851-1860.	1861-1870.	1871-1880.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	Increase or Decrease per cent. in 1891-1900 compared with preceding Decennium.
All Ages	21·14	20·67	20·60	19·40	17·74	17·14	- 3·4
0—	61·09	62·74	63·71	58·34	51·94	52·80	+ 1·7
5—	8·89	8·42	7·80	6·23	5·26	4·37	- 16·9
10—	5·42	5·06	4·51	3·72	3·11	2·57	- 17·4
15—	7·88	7·38	6·65	5·45	4·42	3·67	- 17·0
20—	9·08	8·53	7·97	6·81	5·54	4·46	- 19·5
25—	10·55	9·92	9·72	8·61	7·33	6·08	- 17·6
35—	12·91	12·15	12·07	11·63	10·58	9·59	- 9·4
45—	16·04	15·20	15·65	15·62	15·11	14·74	- 2·4
55—	28·44	27·01	27·92	28·67	28·47	28·44	- 0·1
65—	60·97	58·66	59·12	61·02	60·41	60·72	+ 0·5
75 & upds.	157·89	155·45	154·93	156·12	148·05	146·46	- 1·1

NOTE.—The death rates at all ages in the earlier decennia are based on the sex and age constitution of the mean population in 1891-1900.



21.74 per thousand, instead of 22.28 the crude death-rate formerly published.

In order to illustrate graphically the fluctuations in mortality through a long series of years several charts have been prepared for the present report, in all of which the rates of mortality have been based on the age and sex constitution of the population enumerated at the Census of 1901. Accordingly the indications afforded by the chart curves are deserving of some confidence.

The first chart, inserted opposite this page, shows for the several years from 1838 to 1905 inclusive the corrected death-rates per 1000 living at all ages, from all causes—for persons of both sexes together, as well as for males and females separately. The curves are accurately drawn so that they may be read with some precision. Thus, the death-rate for both sexes in 1838 appears as about 21.7 per 1000 whilst that for 1905 appears as almost exactly 15.2 per thousand.

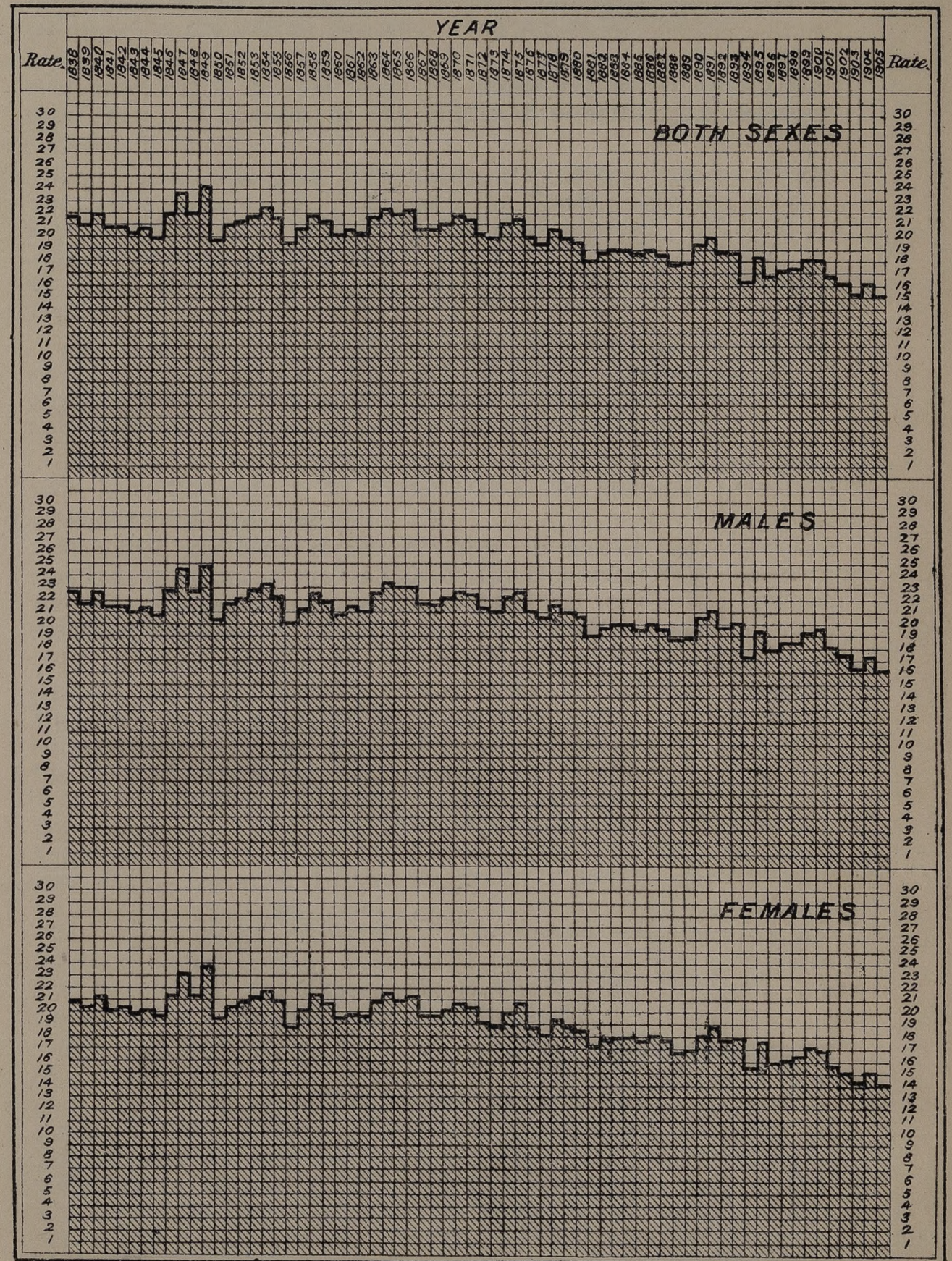
By reference to Table B. we learn that very considerable changes have taken place in the mortality of England and Wales in the course of the last half century; and this, not only at all ages taken together, but at every separate stage of life. On comparing the present Table with any of its predecessors\* most of the rates will be found to differ slightly from those previously published; the rates at the several age groups in the earlier decennia having now been recalculated on more precise estimates of population, and those at All Ages having been based on the assumption that the age and sex constitution of the population was the same in each of the earlier decennia as in the last.

In the ten years 1881-90 the general mortality in England and Wales was equal to a rate of 18.73 per thousand living, and in the ten years under present review the rate was 18.19 per thousand—a decrease of 2.9 per cent. as compared with a decrease of 8.6 per cent. in the preceding ten years. In the recent decennium, as in its immediate predecessor, the decrease was shared by each sex; the rate of males having fallen by 2.4 per cent., and that of females by 3.4 per cent. Except among children of both sexes under five years, among men aged 55-65, and among women aged 65-75, there has been a decrease at every age period specified in the table; and even at the excepted ages the increase is very small. But, what is especially significant in present circumstances is the fact that the decrease in child mortality (0-5 years) which for twenty years previously had been observed, has now given place to an increase—albeit this is of small amount.

Consideration of the subject of general mortality is resumed at page lxiv.

\* E.g., Part I., Dec. Supp., 1881-90, p. vii. ; Dec. Supp. 1871-80, p. iv.

ENGLAND & WALES.—ALL CAUSES, 1838-1905: CORRECTED DEATH-RATES PER THOUSAND LIVING AT ALL AGES.



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## LIFE TABLES.

Since the introduction of Civil registration five Life Tables, based upon the general mortality of the whole Country, have been published in the Official Reports. They are as follows:—

The First (English Life Table, No. 1) was based on the population enumerated in 1841 and the deaths registered during the same year; it appears in the Registrar General's 5th Annual Report.

The Second (English Life Table, No. 2) was based on the population enumerated in 1841 and the deaths registered in the seven years 1838-44. The Table for Males, together with various Annuity and Insurance Tables is to be found in an Appendix to the 12th Annual Report; that for Females in the 20th Annual Report.

The Third (English Life Table, No. 3) was based on the Census enumerations of 1841 and 1851 and the deaths registered in the 17 years 1838-54. It was published, with a large number of Insurance Tables founded on it, as a separate volume in 1864.

The fourth was founded on the mortality in the 10 years 1871-80 and appears in the Supplement to the Registrar General's 45th Annual Report, pages vii, viii.

The fifth was based on the mortality in the 10 years 1881-90 and is to be found in the 1st Part of the Decennial Supplement to the 55th Annual Report, pages ix.-xx.; the results are further discussed at pages cii.-cxvii. of Part II. of that Supplement.

In addition to these five Tables, two others have been constructed on the mortality experienced in selected Healthy Districts; fuller reference to these two Tables will be made subsequently (*see* page xx), but it may be mentioned here that the first was based on the mortality in 63 districts with low death-rates during the period 1841-1850, and was embodied in a paper read in 1859 by Dr. Farr before the Royal Society; it appeared in the "Philosophical Transactions" for that year, and was partly reprinted in the Registrar General's 33rd Annual Report (page 441, *et seq.*), and in Part II. of the Supplement to the 55th Report (pages cxc.-cxciv.). The second was based on the mortality in 263 Healthy Districts in 1881-1890. This Life Table is to be found in the Supplement to the Registrar General's 55th Annual Report, Part II., pages clxxxiv.-cxciv.

The utility of Life Tables is now so well established as a means of comparing the effects of changes of mortality at different ages in successive periods of time, that it has been deemed advisable to construct two new Life Tables—one based on the mortality of England and Wales in the ten years 1891-1900, the other on the mortality in selected Healthy Districts during the same period. The task of the construction of Life Tables is a somewhat difficult one. If it were possible to obtain, in addition to the number of births, an accurate record of the numbers reaching certain stated ages, it would be a simple process to calculate the chance of living from any one age to any other—as, for example, from the beginning of one year of life to the beginning of the next; and these



chances or probabilities of living one year ( $p_x$ ) would constitute a set of fundamental values from which the other details of the Life Table could readily be obtained. Such data, however, are not available, and it is necessary to calculate the chance of living one year from the enumerated population and the registered deaths tabulated in groups of years of life.

In a work of this character an initial difficulty arises from the misstatements of age, which are known to exist both in the Census enumerations and in the Death Registers, and it cannot be determined whether or not the proportional amount of error is the same in each set of records. The nature and extent of these misstatements, as far as populations are concerned, are fully discussed in the Report on the Census of 1901 (page 51, *et seq.*). Probably the causes which tend to misstatements in the Census Returns tend also in some degree, although not in the same degree, to similar misstatements in the Death Registers. A principal source of error—the practice of stating ages in round numbers, or in multiples of 10 years—can be overcome by grouping the data in periods of life of which these round numbers are the centres. This method, which eliminates much of the error due to misstatement of age, has been adopted in the Annual Reports of the Registrar General from a very early date. Other errors, due to statement of the age at the *next* birthday, instead of at the *last* birthday, to overstatement in the case of old people, or to misstatement in the case of younger persons, doubtless exist, but their elimination cannot be effected with certainty.

#### *Methods of Construction.*

The new Life Table for England and Wales has been constructed on the estimated means of the populations enumerated at the different ages in 1891 and 1901, and on the deaths registered in the decennium 1891–1900, both of which are shown, together with the rates of mortality in the several age-groups, on pages 4 and 5 of the Abstracts of this Volume: the births and deaths of children under 5 years of age in the years 1886–1900 have specially been taken into account. The method adopted for estimating the mean population of England and Wales and its several parts is explained at page cxvii; and Table B. on page xiii shows the rates of mortality at the several age-groups in successive decennia from 1841 onwards. The new Healthy District Table is based on the mortality in 260 registration districts which had corrected death-rates below 14 per 1000 during the decennium. The basis of this Table is more fully discussed at page xx.

Before dealing with the special features of the new Tables, or instituting comparisons between these and the earlier Tables, it will be well to indicate briefly some modifications of the method of construction which have been adopted from time to time. The method followed by Dr. Farr in the calculation of the first three Tables is described in the reports mentioned above; it depended largely upon the assumption that the observed rate of mortality in any age-group is the rate at the central age of the group. The fourth Table, that for 1871–80, was founded on the preceding

Table (No. 3) by making allowance for the different rates of mortality prevailing in the two periods.

The method used in the construction of the Table for the years 1881–90 differed considerably from that previously employed. In the Decennial Supplement relating to those years it is briefly described as follows:—"In order to avoid risking the assumption that the death-rate in any age-group is exactly equal to the death-rate at the central age of that group, the population and deaths in a number of separate years of age (25–26, 35–36, &c.) were calculated by interpolation: the probability ( $p_x$ ) of living through each of these years of age was next ascertained, and the probabilities for intermediate years were then calculated by interpolation. The construction of that part of a Life Table which relates to the first quinquennium of life presents special difficulties. In the first place, the population figures as enumerated for the separate ages, although they are published in the Census Reports, are excessively untrustworthy, and, in the second place, the method of interpolation is inapplicable, because of the wide variations of mortality during this part of life. Recourse has therefore been had to the statistics of births and of deaths of young children, in the years 1876–90; by the help of these figures the mean age constitution of the group 0–5 years in the decennium 1881–90 has been calculated." (Part II., page cv.)

To explain more fully the first part of this quotation it may be said that the series of populations and deaths were thrown into the form  $\log(2P + D)$  and  $\log(2P - D)$ , where P and D are respectively the population and deaths *at and above* each age. By interpolation the values of  $\log(2P + D)$  and  $\log(2P - D)$  and thus of  $(2P + D)$  and  $(2P - D)$  were obtained at ages 26, 36, &c., the differences between these values and the corresponding fundamental values at ages 25, 35, &c., gave twice population plus deaths, and twice population minus deaths, in the years of age 25–26, 35–36, &c. From these the values of  $p_x$  at ages 25, 35, &c., were calculated on the assumption that the deaths in each year of age occur evenly throughout the year.

The scheme of interpolation was to take the values of  $\log p_x$  at ages 5, 15, 25, &c., in groups of five, beginning successively at ages 5, 15, &c. Each series thus covered a period of 40 years, but, from the consideration that the interpolated values near the centre of a series will be nearer the truth than those at the end, only the terms relating to the middle 20 years of each series were used. By this means two values of  $\log p_x$  were obtained at a particular age. Thus, taking for example the nine ages 26–34 inclusive, there was one set of values derived from the group with central age 25, and another from the group with its centre at age 35. A mean of the two values at each age was formed by multiplying the first set by the following factors:—

(1) '97553	(4) '65451	(7) '20611
(2) '90451	(5) '50000	(8) '09549
(3) '79389	(6) '34549	(9) '02447

and the second set by these factors reversed, and by adding together the two products at each age. By this means the greatest weight was given to those terms nearest the centre of



a group and the least to those farthest from it. The factors are empirical and are derived from the Curve of Sines: they are the

numerical values of the expression  $\frac{1 + \cos \frac{\pi x}{10}}{2}$  when  $x$  is given successive integral values from 1 to 9.

The use of overlapping series in this manner ensures greater interdependence among the terms of a series which from its nature must be regarded as continuous, and gives a more regular result than could be hoped for by the use of abutting series.

In the construction of the Table for 1881-90, the populations and the deaths in the quinquennial groups 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, and 20-25 were not used separately, but were thrown into two ten-year groups 5-15 and 15-25 years.

The present Table has been constructed mainly on the same principle, the only modifications being that the recorded facts in the quinquennial groups 5-10, 10-15, 15-20, and 20-25 were used separately and that the population and the deaths at each year of age were obtained by interpolating the series of population and deaths separately, instead of interpolating the combined series of population plus deaths and population minus deaths. The main reason for adopting the first-mentioned modification was that the probability of living reaches a maximum about 10 years of age, and it is well to fix as many points of the curve as possible by direct observation. It is probable also that the estimated mean populations at these ages were affected by misstatement of age to a much smaller degree in 1891-1900 than in 1881-1890. The reason for the second modification was that the characteristic features of the death curve would be better preserved if the deaths were interpolated separately than they would be if interpolated in conjunction with the population. It was expected that the adoption of this course might result in some irregularities in the derived values of  $p_x$  and it probably does so to a small extent; but it is believed that the final results of the table represent very nearly the conditions which would prevail under the mean rates of mortality observed during 1891-1900.

The introduction of values at ages 10 and 20 rendered a modification of the scheme of interpolation necessary. From age 5 years to age 25 years the data were available in groups of 5 years, and from age 25 years onwards in groups of 10 years. Further, to ensure a satisfactory junction of the series below and above 5 years the value at age 4 was also introduced. It will be seen that the values of  $\log_2 P$  and  $\log D$  had to be interpolated for each year of life onwards from age 5 years from 12 known values at ages 4, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 35, 45, 55, 65, 75, and 85, the data at ages 95 and upwards being evidently unsuited for purposes of calculation, owing to inaccurate statement of age. These terms were taken in 8 groups of 5 terms each, beginning successively with 4, 5, 10 . . . . . 45, and the interpolation was effected on the assumption of a constant fourth difference. As in 1881-1890, only the middle part of each series was used, and the two values of these functions at each age were blended by means of the factors shown on page xvii; the factors used in the cases where the

interval was only 5 years being (2), (4), (6), and (8). The scheme of interpolation will be comprehended readily when set out as follows. Representing either series ( $\log_2 P$  or  $\log D$ ) by  $u_x$  (where  $x$  represents the age) the 8 groups of terms selected for interpolation were:—

Group 1	$u_4, [u_5, u_{10}, u_{15}], u_{20}$ .
" 2	$u_5, [u_{10}, u_{15}, u_{20}], u_{25}$ .
" 3	$u_{10}, [u_{15}, u_{20}, u_{25}], u_{35}$ .
" 4	$u_{15}, [u_{20}, u_{25}, u_{35}], u_{45}$ .
" 5	$u_{20}, [u_{25}, u_{35}, u_{45}], u_{55}$ .
" 6	$u_{25}, [u_{35}, u_{45}, u_{55}], u_{65}$ .
" 7	$u_{35}, [u_{45}, u_{55}, u_{65}], u_{75}$ .
" 8	$u_{45}, [u_{55}, u_{65}, u_{75}, u_{85}]$ .

Only the parts of the series which are enclosed in brackets were used in the final calculation, and the parts within the brackets which are common to any series and the following one show the two sets of values which were blended to give the finally adopted values of  $\log_2 P$  and  $\log D$ .

From age 65 until the end of life the values of  $\log_2 P$  and  $\log D$  for the England and Wales table were obtained from the series with its centre at age 65. In the case of the healthy districts, however, it was found that, although by the method just explained continuously decreasing values of  $2P$  and  $D$  were obtained, the values of  $p_x$  derived from them began to increase at an advanced age. The values of  $p_x$  at the higher ages for that table were therefore obtained by extrapolation from the values at ages 45, 55, 65, 75, and 85 calculated in the manner adopted for the English table. An inconsistent result of this nature probably indicates different amounts of misstatement in the census returns and in the death registers, and shows that the figures of the life tables at the higher ages must be used with caution. These figures, however, being small in comparison with the figures at other ages, the probable inaccuracy does not sensibly affect the expectations of life for persons up to middle age, which are the most important results of a life table.

The successive differences of the series of populations and deaths at and above each age, obtained as above, gave the populations and deaths in each year of age; and from these the probability of living a year was calculated on the assumption that the deaths in each year of age occur evenly throughout the year.

The values of  $\log p_x$  are given for Males and Females respectively in the first columns of Tables E and F for England and Wales, and in those of Tables J and K for the Healthy Districts. The small irregularities already referred to would not appreciably affect the other columns of the Table; they occur mainly between ages 10 and 25 years, and judging from their nature are probably due to misstatements of age. It has been thought advisable to print these values just as they were obtained rather than to attempt the removal of the small irregularities by any process of graduation other than that of blending by the process already mentioned the two values obtained for the populations and the deaths at each age.



A Life Table of the general population represents the result of widely different conditions of existence; and the value for comparative purposes of a Life Table based upon the mortality in the healthiest parts of the country can hardly be disputed. The utility of such a Life Table was recognized by Dr. Farr, when in 1859 he read a paper before the Royal Society and introduced a Life Table of the Sixty-three Healthiest English Districts. These were the Districts (with one exception) whose average death-rates during the years 1841-50 did not exceed 17 per 1,000, calculated to the nearest whole numbers. It must be remembered that these were "crude" death-rates, *i.e.*, the simple ratios of deaths to population; the importance of correction for differences of age and sex constitution of population not having been fully realised at that time. It must further be remembered that, the rates being calculated only to the nearest whole number, the 63 districts were in reality those with rates below 17.5 per 1,000. The Life Table was based on the population of these 63 districts as enumerated in 1851 and on the deaths in the five years 1849-53.

The general reduction of mortality since that period made it possible for the purpose of the last Decennial Supplement to fix a lower rate of mortality as a criterion of healthiness, and at the same time to place the table on a much wider basis than that used by Dr. Farr in 1859; and further the introduction, for the first time, of death-rates corrected for differences of age and sex constitution of population provided a much more accurate measure of mortality than did the crude death-rates available for the purpose of the first Healthy District Table. Consequently it was found possible when selecting districts for the Table of 1881-90 to reduce the limit of mortality from 17.5 per 1,000, as fixed by Dr. Farr in 1859, to 15.0 per 1,000, and even then to deal with no fewer than 263 districts with an aggregate mean population of 4,603,055 persons, representing 46 million years of life—a basis more than nine times as great as that of the older table.

The still lower rates of mortality recorded in 1891-1900 made it necessary either to adopt a wider basis for the present Healthy District Life Table than for the Table for 1881-1890 or to fix a more rigid standard of mortality as a test of healthiness. Reference to Table S shows that after due allowance for differences of age and sex constitution of their populations there were in 1891-1900 no fewer than 352 districts with an aggregate mean population of 7,326,280 persons (or 73½ million years of life) and with corrected death-rates not exceeding 15 per 1000, while there were 260 districts with an aggregate population of 4,477,485 persons whose death-rates did not exceed 14 per 1000. After due consideration it was decided to further raise the standard of healthiness by adopting the latter alternative. Therefore the present Healthy District Life Table has been based on the mortality in the 260 districts which had in the last decennium corrected death-rates not exceeding 14 per 1000. The new Table relates to 3 fewer districts than the earlier Table, and to 125,570 fewer people.

It should be pointed out, however, that the death-rate 15.0 per 1000 adopted as a limit for the selection of the 263 Healthy Districts in

TABLE C.—Population and Mortality in Selected Healthy Registration Districts, 1881-1890 and 1891-1900.

AGES.	263 Districts in 1881-1890.			260 Districts in 1891-1900.		
	Mean Population.	Deaths in 10 years.	Mean Annual Death-rate per 1000.	Mean Population.	Deaths in 10 years.	Mean Annual Death-rate per 1000.
PERSONS.						
All Ages.	4,603,055	737,195	13.82*	4,477,485	680,971	12.97*
MALES.						
All Ages.	2,250,227	376,733	14.26*	2,176,204	346,246	13.49*
0—	232,844	112,296	39.70	251,625	95,516	37.96
5—	279,170	10,827	3.88	255,968	8,134	3.18
10—	267,947	6,099	2.28	254,166	5,023	1.93
15—	231,875	7,782	3.36	224,687	6,573	2.93
20—	170,023	8,799	5.18	166,080	7,283	4.39
25—	279,385	17,173	6.15	284,126	15,182	5.34
35—	232,038	19,773	8.52	239,464	17,794	7.43
45—	195,702	25,049	12.80	195,314	23,655	12.11
55—	157,250	37,991	24.16	152,164	36,353	23.89
65—	106,938	59,393	55.54	104,510	58,115	55.61
75—	41,833	55,608	132.93	42,704	57,096	133.70
85 & upds.	5,222	15,943	305.30	5,396	15,522	287.66
FEMALES.						
All Ages.	2,352,828	360,462	13.40*	2,301,281	334,725	12.49*
0—	283,484	91,801	32.38	252,361	77,644	30.77
5—	278,203	10,723	3.86	255,440	8,216	3.22
10—	258,461	7,011	2.71	245,579	5,528	2.25
15—	213,219	8,983	4.21	208,115	7,344	3.53
20—	190,528	10,134	5.32	188,679	7,848	4.16
25—	315,364	19,595	6.21	325,599	16,203	4.98
35—	258,261	20,547	7.96	265,743	17,660	6.65
45—	216,434	23,151	10.70	217,753	21,801	10.01
55—	169,676	35,743	21.07	168,519	35,236	20.91
65—	114,659	57,045	49.75	116,228	57,695	49.64
75—	47,116	55,914	118.67	49,432	59,543	120.45
85 & upds.	7,423	19,815	266.94	7,833	20,007	255.42

\* Based on the sex and age constitution of the mean population of England and Wales, 1891-1900.



1881-1890 was based on the sex and age constitution of the mean population of England and Wales in that decennium, while the limiting rate of 14.0 per 1000 adopted for the new Life Table was based on the mean population as constituted in 1891-1900. It may further be stated that the crude death-rate in the aggregate of the 263 selected healthy districts in 1881-1890 was 16.02 per 1000, and the crude rate in the aggregate of the 260 districts selected in 1891-1900 was 15.21 per 1000, while the corrected death-rates in the two groups of districts when both are based on the age and sex constitution of the general population in 1891-1900, were 13.82 and 12.97 per 1000 respectively. Thus, when referred to a common standard the corrected death-rate of the entire group of healthy districts in 1891-1900 was 0.85 per 1000 lower than that of the 1881-1890 group. Table C shows the mean population and the deaths and death-rates at the several ages for the entire group of Healthy Districts both in 1881-1890 and in 1891-1900.

The following Table shows the proportion of the population of each registration county living within the areas selected as healthy for the latest Life Table, while Table D on page xxiv contains a detailed list of the districts which were included as healthy both in 1881-1890 and 1891-1900; the first part (a) of the Table shows that 41 districts which were included in the Life Table of 1881-1890, were excluded from the recent Table because their corrected death-rates in the last decennium exceeded 14 per 1000; the second part (b) shows that 222 districts were common to both Tables (although one had been erroneously included in the earlier Table); and the last part (c) that 38 districts were included in the new Table, but not in the earlier one. A glance at Table D suffices to show that the districts which experienced these low death-rates are almost exclusively those which are either entirely rural in character or contain only small towns with rural surroundings. London, which was represented by the district of Lewisham in the earlier decennium is quite unrepresented in the new Table, but apart from London no fewer than 181 of the districts are situated in the first 5 registration divisions, which include roughly all those counties south of a line joining the mouth of the Severn and the Wash. North of that line the areas selected as healthy are less numerous and more widely scattered.

Excluding Counties with fewer than 100,000 population at the last Census, the Counties which contributed the largest proportion of their population to the new Table were Buckingham 85 per cent., Oxford 69, Herts 65, Wilts 61, and Sussex and Norfolk 57: all of which are situated south of that line.

Of the total estimated mean population of the first five Registration Divisions, 3,354,051, or 25.6 per cent., are included in the Table; or, if London be excluded, this proportion is 38.4. On the other hand, in the area North of the line mentioned, only 6.4 per cent. of the aggregate population is included in the districts selected as healthy.

The values of  $\log p_x$  are given for Males and Females respectively in the first columns of Tables E and F for England and Wales, and in

County.	Proportion per Cent. of Mean Population, 1891-1900.	
	Living in Selected Healthy Districts.	Living in remainder of County.
ENGLAND AND WALES ... ..	14.6	85.4
London ... ..	—	100.0
Surrey ... ..	17.7	82.3
Kent... ..	37.4	62.6
Sussex ... ..	57.3	42.7
Hampshire ... ..	38.6	61.4
Berkshire ... ..	49.5	50.5
Middlesex ... ..	—	100.0
Hertfordshire ... ..	65.2	34.8
Buckinghamshire .. ..	85.0	15.0
Oxfordshire ... ..	68.6	31.4
Northamptonshire ... ..	31.5	68.5
Huntingdonshire ... ..	100.0	—
Bedfordshire ... ..	45.5	54.5
Cambridgeshire ... ..	40.4	59.6
Essex ... ..	26.4	73.6
Suffolk ... ..	55.8	44.2
Norfolk ... ..	56.9	43.1
Wiltshire ... ..	60.8	39.2
Dorsetshire ... ..	46.5	53.5
Devonshire ... ..	35.9	64.1
Cornwall ... ..	26.5	73.5
Somersetshire ... ..	35.5	64.5
Gloucestershire ... ..	18.7	81.3
Herefordshire ... ..	48.8	51.2
Shropshire ... ..	45.8	54.2
Staffordshire ... ..	—	100.0
Worcestershire ... ..	15.6	84.4
Warwickshire ... ..	17.4	82.6
Leicestershire ... ..	14.3	85.7
Rutlandshire ... ..	100.0	—
Lincolnshire ... ..	36.1	63.9
Nottinghamshire ... ..	10.5	89.5
Derbyshire ... ..	4.3	95.7
Cheshire ... ..	—	100.0
Lancashire ... ..	0.5	99.5
West Riding ... ..	1.7	98.3
East Riding ... ..	11.9	88.1
North Riding ... ..	16.8	83.2
Durham ... ..	—	100.0
Northumberland ... ..	5.2	94.8
Cumberland ... ..	2.6	97.4
Westmorland ... ..	79.4	20.6
Monmouthshire ... ..	6.6	93.4
South Wales ... ..	1.0	99.0
North Wales ... ..	—	100.0



TABLE D.—Selected Registration Districts on which the HEALTHY DISTRICT LIFE TABLES of 1881-1890 and 1891-1900 are based.

No.	Registration District.	Crude Death-rate.		Corrected Death-rate, 1891-1900.	No.	Registration District.	Crude Death-rate.		Corrected Death-rate, 1891-1900.
		1881-1890.	1891-1900.				1881-1890.	1891-1900.	
	(a) 41 Districts included in the 1881-1890 Healthy District Life Table only.				611	Knighton .. .. .	16·9	16·9	14·5
					612	Rhayader .. .. .	17·2	16·6	14·8
28	Lewisham .. .. .	13·5	14·2	14·8	615	Forden .. .. .	17·3	17·2	14·2
82	East Preston .. .. .	14·7	16·2	15·0	629	Conway .. .. .	15·4	16·8	16·8
98	South Stoneham .. .. .	15·0	14·7	14·3		(b) 222 Districts which are included in both Healthy District Life Tables.			
112	Newbury .. .. .	17·0	16·8	14·1	31	Chertsey .. .. .	13·5	12·9	12·8
174	Woburn* .. .. .	17·8	—	—	34	Hambledon .. .. .	13·7	12·8	11·6
181	Newmarket .. .. .	17·2	16·0	14·0	35	Dorking .. .. .	14·1	13·8	12·4
183	North Witchford .. .. .	16·6	16·2	14·0	36	Reigate .. .. .	13·2	12·9	12·7
193	Rochford .. .. .	15·6	15·3	14·8	41	Bromley .. .. .	13·1	12·3	13·1
202	Risbridge .. .. .	17·0	16·6	14·2	48	Sevenoaks .. .. .	14·6	13·3	12·4
224	St. Faiths .. .. .	17·2	17·4	14·8	49	Tunbridge .. .. .	15·2	14·8	13·8
264	Weymouth .. .. .	15·1	14·4	14·2	51	Hollingbourn .. .. .	15·8	14·8	12·6
268	Bridport .. .. .	17·2	17·3	14·1	52	Cranbrook .. .. .	15·5	14·7	12·5
287	Bideford .. .. .	16·8	16·4	14·4	53	Tenterden .. .. .	15·7	16·1	13·1
289	Stratton .. .. .	17·7	16·6	14·2	54	West Ashford .. .. .	15·3	14·3	12·8
307	Bridgwater .. .. .	16·8	16·6	14·0	55	East Ashford .. .. .	14·7	14·1	11·5
329	Stroud .. .. .	16·4	15·6	14·1	58	Blean .. .. .	15·9	14·3	12·9
330	Tetbury .. .. .	14·8	16·9	14·6	63	Eastry .. .. .	16·3	15·2	13·2
338	Ross .. .. .	16·8	17·6	14·6	66	Romney Marsh .. .. .	15·2	14·4	12·6
356	Market Drayton .. .. .	15·7	16·5	14·1	67	Rye .. .. .	15·8	15·2	12·3
405	Market Bosworth .. .. .	16·4	16·2	14·6	69	Battle .. .. .	14·1	13·7	12·7
451	Wirral .. .. .	13·6	13·9	14·8	71	Hailsham .. .. .	16·3	14·5	12·4
487	Ripon .. .. .	16·7	16·7	14·4	72	Ticehurst .. .. .	14·7	13·7	12·1
490	Wetherby .. .. .	16·8	16·5	14·6	73	Uckfield .. .. .	13·9	13·3	12·0
525	Bridlington .. .. .	16·7	16·7	15·1	74	East Grinstead .. .. .	13·7	13·0	12·0
529	Thirsk .. .. .	16·8	16·1	14·1	75	Cuckfield .. .. .	12·8	12·5	11·5
535	Stokesley .. .. .	16·3	16·3	14·1	78	Steyning .. .. .	14·3	14·0	13·6
536	Northallerton .. .. .	16·3	16·2	14·3	79	Horsham .. .. .	14·5	14·5	13·0
541	Richmond .. .. .	16·4	16·9	14·8	80	Petworth .. .. .	15·8	14·7	11·9
561	Bellingham .. .. .	16·4	16·8	14·2	81	Thakeham .. .. .	14·1	15·0	12·3
569	Penrith .. .. .	16·4	16·3	14·6	83	Westhampnett .. .. .	15·3	15·1	12·6
573	Wigton .. .. .	16·9	16·7	14·7	85	Midhurst .. .. .	14·9	14·6	12·4
577	East Ward .. .. .	16·3	16·9	14·3	86	Westbourne .. .. .	14·8	15·1	12·3
581	Monmouth .. .. .	16·7	17·2	14·6	87	Havant .. .. .	16·4	14·1	12·3
602	Newcastle in Emlyn .. .. .	17·7	18·7	15·6	91	Isle of Wight .. .. .	15·2	15·2	13·8
603	Iampeter .. .. .	16·2	18·5	15·4	92	Lymington .. .. .	15·1	14·4	12·4
604	Aberayron .. .. .	17·7	19·6	15·0					
606	Tregaron .. .. .	17·2	18·8	14·9					

\* This district was abolished on 1st October, 1899. See page 735.]

TABLE D.—Selected Registration Districts on which the HEALTHY DISTRICT LIFE TABLES of 1881-1890 and 1891-1900 are based—continued.

No.	Registration District.	Crude Death-rate.		Corrected Death-rate, 1891-1900.	No.	Registration District.	Crude Death-rate.		Corrected Death-rate, 1891-1900.
		1881-1890.	1891-1900.				1881-1890.	1891-1900.	
94	Ringwood .. .. .	15·3	14·5	12·2	159	Hardingstone .. .. .	16·4	15·1	13·3
95	Fordingbridge .. .. .	16·8	15·6	12·9	161	Daventry .. .. .	16·6	16·4	13·4
96	New Forest .. .. .	14·5	14·3	12·4	162	Brixworth .. .. .	16·6	15·9	12·5
99	Romsey .. .. .	15·4	14·3	11·9	166	Oundle .. .. .	16·1	15·6	11·9
100	Stockbridge .. .. .	15·6	14·9	12·0	168	Huntingdon .. .. .	16·6	16·3	13·6
102	Droxford .. .. .	15·6	13·6	10·8	169	St. Ives .. .. .	17·2	16·3	12·8
103	Catherington .. .. .	15·0	13·1	11·4	170	St. Neots .. .. .	15·4	16·0	12·6
104	Petersfield .. .. .	15·5	14·6	12·6	171	Bedford .. .. .	15·4	13·8	13·3
105	Alresford .. .. .	15·0	12·7	10·4	177	Caxton .. .. .	15·6	15·1	11·7
106	Alton .. .. .	14·9	14·7	12·7	178	Chesterton .. .. .	16·5	15·5	13·1
107	Hartley Wintney .. .. .	13·2	13·4	13·4	180	Linton .. .. .	16·2	15·4	12·2
108	Basingstoke .. .. .	15·2	14·1	12·5	184	Whittlesey .. .. .	17·9	17·4	13·8
110	Andover .. .. .	16·3	14·8	12·5	187	Epping .. .. .	15·3	14·3	13·4
111	Kingsclere .. .. .	14·8	14·6	11·5	188	Ongar .. .. .	15·4	15·4	12·8
113	Hungerford .. .. .	16·8	15·6	12·3	192	Chelmsford .. .. .	15·8	15·0	12·7
114	Faringdon .. .. .	17·2	16·7	13·6	194	Maldon .. .. .	16·0	16·0	12·9
115	Abingdon .. .. .	16·3	15·2	13·2	195	Tendring .. .. .	16·2	15·1	13·3
116	Wantage .. .. .	16·5	15·7	13·2	197	Lexden .. .. .	16·3	15·2	12·3
118	Bradfield .. .. .	15·0	12·9	11·4	199	Braintree .. .. .	17·1	15·7	12·7
121	Maidenhead* .. .. .	14·9	14·4	13·7	200	Dunmow .. .. .	17·2	16·5	12·4
122	Easthampstead .. .. .	14·2	12·6	12·0	201	Saffron Walden .. .. .	16·8	16·3	13·1
130	Ware .. .. .	16·2	14·5	13·3	203	Sudbury .. .. .	17·0	17·0	13·9
131	Bishop Stortford .. .. .	16·3	15·6	13·3	204	Cosford .. .. .	17·7	17·0	13·5
132	Royston .. .. .	15·9	15·3	12·1	205	Thingoe .. .. .	16·1	14·5	11·6
133	Hitchin† .. .. .	17·1	15·7	13·8	208	Stow .. .. .	16·9	16·0	13·0
135	Hatfield .. .. .	15·0	13·6	12·4	209	Hartismere .. .. .	17·2	16·9	12·9
140	Amersham .. .. .	15·8	14·7	13·0	210	Hoxne .. .. .	15·9	15·4	11·7
141	Eton .. .. .	14·9	14·1	13·8	211	Bosmere .. .. .	16·3	15·7	12·3
144	Winslow .. .. .	17·0	16·7	13·7	212	Samford .. .. .	16·6	15·6	12·8
145	Newport Pagnell .. .. .	16·9	15·4	13·4	215	Plomesgate .. .. .	16·4	16·0	12·8
147	Henley .. .. .	15·0	13·8	12·7	216	Blything .. .. .	16·5	15·3	12·0
148	Thame .. .. .	16·5	16·2	12·8	217	Wangford .. .. .	16·7	15·4	12·9
151	Bicester .. .. .	16·2	15·1	12·0	220	Flegg .. .. .	17·6	16·8	13·9
152	Woodstock .. .. .	16·8	14·8	12·2	221	Smallburgh .. .. .	17·3	16·7	13·8
153	Witney .. .. .	17·4	16·6	13·4	222	Erpingham .. .. .	16·2	15·2	12·5
154	Chipping Norton .. .. .	15·1	14·9	12·4	223	Aylsham .. .. .	16·6	16·2	12·5
156	Brackley .. .. .	17·0	16·5	13·0	226	Forehoe .. .. .	16·6	16·1	12·7
157	Towcester .. .. .	17·3	16·8	13·4	227	Henstead .. .. .	16·3	14·7	11·4
158	Potterspury .. .. .	16·2	14·5	13·4	229	Loddon .. .. .	16·7	15·6	12·1

\* Formerly called Cookham.

† Included in the 1881-1890 Life Table in error.



TABLE D.—Selected Registration Districts on which the HEALTHY DISTRICT LIFE TABLES of 1881-1890 and 1891-1900 are based—continued.

No.	Registration District.	Crude Death-rate.		Corrected Death-rate, 1891-1900.	No.	Registration District.	Crude Death-rate.		Corrected Death-rate, 1891-1900.
		1881-1890.	1891-1900.				1881-1890.	1891-1900.	
230	Depwade .. ..	16.7	15.8	12.0	305	Wellington .. ..	17.3	15.9	12.9
231	Guiltecross .. ..	16.2	15.6	11.8	308	Langport .. ..	17.6	16.9	13.3
232	Wayland .. ..	17.0	16.1	12.2	311	Wincanton .. ..	17.3	14.7	12.1
233	Mitford .. ..	17.5	16.9	13.3	312	Frome .. ..	16.9	15.6	13.2
234	Walsingham .. ..	17.3	16.2	13.1	313	Shepton Mallet .. ..	17.1	15.4	12.6
235	Docking .. ..	17.8	16.0	12.9	315	Axbridge .. ..	16.5	15.9	13.8
236	Freebridge Lynn .. ..	16.1	14.9	11.9	316	Clutton .. ..	16.9	15.4	13.3
240	Thetford .. ..	17.3	16.0	12.9	322	Chipping Sodbury .. ..	17.3	16.2	13.1
242	Cricklade .. ..	17.8	16.7	13.7	323	Thornbury .. ..	16.7	15.8	13.2
243	Malmesbury .. ..	17.7	15.8	12.8	324	Dursley .. ..	17.7	16.2	12.7
244	Chippenham .. ..	16.7	15.3	12.9	326	Newent .. ..	16.9	16.7	12.7
245	Calne .. ..	16.5	15.3	11.9	328	Wheatenhurst .. ..	15.9	15.8	12.4
246	Marlborough .. ..	15.9	14.6	12.9	331	Cirencester .. ..	16.9	15.6	13.1
250	Westbury .. ..	16.6	16.4	12.7	332	Northleach .. ..	15.0	15.0	11.8
251	Warminster .. ..	16.6	16.9	13.3	333	Stow on the Wold .. ..	17.5	15.3	12.2
252	Pewsey .. ..	17.8	16.2	12.5	334	Winchcomb .. ..	15.4	15.7	12.5
253	Amesbury .. ..	16.7	14.0	12.2	337	Ledbury .. ..	16.9	16.9	13.9
255	Wilton .. ..	15.7	14.9	11.9	340	Weobley .. ..	17.3	17.2	13.5
256	Tisbury .. ..	15.7	15.3	12.0	341	Bromyard .. ..	16.4	16.3	13.3
257	Mere .. ..	17.0	15.4	11.6	342	Leominster .. ..	16.4	16.6	13.4
258	Shaftesbury .. ..	16.1	14.9	11.7	343	Kington .. ..	16.4	16.7	13.6
259	Sturminster .. ..	16.7	15.7	12.3	344	Ludlow .. ..	16.8	15.5	13.4
260	Blandford .. ..	15.3	15.5	12.5	345	Clun .. ..	16.6	16.7	13.6
261	Wimborne .. ..	15.4	15.2	12.5	346	Church Stretton .. ..	15.3	16.1	12.2
263	Wareham .. ..	16.2	15.0	12.4	347	Cleobury Mortimer .. ..	14.8	14.5	12.0
266	Sherborne .. ..	15.8	15.5	13.0	348	Bridgnorth .. ..	17.4	15.8	13.1
269	Axminster .. ..	16.8	16.2	12.4	349	Shifnal .. ..	16.2	15.1	13.4
270	Honiton .. ..	17.2	16.5	13.1	353	Ellesmere .. ..	16.1	16.9	14.0
274	Totnes .. ..	16.6	15.9	13.8	354	Wem .. ..	16.5	15.3	12.2
275	Kingsbridge .. ..	17.5	16.9	13.6	355	Whitchurch .. ..	16.0	15.2	13.3
276	Plympton St. Mary .. ..	16.3	15.1	13.6	377	Tenbury .. ..	15.1	16.0	13.6
281	Okehampton .. ..	17.0	16.2	13.1	378	Martley .. ..	15.4	15.2	12.8
282	Crediton .. ..	17.6	16.4	13.1	381	Evesham .. ..	15.0	14.6	12.5
284	South Molton .. ..	16.3	16.2	12.9	382	Pershore .. ..	16.4	16.8	13.5
285	Barnstaple .. ..	17.3	16.2	13.7	383	Droitwich .. ..	15.4	15.6	13.5
288	Holsworthy .. ..	16.6	15.9	13.3	388	Meriden .. ..	15.8	15.4	13.0
291	Launceston .. ..	17.1	15.5	13.3	393	Rugby .. ..	15.4	14.5	13.1
303	Williton .. ..	16.3	16.0	12.7	394	Solihull .. ..	13.5	13.1	12.8
304	Dulverton .. ..	15.4	14.9	12.0	396	Stratford on Avon .. ..	15.2	16.4	13.6

TABLE D.—Selected Registration Districts on which the HEALTHY DISTRICT LIFE TABLES of 1881-1890 and 1891-1900 are based—continued.

No.	Registration District.	Crude Death-rate.		Corrected Death-rate, 1891-1900.	No.	Registration District.	Crude Death-rate.		Corrected Death-rate, 1891-1900.
		1881-1890.	1891-1900.				1881-1890.	1891-1900.	
397	Alcester .. ..	16.2	15.0	13.2	70	Eastbourne .. ..	14.0	12.8	13.7
398	Shipston on Stour .. ..	16.3	16.4	12.5	109	Whitchurch .. ..	17.2	15.3	13.1
399	Southam .. ..	16.6	16.5	13.2	120	Wokingham .. ..	16.5	14.0	12.3
400	Lutterworth .. ..	16.6	16.7	12.7	136	St. Albans .. ..	16.2	14.1	13.0
401	Market Harborough .. ..	16.1	14.4	12.4	139	Berkhampstead .. ..	16.8	15.0	13.7
410	Melton Mowbray .. ..	16.9	16.0	14.0	142	Wycombe .. ..	16.7	14.7	13.5
411	Oakham .. ..	16.6	14.9	12.9	146	Buckingham .. ..	18.4	15.8	12.5
412	Uppingham .. ..	16.0	14.4	12.3	155	Banbury .. ..	17.3	16.6	13.9
414	Bourne .. ..	17.0	16.5	13.5	165	Thrapston .. ..	16.8	15.6	13.7
415	Spalding .. ..	17.0	16.3	13.5	173	Amphill .. ..	17.2	16.7	13.4
416	Holbeach .. ..	16.9	16.2	13.5	182	Ely .. ..	18.0	15.6	12.9
418	Sleaford .. ..	16.6	16.0	13.3	198	Halstead .. ..	17.3	15.6	12.8
421	Horncastle .. ..	16.0	16.0	12.7	207	Mildenhall .. ..	19.5	16.9	13.7
422	Spilsby .. ..	16.9	15.8	12.7	238	Downham .. ..	17.8	17.3	14.0
423	Louth .. ..	16.5	16.1	13.2	239	Swaffham .. ..	17.1	15.8	12.4
427	East Retford .. ..	16.5	15.6	13.3	248	Melksham .. ..	16.9	15.0	13.0
432	Southwell .. ..	17.8	16.9	13.3	249	Bradford on Avon .. ..	17.5	15.1	12.8
434	Bingham .. ..	17.9	16.1	12.6	267	Beaminster .. ..	18.6	16.9	13.2
438	Ashbourne .. ..	17.0	16.0	14.0	286	Torrington .. ..	17.9	16.1	12.9
478	Garstang .. ..	15.5	14.7	13.4	290	Camelford .. ..	19.2	15.9	13.0
480	Lunesdale .. ..	15.3	14.0	12.6	292	St. Germans .. ..	18.9	15.4	13.6
483	Sedbergh .. ..	17.3	15.4	12.7	293	Liskeard .. ..	17.9	16.4	13.6
488	Great Ouseburn .. ..	16.7	15.2	13.1	295	St. Columb .. ..	17.5	16.1	13.4
522	Patrington .. ..	15.9	15.2	12.5	302	Scilly Islands .. ..	21.0	15.7	12.8
523	Skirlaugh .. ..	15.7	13.8	12.2	358	Newport .. ..	17.6	16.1	13.7
528	Easingwold .. ..	15.7	15.9	12.9	402	Billesdon .. ..	17.2	14.8	12.5
530	Helmsley .. ..	15.9	16.4	13.9	424B	Caistor .. ..	17.3	16.3	13.4
537	Bedale .. ..	16.6	14.8	11.9	484	Settle .. ..	16.7	15.0	13.7
538	Leyburn .. ..	16.0	16.2	12.6	512	Thorne .. ..	19.3	17.2	13.8
564	Belford .. ..	14.4	15.1	13.3	517	Pocklington .. ..	16.9	15.6	13.4
566	Glendale .. ..	14.5	14.8	13.2	524	Driffild .. ..	17.0	15.8	13.7
578	West Ward .. ..	14.6	15.8	13.5	527	Malton .. ..	16.7	15.5	13.7
579	Kendal .. ..	15.5	14.2	13.5	539	Aysgarth .. ..	18.0	17.4	13.9
593	Gower .. ..	16.5	15.3	13.6	560	Haltwhistle .. ..	17.3	14.2	13.9
	(c) 38 Districts included in the 1891-1900 Healthy District Life Table only.				567	Rothbury .. ..	16.9	15.8	13.9
					571	Longtown .. ..	17.7	16.4	13.8
59	Faversham .. ..	16.4	15.3	13.9	580	Chepstow .. ..	17.4	15.3	13.4



those of Tables J and K for the Healthy Districts. The numerical values of the chance of living one year are given in Table G for England and Wales, and in Table L for the Healthy Districts. The columns headed  $d_x$  in Tables E, F, J, and K show the numbers of deaths occurring in each year of age; they are the successive differences of the numbers in the third column ( $l_x$ ) which represent the numbers surviving to each year of age, the radix of this column in these Tables being the number of males or of females in a million births of both sexes during the decennium 1891-1900. The numbers of survivors out of a million of each sex born are shown for England and Wales in Table G and for the Healthy Districts in Table L. The column  $P_x$  represents the mean population living in each year of age; for each year except the first,  $P_x$  is the arithmetical mean of  $l_x$  at the same and the succeeding age, the deaths being assumed to occur evenly throughout each year, an assumption very nearly true as far as an interval of one year of life is concerned; for the first year of life the value is obtained by calculating from the recorded deaths at ages 0-3 months, 3-6 months, and 6-12 months the number of years of life lived by those who die in the first year of age, and adding this quantity to the number who survive to the age of 1 year.  $Q_x$  is the sum of the  $P_x$  column from each age to the end of the Table, and represents the total years to be lived by the persons who survive to age  $x$ : the values of  $Q_x$  are given for Males and for Females in Tables E and F for England and Wales, and in Tables J and K for the Healthy Districts.  $E_x$  is obtained by dividing  $Q_x$  by  $l_x$  and represents the mean after lifetime or the Expectation of Life of those who reach age  $x$ : the values of  $E_x$  are given in the Tables just mentioned and are also shown collectively for different times and localities in Tables H, I, M, and N. It will be convenient to discuss first the features of the Life Tables for the whole Country.

#### *The New English Life Table.*

The changes of the death-rates at various ages in recent decennia are shown for males and for females in Table B: and it will be seen that as compared with 1881-90 there was an increase in 1891-1900 of nearly 2 per cent. in the mortality of children of each sex under five years, as well as a slight increase among males aged 55-65, and among females aged 65-75 years. At all other age-groups the death-rate has declined, the decrease being very marked in the age-groups 5-35 years. The net result of these changes is a reduction of 2.4 per cent. in the male, and 3.4 per cent. in the female, mortality, computing the rate at all ages in 1881-90 on the age constitution of the mean population of 1891-1900. The Life Table offers a precise method of testing the effect of this altered mortality, and some of the principal features of the Table are here noted:—

*Males.*—By reference to Table H it will be seen that according to the mortality of 1838-54 a million males born would be reduced to half a million in the forty-fifth year of life; by the Table of 1871-80 this amount of reduction is not effected until the forty-eighth year, and by the Table for 1881-90 not until the fifty-second year; by the new Table the same amount of reduction

is reached in the fifty-third year of life. At the end of the first year of life the survivors are fewer by the new Table than by either of the previous three Tables; this follows as a consequence of the increased infant mortality experienced during the recent decennium. At ages after the first year, however, there is a considerable decline in the rate of mortality, and by the time the eighth year of life is reached the survivors by the new Table slightly exceed those by the Table for 1881-90, and remain in excess, though but slightly, until the age of 12 years. From that age until age 24 the survivors by the new Table are slightly fewer than by the preceding one, but this is probably due to the numbers by the earlier Table being somewhat overstated owing to the rejection of the recorded data at ages 10-15 and 20-25 years. From age 25 years onwards the survivors by the new Table are again in excess.

It was pointed out in the previous Decennial Supplement that the Table for 1881-90 showed fewer survivors at the highest ages than did either of the preceding Tables, and that this feature was probably due to a more accurate statement of age in recent years. It appears probable that a continued improvement in this direction accounts for a similar feature in the new Table, for, although the survivors at these ages are more numerous by the new Table than by the Table for 1881-90, they are not so numerous as by the Tables for 1838-54 and 1871-80.

The average lifetime of males, or the mean expectation of life at birth, by the new Table is 44.13 years; this is 4.22 years more than in 1838-54, 2.78 years more than in 1871-80 and 0.47 years more than in 1881-90. The effect of increased infant mortality during the last decennium is again apparent here, for, while at birth the new Table shows an addition to the mean after lifetime of barely half a year, at the age of 1 year it shows an addition of 1½ years, and at the age of 2 years an addition of 13 months. From this age onwards the addition to the mean after lifetime at successive ages falls gradually until at ages 7-13 years it is only about two-thirds of a year, after which it rises until it is about three-fourths of a year from ages 14-25; it then drops again almost uninterruptedly until about 70, when for a few years the expectation of Life by the last two Tables is practically identical. After this age there is again an increased addition to the expectation of life, but it must be borne in mind that the results are probably affected in different degrees by misstatement of age. (See Table, page xxxi.)

In the last Decennial Supplement it was shown that by the Life Table for 1838-54 the 495,770 survivors out of a million males born who reached age 45 years would live, on an average, 22.76 years each; that the survivors to the same age by the Table for 1871-80 would live 22.07, and those by the Table for 1881-90 would live 22.06 years. By the new Table it will be seen that the 577,010 survivors at the same age would live an average of 22.20 years.

*Females.*—By the three earlier Tables a million female children born were reduced to half a million in the 47th, 53rd and 57th year respectively: by the new Table in the 58th year. As in the case of males, the survivors at the end of the first year of Life



are fewer by the new Table than by either of the previous Tables; they are likewise fewer than in 1881-90 until the 25th year, after which they are in excess at every age.

The expectation of life at birth, which had been 41·85, 44·62, and 47·18 years by the three preceding Tables is increased to 47·77 years by the new Table. There is thus an addition of 0·59 years of life owing to the changed rate of mortality in 1891-1900 as compared with the preceding decennium. At the end of the first year of life the addition amounts to 1·29 years, at the end of the second year to 1·16 years and at the end of the third to 1·03 years. After this age the excess falls until it is only four-fifths of a year at ages 6-8 years, when it rises again and exceeds one year at ages 14-20. It then falls gradually until at ages 55 to 75 years, the expectation is practically identical by the two Tables. After age 70 the expectation in 1891-1900 is again in excess by amounts increasing gradually with the advance of age; but the remarks already made as to faulty statement of the ages of males apply also to the ages of females.

The following Table shows in a convenient form the differences between the male and female expectations of life at each year of age according to the mortality experienced in 1881-90 and in 1891-1900, and also for males and females separately the addition to the mean after lifetime at each age in the last decennium.

*The New Healthy District Life Table.*

From table C on page xxi it may be gathered that in the last decennium the general mortality in the healthy districts was lower by 6·2 per cent. than in 1881-90\* the reduction being equal to 5·4 per cent. among males and 6·8 per cent. among females. Closer examination shows that there was no increase of mortality in the age-group 0-5 years, such as is seen to have taken place in the general population, the rates in the new group of healthy districts being uniformly lower than in the earlier group, except at ages 65-85 among males and at ages 75-85 years among females, where there was a very slight excess. Nevertheless, in the healthy districts, as in England and Wales, infantile mortality was higher in 1891-1900 and the number of survivors at the age of one year was smaller by the new Table than by the earlier one. At the age of two years, however, an improvement was shown by the recent table, and this improvement continued, becoming more marked with increase of age. The Table referring to the years 1891-1900 shows that a million males born were reduced by death to one-half in the 64th year of life, and a million females born were reduced to one-half in the 67th year; by the earlier Table for Healthy Districts a similar amount of reduction was effected two years earlier among both males and females. In England and Wales the same amount of reduction among males was reached 11 years earlier in 1891-1900, 12 years earlier in 1881-1890, 16 years earlier in 1871-80, and no less than 19 years earlier in 1838-54 and among females 9, 10, 14, and 20 years earlier, respectively.

\* It must be remembered that the two groups did not comprise the same districts in each period, although about five-sixths of them were common to the two Tables.

## ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age.	Excess of Female over Male Expectation of Life.		Addition to Expectation of Life in 1891-1900 as compared with 1881-1890.		Age.	Excess of Female over Male Expectation of Life.		Addition to Expectation of Life in 1891-1900 as compared with 1881-1890.	
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	Males.	Females.		1881-1890.	1891-1900.	Males.	Females.
0	3·52	3·64	·47	·59	50	1·74	1·74	·08	·08
1	2·27	2·31	1·25	1·29	51	1·69	1·69	·07	·07
2	2·14	2·22	1·08	1·16	52	1·63	1·63	·06	·06
3	2·14	2·23	·94	1·03	53	1·59	1·57	·06	·04
4	2·16	2·27	·83	·94	54	1·54	1·51	·06	·03
5	2·17	2·29	·75	·87	55	1·49	1·45	·05	·01
6	2·16	2·30	·69	·83	56	1·43	1·40	·04	·01
7	2·15	2·31	·66	·82	57	1·38	1·34	·04	·00
8	2·12	2·32	·63	·83	58	1·33	1·28	·05	·00
9	2·12	2·33	·63	·84	59	1·28	1·23	·05	·00
10	2·10	2·34	·63	·87	60	1·22	1·17	·05	·00
11	2·09	2·36	·63	·90	61	1·17	1·12	·05	·00
12	2·08	2·37	·66	·95	62	1·12	1·07	·06	·01
13	2·08	2·38	·69	·99	63	1·08	1·02	·05	·01
14	2·08	2·40	·72	1·04	64	1·00	·97	·04	·01
15	2·08	2·40	·74	1·06	65	·95	·93	·03	·01
16	2·10	2·41	·75	1·06	66	·90	·88	·03	·01
17	2·11	2·42	·76	1·07	67	·86	·84	·02	·00
18	2·13	2·42	·77	1·06	68	·81	·79	·02	·00
19	2·14	2·43	·76	1·05	69	·77	·76	·01	·00
20	2·15	2·42	·75	1·02	70	·73	·73	·01	·01
21	2·17	2·41	·75	·99	71	·69	·69	·01	·01
22	2·18	2·40	·74	·96	72	·65	·66	·01	·02
23	2·19	2·39	·74	·94	73	·63	·62	·02	·01
24	2·20	2·37	·73	·90	74	·60	·58	·04	·02
25	2·22	2·36	·73	·87	75	·58	·55	·05	·02
26	2·22	2·34	·71	·83	76	·55	·53	·05	·03
27	2·23	2·33	·68	·78	77	·53	·50	·06	·03
28	2·23	2·33	·64	·74	78	·52	·48	·08	·04
29	2·24	2·32	·59	·67	79	·50	·45	·09	·04
30	2·24	2·32	·55	·63	80	·48	·43	·10	·05
31	2·25	2·31	·50	·56	81	·47	·41	·11	·05
32	2·25	2·32	·45	·52	82	·45	·40	·12	·07
33	2·25	2·30	·41	·46	83	·45	·38	·14	·07
34	2·26	2·30	·37	·41	84	·43	·36	·15	·08
35	2·25	2·28	·33	·36	85	·42	·35	·16	·09
36	2·25	2·27	·30	·32	86	·41	·34	·17	·10
37	2·23	2·25	·27	·29	87	·40	·32	·18	·10
38	2·22	2·23	·25	·26	88	·40	·32	·19	·11
39	2·20	2·20	·23	·23	89	·39	·31	·20	·12
40	2·18	2·18	·22	·22	90	·38	·29	·21	·12
41	2·15	2·15	·20	·20	91	·37	·30	·21	·14
42	2·11	2·12	·19	·20	92	·36	·29	·22	·15
43	2·07	2·08	·17	·18	93	·35	·29	·22	·16
44	2·03	2·04	·16	·17	94	·34	·28	·23	·17
45	1·99	2·00	·14	·15	95	·33	·28	·23	·18
46	1·94	1·96	·12	·14	96	·32	·28	·24	·20
47	1·89	1·90	·11	·12	97	·31	·29	·24	·22
48	1·84	1·85	·10	·11	98	·30	·29	·25	·24
49	1·78	1·81	·08	·11	99	·30	·30	·25	·25



## HEALTHY DISTRICTS.

Age.	Excess of Female over Male Expectation of Life.		Addition to Expectation of Life in 1891-1900 as compared with 1881-1890.		Age.	Excess of Female over Male Expectation of Life.		Addition to Expectation of Life in 1891-1900 as compared with 1881-1890.	
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	Males.	Females.		1881-1890.	1891-1900.	Males.	Females.
0	2'56	2'81	1'39	1'67	50	1'22	1'18	'21	'17
1	1'18	1'40	1'74	1'96	51	1'19	1'15	'19	'15
2	1'01	1'30	1'48	1'77	52	1'15	1'10	'18	'13
3	'99	1'28	1'36	1'65	53	1'13	1'07	'16	'10
4	'98	1'27	1'28	1'57	54	1'10	1'04	'14	'08
5	'96	1'27	1'21	1'52	55	1'06	1'00	'12	'06
6	'94	1'28	1'15	1'49	56	1'03	'98	'10	'05
7	'93	1'28	1'12	1'47	57	1'00	'95	'09	'04
8	'92	1'29	1'10	1'47	58	'97	'92	'08	'03
9	'93	1'29	1'09	1'45	59	'94	'90	'07	'03
10	'94	1'30	1'09	1'45	60	'90	'87	'06	'03
11	'96	1'32	1'08	1'44	61	'88	'84	'06	'02
12	'99	1'33	1'08	1'42	62	'84	'82	'05	'03
13	1'00	1'35	1'07	1'42	63	'81	'79	'04	'02
14	1'03	1'37	1'06	1'40	64	'79	'77	'02	'00
15	1'06	1'39	1'05	1'38	65	'76	'75	'01	'00
16	1'08	1'42	1'03	1'37	66	'73	'73	-.01	-.01
17	1'12	1'46	1'02	1'36	67	'71	'70	-.02	-.03
18	1'15	1'50	1'00	1'35	68	'69	'69	-.03	-.03
19	1'18	1'53	'98	1'33	69	'67	'66	-.03	-.04
20	1'21	1'56	'96	1'31	70	'65	'64	-.04	-.05
21	1'24	1'57	'95	1'28	71	'64	'63	-.04	-.05
22	1'26	1'58	'94	1'26	72	'62	'60	-.03	-.05
23	1'28	1'56	'94	1'22	73	'61	'58	-.02	-.05
24	1'30	1'55	'94	1'19	74	'59	'57	-.02	-.04
25	1'32	1'54	'93	1'15	75	'58	'54	'00	-.04
26	1'33	1'52	'92	1'11	76	'57	'53	'01	-.03
27	1'35	1'51	'90	1'06	77	'56	'51	'03	-.02
28	1'36	1'50	'87	1'01	78	'55	'49	'04	-.02
29	1'38	1'51	'83	'96	79	'54	'47	'07	'00
30	1'39	1'50	'80	'91	80	'53	'46	'08	'01
31	1'40	1'49	'76	'85	81	'51	'44	'09	'02
32	1'42	1'50	'72	'80	82	'50	'42	'11	'03
33	1'43	1'49	'68	'74	83	'49	'41	'12	'04
34	1'44	1'49	'64	'69	84	'48	'40	'13	'05
35	1'46	1'47	'62	'63	85	'47	'38	'15	'06
36	1'47	1'47	'58	'58	86	'46	'37	'16	'07
37	1'47	1'46	'55	'54	87	'44	'35	'17	'08
38	1'47	1'45	'51	'49	88	'43	'33	'18	'08
39	1'47	1'44	'49	'46	89	'41	'32	'18	'09
40	1'46	1'44	'45	'43	90	'40	'30	'19	'09
41	1'45	1'42	'42	'39	91	'39	'29	'19	'09
42	1'44	1'41	'39	'36	92	'37	'28	'20	'11
43	1'42	1'39	'37	'34	93	'37	'26	'21	'10
44	1'39	1'37	'33	'31	94	'35	'25	'20	'10
45	1'37	1'35	'30	'28	95	'34	'24	'21	'11
46	1'34	1'31	'28	'25	96	'32	'23	'20	'11
47	1'32	1'28	'26	'22	97	'30	'22	'20	'12
48	1'28	1'25	'24	'21	98	'29	'20	'20	'11
49	1'25	1'22	'22	'19	99	'28	'20	'19	'11

## ENGLAND AND WALES AND HEALTHY DISTRICTS.

Age.	Excess of Expectation of Life in Healthy Districts as compared with Expectation of Life in England and Wales (1881-1890).		Excess of Expectation of Life in Healthy Districts as compared with Expectation of Life in England and Wales (1891-1900).		Age.	Excess of Expectation of Life in Healthy Districts as compared with Expectation of Life in England and Wales (1881-1890).		Excess of Expectation of Life in Healthy Districts as compared with Expectation of Life in England and Wales (1891-1900).	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
0	7'82	6'86	8'74	7'94	50	2'71	2'19	2'84	2'28
1	6'42	5'33	6'91	6'00	51	2'62	2'12	2'74	2'20
2	5'31	4'18	5'71	4'79	52	2'53	2'05	2'65	2'12
3	4'80	3'65	5'22	4'27	53	2'44	1'98	2'54	2'04
4	4'49	3'31	4'94	3'94	54	2'35	1'91	2'43	1'96
5	4'30	3'09	4'76	3'74	55	2'26	1'83	2'33	1'88
6	4'18	2'96	4'64	3'62	56	2'16	1'76	2'22	1'80
7	4'11	2'89	4'57	3'54	57	2'06	1'68	2'11	1'72
8	4'07	2'87	4'54	3'51	58	1'97	1'61	2'00	1'64
9	4'07	2'88	4'53	3'49	59	1'87	1'53	1'89	1'56
10	4'07	2'91	4'53	3'49	60	1'78	1'46	1'79	1'49
11	4'08	2'95	4'53	3'49	61	1'68	1'39	1'69	1'41
12	4'10	3'01	4'52	3'48	62	1'59	1'31	1'58	1'33
13	4'12	3'04	4'50	3'47	63	1'49	1'24	1'48	1'25
14	4'14	3'09	4'48	3'45	64	1'39	1'18	1'37	1'17
15	4'15	3'13	4'46	3'45	65	1'29	1'10	1'27	1'09
16	4'17	3'15	4'45	3'46	66	1'20	1'03	1'16	1'01
17	4'16	3'17	4'42	3'46	67	1'11	'96	1'07	'93
18	4'16	3'18	4'39	3'47	68	1'01	'89	'96	'86
19	4'15	3'19	4'37	3'47	69	'92	'82	'88	'78
20	4'14	3'20	4'35	3'49	70	'84	'76	'79	'70
21	4'13	3'20	4'33	3'49	71	'75	'70	'70	'64
22	4'12	3'20	4'32	3'50	72	'67	'64	'63	'57
23	4'12	3'21	4'32	3'49	73	'59	'57	'55	'51
24	4'11	3'21	4'32	3'50	74	'53	'52	'47	'46
25	4'11	3'21	4'31	3'49	75	'46	'46	'41	'40
26	4'10	3'21	4'31	3'49	76	'39	'41	'35	'35
27	4'08	3'20	4'30	3'48	77	'33	'36	'30	'31
28	4'06	3'19	4'29	3'46	78	'28	'31	'24	'25
29	4'03	3'17	4'27	3'46	79	'22	'26	'20	'22
30	4'00	3'15	4'25	3'43	80	'18	'23	'16	'19
31	3'97	3'12	4'23	3'41	81	'14	'18	'12	'15
32	3'93	3'10	4'20	3'38	82	'10	'15	'09	'11
33	3'89	3'07	4'16	3'35	83	'07	'11	'05	'08
34	3'85	3'03	4'12	3'31	84	'04	'09	'02	'06
35	3'79	3'00	4'08	3'27	85	'01	'06	'00	'03
36	3'74	2'96	4'02	3'22	86	-.01	'04	-.02	'01
37	3'68	2'92	3'96	3'17	87	-.03	'01	-.04	-.01
38	3'63	2'88	3'89	3'11	88	-.04	-.01	-.05	-.04
39	3'56	2'83	3'82	3'06	89	-.05	-.03	-.07	-.06
40	3'50	2'78	3'73	2'99	90	-.06	-.04	-.08	-.07
41	3'43	2'73	3'65	2'92	91	-.07	-.05	-.09	-.10
42	3'36	2'69	3'56	2'85	92	-.08	-.07	-.10	-.11
43	3'28	2'63	3'48	2'79	93	-.09	-.07	-.10	-.13
44	3'21	2'57	3'38	2'71	94	-.09	-.08	-.12	-.15
45	3'13	2'51	3'29	2'64	95	-.10	-.09	-.12	-.16
46	3'05	2'45	3'21	2'56	96	-.09	-.09	-.13	-.18
47	2'96	2'39	3'11	2'49	97	-.09	-.10	-.13	-.20
48	2'88	2'32	3'02	2'42	98	-.09	-.10	-.14	-.23
49	2'79	2'26	2'93	2'34	99	-.08	-.10	-.14	-.24



The expectation of life at birth in the newly selected group of healthy districts is 52·87 years for males and 55·71 for females; these expectations show an increase of 1·39 years for males and of 1·67 years for females as compared with 1881-1890, and an increase of 4·31 years and 6·26 years respectively as compared with 1849-1853.

The advantage of expectation in the healthy districts as compared with the whole of England and Wales in the last decennium was no less than 8·74 years for males and 7·94 for females; while, if the comparison be carried back to the period 1838-1854 it will be seen that the expectation of life in the healthy districts in the last completed decennium was about one-third greater both for males and for females than it was among the general population in 1838-1854. The exceptional risks of the first year of life being passed, the expectation of life in the healthy districts rises by 6·26 years for males and 4·82 years for females to 59·13 and 60·53 respectively. At the age of one year the expectation shows an advantage of 6·91 years for males and 6·00 years for females in the healthy districts as compared with the average population. Among both males and females in the healthy districts the expectation of life increases until the age of two years, and then gradually falls, the maximum being reached at the same age as in 1881-1890, but one year of age earlier than in 1849-1853; in England and Wales the maximum occurred one year later both in 1881-1890 and in 1891-1900, and two years later in 1838-1854 and in 1871-1880. The Tables on pages xxxii, xxxiii show in a convenient form (a) the excess of female over male expectation of life in the healthy districts at each year of age in 1881-1890 and in 1891-1900; (b) the excess of male and female expectation in the healthy districts in the recent, as compared with the preceding decennium, and (c) the excess of expectation for each sex in the healthy districts in 1881-1890 and 1891-1900, as compared with England and Wales.

#### Comparison with earlier Life Tables.

The most striking differences in the several Life Tables are shown by the figures relating to young children; this is illustrated by the subjoined Table, which shows the numbers out of 100,000 of each sex born who die before reaching the fifth year of age.

	England and Wales.				Selected Healthy Districts.		
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.
Males ..	27,028	26,593	24,851	24,972	18,591	17,314	16,658
Females ..	24,945	23,738	21,676	21,786	16,444	14,483	13,880

It will be seen that in the Healthy Districts of 1891-1900, 16,658 boys and 13,880 girls died under five years of age, the mortality in both sexes being about 4 per cent. less than in the preceding decennium, while among males it was more than 10 per cent. lower, and among females more than 15 per cent. lower than in 1849-53. In England and Wales the loss by death during the first five years of life in the last decennium was 50 per cent.

greater among males and 57 per cent. greater among females than in the Healthy Districts. Stated in another way almost precisely one-fourth of the male children and rather more than one-fifth of the female children born in the whole country died under five years of age, while in the Healthy Districts the proportions were only about one-sixth of the male children and fewer than one-seventh of the female children. In the Healthy Districts, however, the male survivors were as numerous at age 33, and the female survivors at age 31 as they were in the country generally at the age of five years.

In all the Life Tables the expectation of life increases for a year or two after birth, and then falls continuously until the end of life. The increase is most marked in the first year of life, and is due to excessive mortality during that period. The subsequent fall shows that with low risk of death there is a rapid fall of expectation, amounting in those years where the death-rate is lowest to nine-tenths of a year annually; while at later ages, where the risk of mortality again becomes greater, the reduction of expectation from year to year is very small.

The following Table is designed to show the age of the maximum expectation of life, the actual and proportional additions to the expectation by the time that maximum is reached, and the year of life in which the expectation returns to its original level. The figures show that with improvement of health conditions, the age of maximum expectation is reached earlier both in England and Wales and in the healthy districts; this being due in part to the very marked fall in the mortality among children between the ages of one and five years, although it is dependent also upon the decreased death-rates at higher ages.

	England and Wales.				Selected Healthy Districts.		
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.
MALES.							
Expectation of life at birth ..	39'91	41'35	43'66	44'13	48'56	51'48	52'87
Age of maximum expectation	4	4	3	3	3	2	2
Increase of expectation, from birth to age of maximum ..	9'90	9'66	9'66	10'13	6'28	6'87	6'96
	24'8	23'4	22'1	23'0	12'9	13'3	13'2
Year of life during which the expectation first falls below that at birth ..	20th	18th	16th	17th	14th	12th	12th
FEMALES.							
Expectation of life at birth ..	41'85	44'62	47'18	47'77	49'45	54'04	55'71
Age of maximum expectation	4	4	3	3	3	2	2
Increase of expectation, from birth to age of maximum ..	8'58	8'58	8'28	8'72	4'06	5'32	5'42
	20'5	19'2	17'5	18'3	10'0	9'8	9'7
Year of life during which the expectation first falls below that at birth ..	18th	17th	15th	15th	12th	10th	10th



Even in the selected healthy districts the mortality of infants under one year of age is very high, although not nearly so high as in the country as a whole; and from the subjoined Table, in which the deaths during the first year of life are shown for the three age periods 0—3 months, 3—6 months, and 6—12 months, it will be seen that, both in England and Wales and in the healthy districts fewer of the children born reached the age of one year in the last decennium than in 1881—90.

	Born and Surviving at each Age. $l_x$				Dying in each interval of Age. $d_x$			
	England and Wales.		Selected Healthy Districts.		England and Wales.		Selected Healthy Districts.	
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.
MALES.								
Born .. ..	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	7,880	8,470	6,394	6,786
3 months ..	92,120	91,530	93,606	93,214	3,225	3,588	2,161	2,187
6 months ..	88,895	87,942	91,445	91,027	4,999	5,128	3,359	3,177
12 months ..	83,896	82,814	88,086	87,850				
FEMALES.								
Born .. ..	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	6,209	6,604	4,903	5,130
3 months ..	93,791	93,396	95,097	94,870	2,653	3,002	1,718	1,746
6 months ..	91,138	90,394	93,379	93,124	4,251	4,460	2,729	2,632
12 months ..	86,887	85,934	90,650	90,492				

It will be seen further that the great excess of mortality occurs principally among children less than three months old. It was mentioned in the Registrar-General's 68th Annual Report (p. cxix) that much of the very high mortality at the earliest ages occurs among infants that can hardly be regarded as viable; and it may be inferred from the Table that this remark applies even more forcibly to the healthy districts than to the whole country; for it will be seen that in the healthy districts considerably more than half of the children who die in the first year die in the first quarter of that year—whereas in England and Wales the proportion falls short of one half. In the remarks on infantile and child mortality will be found a Table (page cvii) setting forth, according to the mortality in the year 1905, the numbers of survivors at weeks and months of the first year of life, together with the numbers of deaths and the death-rates in the intervals.

Table O on page lxii has been constructed to show the numbers of survivors at quinquennial ages out of 100,000 born, according to the four English and the three Healthy District Life Tables; while the following Table, which is calculated from Table O, shows how many out of 1,000 survivors at each of these quinquennial ages live another five years. The Table shows that at many ages the chance of living five years is now greater in the

general population than it was in the healthy districts during the period 1849—53. For example, among all males aged 25—30 years the probability of living five years is .970 or .017 greater than in 1838—54, and .009 greater than by the first Healthy District Table.

Age.	England and Wales.				Selected Healthy Districts.		
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.
MALES.							
0	724	734	751	750	814	827	833
5	953	966	976	979	965	982	984
10	975	982	990	988	981	989	990
15	969	977	981	981	974	983	985
20	958	966	974	975	964	977	978
25	953	959	965	970	961	971	975
30	948	950	956	963	959	966	972
35	942	940	946	950	956	961	967
40	933	928	933	937	952	954	960
45	919	913	917	920	943	944	949
50	899	890	894	896	930	928	933
55	870	860	861	861	910	903	906
60	827	814	809	812	865	861	866
65	759	747	740	742	800	798	801
70	663	653	645	643	710	703	698
75	543	534	520	519	593	566	560
80	411	398	373	381	454	397	401
85	283	260	227	247	313	229	248
FEMALES.							
0	751	763	783	782	836	855	861
5	954	968	978	978	964	982	984
10	974	982	991	987	977	987	989
15	967	977	981	982	968	981	982
20	956	967	974	978	961	975	979
25	951	961	966	973	958	970	977
30	946	955	958	966	955	966	974
35	941	948	952	957	953	963	970
40	935	940	945	948	949	960	965
45	927	930	934	937	944	953	957
50	916	917	915	919	937	939	944
55	886	886	886	887	919	916	918
60	844	842	842	842	874	878	880
65	781	778	776	776	815	818	821
70	691	687	682	681	732	728	725
75	574	572	561	560	618	601	596
80	442	437	420	423	479	447	445
85	311	299	279	287	334	288	293

The features of the Life Tables for the last two decennia are set out in another way in the subjoined table. The recent Healthy District Life Table being taken as a standard, the Table shows the number of survivors at quinquennial ages, by the earlier Healthy District Table and by the two most recent English Tables, to 1,000 survivors by the standard Life Table.



AGES.	MALES.				FEMALES.			
	England and Wales.		Selected Healthy Districts.		England and Wales.		Selected Healthy Districts.	
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.
0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
5	902	900	992	1,000	909	908	993	1,000
10	894	895	990	1,000	904	903	991	1,000
15	894	893	989	1,000	906	902	990	1,000
20	890	889	988	1,000	904	901	988	1,000
25	886	886	985	1,000	899	900	984	1,000
30	877	882	981	1,000	889	896	977	1,000
35	862	874	976	1,000	875	889	969	1,000
40	843	859	970	1,000	859	878	962	1,000
45	820	838	964	1,000	842	863	957	1,000
50	793	813	960	1,000	822	845	952	1,000
55	760	781	955	1,000	796	822	947	1,000
60	722	742	951	1,000	769	795	945	1,000
65	675	696	946	1,000	736	760	943	1,000
70	623	644	943	1,000	696	719	940	1,000
75	576	593	949	1,000	654	675	942	1,000
80	534	550	958	1,000	616	635	951	1,000
85	497	521	949	1,000	581	603	955	1,000

The Table may be read thus :—"The number of births of males which would give 1,000 survivors at 15 years of age by the new Healthy District Table would have given only 989 in the Healthy Districts of 1881-90, and only 893 and 894 respectively in England and Wales in the last and in the preceding decennium." The columns for England and Wales and for the Healthy Districts of 1881-90, trace the cumulative effect of the excess of mortality above the new Healthy District standard. It will be noticed that at the early adult ages the figures relating to England and Wales decrease very slowly, indicating that at these ages the effect of mortality on the number of survivors is almost the same in the country as a whole as it is in the selected districts.

Reference has already been made to the columns in the Life Tables which show the "expectation of life," but these figures are of sufficient importance to justify more minute examination. It has already been pointed out that the expectation of life for males and females respectively in 1891-1900 was 44.13 years and 47.77 years in England and Wales, and 52.87 and 55.71 years in the healthy districts, and that the expectation of life has shown successive improvement from earlier to more recent periods. It must be remembered, however, that these expectations of life represent a mean lifetime of all children born, some of whom die immediately after birth, while others survive to

extreme old age. It is therefore pertinent to ask how much of this mean life-time is lived in infancy, how much in the period of school age, &c.? The column of the Life Tables headed  $P_x$  shows, for each year of age, the total years of life lived in that year by those surviving at its beginning, and these values of  $P_x$  afford the means of answering the question with considerable accuracy. For this reason the following Table has been prepared to show according to the four English and the three Healthy District Tables the number of years of the mean lifetime which were lived in the age periods indicated in the Table, these periods being adopted arbitrarily to represent Infancy, School Age, Adolescence, Maturity and Decline. The Table shows the average number of years lived in each period to each child born, while comparison of the figures in the successive columns shows the actual gain or loss of mean life-time, as shown by the several life Tables. One very marked feature of the Table is this—that the average number of years lived under the age of 5 has remained practically stationary for each sex, both in England and Wales and in the Healthy Districts, the gain of life in recent years being distributed over the later ages.

Life Period.	Age-limits of Period.	Length of Period in Years.	England and Wales.				Selected Healthy Districts.		
			1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.
MALES.									
Infancy ..	0-5	5	3'94	4'01	4'02	3'99	4'29	4'30	4'31
School age ..	5-15	10	6'92	7'11	7'35	7'35	7'88	8'13	8'21
Adolescence	15-25	10	6'51	6'79	7'12	7'11	7'50	7'89	7'99
Maturity ..	25-35	10	5'95	6'29	6'69	6'72	6'95	7'49	7'63
	35-45	10	5'31	5'62	6'04	6'15	6'37	6'95	7'17
	45-55	10	4'54	4'76	5'16	5'29	5'72	6'25	6'52
Decline ..	55-65	10	3'55	3'63	3'96	4'08	4'82	5'22	5'49
	65 and upwards	—	3'19	3'14	3'32	3'44	5'03	5'25	5'55
Total ..	All ages.	—	39'91	41'35	43'66	44'13	48'56	51'48	52'87
FEMALES.									
Infancy ..	0-5	5	4'07	4'14	4'17	4'14	4'39	4'43	4'44
School age ..	5-15	10	7'19	7'40	7'68	7'66	8'07	8'41	8'48
Adolescence	15-25	10	6'73	7'07	7'44	7'41	7'61	8'12	8'23
Maturity ..	25-35	10	6'12	6'58	6'99	7'05	7'00	7'69	7'87
	35-45	10	5'46	5'95	6'38	6'52	6'37	7'15	7'43
	45-55	10	4'73	5'20	5'63	5'79	5'71	6'53	6'86
Decline ..	55-65	10	3'82	4'21	4'55	4'71	4'89	5'60	5'92
	65 and upwards	—	3'73	4'07	4'34	4'49	5'41	6'11	6'48
Total ..	All ages.	—	41'85	44'62	47'18	47'77	49'45	54'04	55'71



In the subjoined table the figures of the preceding table are reduced to percentages, and it will be seen that both in England and Wales and in the Healthy Districts, the proportion of lifetime lived in infancy has steadily declined both among males and among females; the same feature is observable also at "School Age" (5-15 years), and to a less degree at ages 15-25 years; while beyond age 25 the proportions have with a few small exceptions risen steadily.

Life Period.	Age-limits of Period.	Length of Period in Years.	England and Wales.				Selected Healthy Districts.		
			1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.
MALES.									
Infancy ..	0-5	5	9.9	9.7	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.4	8.2
School age ..	5-15	10	17.3	17.2	16.9	16.8	16.2	15.8	15.5
Adolescence	15-25	10	16.3	16.4	16.3	16.1	15.5	15.3	15.1
Maturity	25-35	10	14.9	15.2	15.3	15.2	14.3	14.6	14.4
	35-45	10	13.3	13.6	13.8	13.9	13.1	13.5	13.6
	45-55	10	11.4	11.5	11.8	12.0	11.8	12.1	12.3
Decline ..	55-65	10	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.2	9.9	10.1	10.4
	65 and upwards	—	8.0	7.6	7.6	7.8	10.4	10.2	10.5
Total ..	All ages.	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES.									
Infancy ..	0-5	5	9.7	9.3	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.2	8.0
School age ..	5-15	10	17.2	16.6	16.3	16.0	16.3	15.6	15.3
Adolescence	15-25	10	16.1	15.9	15.8	15.5	15.4	15.0	14.8
Maturity	25-35	10	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.2	14.2	14.1
	35-45	10	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.6	12.9	13.2	13.3
	45-55	10	11.3	11.7	11.9	12.1	11.5	12.1	12.3
Decline ..	55-65	10	9.1	9.4	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.4	10.6
	65 and upwards	—	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.4	10.9	11.3	11.6
Total ..	All ages.	—	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The increase of mean lifetime between the ages 25 and 65 years is very marked, and is of special significance because these years may be taken as representing the effective working period of life. The average lifetime of males at these ages rose between the periods 1838-54 and 1891-1900 from 19.35 years to 22.24 years, and of females from 20.13 to 24.07 years; the proportion to the whole period of 40 years having risen from 48 to 56 per cent. for males, and from 50 to 60 per cent. for females. In the healthy districts the proportion in 1849-53 was 60 per cent. for each sex: in 1891-1900 it reached 67 per cent. for males, and 70 per cent. for females. These facts, together with those for intermediate periods are set forth in the following table.

	England and Wales.				Selected Healthy Districts.			
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	
Average lifetime between 25 and 65 years of age ..	Males ..	19.35	20.30	21.85	22.24	23.86	25.91	26.81
	Females ..	20.13	21.94	23.55	24.07	23.97	26.97	28.08
Percentage of the entire age period of 40 years, 25-65 ..	Males ..	48	51	55	56	60	65	67
	Females ..	50	55	59	60	60	67	70

The designations "Infancy," "School Age," "Adolescence," "Maturity," and "Decline" have been used as roughly but conveniently representing the various periods of life, but no scientific precision can be claimed for them. The term "Decline" especially lacks precision, and this period of life might, perhaps, be regarded as beginning at a later age in the healthy districts than in the country as a whole. If an attempt be made to formulate a definite relation between the term "Decline" and the figures of the life-table, it might be assumed to commence when the expectation of life falls to a certain value. By the new English life-table the expectation of life at age 65 is 10.34 years for males and 11.27 for females, and if this amount of expectation be regarded as indicating the commencement of the period of "decline," it will be seen that the period commenced at practically the same age among both males and females of the general population in 1881-90, but about two years later in each sex by the last two healthy district tables. The following table shows the actual and proportional amounts of male and female life lived in "Infancy and School Age," in "Adolescence and Maturity," and in "Decline," on this supposition.

	Number of Years Lived.				Per cent. of Total Lifetime.			
	England and Wales.		Selected Healthy Districts.		England and Wales.		Selected Healthy Districts.	
	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1881-90.	1891-1900.
MALES.								
Infancy and School age	11.37	11.34	12.43	12.52	26.0	25.7	24.1	23.7
Adolescence and Maturity.	28.97	29.35	34.68	35.73	66.4	66.5	67.4	67.6
Decline .. .. .	3.32	3.44	4.37	4.62	7.6	7.8	8.5	8.7
Total .. .. .	43.66	44.13	51.48	52.87	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
FEMALES.								
Infancy and School age	11.85	11.80	12.84	12.92	25.1	24.7	23.8	23.2
Adolescence and Maturity.	30.99	31.48	36.05	37.33	65.7	65.9	66.7	67.0
Decline .. .. .	4.34	4.49	5.15	5.46	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.8
Total .. .. .	47.18	47.77	54.04	55.71	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0



TABLE E.—Life Table for England and Wales, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years 1891-1900.—Males.

Age. <i>x</i>	Logarithm of the chance of Living one Year from each Age. <i>Log p<sub>x</sub></i>	Dying in each Year of Age. <i>d<sub>x</sub></i>	Born, and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Population, or Years of Life lived, in each Year of Age. <i>P<sub>x</sub></i>	Population, or Years of Life lived, in and above each Year of Age. <i>Q<sub>x</sub></i>	Expectation of Life at each Age. <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>
0	9.9181014	87,440	508,770	453,297	22,453,608	44.13
1	.9762644	22,409	421,330	410,126	22,000,311	52.22
2	.9908562	8,311	398,921	394,765	21,590,185	54.12
3	.9942357	5,150	390,610	388,035	21,195,420	54.26
4	.9957662	3,740	385,460	383,590	20,807,385	53.98
5	.9968949	2,719	381,720	380,361	20,423,795	53.50
6	.9977350	1,972	379,001	378,015	20,043,434	52.88
7	.9983290	1,447	377,029	376,305	19,665,419	52.16
8	.9987264	1,100	375,582	375,032	19,289,114	51.36
9	.9989635	893	374,482	374,036	18,914,082	50.51
10	.9990701	799	373,589	373,189	18,540,046	49.63
11	.9990128	846	372,790	372,367	18,166,857	48.73
12	.9989268	918	371,944	371,485	17,794,490	47.84
13	.9988695	965	371,026	370,544	17,423,005	46.96
14	.9988095	1,013	370,061	369,554	17,052,461	46.08
15	.998723	1,126	369,048	368,485	16,682,907	45.21
16	.99861732	1,292	367,922	367,276	16,314,422	44.34
17	.9984965	1,435	366,630	365,913	15,947,146	43.50
18	.9983578	1,521	365,195	364,434	15,581,233	42.67
19	.9981142	1,575	363,674	362,887	15,216,799	41.84
20	.99789119	1,654	362,099	361,272	14,853,912	41.02
21	.99778939	1,744	360,445	359,573	14,492,640	40.21
22	.9977823	1,827	358,701	357,787	14,133,067	39.40
23	.9976902	1,893	356,874	355,928	13,775,280	38.60
24	.9976093	1,949	354,981	354,006	13,419,352	37.80
25	.9975254	2,005	353,032	352,030	13,065,346	37.01
26	.9974483	2,057	351,027	349,998	12,713,316	36.22
27	.9973765	2,102	348,970	347,919	12,363,318	35.43
28	.9972988	2,150	346,868	345,793	12,015,399	34.64
29	.9972018	2,214	344,718	343,611	11,669,606	33.85
30	.9970760	2,299	342,504	341,355	11,325,995	33.07
31	.9969166	2,406	340,205	339,002	10,984,640	32.29
32	.9967283	2,536	337,799	336,531	10,645,638	31.51
33	.9965192	2,676	335,263	333,925	10,309,107	30.75
34	.9963040	2,818	332,587	331,178	9,975,182	29.99
35	.9960861	2,959	329,769	328,289	9,644,004	29.24
36	.9958436	3,113	326,810	325,254	9,315,715	28.50
37	.9955799	3,277	323,697	322,058	8,990,461	27.77
38	.9953104	3,442	320,420	318,699	8,668,403	27.05
39	.9950473	3,594	316,978	315,181	8,349,704	26.34
40	.9947995	3,730	313,384	311,519	8,034,523	25.64
41	.9945653	3,851	309,654	307,729	7,723,004	24.94
42	.9943365	3,962	305,803	303,822	7,415,275	24.25
43	.9940971	4,075	301,841	299,803	7,111,453	23.56
44	.9938297	4,201	297,766	295,666	6,811,650	22.88
45	.9935208	4,347	293,565	291,391	6,515,984	22.20
46	.9931720	4,511	289,218	286,963	6,224,593	21.52
47	.9927897	4,688	284,707	282,363	5,937,630	20.86
48	.9923828	4,869	280,019	277,584	5,655,267	20.20
49	.9919544	5,050	275,150	272,625	5,377,683	19.54

TABLE E.—Life Table for England and Wales, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years 1891-1900.—Males—continued.

Age. <i>x</i>	Logarithm of the chance of Living one Year from each Age. <i>Log p<sub>x</sub></i>	Dying in each Year of Age. <i>d<sub>x</sub></i>	Born, and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Population, or Years of Life lived, in each Year of Age. <i>P<sub>x</sub></i>	Population, or Years of Life lived, in and above each Year of Age. <i>Q<sub>x</sub></i>	Expectation of Life at each Age. <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>
50	.9915080	5,230	270,100	267,485	5,105,058	18.90
51	.9910397	5,409	264,870	262,166	4,837,573	18.26
52	.9905385	5,591	259,461	256,665	4,575,407	17.63
53	.9899931	5,783	253,870	250,979	4,318,742	17.01
54	.9893873	5,989	248,087	245,092	4,067,763	16.40
55	.9887014	6,217	242,098	238,990	3,822,671	15.79
56	.9879075	6,478	235,881	232,642	3,583,681	15.19
57	.9870213	6,754	229,403	226,026	3,351,039	14.61
58	.9860756	7,025	222,649	219,136	3,125,013	14.04
59	.9850974	7,274	215,624	211,987	2,905,877	13.48
60	.9840970	7,491	208,350	204,605	2,693,890	12.93
61	.9830654	7,681	200,859	197,018	2,489,285	12.39
62	.9819707	7,856	193,178	189,250	2,292,267	11.87
63	.9807691	8,027	185,322	181,309	2,103,017	11.35
64	.9794124	8,209	177,295	173,190	1,921,708	10.84
65	.9778658	8,401	169,086	164,886	1,748,518	10.34
66	.9761540	8,585	160,685	156,392	1,583,632	9.86
67	.9742726	8,749	152,100	147,726	1,427,240	9.38
68	.9722099	8,885	143,351	138,908	1,279,514	8.93
69	.9699554	8,988	134,466	129,972	1,140,606	8.48
70	.9674936	9,049	125,478	120,954	1,010,634	8.05
71	.9648142	9,061	116,429	111,898	889,680	7.64
72	.9619020	9,017	107,368	102,859	777,782	7.24
73	.9587445	8,913	98,351	93,894	674,923	6.86
74	.9553247	8,743	89,438	85,066	581,029	6.50
75	.9516294	8,505	80,695	76,442	495,963	6.15
76	.9476414	8,199	72,190	68,090	419,521	5.81
77	.9433426	7,827	63,991	60,077	351,431	5.49
78	.9387114	7,392	56,164	52,468	291,354	5.19
79	.9337408	6,901	48,772	45,321	238,886	4.90
80	.9283950	6,365	41,871	38,689	193,565	4.62
81	.9226681	5,792	35,506	32,611	154,876	4.36
82	.9165261	5,196	29,715	27,117	122,265	4.11
83	.9099555	4,591	24,519	22,223	95,148	3.88
84	.9029324	3,991	19,928	17,932	72,925	3.66
85	.8954347	3,410	15,936	14,231	54,993	3.45
86	.8874427	2,860	12,526	11,096	40,761	3.25
87	.8789818	2,352	9,666	8,491	29,665	3.07
88	.8698858	1,894	7,315	6,368	21,174	2.89
89	.8602874	1,491	5,421	4,675	14,806	2.73
90	.8501207	1,147	3,930	3,356	10,131	2.58
91	.8393671	860	2,783	2,353	6,775	2.43
92	.8280261	629	1,922	1,608	4,422	2.30
93	.8160828	447	1,294	1,071	2,814	2.17
94	.8035497	308	847	693	1,743	2.06
95	.7904203	206	539	436	1,050	1.95
96	.7767199	134	333	286	615	1.85
97	.7624627	84	199	157	349	1.75
98	.7476862	51	115	90	192	1.67
99	.7324400	30	64	50	102	1.58
100	.7167696	17	35	26	52	1.51
101	.7007569	9	18	14	26	1.44
102	.6844993	5	9	7	12	1.36
103	.6680947	2	4	3	6	1.28
104	.6516844	1	2	1	2	1.18
105	.6354187	1	1	1	1	1.02

Note.—The figures at the higher ages in the  $d_x$ ,  $l_x$ ,  $P_x$ , and  $Q_x$  columns were calculated to one or more places of decimals. For convenience the nearest whole numbers only are printed, but the Expectations of Life are derived from the more exact values.



TABLE F.—Life Table for England and Wales, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years 1891-1900.—Females.

Age. <i>x</i>	Logarithm of the Chance of Living one Year from each Age. <i>Log p<sub>x</sub></i>	Dying in each Year of Age. <i>d<sub>x</sub></i>	Born, and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Population, or Years of Life lived, in each Year of Age. <i>P<sub>x</sub></i>	Population, or Years of Life lived, in and above each Year of age. <i>Q<sub>x</sub></i>	Expectation of Life at each Age. <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>
0	9.9341659	69,096	491,230	448,256	23,467,034	47.77
1	.9779552	20,892	422,134	411,688	23,018,778	54.53
2	.9911624	8,083	401,242	397,201	22,607,090	56.34
3	.9941695	5,243	393,159	390,537	22,209,889	56.49
4	.9958335	3,704	387,916	386,064	21,819,352	56.25
5	.9969210	2,714	384,212	382,855	21,433,288	55.79
6	.9977260	1,992	381,498	380,502	21,050,433	55.18
7	.9982962	1,486	379,506	378,763	20,669,931	54.47
8	.9986777	1,149	378,020	377,446	20,291,168	53.68
9	.9989056	949	376,871	376,396	19,913,722	52.84
10	.9989949	869	375,922	375,488	19,537,326	51.97
11	.9989489	906	375,053	374,600	19,161,838	51.09
12	.9988688	974	374,147	373,660	18,787,238	50.21
13	.9988247	1,008	373,173	372,669	18,413,578	49.34
14	.9987835	1,041	372,165	371,644	18,040,909	48.48
15	.9986678	1,137	371,124	370,556	17,669,265	47.61
16	.9984922	1,282	369,987	369,346	17,298,709	46.75
17	.9983455	1,402	368,705	368,004	16,929,363	45.92
18	.9982780	1,454	367,303	366,576	16,561,359	45.09
19	.9982497	1,471	365,849	365,113	16,194,783	44.27
20	.9981962	1,510	364,378	363,623	15,829,670	43.44
21	.9981370	1,554	362,868	362,091	15,466,047	42.62
22	.9980723	1,600	361,314	360,514	15,103,956	41.80
23	.9979930	1,658	359,714	358,885	14,743,442	40.99
24	.9979037	1,725	358,056	357,194	14,384,557	40.17
25	.9978144	1,788	356,331	355,437	14,027,363	39.37
26	.9977245	1,853	354,543	353,616	13,671,926	38.56
27	.9976304	1,919	352,690	351,731	13,318,310	37.76
28	.9975309	1,989	350,771	349,776	12,966,579	36.97
29	.9974237	2,063	348,782	347,751	12,616,803	36.17
30	.9973072	2,143	346,719	345,647	12,269,052	35.39
31	.9971808	2,229	344,576	343,462	11,923,405	34.60
32	.9970447	2,322	342,347	341,186	11,579,943	33.83
33	.9969009	2,418	340,025	338,816	11,238,757	33.05
34	.9967510	2,516	337,607	336,349	10,899,941	32.29
35	.9965919	2,619	335,091	333,781	10,563,592	31.52
36	.9964094	2,738	332,472	331,103	10,229,811	30.77
37	.9962102	2,865	329,734	328,302	9,898,708	30.02
38	.9960098	2,989	326,869	325,374	9,570,406	29.28
39	.9958232	3,100	323,880	322,330	9,245,032	28.54
40	.9956586	3,191	320,780	319,185	8,922,702	27.82
41	.9955165	3,262	317,589	315,958	8,603,517	27.09
42	.9953855	3,322	314,327	312,666	8,287,559	26.37
43	.9952493	3,383	311,005	309,313	7,974,893	25.64
44	.9950878	3,460	307,622	305,892	7,665,580	24.92
45	.9948872	3,560	304,162	302,382	7,359,688	24.20
46	.9946556	3,676	300,602	298,764	7,057,306	23.48
47	.9943962	3,807	296,926	295,023	6,758,542	22.76
48	.9941102	3,948	293,119	291,145	6,463,519	22.05
49	.9937982	4,101	289,171	287,120	6,172,374	21.35

TABLE F.—Life Table for England and Wales, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years 1891-1900.—Females—continued.

Age. <i>x</i>	Logarithm of the Chance of Living one Year from each age. <i>Log p<sub>x</sub></i>	Dying in each Year of Age. <i>d<sub>x</sub></i>	Born, and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Population, or Years of Life lived, in each Year of Age. <i>P<sub>x</sub></i>	Population, or Years of Life lived, in and above each Year of age. <i>Q<sub>x</sub></i>	Expectation of Life at each Age. <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>
50	9.9934586	4,261	285,070	282,940	5,885,254	20.64
51	.9930862	4,435	280,869	278,591	5,602,314	19.95
52	.9926761	4,622	276,374	274,063	5,323,723	19.26
53	.9922187	4,825	271,752	269,340	5,049,660	18.58
54	.9917059	5,050	266,927	264,402	4,780,320	17.91
55	.9911229	5,298	261,877	259,228	4,515,918	17.24
56	.9904430	5,585	256,579	253,786	4,256,690	16.59
57	.9896781	5,895	250,994	248,047	4,002,904	15.95
58	.9888515	6,212	245,099	241,993	3,754,857	15.32
59	.9879872	6,517	238,887	235,628	3,512,864	14.71
60	.9870921	6,805	232,370	228,968	3,277,236	14.10
61	.9861597	7,075	225,565	222,027	3,048,268	13.51
62	.9851638	7,338	218,490	214,821	2,826,241	12.94
63	.9840677	7,605	211,152	207,350	2,611,420	12.37
64	.9828306	7,890	203,547	199,602	2,404,070	11.81
65	.9814259	8,192	195,657	191,561	2,204,468	11.27
66	.9798704	8,491	187,465	183,219	2,012,907	10.74
67	.9781617	8,777	178,974	174,586	1,829,688	10.22
68	.9762888	9,043	170,197	165,675	1,655,102	9.72
69	.9742383	9,281	161,154	156,514	1,489,427	9.24
70	.9720022	9,482	151,873	147,132	1,332,913	8.78
71	.9695638	9,638	142,391	137,572	1,185,781	8.33
72	.9669152	9,737	132,753	127,884	1,048,209	7.90
73	.9640392	9,776	123,016	118,128	920,325	7.48
74	.9609243	9,744	113,240	108,368	802,197	7.08
75	.9575556	9,636	103,496	98,678	693,329	6.70
76	.9539186	9,449	93,860	89,135	595,151	6.34
77	.9499980	9,180	84,411	79,821	506,016	5.99
78	.9457782	8,830	75,231	70,816	426,195	5.67
79	.9412441	8,402	66,401	62,200	355,379	5.35
80	.9363809	7,903	57,999	54,047	293,179	5.05
81	.9311753	7,342	50,096	46,425	239,132	4.77
82	.9256078	6,731	42,754	39,389	192,707	4.51
83	.9196698	6,083	36,023	32,982	153,319	4.26
84	.9133480	5,415	29,940	27,232	120,337	4.02
85	.9066329	4,744	24,525	22,152	93,105	3.80
86	.8995156	4,086	19,780	17,737	70,953	3.59
87	.8919928	3,456	15,695	13,967	53,215	3.39
88	.8840650	2,867	12,239	10,805	39,248	3.21
89	.8757323	2,332	9,371	8,205	28,443	3.04
90	.8670075	1,857	7,039	6,111	20,238	2.87
91	.8578996	1,446	5,183	4,459	14,127	2.73
92	.8484414	1,101	3,736	3,186	9,667	2.59
93	.8386529	818	2,636	2,227	6,481	2.46
94	.8285805	593	1,818	1,521	4,255	2.34
95	.8182677	419	1,225	1,016	2,733	2.23
96	.8077794	288	806	662	1,718	2.13
97	.7971899	193	518	421	1,056	2.04
98	.7865773	126	325	262	635	1.96
99	.7760491	80	199	159	373	1.88
100	.7657054	49	119	94	214	1.81
101	.7556855	30	69	54	121	1.74
102	.7461151	17	39	31	66	1.68
103	.7371483	10	22	17	36	1.62
104	.7289397	6	12	9	19	1.56
105	.7216490	3	6	5	9	1.48
106	.7154411	2	3	3	5	1.35
107	.7104950	1	2	1	2	1.14
108	.7069232	0	1	1	1	.75

Note.—The figures at the higher ages in the *d<sub>x</sub>*, *l<sub>x</sub>*, *P<sub>x</sub>*, and *Q<sub>x</sub>* columns were calculated to one or more places of decimals. For convenience the nearest whole numbers only are printed, but the Expectations of Life are derived from the more exact values.



TABLE G.—Life Table for England and Wales, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years 1891-1900.—Males and Females.

Age. <i>x</i>	Chance of Living One Year from each Age. <i>p<sub>x</sub></i>		Of 1,000,000 Males born, the Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Of 1,000,000 Females born, the Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Of 1,000,000 of both Sexes (508,770 Males and 491,230 Females) born.	
	Males.	Females.	<i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	<i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	The Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Population, or Years of Life lived, in and above each Year. <i>Q<sub>x</sub></i>
0	0.82814	0.85934	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	45,920,642
1	.94681	.95051	828,136	859,342	843,464	45,019,089
2	.97917	.97986	784,090	816,810	800,163	44,197,275
3	.98682	.98666	767,754	800,357	783,769	43,405,309
4	.99030	.99045	757,631	789,683	773,376	42,626,737
5	.99288	.99294	750,281	782,144	765,932	41,857,083
6	.99480	.99478	744,936	776,618	760,499	41,093,867
7	.99616	.99608	741,061	772,562	756,535	40,335,350
8	.99707	.99696	738,215	769,537	753,602	39,580,282
9	.99762	.99748	736,053	767,198	751,353	38,827,804
10	.99786	.99769	734,299	765,267	749,511	38,077,372
11	.99773	.99758	732,728	763,498	747,843	37,328,695
12	.99753	.99740	731,064	761,652	746,091	36,581,728
13	.99740	.99730	729,260	759,671	744,199	35,836,583
14	.99726	.99720	727,364	757,618	742,226	35,093,370
15	.99695	.99694	725,373	755,499	740,172	34,352,172
16	.99649	.99653	723,159	753,185	737,909	33,613,131
17	.99609	.99620	720,621	750,574	735,335	32,876,509
18	.99584	.99604	717,800	747,721	732,498	32,142,592
19	.99567	.99598	714,811	744,762	729,523	31,411,582
20	.99543	.99586	711,714	741,766	726,477	30,683,582
21	.99516	.99572	708,463	738,692	723,313	29,958,687
22	.99491	.99557	705,036	735,530	720,015	29,237,023
23	.99470	.99539	701,445	732,272	716,588	28,518,722
24	.99451	.99518	697,724	728,896	713,037	27,803,909
25	.99432	.99498	693,894	725,386	709,363	27,092,709
26	.99414	.99477	689,951	721,745	705,570	26,385,242
27	.99398	.99456	685,909	717,973	701,660	25,681,628
28	.99380	.99433	681,778	714,066	697,639	24,981,978
29	.99358	.99409	677,551	710,018	693,500	24,286,409
30	.99329	.99382	673,200	705,819	689,223	23,595,047
31	.99293	.99353	668,682	701,456	684,781	22,908,045
32	.99250	.99322	663,952	696,917	680,146	22,225,581
33	.99202	.99289	658,969	692,191	675,288	21,547,864
34	.99153	.99255	653,708	687,269	670,194	20,875,123
35	.99103	.99218	648,169	682,147	664,860	20,207,596
36	.99048	.99177	642,353	676,814	659,282	19,545,526
37	.98987	.99131	636,235	671,242	653,431	18,889,169
38	.98926	.99085	629,793	665,410	647,289	18,238,809
39	.98866	.99043	623,028	659,324	640,858	17,594,736
40	.98810	.99005	615,964	653,014	634,164	16,957,225
41	.98756	.98973	608,632	646,518	627,243	16,326,521
42	.98704	.98943	601,063	639,878	620,130	15,702,834
43	.98650	.98912	593,276	633,115	612,846	15,086,346
44	.98589	.98875	585,266	626,227	605,388	14,477,230
45	.98519	.98830	577,010	619,184	597,727	13,875,672
46	.98440	.98777	568,465	611,938	589,820	13,281,899
47	.98353	.98718	559,598	604,453	581,633	12,696,172
48	.98261	.98653	550,384	596,704	573,138	12,118,786
49	.98164	.98582	540,815	588,666	564,321	11,550,067

TABLE G.—Life Table for England and Wales, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years 1891-1900.—Males and Females—continued.

Age. <i>x</i>	Chance of Living One Year from each Age. <i>p<sub>x</sub></i>		Of 1,000,000 Males born, the Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Of 1,000,000 Females born, the Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Of 1,000,000 of both Sexes (508,770 Males and 491,230 Females) born.	
	Males.	Females.	<i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	<i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	The Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Population, or Years of Life lived, in and above each Year. <i>Q<sub>x</sub></i>
50	.98064	.98505	530,888	580,320	555,170	10,990,312
51	.97958	.98421	520,608	571,644	545,679	10,439,887
52	.97845	.98328	509,977	562,616	535,835	9,899,130
53	.97722	.98224	498,987	553,208	525,622	9,368,402
54	.97586	.98108	487,621	543,384	515,014	8,848,083
55	.97432	.97977	475,849	533,105	503,975	8,338,589
56	.97254	.97823	463,629	522,319	492,460	7,840,371
57	.97056	.97651	450,898	510,950	480,397	7,353,943
58	.96845	.97466	437,623	498,950	467,748	6,879,870
59	.96627	.97272	423,814	486,304	454,511	6,418,741
60	.96404	.97072	409,518	473,037	440,720	5,971,126
61	.96176	.96863	394,793	459,185	426,424	5,537,553
62	.95934	.96642	379,695	444,782	411,668	5,118,508
63	.95669	.96398	364,255	429,844	396,474	4,714,437
64	.95370	.96124	348,478	414,361	380,842	4,325,778
65	.95031	.95813	332,344	398,299	364,743	3,952,986
66	.94657	.95471	315,830	381,624	348,150	3,596,539
67	.94248	.95096	298,956	364,339	331,074	3,256,928
68	.93802	.94687	281,760	346,471	313,548	2,934,616
69	.93316	.94241	264,295	328,062	295,620	2,630,033
70	.92788	.93757	246,630	309,168	277,351	2,343,547
71	.92218	.93232	228,844	289,866	258,820	2,075,461
72	.91601	.92665	211,034	270,247	240,121	1,825,991
73	.90938	.92053	193,310	250,424	221,366	1,595,248
74	.90225	.91395	175,792	230,523	202,678	1,383,226
75	.89460	.90689	158,608	210,688	184,191	1,189,793
76	.88642	.89933	141,891	191,071	166,050	1,014,673
77	.87769	.89125	125,775	171,836	148,402	857,447
78	.86838	.88263	110,392	153,148	131,395	717,549
79	.85850	.87346	95,863	135,173	115,173	594,265
80	.84800	.86374	82,298	118,068	99,870	486,744
81	.83689	.85344	69,789	101,980	85,602	394,007
82	.82514	.84257	58,405	87,034	72,469	314,972
83	.81275	.83113	48,192	73,333	60,542	248,467
84	.79971	.81912	39,168	60,949	49,868	193,262
85	.78602	.80655	31,323	49,925	40,461	148,098
86	.77169	.79344	24,621	40,267	32,307	111,714
87	.75671	.77982	19,000	31,949	25,361	82,880
88	.74112	.76571	14,377	24,915	19,554	60,423
89	.72492	.75116	10,655	19,078	14,792	43,250
90	.70814	.73622	7,724	14,330	10,969	30,369
91	.69082	.72094	5,470	10,550	7,965	20,902
92	.67302	.70541	3,779	7,606	5,659	14,089
93	.65476	.68969	2,543	5,365	3,929	9,295
94	.63614	.67388	1,665	3,700	2,665	5,998
95	.61719	.65806	1,059	2,494	1,764	3,784
96	.59803	.64236	654	1,641	1,139	2,332
97	.57871	.62689	391	1,054	717	1,405
98	.55935	.61175	226	661	440	826
99	.54006	.59710	127	404	263	475
100	.52092	.58305	68	241	153	267
101	.50206	.56975	36	141	87	147
102	.48361	.55733	18	80	48	79
103	.46569	.54594	9	45	26	41
104	.44842	.53572	4	24	14	21
105	.43194	.52680	2	13	7	10
106	.40819	.51933	1	7	4	5
107	—	.51345	—	4	2	2
108	—	.50924	—	2	1	1



TABLE H.—Comparison of Four English Life Tables, based respectively upon the Mortality in 1838-54, in 1871-80, in 1881-90, and in 1891-1900.—Males.

Age. <i>x</i>	Born and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>				Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life). <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>				Age. <i>x</i>
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	39'91	41'35	43'66	44'13	0
1	836,405	841,417	838,964	828,136	46'65	48'05	50'97	52'22	1
2	782,626	790,201	790,891	784,090	48'83	50'14	53'04	54'12	2
3	754,849	763,737	772,046	767,754	49'61	50'86	53'32	54'26	3
4	736,845	746,587	760,167	757,631	49'81	51'01	53'15	53'98	4
5	723,716	734,068	751,494	750,281	49'71	50'87	52'75	53'50	5
6	713,881	726,815	745,239	744,936	49'39	50'38	52'19	52'88	6
7	706,156	721,103	740,766	741,061	48'92	49'77	51'50	52'16	7
8	699,688	716,309	737,566	738,215	48'37	49'10	50'73	51'36	8
9	694,346	712,337	735,238	736,053	47'74	48'37	49'88	50'51	9
10	689,857	708,990	733,477	734,299	47'05	47'60	49'00	49'63	10
11	685,982	706,146	732,044	732,728	46'31	46'79	48'10	48'73	11
12	682,512	703,595	730,745	731,064	45'54	45'96	47'18	47'84	12
13	679,256	701,200	729,423	729,260	44'76	45'11	46'27	46'96	13
14	676,057	698,840	727,941	727,364	43'97	44'26	45'36	46'08	14
15	672,776	696,419	726,194	725,373	43'18	43'41	44'47	45'21	15
16	669,296	693,695	724,109	723,159	42'40	42'58	43'59	44'34	16
17	665,529	690,746	721,660	720,621	41'64	41'76	42'74	43'50	17
18	661,402	687,507	718,876	717,800	40'90	40'96	41'90	42'67	18
19	656,868	683,941	715,818	714,811	40'17	40'17	41'08	41'84	19
20	651,903	680,033	712,555	711,714	39'48	39'40	40'27	41'02	20
21	646,502	675,769	709,136	708,463	38'80	38'64	39'46	40'21	21
22	641,028	671,344	705,579	705,036	38'13	37'89	38'66	39'40	22
23	635,486	666,754	701,867	701,445	37'46	37'15	37'86	38'60	23
24	629,882	661,997	697,958	697,724	36'79	36'41	37'07	37'80	24
25	624,221	657,077	693,809	693,894	36'12	35'68	36'28	37'01	25
26	618,503	651,998	689,392	689,951	35'44	34'96	35'51	36'22	26
27	612,731	646,757	684,714	685,909	34'77	34'24	34'75	35'43	27
28	606,906	641,353	679,788	681,778	34'10	33'52	34'00	34'64	28
29	601,026	635,778	674,637	677,551	33'43	32'81	33'26	33'85	29
30	595,089	630,038	669,279	673,200	32'76	32'10	32'52	33'07	30
31	589,094	624,124	663,728	668,682	32'09	31'40	31'79	32'29	31
32	583,036	618,056	657,992	663,952	31'42	30'71	31'06	31'51	32
33	576,912	611,827	652,070	658,969	30'74	30'01	30'34	30'75	33
34	570,716	605,430	645,957	653,708	30'07	29'33	29'62	29'99	34
35	564,441	598,860	639,645	648,169	29'40	28'64	28'91	29'24	35
36	558,083	592,107	633,129	642,353	28'73	27'96	28'20	28'50	36
37	551,634	585,167	626,405	636,235	28'06	27'29	27'50	27'77	37
38	545,084	578,019	619,467	629,793	27'39	26'62	26'80	27'05	38
39	538,428	570,656	612,309	623,028	26'72	25'96	26'11	26'34	39
40	531,657	563,077	604,923	615,964	26'06	25'30	25'42	25'64	40
41	524,761	555,254	597,304	608,632	25'39	24'65	24'74	24'94	41
42	517,734	547,288	589,446	601,063	24'73	24'00	24'06	24'25	42
43	510,567	539,161	581,350	593,276	24'07	23'35	23'39	23'56	43
44	503,247	530,858	573,014	585,266	23'41	22'71	22'72	22'88	44
45	495,770	522,374	564,437	577,010	22'76	22'07	22'06	22'20	45
46	488,126	513,702	555,612	568,465	22'11	21'44	21'40	21'52	46
47	480,308	504,836	546,532	559,598	21'46	20'80	20'75	20'86	47
48	472,306	495,761	537,184	550,384	20'82	20'18	20'10	20'20	48
49	464,114	486,479	527,554	540,815	20'17	19'55	19'46	19'54	49

TABLE H.—Comparison of Four English Life Tables, based respectively upon the Mortality in 1838-54, in 1871-80, in 1881-90, and in 1891-1900.—Males—continued.

Age. <i>x</i>	Born and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>				Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life). <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>				Age. <i>x</i>
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	
50	455,727	476,980	517,639	530,888	19'54	18'93	18'82	18'90	50
51	447,139	467,254	507,398	520,608	18'90	18'31	18'19	18'26	51
52	438,099	457,022	496,827	509,977	18'28	17'71	17'57	17'63	52
53	428,801	446,510	485,911	498,987	17'67	17'12	16'95	17'01	53
54	419,256	435,729	474,634	487,621	17'06	16'53	16'34	16'40	54
55	409,460	424,677	462,981	475,849	16'45	15'95	15'74	15'79	55
56	399,408	413,351	450,934	463,629	15'86	15'37	15'15	15'19	56
57	389,088	401,740	438,476	450,898	15'26	14'80	14'57	14'61	57
58	378,481	389,827	425,583	437,623	14'68	14'24	13'99	14'04	58
59	367,570	377,591	412,230	423,814	14'10	13'68	13'43	13'48	59
60	356,330	365,011	398,400	409,518	13'53	13'14	12'88	12'93	60
61	344,744	352,071	384,090	394,793	12'96	12'60	12'34	12'39	61
62	332,789	338,820	369,311	379,695	12'41	12'07	11'81	11'87	62
63	320,451	325,256	354,091	364,255	11'87	11'56	11'30	11'35	63
64	307,720	311,368	338,468	348,478	11'34	11'05	10'80	10'84	64
65	294,588	297,156	322,482	332,344	10'82	10'55	10'31	10'34	65
66	281,064	282,638	306,176	315,830	10'32	10'07	9'83	9'86	66
67	267,160	267,829	289,589	298,956	9'83	9'60	9'36	9'38	67
68	252,901	252,763	272,766	281,760	9'36	9'14	8'91	8'93	68
69	238,328	237,487	255,761	264,295	8'90	8'70	8'47	8'48	69
70	223,490	222,056	238,632	246,630	8'45	8'27	8'04	8'05	70
71	208,453	206,539	221,450	228,844	8'03	7'85	7'63	7'64	71
72	193,297	190,971	204,292	211,034	7'62	7'45	7'23	7'24	72
73	178,114	175,449	187,246	193,310	7'22	7'07	6'84	6'86	73
74	163,003	160,074	170,411	175,792	6'85	6'70	6'46	6'50	74
75	148,076	144,960	153,890	158,608	6'49	6'34	6'10	6'15	75
76	133,453	130,227	137,797	141,891	6'15	6'00	5'76	5'81	76
77	119,251	115,986	122,248	125,775	5'82	5'68	5'43	5'49	77
78	105,592	102,359	107,360	110,392	5'51	5'37	5'11	5'19	78
79	92,587	89,449	93,249	95,863	5'21	5'07	4'81	4'90	79
80	80,343	77,354	80,023	82,298	4'93	4'79	4'52	4'62	80
81	68,946	66,153	67,779	69,789	4'66	4'51	4'25	4'36	81
82	58,471	55,842	56,595	58,405	4'41	4'26	3'99	4'11	82
83	48,970	46,489	46,531	48,192	4'17	4'01	3'74	3'88	83
84	40,471	38,132	37,619	39,168	3'95	3'78	3'51	3'66	84
85	32,979	30,785	29,866	31,323	3'73	3'56	3'29	3'45	85
86	26,476	24,436	23,249	24,621	3'53	3'36	3'08	3'25	86
87	20,926	19,054	17,718	19,000	3'34	3'17	2'89	3'07	87
88	16,268	14,576	13,197	14,377	3'16	2'99	2'70	2'89	88
89	12,428	10,926	9,590	10,655	3'00	2'82	2'53	2'73	89
90	9,321	8,015	6,786	7,724	2'84	2'66	2'37	2'58	90
91	6,859	5,748	4,667	5,470	2'69	2'51	2'22	2'43	91
92	4,946	4,025	3,113	3,779	2'55	2'37	2'08	2'30	92
93	3,492	2,749	2,009	2,543	2'41	2'24	1'95	2'17	93
94	2,411	1,828	1,252	1,665	2'29	2'12	1'83	2'06	94
95	1,628	1,183	752	1,059	2'17	2'01	1'72	1'95	95
96	1,071	742	433	654	2'06	1'90	1'61	1'85	96
97	688	452	239	391	1'95	1'81	1'51	1'75	97
98	430	266	126	226	1'85	1'72	1'42	1'67	98
99	262	151	64	127	1'76	1'65	1'33	1'58	99
100	154	82	30	68	1'68	1'61	1'24	1'51	100



TABLE I.—Comparison of Four English Life Tables, based respectively upon the Mortality in 1838-54, in 1871-80, in 1881-90, and in 1891-1900.—Females.

Age. <i>x</i>	Born and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>				Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life). <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>				Age. <i>x</i>
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	41'85	44'62	47'18	47'77	0
1	865,288	871,266	868,874	859,342	47'31	50'14	53'24	54'53	1
2	811,711	820,480	823,072	816,810	49'40	52'22	55'18	56'34	2
3	782,990	793,359	804,142	800,357	50'20	52'99	55'46	56'49	3
4	764,060	775,427	791,973	789,683	50'43	53'20	55'31	56'25	4
5	750,550	762,622	783,244	782,144	50'33	53'08	54'92	55'79	5
6	740,534	755,713	777,087	776,618	50'00	52'56	54'35	55'18	6
7	732,771	750,276	772,798	772,562	49'53	51'94	53'65	54'47	7
8	726,116	745,631	769,819	769,537	48'98	51'26	52'85	53'68	8
9	720,537	741,727	767,714	767,198	48'35	50'53	52'00	52'84	9
10	715,769	738,382	766,151	765,267	47'67	49'76	51'10	51'97	10
11	711,581	735,405	764,874	763,498	46'95	48'96	50'19	51'09	11
12	707,770	732,697	763,679	761,652	46'20	48'13	49'26	50'21	12
13	704,155	730,122	762,400	759,671	45'44	47'30	48'35	49'34	13
14	700,581	727,571	760,897	757,618	44'66	46'47	47'44	48'48	14
15	696,917	724,956	759,062	755,499	43'90	45'63	46'55	47'61	15
16	693,050	722,084	756,826	753,185	43'14	44'81	45'69	46'75	16
17	688,894	718,993	754,171	750,574	42'40	44'00	44'85	45'92	17
18	684,378	715,622	751,145	747,721	41'67	43'21	44'03	45'09	18
19	679,463	711,946	747,831	744,762	40'97	42'43	43'22	44'27	19
20	674,119	707,949	744,321	741,766	40'29	41'66	42'42	43'44	20
21	668,345	703,616	740,681	738,692	39'63	40'92	41'63	42'62	21
22	662,474	699,141	736,937	735,530	38'98	40'18	40'84	41'80	22
23	656,509	694,521	733,072	732,272	38'33	39'44	40'05	40'99	23
24	650,463	689,759	729,039	728,896	37'68	38'71	39'27	40'17	24
25	644,342	684,858	724,788	725,386	37'04	37'98	38'50	39'37	25
26	638,148	679,822	720,290	721,745	36'39	37'26	37'73	38'56	26
27	631,891	674,661	715,549	717,973	35'75	36'54	36'98	37'76	27
28	625,575	669,372	710,581	714,066	35'10	35'83	36'23	36'97	28
29	619,201	663,959	705,408	710,018	34'46	35'11	35'50	36'17	29
30	612,774	658,418	700,049	705,819	33'81	34'41	34'76	35'39	30
31	606,296	652,747	694,523	701,456	33'17	33'70	34'04	34'60	31
32	599,769	646,957	688,844	696,917	32'53	33'00	33'31	33'83	32
33	593,196	641,045	683,024	692,191	31'88	32'30	32'59	33'05	33
34	586,575	635,003	677,071	687,269	31'23	31'60	31'88	32'29	34
35	579,908	628,842	670,992	682,147	30'59	30'90	31'16	31'52	35
36	573,192	622,554	664,792	676,814	29'94	30'21	30'45	30'77	36
37	566,431	616,144	658,479	671,242	29'29	29'52	29'73	30'02	37
38	559,619	609,599	652,058	665,410	28'64	28'83	29'02	29'28	38
39	552,758	602,924	645,535	659,324	27'99	28'15	28'31	28'54	39
40	545,844	596,113	638,912	653,014	27'34	27'46	27'60	27'82	40
41	538,876	589,167	632,185	646,518	26'69	26'78	26'89	27'09	41
42	531,849	582,104	625,347	639,878	26'03	26'10	26'17	26'37	42
43	524,765	574,919	618,384	633,115	25'38	25'42	25'46	25'64	43
44	517,617	567,612	611,277	626,227	24'72	24'74	24'75	24'92	44
45	510,403	560,174	604,007	619,184	24'06	24'06	24'05	24'20	45
46	503,122	552,602	596,550	611,938	23'40	23'38	23'34	23'48	46
47	495,768	544,892	588,833	604,453	22'74	22'71	22'64	22'76	47
48	488,339	537,043	580,975	596,704	22'08	22'03	21'94	22'05	48
49	480,833	529,048	572,791	588,666	21'42	21'36	21'24	21'35	49

TABLE I.—Comparison of Four English Life Tables, based respectively upon the Mortality in 1838-54, in 1871-80, in 1881-90, and in 1891-1900.—Females—continued.

Age. <i>x</i>	Born and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>				Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life). <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>				Age. <i>x</i>
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	
50	473,245	520,901	564,299	580,320	20'75	20'68	20'56	20'64	50
51	465,572	512,607	555,468	571,644	20'09	20'01	19'88	19'95	51
52	457,814	504,188	546,276	562,616	19'42	19'34	19'20	19'26	52
53	449,966	495,645	536,706	553,208	18'75	18'66	18'54	18'58	53
54	442,027	486,973	526,743	543,384	18'08	17'98	17'88	17'91	54
55	433,331	477,440	516,375	533,105	17'43	17'33	17'23	17'24	55
56	424,239	467,443	505,583	522,319	16'79	16'69	16'58	16'59	56
57	414,761	456,992	494,343	510,950	16'17	16'06	15'95	15'95	57
58	404,895	446,079	482,631	498,950	15'55	15'45	15'32	15'32	58
59	394,636	434,695	470,419	486,304	14'94	14'84	14'71	14'71	59
60	383,974	422,835	457,682	473,037	14'34	14'24	14'10	14'10	60
61	372,895	410,477	444,399	459,185	13'75	13'65	13'51	13'51	61
62	361,387	397,644	430,550	444,782	13'17	13'08	12'93	12'94	62
63	349,436	384,319	416,122	429,844	12'60	12'51	12'36	12'37	63
64	337,031	370,495	401,107	414,361	12'05	11'96	11'80	11'81	64
65	324,165	356,165	385,503	398,299	11'51	11'42	11'26	11'27	65
66	310,833	341,326	369,316	381,624	10'98	10'90	10'73	10'74	66
67	297,048	325,988	352,562	364,339	10'47	10'39	10'22	10'22	67
68	282,819	310,170	335,266	346,471	9'97	9'89	9'72	9'72	68
69	268,177	293,899	317,468	328,062	9'48	9'41	9'24	9'24	69
70	253,161	277,225	299,220	309,168	9'02	8'95	8'77	8'78	70
71	237,822	260,207	280,592	289,866	8'57	8'50	8'32	8'33	71
72	222,230	242,934	261,669	270,247	8'13	8'07	7'88	7'90	72
73	206,464	225,497	242,550	250,424	7'71	7'65	7'47	7'48	73
74	190,620	208,003	223,353	230,523	7'31	7'25	7'06	7'08	74
75	174,800	190,566	204,208	210,688	6'93	6'87	6'68	6'70	75
76	159,126	173,316	185,260	191,071	6'56	6'51	6'31	6'34	76
77	143,722	156,392	166,661	171,836	6'21	6'16	5'96	5'99	77
78	128,711	139,927	148,568	153,148	5'88	5'82	5'63	5'67	78
79	114,229	124,065	131,142	135,173	5'56	5'50	5'31	5'35	79
80	100,394	108,935	114,536	118,068	5'26	5'20	5'00	5'05	80
81	87,323	94,662	98,894	101,980	4'98	4'90	4'72	4'77	81
82	75,119	81,305	84,342	87,034	4'71	4'63	4'44	4'51	82
83	63,862	68,966	70,985	73,333	4'45	4'37	4'19	4'26	83
84	53,615	57,723	58,900	60,949	4'21	4'12	3'94	4'02	84
85	44,419	47,631	48,133	49,925	3'98	3'88	3'71	3'80	85
86	36,284	38,710	38,698	40,267	3'76	3'66	3'49	3'59	86
87	29,202	30,958	30,575	31,949	3'56	3'46	3'29	3'39	87
88	23,135	24,338	23,711	24,915	3'36	3'26	3'10	3'21	88
89	18,027	18,788	18,027	19,078	3'18	3'08	2'92	3'04	89
90	13,802	14,225	13,418	14,330	3'01	2'90	2'75	2'87	90
91	10,376	10,553	9,765	10,550	2'85	2'74	2'59	2'73	91
92	7,650	7,658	6,939	7,606	2'70	2'58	2'44	2'59	92
93	5,526	5,429	4,807	5,365	2'55	2'44	2'30	2'46	93
94	3,908	3,756	3,241	3,700	2'42	2'30	2'17	2'34	94
95	2,704	2,533	2,124	2,494	2'29	2'17	2'05	2'23	95
96	1,827	1,661	1,351	1,641	2'17	2'11	1'93	2'13	96
97	1,204	1,057	832	1,054	2'06	2'03	1'82	2'04	97
98	774	653	495	661	1'96	1'83	1'72	1'96	98
99	483	389	284	404	1'86	1'73	1'63	1'88	99
100	295	225	157	241	1'76	1'62	1'54	1'81	100



TABLE J.—Life Table for Selected Healthy Districts of England and Wales, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years, 1891-1900.—Males.

Age $x$	Logarithm of the chance of Living one Year from each Age. $\log p_x$	Dying in each Year of Age. $d_x$	Born and Surviving at each Age. $l_x$	Population or Years of Life lived in each Year of Age. $P_x$	Population or Years of Life lived in and above each Year of Age. $Q_x$	Expectation of Life at each Age. $E_x$
0	9.9437422	61,839	508,967	468,214	26,907,187	52.87
1	.9876222	12,564	447,128	440,846	26,438,973	59.13
2	.9952229	4,754	434,564	432,187	25,998,127	59.83
3	.9967920	3,163	429,810	428,228	25,565,940	59.48
4	.9974864	2,462	426,647	425,416	25,137,712	58.92
5	.9980232	1,926	424,185	423,222	24,712,296	58.26
6	.9984026	1,551	422,259	421,484	24,289,074	57.52
7	.9986965	1,260	420,708	420,078	23,867,590	56.73
8	.9989127	1,049	419,448	418,923	23,447,512	55.90
9	.9990597	905	418,399	417,947	23,028,589	55.04
10	.9991487	820	417,494	417,084	22,610,642	54.16
11	.9991819	784	416,674	416,282	22,193,558	53.26
12	.9991753	739	415,890	415,495	21,777,276	52.36
13	.9991352	686	415,101	414,688	21,361,781	51.46
14	.9990666	629	414,275	413,831	20,947,093	50.56
15	.9989678	581	413,386	412,895	20,533,262	49.67
16	.9988373	533	412,405	411,854	20,120,367	48.79
17	.9986765	485	411,302	410,690	19,708,513	47.92
18	.9984843	435	410,079	409,417	19,297,823	47.06
19	.9982608	384	408,754	408,043	18,888,406	46.21
20	.9980151	332	407,332	406,561	18,480,363	45.37
21	.9977486	279	405,790	404,944	18,073,802	44.54
22	.9974631	225	404,098	403,184	17,668,858	43.72
23	.9971593	170	402,271	401,321	17,265,674	42.92
24	.9968384	115	400,370	399,405	16,864,353	42.12
25	.9965034	60	398,440	397,458	16,464,948	41.32
26	.9961571	5	396,477	395,483	16,067,490	40.53
27	.9958024	1	394,489	393,490	15,672,007	39.73
28	.9954423	1	392,491	391,489	15,278,517	38.93
29	.9950788	1	390,486	389,476	14,887,028	38.12
30	.9947123	1	388,467	387,443	14,497,552	37.32
31	.9943433	1	386,419	385,372	14,110,109	36.52
32	.9939727	1	384,325	383,248	13,724,737	35.71
33	.9936006	1	382,170	381,057	13,341,489	34.91
34	.9932270	1	379,945	378,799	12,960,432	34.11
35	.9928529	1	377,652	376,473	12,581,633	33.32
36	.9924783	1	375,295	374,082	12,205,160	32.52
37	.9921032	1	372,868	371,615	11,831,078	31.73
38	.9917276	1	370,363	369,069	11,459,463	30.94
39	.9913515	1	367,775	366,440	11,090,394	30.16
40	.9909749	1	365,104	363,727	10,723,954	29.37
41	.9905978	1	362,351	360,933	10,360,227	28.59
42	.9902202	1	359,514	358,053	9,999,294	27.81
43	.9898421	1	356,592	355,084	9,641,241	27.04
44	.9894635	1	353,576	352,014	9,286,157	26.26
45	.9890844	1	350,452	348,826	8,934,143	25.49
46	.9887048	1	347,200	345,492	8,585,317	24.73
47	.9883247	1	343,785	341,984	8,239,825	23.97
48	.9879441	1	340,182	338,284	7,897,841	23.22
49	.9875630	1	336,387	334,398	7,559,557	22.47

TABLE J.—Life Table for Selected Healthy Districts of England and Wales, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years, 1891-1900.—Males.—Continued.

Age $x$	Logarithm of the chance of Living one Year from each Age. $\log p_x$	Dying in each Year of Age. $d_x$	Born and Surviving at each Age. $l_x$	Population or Years of Life lived in each Year of Age. $P_x$	Population or Years of Life lived in and above each Year of Age. $Q_x$	Expectation of Life at each Age. $E_x$
50	.9871851	4,144	332,409	330,337	7,225,159	21.74
51	.9868045	4,297	328,265	326,117	6,894,822	21.00
52	.9864230	4,448	323,963	321,744	6,568,705	20.28
53	.9860414	4,617	319,520	317,211	6,246,961	19.55
54	.9856598	4,824	314,903	312,491	5,929,750	18.83
55	.9852782	5,090	310,079	307,534	5,617,259	18.12
56	.9848966	5,431	304,989	302,274	5,309,725	17.41
57	.9845150	5,819	299,558	296,648	5,007,451	16.72
58	.9841334	6,216	293,739	290,631	4,710,803	16.04
59	.9837518	6,587	287,523	284,230	4,420,172	15.37
60	.9833702	6,922	280,936	277,475	4,135,942	14.72
61	.9829886	7,227	274,014	270,400	3,858,467	14.08
62	.9826070	7,527	266,787	263,024	3,588,067	13.45
63	.9822254	7,853	259,260	255,333	3,325,043	12.83
64	.9818438	8,239	251,407	247,288	3,069,710	12.21
65	.9814622	8,690	243,168	238,823	2,822,422	11.61
66	.9810806	9,168	234,478	229,894	2,583,599	11.02
67	.9806990	9,661	225,310	220,479	2,353,705	10.45
68	.9803174	10,152	215,649	210,573	2,133,226	9.89
69	.9799358	10,632	205,497	200,181	1,922,653	9.36
70	.9795542	11,084	194,865	189,323	1,722,472	8.84
71	.9791726	11,492	183,781	178,035	1,533,149	8.34
72	.9787910	11,840	172,289	166,369	1,355,114	7.87
73	.9784094	12,109	160,449	154,395	1,188,745	7.41
74	.9780278	12,285	148,340	142,197	1,034,350	6.97
75	.9776462	12,351	136,055	129,880	892,153	6.56
76	.9772646	12,294	123,704	117,557	762,273	6.16
77	.9768830	12,106	111,410	105,357	644,716	5.79
78	.9765014	11,781	99,304	93,414	539,358	5.43
79	.9761198	11,320	87,523	81,863	445,945	5.10
80	.9757382	10,728	76,203	70,839	364,081	4.78
81	.9753566	10,016	65,475	60,468	293,242	4.48
82	.9749750	9,203	55,460	50,858	232,775	4.20
83	.9745934	8,311	46,257	42,101	181,916	3.93
84	.9742118	7,369	37,946	34,261	139,815	3.68
85	.9738302	6,406	30,577	27,374	105,554	3.45
86	.9734486	5,453	24,171	21,445	78,180	3.23
87	.9730670	4,538	18,718	16,450	56,735	3.03
88	.9726854	3,688	14,180	12,337	40,286	2.84
89	.9723038	2,921	10,493	9,032	27,949	2.66
90	.9719222	2,252	7,572	6,446	18,917	2.50
91	.9715406	1,687	5,320	4,476	12,471	2.34
92	.9711590	1,226	3,633	3,020	7,994	2.20
93	.9707774	863	2,406	1,975	4,975	2.07
94	.9703958	587	1,544	1,250	3,000	1.94
95	.9700142	385	957	765	1,749	1.83
96	.9696326	243	572	451	985	1.72
97	.9692510	147	329	256	534	1.62
98	.9688694	86	182	139	278	1.53
99	.9684878	48	96	73	139	1.44
100	.9681062	25	49	36	66	1.36
101	.9677246	13	24	17	30	1.28
102	.9673430	6	11	8	13	1.20
103	.9669614	3	5	3	5	1.10
104	.9665798	1	2	1	2	.96
105	.9661982	0	1	1	1	.68

Note.—The figures at the higher ages in the  $d_x$ ,  $l_x$ ,  $P_x$ , and  $Q_x$  columns were calculated to one or more places of decimals. For convenience the nearest whole numbers only are printed, but the Expectations of Life are derived from the more exact values.



TABLE K.—Life Table for Selected Healthy Districts of England and Wales, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years 1891-1900.—Females.

Age. <i>x</i>	Logarithm of the chance of Living one Year from each Age. <i>Log p<sub>x</sub></i>	Dying in each Year of Age. <i>d<sub>x</sub></i>	Born and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Population or Years of Life lived in each Year of Age. <i>P<sub>x</sub></i>	Population or Years of Life lived in and above each Year of Age. <i>Q<sub>x</sub></i>	Expectation of Life at each Age. <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>
0	.99536111	46,686	491,033	460,744	27,355,304	55.71
1	.9885251	11,587	444,347	438,554	26,894,560	60.53
2	.9955036	4,458	432,760	430,531	26,456,006	61.13
3	.9969196	3,027	428,302	426,788	26,025,475	60.76
4	.9975429	2,399	425,275	424,076	25,598,687	60.19
5	.9980504	1,894	422,876	421,929	25,174,611	59.53
6	.9984094	1,539	420,982	420,212	24,752,682	58.80
7	.9986813	1,272	419,443	418,807	24,332,470	58.01
8	.9988757	1,081	418,171	417,631	23,913,663	57.19
9	.9990018	958	417,090	416,611	23,496,032	56.33
10	.9990709	889	416,132	415,687	23,079,421	55.46
11	.9990931	866	415,243	414,810	22,663,734	54.58
12	.9990665	890	414,377	413,932	22,248,924	53.69
13	.9989909	959	413,487	413,008	21,834,992	52.81
14	.9988772	1,066	412,528	411,995	21,421,984	51.93
15	.9987340	1,197	411,462	410,863	21,009,989	51.06
16	.9985474	1,370	410,265	409,580	20,599,126	50.21
17	.9983911	1,512	408,895	408,129	20,189,546	49.38
18	.9982241	1,569	407,383	406,599	19,781,407	48.56
19	.9983078	1,578	405,814	405,025	19,374,808	47.74
20	.9982712	1,606	404,236	403,433	18,969,783	46.93
21	.9982365	1,632	402,630	401,814	18,566,350	46.11
22	.9982013	1,657	400,998	400,169	18,164,536	45.30
23	.9981534	1,695	399,341	398,494	17,764,367	44.48
24	.9980978	1,738	397,646	396,777	17,365,873	43.67
25	.9980493	1,774	395,908	395,021	16,969,096	42.86
26	.9980050	1,806	394,134	393,231	16,574,075	42.05
27	.9979613	1,838	392,328	391,409	16,180,844	41.24
28	.9979168	1,868	390,490	389,556	15,789,435	40.43
29	.9978699	1,902	388,622	387,671	15,399,879	39.63
30	.9978190	1,937	386,720	385,751	15,012,208	38.82
31	.9977636	1,976	384,783	383,795	14,626,457	38.01
32	.9977034	2,019	382,807	381,798	14,242,662	37.21
33	.9976394	2,064	380,788	379,756	13,860,894	36.40
34	.9975725	2,111	378,724	377,668	13,481,108	35.60
35	.9975001	2,162	376,613	375,532	13,103,440	34.79
36	.9974123	2,224	374,451	373,339	12,727,908	33.99
37	.9973130	2,296	372,227	371,079	12,354,569	33.19
38	.9972120	2,367	369,931	368,748	11,983,490	32.39
39	.9971178	2,432	367,564	366,348	11,614,742	31.60
40	.9970357	2,483	365,132	363,890	11,248,394	30.81
41	.9969645	2,526	362,649	361,386	10,884,504	30.01
42	.9968971	2,564	360,123	358,841	10,523,118	29.22
43	.9968223	2,607	357,559	356,256	10,164,277	28.43
44	.9967259	2,666	354,952	353,619	9,808,021	27.63
45	.9965980	2,749	352,286	350,911	9,454,402	26.84
46	.9964348	2,857	349,537	348,109	9,103,491	26.04
47	.9962429	2,986	346,680	345,187	8,755,382	25.25
48	.9960300	3,128	343,694	342,130	8,410,195	24.47
49	.9958025	3,276	340,566	338,928	8,068,065	23.69

TABLE K.—Life Table for Selected Healthy Districts of England and Wales, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years 1891-1900.—Females—continued.

Age. <i>x</i>	Logarithm of the chance of Living one Year from each Age. <i>Log p<sub>x</sub></i>	Dying in each Year of Age. <i>d<sub>x</sub></i>	Born and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Population or Years of Life lived in each Year of Age. <i>P<sub>x</sub></i>	Population or Years of Life, lived in and above each Year of Age. <i>Q<sub>x</sub></i>	Expectation of Life at each Age. <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>
50	.9955630	3,428	337,290	335,576	7,729,137	22.92
51	.9953076	3,588	333,862	332,068	7,393,561	22.15
52	.9950262	3,761	330,274	328,393	7,061,493	21.38
53	.9947054	3,956	326,513	324,535	6,733,100	20.62
54	.9943285	4,185	322,557	320,465	6,408,565	19.87
55	.9938727	4,460	318,372	316,142	6,088,100	19.12
56	.9933005	4,806	313,912	311,509	5,771,958	18.39
57	.9926390	5,195	309,106	306,508	5,460,449	17.67
58	.9919273	5,597	303,911	301,113	5,153,941	16.96
59	.9912056	5,980	298,314	295,324	4,852,828	16.27
60	.9904902	6,331	292,334	289,168	4,557,504	15.59
61	.9897725	6,657	286,003	282,675	4,268,336	14.92
62	.9890150	6,977	279,346	275,857	3,985,661	14.27
63	.9881620	7,324	272,369	268,707	3,709,804	13.62
64	.9871509	7,727	265,045	261,182	3,441,097	12.98
65	.9859462	8,193	257,318	253,221	3,179,915	12.36
66	.9845759	8,693	249,125	244,779	2,926,694	11.75
67	.9830392	9,209	240,432	235,827	2,681,915	11.15
68	.9813225	9,733	231,223	226,357	2,446,088	10.58
69	.9794122	10,255	221,490	216,362	2,219,731	10.02
70	.9772930	10,760	211,235	205,855	2,003,369	9.48
71	.9749501	11,237	200,475	194,857	1,797,514	8.97
72	.9723678	11,665	189,238	183,405	1,602,657	8.47
73	.9695298	12,031	177,573	171,558	1,419,252	7.99
74	.9664197	12,318	165,542	159,383	1,247,694	7.54
75	.9630207	12,507	153,224	146,970	1,088,311	7.10
76	.9593662	12,568	140,717	134,433	941,341	6.69
77	.9553965	12,508	128,149	121,895	806,908	6.30
78	.9510930	12,317	115,641	109,483	685,013	5.92
79	.9464364	11,989	103,324	97,330	575,630	5.57
80	.9414071	11,528	91,335	85,572	478,200	5.24
81	.9359849	10,938	79,808	74,339	392,628	4.92
82	.9301489	10,232	68,870	63,754	318,289	4.62
83	.9238779	9,428	58,638	53,924	254,535	4.34
84	.9171500	8,547	49,211	44,937	200,611	4.08
85	.9099428	7,615	40,664	36,856	155,673	3.83
86	.9022334	6,662	33,048	29,718	118,817	3.60
87	.8939984	5,715	26,387	23,529	89,100	3.38
88	.8852137	4,801	20,672	18,271	65,570	3.17
89	.8758549	3,946	15,871	13,898	47,299	2.98
90	.8658968	3,168	11,925	10,341	33,401	2.80
91	.8553139	2,481	8,757	7,516	23,060	2.63
92	.8440801	1,893	6,276	5,329	15,544	2.48
93	.8321686	1,405	4,383	3,680	10,215	2.33
94	.8195523	1,012	2,978	2,472	6,535	2.19
95	.8062035	708	1,965	1,612	4,063	2.07
96	.7920938	479	1,258	1,019	2,451	1.95
97	.7771944	313	779	623	1,432	1.84
98	.7614761	197	467	368	809	1.73
99	.7449089	120	269	210	441	1.64
100	.7274624	70	150	115	232	1.55
101	.7091056	39	80	60	117	1.46
102	.6898071	21	41	30	57	1.38
103	.6695348	11	20	15	26	1.30
104	.6482562	5	9	7	11	1.22
105	.6259382	2	4	3	5	1.12
106	.6025472	1	2	1	2	.96
107	.5780489	0	1	0	0	.65
108	.5524087	—	—	—	—	—

Note.—The figures at the higher ages in the *d<sub>x</sub>*, *l<sub>x</sub>*, *P<sub>x</sub>*, and *Q<sub>x</sub>* columns were calculated to one or more places of decimals. For convenience the nearest whole numbers only are printed, but the Expectations of Life are derived from the more exact values.



TABLE L.—Life Table for Selected Healthy Districts of England and Wales, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years 1891-1900.—Males and Females.

Age. <i>x</i>	Chance of Living One Year from each Age. <i>p<sub>x</sub></i>		Of 1,000,000 Males born, the Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Of 1,000,000 Females born, the Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Of 1,000,000 of both Sexes (508,967 Males and 491,033 Females) born.	
	Males.	Females.			The Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Population or Years of Life lived in and above each Year. <i>Q<sub>x</sub></i>
0	0.87850	0.90492	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	54,262,491
1	.97190	.97392	878,501	904,922	891,475	53,333,533
2	.98906	.98970	853,816	881,325	867,324	52,454,133
3	.99264	.99293	844,476	872,248	858,112	51,591,415
4	.99423	.99436	838,261	866,083	851,922	50,736,399
5	.99548	.99552	833,423	861,197	847,061	49,886,907
6	.99633	.99634	829,638	857,339	843,241	49,041,756
7	.99700	.99697	826,593	854,205	840,151	48,200,060
8	.99750	.99741	824,115	851,615	837,619	47,361,175
9	.99784	.99770	822,055	849,413	835,489	46,524,621
10	.99804	.99786	820,277	847,463	833,626	45,690,063
11	.99812	.99791	818,667	845,652	831,917	44,857,292
12	.99810	.99785	817,126	843,888	830,267	44,026,200
13	.99801	.99768	815,576	842,076	828,588	43,196,773
14	.99785	.99742	813,953	840,122	826,803	42,369,077
15	.99763	.99709	812,206	837,953	824,848	41,543,251
16	.99733	.99666	810,278	835,513	822,670	40,719,493
17	.99703	.99630	808,111	832,724	820,197	39,898,059
18	.99677	.99615	805,708	829,644	817,462	39,079,230
19	.99652	.99611	803,104	826,449	814,568	38,263,214
20	.99622	.99603	800,311	823,235	811,568	37,450,146
21	.99583	.99595	797,282	819,965	808,420	36,640,152
22	.99548	.99587	793,958	816,642	805,096	35,833,394
23	.99527	.99576	790,367	813,266	801,612	35,030,041
24	.99518	.99563	786,631	809,816	798,016	34,230,226
25	.99507	.99552	782,841	806,277	794,348	33,434,044
26	.99499	.99542	778,984	802,663	790,611	32,641,565
27	.99493	.99532	775,078	798,985	786,817	31,852,851
28	.99489	.99521	771,151	795,243	782,981	31,067,952
29	.99483	.99511	767,212	791,437	779,108	30,286,907
30	.99473	.99499	763,246	787,565	775,187	29,509,760
31	.99458	.99486	759,223	783,620	771,202	28,736,566
32	.99439	.99473	755,109	779,595	767,132	27,967,399
33	.99418	.99458	750,874	775,483	762,958	27,202,353
34	.99396	.99443	746,503	771,279	758,669	26,441,540
35	.99376	.99426	741,997	766,981	754,265	25,685,073
36	.99353	.99406	737,366	762,578	749,746	24,933,068
37	.99328	.99383	732,597	758,048	745,095	24,185,647
38	.99301	.99360	727,675	753,372	740,294	23,442,953
39	.99274	.99339	722,591	748,552	735,339	22,705,136
40	.99246	.99320	717,343	743,600	730,236	21,972,348
41	.99217	.99303	711,933	738,542	725,000	21,244,731
42	.99187	.99288	706,361	733,398	719,637	20,522,412
43	.99154	.99271	700,620	728,177	714,151	19,805,518
44	.99117	.99249	694,693	722,868	708,528	19,094,178
45	.99072	.99220	688,556	717,439	702,738	18,388,545
46	.99016	.99182	682,166	711,841	696,737	17,688,808
47	.98952	.99139	675,455	706,021	690,465	16,995,207
48	.98884	.99090	668,378	699,940	683,876	16,308,036
49	.98817	.99038	660,922	693,571	676,953	15,627,622

TABLE L.—Life Table for Selected Healthy Districts of England and Wales, based on the Mortality in the Ten Years, 1891-1900.—Males and Females—cont.

Age. <i>x</i>	Chance of Living One Year from each Age. <i>p<sub>x</sub></i>		Of 1,000,000 Males born, the Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Of 1,000,000 Females born, the Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Of 1,000,000 of both Sexes (508,967 Males and 491,033 Females) born.	
	Males.	Females.			The Number Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>	Population, or Years of Life lived, in and above each Year. <i>Q<sub>x</sub></i>
50	.98753	.98984	653,106	686,900	669,699	14,954,296
51	.98691	.98925	644,964	679,918	662,127	14,288,383
52	.98627	.98861	636,521	672,611	654,242	13,630,198
53	.98555	.98788	627,781	664,952	646,033	12,980,061
54	.98468	.98703	618,710	656,894	637,460	12,338,315
55	.98359	.98599	609,231	648,371	628,451	11,705,359
56	.98219	.98469	599,232	639,288	618,901	11,081,683
57	.98057	.98319	588,561	629,502	608,664	10,467,900
58	.97884	.98158	577,128	618,922	597,650	9,864,744
59	.97709	.97995	564,916	607,524	585,837	9,273,000
60	.97536	.97834	551,973	595,345	573,270	8,693,446
61	.97363	.97673	538,372	582,451	560,017	8,126,803
62	.97179	.97502	524,173	568,894	546,133	7,573,728
63	.96971	.97311	509,385	554,685	531,629	7,034,847
64	.96723	.97085	493,954	539,770	516,452	6,510,807
65	.96427	.96816	477,767	524,034	500,486	6,002,337
66	.96090	.96511	460,695	507,348	483,603	5,510,293
67	.95712	.96170	442,680	489,645	465,742	5,035,620
68	.95292	.95791	423,700	470,892	446,872	4,579,314
69	.94826	.95370	403,753	451,069	426,987	4,142,384
70	.94312	.94906	382,863	430,185	406,100	3,725,841
71	.93747	.94395	361,086	408,271	384,256	3,330,663
72	.93128	.93836	338,507	385,388	361,527	2,957,771
73	.92453	.93224	315,244	361,632	338,022	2,607,997
74	.91718	.92559	291,452	337,129	313,882	2,282,044
75	.90922	.91838	267,315	312,044	289,279	1,980,464
76	.90062	.91068	243,049	286,574	264,421	1,703,614
77	.89134	.90239	218,895	260,977	239,559	1,451,624
78	.88136	.89350	195,110	235,505	214,945	1,224,371
79	.87066	.88397	171,962	210,433	190,847	1,021,475
80	.85922	.87379	149,721	186,007	167,539	842,282
81	.84703	.86295	128,644	162,531	145,283	685,871
82	.83407	.85143	108,965	140,256	124,330	551,064
83	.82033	.83922	90,884	119,418	104,895	436,451
84	.80580	.82632	74,554	100,218	87,156	340,426
85	.79050	.81272	60,076	82,813	71,241	261,227
86	.77442	.79842	47,490	67,304	57,219	196,997
87	.75757	.78343	36,777	53,737	45,105	145,835
88	.73996	.76774	27,861	42,099	34,852	105,856
89	.72162	.75137	20,616	32,321	26,364	75,248
90	.70257	.73434	14,877	24,285	19,497	52,318
91	.68284	.71666	10,452	17,834	14,077	35,531
92	.66247	.69836	7,137	12,781	9,908	23,538
93	.64150	.67947	4,728	8,925	6,789	15,190
94	.61998	.66001	3,033	6,065	4,522	9,534
95	.59796	.64003	1,880	4,003	2,923	5,812
96	.57550	.61957	1,124	2,562	1,830	3,436
97	.55267	.59868	647	1,587	1,109	1,966
98	.52953	.57740	358	950	649	1,088
99	.50616	.55579	189	549	366	580
100	.48263	.53390	96	305	199	298
101	.45902	.51181	46	163	103	147
102	.43542	.48956	21	83	52	70
103	.41191	.46723	9	41	25	31
104	.38856	.44489	4	19	11	13
105	.36547	.42261	1	8	5	5
106	.34272	.40045	1	4	2	2
107	.32039	.37849	—	1	—	—
108	.29854	.35679	—	1	—	—



TABLE M.—Comparison of Three Healthy District Life Tables, based respectively upon the Mortality in 1849-53, 1881-90, and 1891-1900.—Males.

Age. <i>x</i>	Born and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>			Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life). <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>			Age. <i>x</i>
	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	48'56	51'48	52'87	0
1	887,200	880,855	878,501	53'70	57'39	59'13	1
2	856,080	851,602	853'816	54'64	58'35	59'83	2
3	837,430	840,391	844,476	54'84	58'12	59'48	3
4	824,500	832,791	838,261	54'69	57'64	58'92	4
5	814,094	826,862	833,423	54'39	57'05	58'26	5
6	805,752	822,265	829,638	53'94	56'37	57'52	6
7	799,072	818,704	826,593	53'39	55'61	56'73	7
8	793,705	815,920	824,115	52'75	54'80	55'90	8
9	789,339	813,690	822,055	52'04	53'95	55'04	9
10	785,703	811,820	820,277	51'28	53'07	54'16	10
11	782,555	810,142	818,667	50'48	52'18	53'26	11
12	779,683	808,522	817,126	49'66	51'28	52'36	12
13	776,915	806,852	815,576	48'84	50'39	51'46	13
14	774,090	805,050	813,953	48'02	49'50	50'56	14
15	771,085	803,060	812,206	47'20	48'62	49'67	15
16	767,802	800,842	810,278	46'40	47'76	48'79	16
17	764,169	798,376	808,111	45'62	46'90	47'92	17
18	760,142	795,664	805,708	44'86	46'06	47'06	18
19	755,703	792,730	803,104	44'12	45'23	46'21	19
20	750,859	789,602	800,311	43'40	44'41	45'37	20
21	745,643	786,301	797,282	42'70	43'59	44'54	21
22	740,315	782,840	793,958	42'00	42'78	43'72	22
23	734,893	779,216	790,367	41'31	41'98	42'92	23
24	729,398	775,418	786,631	40'62	41'18	42'12	24
25	723,843	771,435	782,841	39'93	40'39	41'32	25
26	718,243	767,264	778,984	39'23	39'61	40'53	26
27	712,609	762,917	775,078	38'54	38'83	39'73	27
28	706,949	758,414	771,151	37'84	38'06	38'93	28
29	701,271	753,777	767,212	37'15	37'29	38'12	29
30	695,580	749,026	763,246	36'45	36'52	37'32	30
31	689,879	744,178	759,223	35'74	35'76	36'52	31
32	684,170	739,238	755,109	35'04	34'99	35'71	32
33	678,452	734,209	750,874	34'33	34'23	34'91	33
34	672,724	729,083	746,503	33'62	33'47	34'11	34
35	666,980	723,851	741,997	32'90	32'70	33'32	35
36	661,218	718,507	737,366	32'18	31'94	32'52	36
37	655,429	713,045	732,597	31'46	31'18	31'73	37
38	649,606	707,455	727,675	30'74	30'43	30'94	38
39	643,740	701,726	722,591	30'02	29'67	30'16	39
40	637,820	695,847	717,343	29'29	28'92	29'37	40
41	631,834	689,806	711,933	28'56	28'17	28'59	41
42	625,770	683,597	706,361	27'84	27'42	27'81	42
43	619,614	677,212	700,620	27'11	26'67	27'04	43
44	613,353	670,647	694,693	26'38	25'93	26'26	44
45	606,969	663,894	688,556	25'65	25'19	25'49	45
46	600,448	656,943	682,166	24'92	24'45	24'73	46
47	593,773	649,778	675,455	24'20	23'71	23'97	47
48	586,928	642,375	668,378	23'47	22'98	23'22	48
49	579,894	634,704	660,922	22'75	22'25	22'47	49

TABLE M.—Comparison of Three Healthy District Life Tables, based respectively upon the Mortality in 1849-53, 1881-90, and 1891-1900.—Males—continued.

Age. <i>x</i>	Born and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>			Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life). <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>			Age. <i>x</i>
	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	
50	572,656	626,735	653,106	22'03	21'53	21'74	50
51	565,195	618,442	644,964	21'32	20'81	21'00	51
52	557,496	609,801	636,521	20'61	20'10	20'28	52
53	549,540	600,791	627,781	19'90	19'39	19'55	53
54	541,313	591,394	618,710	19'19	18'69	18'83	54
55	532,799	581,586	609,231	18'49	18'00	18'12	55
56	523,984	571,342	599,232	17'79	17'31	17'41	56
57	514,855	560,622	588,561	17'10	16'63	16'72	57
58	505,400	549,375	577,128	16'41	15'96	16'04	58
59	495,610	537,542	564,916	15'73	15'30	15'37	59
60	485,014	525,070	551,973	15'06	14'66	14'72	60
61	473,526	511,913	538,372	14'41	14'02	14'08	61
62	461,189	498,048	524,173	13'78	13'40	13'45	62
63	448,039	483,460	509,385	13'17	12'79	12'83	63
64	434,102	468,150	493,954	12'58	12'19	12'21	64
65	419,403	452,117	477,767	12'00	11'60	11'61	65
66	403,984	435,357	460,695	11'44	11'03	11'02	66
67	387,808	417,861	442,680	10'90	10'47	10'45	67
68	370,963	399,624	423,700	10'37	9'92	9'89	68
69	353,464	380,651	403,753	9'86	9'39	9'36	69
70	335,355	360,959	382,863	9'37	8'88	8'84	70
71	316,695	340,580	361,086	8'89	8'38	8'34	71
72	297,554	319,568	338,507	8'43	7'90	7'87	72
73	278,021	297,998	315,244	7'98	7'43	7'41	73
74	258,202	275,972	291,452	7'56	6'99	6'97	74
75	238,221	253,622	267,315	7'15	6'56	6'56	75
76	218,216	231,106	243,049	6'76	6'15	6'16	76
77	198,343	208,612	218,895	6'39	5'76	5'79	77
78	178,769	186,352	195,110	6'03	5'39	5'43	78
79	159,666	164,564	171,962	5'69	5'03	5'10	79
80	141,212	143,491	149,721	5'37	4'70	4'78	80
81	123,578	123,384	128,644	5'07	4'39	4'48	81
82	106,924	104,484	108,965	4'78	4'09	4'20	82
83	91,394	87,008	90,884	4'51	3'81	3'93	83
84	77,107	71,141	74,554	4'25	3'55	3'68	84
85	64,153	57,016	60,076	4'00	3'30	3'45	85
86	52,587	44,713	47,490	3'78	3'07	3'23	86
87	42,429	34,245	36,777	3'56	2'86	3'03	87
88	33,661	25,563	27,861	3'36	2'66	2'84	88
89	26,231	18,560	20,616	3'17	2'48	2'66	89
90	20,057	13,077	14,877	2'99	2'31	2'50	90
91	15,031	8,920	10,452	2'82	2'15	2'34	91
92	11,028	5,875	7,137	2'66	2'00	2'20	92
93	7,912	3,727	4,728	2'52	1'86	2'07	93
94	5,544	2,271	3,033	2'39	1'74	1'94	94
95	3,789	1,325	1,880	2'25	1'62	1'83	95
96	2,522	738	1,124	2'13	1'52	1'72	96
97	1,634	391	647	2'00	1'42	1'62	97
98	1,028	197	358	1'89	1'33	1'53	98
99	628	93	189	1'78	1'25	1'44	99



TABLE N.—Comparison of Three Healthy District Life Tables, based respectively upon the Mortality in 1849-53, 1881-90, and 1891-1900.—Females.

Age. <i>x</i>	Born and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>			Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life). <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>			Age. <i>x</i>
	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	
0	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	49'45	54'04	55'71	0
1	907,360	906,497	904,922	53'47	58'57	60'53	1
2	878,430	879,448	881,325	54'21	59'36	61'13	2
3	859,360	868,397	872,248	54'41	59'11	60'76	3
4	846,190	860,904	866,083	54'25	58'62	60'19	4
5	835,559	855,168	861,197	53'93	58'01	59'53	5
6	826,971	850,754	857,339	53'48	57'31	58'80	6
7	819,995	847,300	854,205	52'93	56'54	58'01	7
8	814,259	844,512	851,615	52'30	55'72	57'19	8
9	809,436	842,158	849,413	51'61	54'88	56'33	9
10	805,241	840,057	847,463	50'88	54'01	55'46	10
11	801,431	838,068	845,652	50'12	53'14	54'58	11
12	797,798	836,079	843,888	49'34	52'27	53'69	12
13	794,168	833,998	842,076	48'57	51'39	52'81	13
14	790,404	831,749	840,122	47'80	50'53	51'93	14
15	786,400	829,273	837,953	47'04	49'68	51'06	15
16	782,084	826,532	835,513	46'29	48'84	50'21	16
17	777,417	823,516	832,724	45'57	48'02	49'38	17
18	772,390	820,248	829,644	44'86	47'21	48'56	18
19	767,028	816,768	826,449	44'17	46'41	47'74	19
20	761,383	813,125	823,235	43'50	45'62	46'93	20
21	755,538	809,351	819,965	42'83	44'83	46'11	21
22	749,606	805,464	816,642	42'16	44'04	45'30	22
23	743,601	801,461	813,266	41'50	43'26	44'48	23
24	737,536	797,322	809,816	40'84	42'48	43'67	24
25	731,419	793,029	806,277	40'17	41'71	42'86	25
26	725,261	788,571	802,663	39'51	40'94	42'05	26
27	719,070	783,959	798,985	38'85	40'18	41'24	27
28	712,852	779,204	795,243	38'18	39'42	40'43	28
29	706,614	774,322	791,437	37'52	38'67	39'63	29
30	700,360	769,329	787,565	36'85	37'91	38'82	30
31	694,093	764,238	783,620	36'17	37'16	38'01	31
32	687,817	759,063	779,595	35'50	36'41	37'21	32
33	681,534	753,814	775,483	34'82	35'66	36'40	33
34	675,243	748,499	771,279	34'14	34'91	35'60	34
35	668,945	743,125	766,981	33'46	34'16	34'79	35
36	662,639	737,698	762,578	32'77	33'41	33'99	36
37	656,324	732,224	758,048	32'08	32'65	33'19	37
38	649,996	726,705	753,372	31'39	31'90	32'39	38
39	643,653	721,143	748,552	30'69	31'14	31'60	39
40	637,291	715,538	743,600	30'00	30'38	30'81	40
41	630,905	709,884	738,542	29'29	29'62	30'01	41
42	624,490	704,172	733,398	28'59	28'86	29'22	42
43	618,042	698,390	728,177	27'88	28'09	28'43	43
44	611,552	692,520	722,868	27'17	27'32	27'63	44
45	605,016	686,542	717,439	26'46	26'56	26'84	45
46	598,426	680,434	711,841	25'75	25'79	26'04	46
47	591,775	674,168	706,021	25'03	25'03	25'25	47
48	585,056	667,712	699,940	24'31	24'26	24'47	48
49	578,259	661,023	693,571	23'59	23'50	23'69	49

TABLE N.—Comparison of Three Healthy District Life Tables, based respectively upon the Mortality in 1849-53, 1881-90, and 1891-1900.—Females—continued.

Age. <i>x</i>	Born and Surviving at each Age. <i>l<sub>x</sub></i>			Mean After-lifetime (Expectation of Life). <i>E<sub>x</sub></i>			Age. <i>x</i>
	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	
50	571,379	654,064	686,900	22'87	22'75	22'92	50
51	564,405	646,796	679,918	22'15	22'00	22'15	51
52	557,336	639,190	672,611	21'42	21'25	21'38	52
53	550,147	631,219	664,952	20'70	20'52	20'62	53
54	542,846	622,860	656,894	19'97	19'79	19'87	54
55	535,419	614,089	648,371	19'24	19'06	19'12	55
56	527,859	604,874	639,288	18'51	18'34	18'39	56
57	520,158	595,174	629,502	17'77	17'63	17'67	57
58	511,763	584,937	618,922	17'06	16'93	16'96	58
59	502,442	574,110	607,524	16'36	16'24	16'27	59
60	492,264	562,638	595,345	15'69	15'56	15'59	60
61	481,286	550,469	582,451	15'04	14'90	14'92	61
62	469,548	537,562	568,894	14'40	14'24	14'27	62
63	457,081	523,879	554,685	13'78	13'60	13'62	63
64	443,904	509,389	539,770	13'17	12'98	12'98	64
65	430,031	494,065	524,034	12'58	12'36	12'36	65
66	415,472	477,883	507,348	12'01	11'76	11'75	66
67	400,232	460,818	489,645	11'44	11'18	11'15	67
68	384,321	442,857	470,892	10'90	10'61	10'58	68
69	367,752	423,997	451,069	10'37	10'06	10'02	69
70	350,546	404,250	430,185	9'85	9'53	9'48	70
71	332,735	383,648	408,271	9'35	9'02	8'97	71
72	314,365	362,242	385,388	8'87	8'52	8'47	72
73	295,497	340,109	361,632	8'40	8'04	7'99	73
74	276,212	317,352	337,129	7'95	7'58	7'54	74
75	256,608	294,100	312,044	7'52	7'14	7'10	75
76	236,805	270,512	286,574	7'11	6'72	6'69	76
77	216,941	246,776	260,977	6'72	6'32	6'30	77
78	197,170	223,101	235,505	6'34	5'94	5'92	78
79	177,664	199,720	210,423	5'98	5'57	5'57	79
80	158,599	176,876	186,007	5'64	5'23	5'24	80
81	140,158	154,821	162,531	5'32	4'90	4'92	81
82	122,521	133,801	140,256	5'01	4'59	4'62	82
83	105,856	114,048	119,418	4'72	4'30	4'34	83
84	90,314	95,765	100,218	4'44	4'03	4'08	84
85	76,023	79,120	82,813	4'19	3'77	3'83	85
86	63,077	64,234	67,304	3'94	3'53	3'60	86
87	51,536	51,173	53,737	3'71	3'30	3'38	87
88	41,421	39,947	42,099	3'50	3'09	3'17	88
89	32,714	30,510	32,321	3'30	2'89	2'98	89
90	25,363	22,761	24,285	3'11	2'71	2'80	90
91	19,281	16,558	17,834	2'93	2'54	2'63	91
92	14,354	11,725	12,781	2'76	2'37	2'48	92
93	10,454	8,067	8,925	2'61	2'23	2'33	93
94	7,433	5,382	6,065	2'46	2'09	2'19	94
95	5,164	3,475	4,003	2'33	1'96	2'07	95
96	3,493	2,166	2,562	2'19	1'84	1'95	96
97	2,300	1,301	1,587	2'08	1'72	1'84	97
98	1,471	751	950	1'96	1'62	1'73	98
99	913	416	549	1'84	1'53	1'64	99



TABLE O.—SURVIVORS at QUINQUENNIAL AGES out of 100,000 Born: **Comparison of Seven Life Tables.**

Age. <i>x</i>	Born and Surviving at each Age. $l_x$							Age. <i>x</i>
	England and Wales				Selected Healthy Districts.			
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	
MALES.								
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
5	72,372	73,407	75,149	75,028	81,409	82,686	83,342	5
10	68,986	70,899	73,348	73,430	78,570	81,182	82,028	10
15	67,278	69,642	72,619	72,537	77,109	80,306	81,221	15
20	65,190	68,003	71,256	71,171	75,086	78,960	80,031	20
25	62,422	65,708	69,381	69,389	72,384	77,144	78,284	25
30	59,509	63,004	66,928	67,320	69,558	74,903	76,325	30
35	56,444	59,886	63,965	64,817	66,698	72,385	74,200	35
40	53,166	56,308	60,492	61,596	63,782	69,585	71,734	40
45	49,577	52,237	56,444	57,701	60,697	66,389	68,856	45
50	45,573	47,698	51,764	53,089	57,266	62,674	65,311	50
55	40,946	42,468	46,298	47,585	53,280	58,159	60,923	55
60	35,633	36,501	39,840	40,952	48,501	52,507	55,197	60
65	29,459	29,716	32,248	33,234	41,940	45,212	47,777	65
70	22,349	22,206	23,863	24,663	33,536	36,096	38,286	70
75	14,808	14,496	15,389	15,861	23,822	25,362	26,732	75
80	8,034	7,735	8,002	8,230	14,121	14,349	14,972	80
85	3,298	3,079	2,987	3,132	6,415	5,702	6,008	85
90	932	802	679	772	2,006	1,308	1,488	90
95	163	118	75	106	379	133	188	95
100	15	8	3	7	37	4	10	100
FEMALES.								
0	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	0
5	75,055	76,262	78,324	78,214	83,556	85,517	86,120	5
10	71,577	73,838	76,615	76,527	80,524	84,006	84,746	10
15	69,692	72,496	75,906	75,550	78,640	82,927	83,795	15
20	67,412	70,795	74,432	74,177	76,138	81,313	82,324	20
25	64,434	68,486	72,479	72,539	73,142	79,303	80,628	25
30	61,277	65,842	70,005	70,582	70,036	76,933	78,756	30
35	57,991	62,884	67,099	68,215	66,895	74,313	76,698	35
40	54,584	59,611	63,891	65,301	63,729	71,554	74,360	40
45	51,040	56,017	60,401	61,918	60,502	68,654	71,744	45
50	47,325	52,090	56,430	58,032	57,138	65,406	68,690	50
55	43,333	47,744	51,638	53,311	53,542	61,409	64,837	55
60	38,397	42,284	45,768	47,304	49,226	56,264	59,535	60
65	32,417	35,617	38,550	39,830	43,003	49,407	52,403	65
70	25,316	27,723	29,922	30,917	35,055	40,425	43,019	70
75	17,480	19,057	20,421	21,069	25,661	29,410	31,204	75
80	10,039	10,894	11,454	11,807	15,860	17,688	18,601	80
85	4,442	4,763	4,813	4,993	7,602	7,912	8,281	85
90	1,380	1,423	1,342	1,433	2,536	2,276	2,429	90
95	270	253	212	249	516	348	400	95
100	30	23	16	24	55	22	31	100

TABLE P.—EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT QUINQUENNIAL AGES: **Comparison of Seven Life Tables.**

Age. <i>x</i>	Expectation of Life. $E_x$							Age. <i>x</i>
	England and Wales.				Selected Healthy Districts.			
	1838-54.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1849-53.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	
MALES.								
0	39'91	41'35	43'66	44'13	48'56	51'48	52'87	0
5	49'71	50'87	52'75	53'50	54'39	57'05	58'26	5
10	47'05	47'60	49'00	49'63	51'28	53'07	54'16	10
15	43'18	43'41	44'47	45'21	47'20	48'62	49'67	15
20	39'48	39'40	40'27	41'02	43'40	44'41	45'37	20
25	36'12	35'68	36'28	37'01	39'93	40'39	41'32	25
30	32'76	32'10	32'52	33'07	36'45	36'52	37'32	30
35	29'40	28'64	28'91	29'24	32'90	32'70	33'32	35
40	26'06	25'30	25'42	25'64	29'29	28'92	29'37	40
45	22'76	22'07	22'06	22'20	25'65	25'19	25'49	45
50	19'54	18'93	18'82	18'90	22'03	21'53	21'74	50
55	16'45	15'95	15'74	15'79	18'49	18'00	18'12	55
60	13'53	13'14	12'88	12'93	15'06	14'66	14'72	60
65	10'82	10'55	10'31	10'34	12'00	11'60	11'61	65
70	8'45	8'27	8'04	8'05	9'37	8'88	8'84	70
75	6'49	6'34	6'10	6'15	7'15	6'56	6'56	75
80	4'93	4'79	4'52	4'62	5'37	4'70	4'78	80
85	3'73	3'56	3'29	3'45	4'00	3'30	3'45	85
90	2'84	2'66	2'37	2'58	2'99	2'31	2'50	90
95	2'17	2'01	1'72	1'95	2'25	1'62	1'83	95
100	1'68	1'61	1'24	1'51	1'69	1'17	1'36	100
FEMALES.								
0	41'85	44'62	47'18	47'77	49'45	54'04	55'71	0
5	50'33	53'08	54'92	55'79	53'93	58'01	59'53	5
10	47'67	49'76	51'10	51'97	50'88	54'01	55'46	10
15	43'90	45'63	46'55	47'61	47'04	49'68	51'06	15
20	40'29	41'66	42'42	43'44	43'50	45'62	46'93	20
25	37'04	37'98	38'50	39'37	40'17	41'71	42'86	25
30	33'81	34'41	34'76	35'39	36'85	37'91	38'82	30
35	30'59	30'90	31'16	31'52	33'46	34'16	34'79	35
40	27'34	27'46	27'60	27'82	30'00	30'38	30'81	40
45	24'06	24'06	24'05	24'20	26'46	26'56	26'84	45
50	20'75	20'68	20'56	20'64	22'87	22'75	22'92	50
55	17'43	17'33	17'23	17'24	19'24	19'06	19'12	55
60	14'34	14'24	14'10	14'10	15'69	15'56	15'59	60
65	11'51	11'42	11'26	11'27	12'58	12'36	12'36	65
70	9'02	8'95	8'77	8'78	9'85	9'53	9'48	70
75	6'93	6'87	6'68	6'70	7'52	7'14	7'10	75
80	5'26	5'20	5'00	5'05	5'64	5'23	5'24	80
85	3'98	3'88	3'71	3'80	4'19	3'77	3'83	85
90	3'01	2'90	2'75	2'87	3'11	2'71	2'80	90
95	2'29	2'17	2'05	2'23	2'33	1'96	2'07	95
100	1'76	1'62	1'54	1'81	1'75	1'44	1'55	100



LOCAL VARIATIONS OF THE DEATH-RATE IN ENGLAND  
AND WALES.

No organized attempt has hitherto been made to co-ordinate the Poor Law Unions (on which the system of registration districts is founded) and the Urban and Rural Districts which are the units of area for sanitary purposes. Practical difficulties have doubtless impeded this co-ordination, but its advantages are so obvious that the attempt to secure it should not be delayed indefinitely. Meanwhile, the simplification of areas already effected by you in your revision of registration areas has facilitated the preparation of local mortality statistics, which are so important in relation to public health.

In my letter\* to the Registrar-General in the last decennial Supplement I expressed regret that although since the year 1847 particulars of mortality had been published annually by this Office with respect to the causes of all deaths occurring in each of about 630 Registration Districts of England and Wales; nevertheless this elaborate series of tables could not (except in rare instances) be utilized for public health purposes because of the overlapping and confusion of areas.

It is disappointing to have to remark that since the issue of the previous supplement the Authorities concerned have complied with the recommendations of the Boundary Commissioners of 1888, with respect to the simplification of areas, in only a few instances. It should be remembered however that some modification of the Metropolitan areas was effected by the operation of the London Government Act of 1899. At the date of the 1901 Census the number of urban districts in England and Wales was 1,150, of which 120 were co-extensive with one or more registration districts or sub-districts. By the end of June, 1906, the number of urban districts had increased to 1,166, of which 149 were co-extensive with registration areas. Of these 149 urban districts, 34† (half of which were Metropolitan Boroughs) were co-extensive with one or more entire registration districts, while the other 115 were co-extensive with one or more sub-districts.

The age-constitution of the population in different parts of the country varies so widely that, before comparing the local death-rates, it is necessary that they should be reduced to a common standard. In the last Decennial Supplement (Part I., p. xxxvi.) it was pointed out how fallacious would be a comparison of the *crude* death-rates of the urban with those of the rural parts of England; for while these *crude* rates showed the urban mortality to be only one-fifth part higher than the rural, the *corrected* rates showed an excess of very nearly one-third in the urban rate. As a further illustration of the varying effects of correction in

\* Supplement to Registrar-General's 55th Annual Report, 1881-90, page v.

† London City.—16 *Metropolitan Boroughs*, viz.:—Bermondsey, Bethnal Green, Camberwell, Chelsea, Hampstead, Islington, Kensington, Lambeth, Paddington, Poplar, St. Pancras, St. Marylebone, Shoreditch, Southwark, Stepney, Westminster.  
17 *Other Urban Districts*, viz.:—Barrow in Furness, Bristol, Bury St. Edmunds, Cambridge, Chichester, Colchester, Devonport, East Stonehouse, Gosport, and Alverstoke, Gravesend, Ipswich, Leicester, Norwich, Nottingham, Plymouth, Portsmouth, and Reading.

respect of small areas, a Table was given showing 10 registration districts whose crude death-rates were practically identical (ranging only from 19·78 to 19·90 per 1,000 persons living), while their corrected rates ranged from 16·60 to 21·88 per 1,000.

For the purpose of comparing urban with rural mortality in 1881-90, the 78 principal towns were taken to represent the urban area, and the remainder of England and Wales to represent the rural, the death-rates in these areas being approximately corrected by the indirect method employed in the Annual Summary, when the local death-rates at the several age-groups are not known. For the present report the two selected groups of counties mentioned on p. ix have been taken to represent respectively the urban and the rural areas of England and Wales, and the death-rates in these areas have been corrected by the more precise method adopted throughout this report and described at page xxxvii of Part I. of the last Decennial Supplement. The results are shown in the following Table:—

	England and Wales.	Urban Counties.	Rural Counties.
Crude Death-rates ... ..	18·19	19·41	16·95
Corrected Death-rates ... ..		20·34	14·88

It will be seen that while the crude death-rates show a difference of only 2·46 per 1,000 as between urban and rural areas, the corrected rates show a difference of no less than 5·46 per 1,000. The following Table further shows the effect of correction upon the death-rates of smaller areas. The twelve districts included therein would, if judged by their crude death-rates, appear to be normally healthy, because those rates differ very little from the mean rate of the whole country (18·19 per 1,000); the Table shows, however, that five of these districts have corrected rates lower than the mean rate for England and Wales, and seven have higher rates, the mortality in Pwllheli being 19 per cent. below, and that in Bramley 9 per cent. above the standard.

Registration District.		Crude Death-rate.	Death-rate in Standard Population.
Number.	Name.		
626	Pwllheli ... ..	18·19	14·78
314	Wells ... ..	18·15	15·71
339	Hereford ... ..	18·23	15·95
519	Beverley ... ..	18·14	16·30
486	Pateley Bridge ... ..	18·13	16·55
361	Newcastle under Lyme ... ..	18·18	18·34
446	Runcorn ... ..	18·11	18·43
22	Southwark ... ..	18·16	18·54
585	Newport ... ..	18·20	18·81
2	Fulham ... ..	18·20	18·82
548	Lanchester ... ..	18·15	19·23
500	Bramley ... ..	18·20	19·81



On the other hand there are eight districts, the corrected death-rates of which range from 18.10 to 18.28 per 1,000 (or within 0.10 per 1,000 of the mean death-rate for the whole country), and which may be assumed to be in a normally healthy condition. It will be seen, however, that the crude rates cover a range of 3.86 per 1,000, the lowest being 16.35 in Barton upon Irwell, and the highest 20.21 in Carmarthen.

Registration District.		Death-rate in Standard Population.	Crude Death-rate.
Number.	Name.		
463	Barton upon Irwell ... ..	18.28	16.35
493	Todmorden ... ..	18.12	17.04
575	Whitehaven ... ..	18.14	17.52
424A	Grimby ... ..	18.24	17.52
88	Portsmouth ... ..	18.28	18.07
511	Doncaster ... ..	18.11	18.44
125	Uxbridge ... ..	18.13	19.54
597	Carmarthen ... ..	18.10	20.21

The crude and corrected death-rates are given for males and females separately for every registration county on pages 6-95 of this report, and those for persons, males, and females, for every registration district, on pages 97-731. In the following Table the crude and corrected death-rates of persons in Registration Counties are given for the two decennia 1881-90 and 1891-1900; the last column of the Table showing the comparative mortality figures in 1891-1900, which represent the corrected death-rate for each county, compared with that for England and Wales, taken as 1,000. In order to afford the means of accurate comparison of the rates of mortality in the two decennia, the death-rates for 1881-90 have been re-calculated on the age and sex constitution of the mean population in 1891-1900; these rates will be found, therefore, to differ from those printed in the Decennial Supplement for 1881-90. In this Table the counties are arranged in ascending order of corrected death-rates, and this arrangement shows at once that the counties with the lowest death-rates are those which are mainly rural in character, while the highest rates occur in those counties which contain the populous mining and industrial centres. It is familiar knowledge that correction for age and sex differences of population increases the death-rate of populous places and diminishes the rate of rural districts. This is well exemplified by the following Table, from which it will be seen that the counties with the highest crude death-rates showed still higher rates after correction, and that the counties with the lowest crude rates showed still lower rates after correction. It was also pointed out in the report for 1881-90 that the death-rates in counties were then generally lower than in the previous decennium; while the present Table shows that there was a still further reduction in the county death-rates during 1891-1900, only four counties showing a higher rate than in 1881-90, the largest increase being only 0.64 per 1,000 in South Wales.

TABLE Q.—MEAN ANNUAL DEATH-RATES per 1,000 PERSONS LIVING IN REGISTRATION COUNTIES during the periods 1881-90 and 1891-1900, showing (1) Crude Rates, (2) Corrected Death-rates, and (3) Comparative Mortality figures.

Counties in order of Corrected Death-rates in 1891-1900.	Crude Death-rate.		Corrected Death-rate.		Com- parative Mortality Figure 1891— 1900.
	1881— 1890.	1891— 1900.	1881— 1890.	1891— 1900.	
ENGLAND AND WALES...	19.08	18.19	18.73	18.19	1,000
Rutlandshire ... ..	16.25	14.68	13.97	12.54	689
Huntingdonshire ... ..	16.41	16.24	13.72	13.07	719
Dorsetshire ... ..	16.18	15.49	14.05	13.43	738
Wiltshire... ..	16.92	15.59	14.76	13.55	745
Buckinghamshire ... ..	16.78	15.21	15.00	13.59	747
Westmorland ... ..	15.52	14.95	14.13	13.66	751
Oxfordshire ... ..	16.81	15.89	14.91	13.91	765
Cambridgeshire ... ..	17.29	16.14	15.12	13.95	767
Berkshire ... ..	16.17	15.27	14.79	14.03	771
Hertfordshire ... ..	16.89	15.57	15.19	14.07	774
Suffolk ... ..	17.61	16.72	15.03	14.25	783
Sussex ... ..	15.66	15.34	14.71	14.39	791
Somersetshire ... ..	17.34	16.21	15.27	14.39	791
Shropshire ... ..	17.42	16.60	15.28	14.46	795
Herefordshire ... ..	17.32	17.39	14.80	14.57	801
Bedfordshire ... ..	17.31	15.85	15.44	14.60	803
Surrey ... ..	15.29	14.51	15.35	14.69	808
Norfolk ... ..	18.03	17.41	15.27	14.81	814
Northamptonshire ... ..	17.08	15.87	15.89	14.97	823
Lincolnshire ... ..	17.51	16.67	15.66	14.97	823
Kent ... ..	16.57	15.61	15.67	15.04	827
Middlesex ... ..	16.13	14.64	16.29	15.24	838
Hampshire ... ..	16.70	16.26	15.76	15.47	850
Cornwall... ..	18.98	17.72	16.81	15.58	857
Devonshire ... ..	18.30	17.45	16.25	15.64	860
Essex ... ..	16.82	15.97	15.99	15.74	865
Worcestershire ... ..	16.99	16.32	16.33	15.99	879
Gloucestershire ... ..	17.82	17.14	16.58	16.15	888
Cumberland ... ..	18.38	17.16	17.66	16.78	922
Leicestershire ... ..	18.42	17.28	17.47	17.03	936
North Wales ... ..	18.68	18.82	16.83	17.04	937
North Riding ... ..	18.15	17.79	17.34	17.22	947
Derbyshire ... ..	17.74	17.23	17.55	17.48	961
Nottinghamshire ... ..	19.44	17.72	18.69	17.62	969
East Riding (with York)	19.48	18.50	18.77	18.11	996
Monmouthshire... ..	19.70	18.77	19.15	18.66	1,026
Cheshire ... ..	18.85	18.24	19.08	18.80	1,034
South Wales ... ..	19.13	19.27	18.68	19.32	1,062
Warwickshire ... ..	19.01	19.16	18.85	19.39	1,066
Northumberland ... ..	19.78	19.02	19.83	19.55	1,075
Staffordshire ... ..	19.65	19.55	19.57	19.78	1,087
Durham ... ..	19.83	19.28	20.14	19.82	1,090
West Riding ... ..	20.03	18.87	20.80	20.03	1,101
London ... ..	20.31	19.20	20.93	20.10	1,105
Lancashire ... ..	22.40	21.12	23.69	22.88	1,258

NOTE.—The corrected death-rates both in 1881-90 and 1891-1900 are based on the sex and age constitution of the mean population in 1891-1900.



*Density of Population in Relation to Mortality.*

The question of the relationship between mortality and density of population is closely associated with that of the local variations of death-rates; for, as has just been remarked, the areas with the highest death-rates are the densely populated mining and industrial Counties, while those with the lowest rates are the more sparsely populated rural Counties. It was pointed out in the last Decennial Supplement, that Dr. Farr had devised a formula showing approximately the relation existing between density and mortality in the districts of England and Wales during 1861-70, but that at the time of writing the relation existing between them had become too complex to admit of expression by a similar formula. And further, the general increase of mortality with increase of density shown in Tables R. and S., may with greater probability be accounted for by other factors, directly due to the increased overcrowding incidental to the growth of large towns. Tables R. and S. are arranged on the same lines as Tables Q. and R. in Part I. of the previous Supplement; whilst Table I. in the Supplement for 1871-80 gives the means of carrying back to that decennium the comparison of the crude death-rates. It may first be mentioned that while the mean density of the English population rose from 471 persons to a square mile in 1881-90 to 525 in 1891-1900, the death-rate fell from 18.73 to 18.19 per 1,000. The tables further show that whereas in 1871-80 there were 101 districts with an aggregate population slightly

TABLE R.—DENSITY and MORTALITY. The GROUPS of DISTRICTS arranged in ORDER of their CRUDE DEATH-RATES, 1891-1900.

Crude Death-Rate.	No. of Dis-tricts.	Area in Acres.	Popula-tion.	Deaths.	Density (Persons to a Square-Mile.)	Mean Crude Death-Rate.	Range of Corrected Rates.	
							Lowest.	Highest.
12-13	9	430,859	282,834	35,807	420	12.66	10.39	13.67
13-14	22	1,148,353	786,494	107,322	438	13.65	10.82	15.88
14-15	73	3,717,597	2,004,426	289,829	345	14.46	11.39	16.97
15-16	135	8,435,953	4,222,463	654,389	320	15.50	11.59	17.71
16-17	148	11,199,744	3,762,994	620,390	215	16.49	12.20	19.72
17-18	79	4,915,974	4,296,813	752,589	559	17.52	13.46	19.26
18-19	60	3,261,396	4,122,351	758,918	809	18.41	14.78	20.69
19-20	52	2,722,895	4,505,058	877,585	1,059	19.48	15.00	22.23
20-21	24	811,704	2,699,366	551,500	2,128	20.43	16.92	22.46
21-22	13	438,028	1,542,934	329,643	2,254	21.36	16.76	23.72
22-23	6	29,376	791,443	178,745	17,243	22.58	22.47	24.28
23-24	4	143,026	410,280	95,847	1,836	23.36	23.43	24.67
24-25	4	22,372	768,648	186,818	21,989	24.30	24.62	26.97
25-30	2	46,889	159,751	42,034	2,180	26.31	25.54	28.29
30-34	4	3,313	287,624	93,959	55,563	32.67	33.14	39.35
	635	37,327,479	30,643,479	5,575,375	525	18.19	10.39	39.35

TABLE S.—DENSITY and MORTALITY. The GROUPS of DISTRICTS arranged in ORDER of their DEATH-RATES in STANDARD POPULATION, 1891-1900.

Cor-rected Death-Rate.	No of Dis-tricts.	Area in Acres.	Popula-tion.	Deaths.	Density (Persons to a Square Mile).	Range of Crude Rates.		Mean Crude Death-Rate.	Mean Cor-rected Death-Rate.
						Lowest.	Highest.		
10-12	27	1,434,417	305,363	43,374	136	12.53	15.65	14.20	11.63
12-13	112	6,654,217	1,675,837	252,254	161	12.89	16.94	15.05	12.54
13-14	121	8,823,672	2,466,285	385,343	181	12.32	17.40	15.44	13.44
14-15	92	6,985,414	2,848,795	440,496	261	13.49	18.77	15.46	14.52
15-16	53	3,572,719	2,271,828	365,207	407	13.95	19.92	16.08	15.53
16-17	56	3,607,345	2,576,691	429,546	457	14.45	20.60	16.67	16.53
17-18	31	1,597,845	1,839,178	324,429	737	15.23	19.63	17.64	17.58
18-19	40	1,813,474	3,690,975	665,908	1,303	16.35	20.92	18.04	18.53
19-20	31	1,185,809	3,159,033	587,988	1,705	16.67	20.84	18.61	19.42
20-21	21	612,963	2,240,001	436,896	2,339	18.08	21.81	19.50	20.57
21-22	18	401,707	2,776,506	561,075	4,424	19.12	21.25	20.21	21.56
22-23	13	277,734	2,119,515	438,624	4,884	19.70	22.37	20.69	22.36
23-24	6	122,320	801,663	176,777	4,194	21.23	23.79	22.05	23.48
24-25	5	166,769	762,259	177,546	2,925	22.92	24.11	23.29	24.33
25-30	5	67,761	791,926	195,953	7,480	24.10	26.39	24.74	26.54
30-35	4	3,313	287,624	93,959	55,563	30.85	34.12	32.67	34.82
	635	37,327,479	30,643,479	5,575,375	525	12.53	34.12	18.19	18.19

exceeding two millions that had mean annual death-rates below 17 per 1,000, in 1881-90 there were 284 districts containing nearly 7 millions of persons, and in 1891-1900 there were 387 districts with more than 11 millions of persons that had death-rates below that limit. On the other hand, in 1871-80 there were 7½ millions of people living in 82 districts, where the rate exceeded 23 per 1,000; in 1881-90 there were only 19 districts with a population of more than two millions, and in 1891-1900 only 14 districts with a population of rather more than 1½ millions subject to these high death-rates. These comparisons are based on the crude death-rates, but Tables S. of the present, and R. of the previous Supplement afford more reliable means of comparing the mortality in districts grouped according to their corrected death-rates. These tables show that while in 1881-90 no district had a corrected death-rate lower than 12 per 1,000, in the recent decennium there were 27 districts, with an aggregate population of 305,363 persons, where the mortality fell below that limit. It further appears that the number of districts with corrected rates between 12 and 13 per 1,000 rose from 33 in 1881-90 to 112 in 1891-1900. Altogether, there were in the earlier decennium 417 districts with 9 millions of population that had corrected death-rates below 17 per 1,000, against 461 districts with an aggregate population of more than 12 millions in 1891-1900. The other end of the table shows equally improved conditions of mortality, the number of districts, in 1881-90, with



rates above 23 per 1,000 having been 41, with nearly 5½ millions of people, and in the recent decennium only 20 districts with less than half that population.

#### *Certification of Cause of Death.*

By reference to past annual reports it may be ascertained that in the course of the decennium 1891-1900 the proportion of deaths certified as to cause by medical men averaged 91·70 per cent., the percentage certified by coroners, after inquests, being 6·05, and the percentage remaining uncertified being 2·25, the proportions in the previous decennium having been 91·11, 5·46, and 3·43 per cent. respectively.

In the decennium ended 1900 the proportion of certified deaths varied enormously in different parts of the country. Thus in Herefordshire the proportion was 5·2 per cent. of the total deaths, and in North Wales 4·8 per cent; whilst in Middlesex, Wiltshire, and Monmouthshire the proportion did not exceed 1·0 per cent.

The numbers and proportions of deaths registered as certified require modification on account of the fact that in many cases inquests are held on the bodies of persons who had been actually under medical treatment at the time of death. Such deaths, although occurring under medical care, are placed under the head of "Inquest cases," and are excluded from the list of deaths medically certified. In many instances medical evidence is undoubtedly given at the inquest; but, except in cases where a post mortem examination is stated to have been made, we have no means of ascertaining whether or not medical evidence had been given.

The medical evidence of cause of death is often obscured by the manner in which the verdicts of Coroners' juries are worded, and consequently this information is lost for the purposes of vital statistics. It is much to be regretted that the reliability of the national death registers should thus be impaired, for a large share of the time of our official staff is occupied in the endeavour to maintain the efficiency of registration.

The inadequacy of Coroners' Certificates was severely criticised in 1899 by a Departmental Committee of the Home Office.\* After hearing evidence on the point, the Committee reported as follows on the 17th of January of that year:—

"Lastly, we are so much impressed by the insufficiency and untrustworthiness of the statistics relating to particular causes of mortality which can be gathered from returns of Coroner's verdicts, that we venture, though the matter is outside the terms of the reference to us, to recommend strongly that some steps should be taken to secure that these verdicts should lend themselves more readily to clear classification by the Registrar-General; and, in particular, we suggest that in every case where the Coroner is in possession of a medical certificate of death, or where medical evidence has been taken at the inquest,

\* Report on the Manufacture of Water Gas, p. xi.

a copy of that certificate or an abstract of that evidence should be appended to the Coroner's Certificate when sent to the Registrar-General."

In the previous decennial supplement reference was made to the fact that in the year 1881 my predecessor, Dr. Ogle, had commenced a system of confidential inquiry as to the true cause of death in the large number of instances in which the cause had been medically certified so vaguely as to be useless for purposes of classification. Although the gradually increasing work of this office has hindered the full development of the system, nevertheless in the ten year period ended 1900 more than thirty-nine thousand answers were received to letters of inquiry addressed to medical practitioners, the number in the preceding decennial period having been over twenty-two thousand. In that supplement the hope was expressed that in future a much larger proportion of faulty certificates might be dealt with on similar lines. From the above it will be seen that this hope has been to some extent realized. In this connection it is my grateful duty to acknowledge a very substantial improvement, both in the character of the original medical certificates, and in the character of the replies furnished to our inquiries respecting doubtful cases. As the result of medical inquiries from this office in the last decennium there were added—

To the total mortality from *puerperal sepsis and accidents of childbirth*, 2,050 deaths—of which 932 had originally been certified as from peritonitis, 510 as from pyæmia or septicæmia, 151 from metritis, 178 from pelvic cellulitis, and 117 from hæmorrhage—in all the foregoing instances without mention of the puerperal condition.

To the total mortality from *cancer or malignant disease*, 6,252 deaths, of which 5,255 had been originally attributed to tumour, 574 to stricture of œsophagus, 42 to hæmorrhage, 30 to dyspepsia, and 22 to atrophy; whilst 70 deaths had been certified as from surgical causes, without further specification.

To the total mortality from *tuberculosis*, 1,334 deaths, of which 717 had been originally attributed to tumour, 193 to peritonitis, 124 to atrophy, and 52 to pyæmia or septicæmia, whilst 36 were referred to surgical causes.

#### ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH.

##### *Balance of loss and gain in mortality from certain diseases.*

Table T indicates that in the decennium under present consideration an average annual saving of 540 lives has been achieved in each million of the population of England and Wales.

From this Table it appears that among the specified causes of death there were nine that showed a higher fatality in the last 10 years than in the corresponding period immediately preceding. These causes were measles, influenza, diphtheria, diarrhœa, pneumonia, other forms of tuberculosis, cancer, diabetes mellitus, and Bright's disease. The remaining causes of death specified in the



Table showed in each case a lower fatality. Further particulars will be found in the following pages, as the several causes of death come under consideration.

TABLE T.—Annual Deaths per Million Persons Living of Both Sexes.

Causes of Death.	1881-90.*	1891-1900.	Difference in 1891-1900.	
			Annual Decrease.	Annual Increase.
Small-pox .. .. .	44	13	31	—
Measles .. .. .	406	414	—	8
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	312	158	154	—
Influenza .. .. .	20	361	—	341
Whooping Cough .. .. .	414	377	37	—
Diphtheria .. .. .	153	263	—	110
Croup (not membranous) .. .. .	133	51	82	—
Enteric Fever .. .. .	198	174	24	—
Diarrhoeal Diseases .. .. .	631	738	—	107
Puerperal Fever and Childbirth .. .. .	161	152	9	—
Pneumonia .. .. .	1,041	1,227	—	186
Tuberculosis (all forms) .. .. .	2,429	2,010	419	—
<i>Phthisis</i> .. .. .	1,775	1,391	384	—
<i>Tuberculous Meningitis</i> .. .. .	234	216	18	—
<i>Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tuberculous Mesenterica</i> .. .. .	257	217	40	—
<i>Tuberculous Diseases (other forms)</i> .. .. .	163	166	—	23
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart .. .. .	94	85	9	—
Cancer .. .. .	602	758	—	156
Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .	58	75	—	17
Laryngitis .. .. .	52	45	7	—
Bronchitis .. .. .	2,081	1,811	270	—
Pleurisy .. .. .	56	54	2	—
Bright's Disease .. .. .	286	337	—	51
Other Causes .. .. .	9,563	9,081	472	—
All Causes .. .. .	18,734	18,194	1,516	976
Net Decrease .. .. .	—	—	540	—

\* The death-rates for 1881-1890 are based on the sex and age constitution of the mean population of England and Wales in 1891-1900.

**Small-pox.**—In the decennium ended 1900 the deaths from small-pox in England and Wales numbered 4,058 at all ages and of both sexes. The mortality, which in 1871-80 had shown an increase of 51 per cent. on the mean rate of the previous decennium,

exhibited in the decennium ended 1890 a decrease equal to 81 per cent. of the mortality in 1871-80. Since the year 1890 the mortality has fallen rapidly, the rate in the last decennium being equal to 13 per million living—a decrease on the rate of the previous decennium of not less than 70 per cent. Ever since 1871-80 the fall in small-pox mortality has affected all ages and both sexes. Among children under five years the fall has been equal to 94 per cent.; from 5 to 25 years it has ranged between 96 and 98 per cent.; whilst from the age 25 years onwards the fall has grown gradually smaller.

The registered mortality from small-pox is at best only a rough indication of the degree in which a community suffers from this eminently preventable scourge. Unfortunately the returns under the Infectious Diseases Notification Acts of 1889 and 1899 are not as yet sufficiently complete to trace the incidence of sickness from small-pox in England and Wales as a whole; but they are complete for the Administrative County of London, where the compulsory notification of infectious diseases has been strictly enforced since the year 1890. Sir Shirley Murphy, the County Medical Officer of Health for London, has courteously supplied me with the figures at foot,\* which represent the number of cases of small-pox notified in each of the ten years 1891-1900. In the course of the period 1893-5 London experienced a serious outburst of the disease, which, in the then existing vaccinal condition of the people, would have entailed terrible destruction of life had it not been for the prompt removal of first cases; but this removal, thanks to the co-operation of the Metropolitan Asylums Board, was effected in practically every case. Nevertheless, the recorded mortality conveyed no adequate warning of danger; for, in one year only of the decennium 1891-1900 did the rate reach 0.05 per thousand, the fatality in each of the other nine years being considerably below that figure.

As regards the amount of protection conferred by vaccination on sufferers from small-pox, the information in medical certificates is very scanty. Of the total of 4,058 small-pox deaths recorded in England and Wales in 1891-1900, 14 per cent. were returned as vaccinated and 20 per cent. as not vaccinated, the proportions so returned in the previous decennium having been 17 and 27 per cent. respectively.

In point of accuracy, the information as to the vaccinal condition of the small-pox fatal cases in the Metropolis contrasts favourably with that of the fatal cases in extra Metropolitan England; for while in London the proportion of cases reported without statement as to vaccination amounted to not more than 30 per cent., in the provinces it exceeded 70 per cent. In the decennium last completed 432 deaths from small-pox occurred in London, or in Metropolitan hospitals, and 3,626, or more than eight times that number, in the provinces. In the Metropolis the proportion of cases stated to have been vaccinated was 30 per cent. of the whole, in the provinces it was only 12 per cent. In the former area the

\* The numbers of cases of small-pox notified in London in each of the ten years were as follows:—1891, 114; 1892, 425; 1893, 2,815; 1894, 1,193; 1895, 980; 1896, 225; 1897, 104; 1898, 33; 1899, 29; 1900, 86.



unvaccinated cases were stated to have constituted 40 per cent. of the whole; in the latter area 18 per cent. only.

**Measles.**—On reference to Table 5 it will be seen that in the recently ended decennium measles caused a mortality of 414 per million of the population. In the course of the last 40 years measles has shown a tendency to increased fatality in this country. The Table indicates that since 1861-70 the mortality from that disease has varied somewhat irregularly, and that although between that decennium and its immediate successor there had been a considerable fall in the death-rate, nevertheless in the ten years ended 1890 a rise had occurred of even greater amount. A further limited rise has taken place in the period since elapsed.

Measles fatality is mainly limited to childhood, not less than 93 per cent. of the deaths occurring within the first five years of age. If, with the help of Table H<sub>1</sub> on page cxi, the mortality in each of the first five years of life be examined, it will appear that this disease levies its heaviest death-toll, not on infants in their first year, but on infants between the ages of one and two years—measles contrasting strongly in this respect with whooping cough, which is most destructive in the first year of life. Table 6 shows that in the decennium 1891-1900 measles mortality at the age 0-5 years averaged 4.07 per thousand living in the urban group of counties, exceeding that of the rural group by 159 per cent. Taking the counties separately, measles appears to have been most destructive in London, where the death-rate was equal to 4.82 per thousand living under five years of age, Lancashire coming next with a rate of 4.64 per thousand. The counties with lowest mortality were Herefordshire, where the rate was .91, Huntingdonshire .92 and Rutlandshire .98, in the same number living (Table 2).

**Scarlet Fever.**—Very remarkable has been the fall in scarlet fever mortality throughout the last 40 years. The distinction between scarlet fever and diphtheria was first officially recognised in the Registrar General's Report for the year 1855, and it is probable that for some years subsequently the two diseases were frequently confused in the death certificates. In the decennium last completed scarlet fever caused a death-rate of 158 per million living at all ages and of both sexes. The rate was below that of the previous decennium by 49 per cent., whilst that rate was again below the rate of the decennium ended with 1880 by not less than 52 per cent.

In part I. of the last Supplement I discussed the question whether the rapid decline of scarlet fever mortality in recent years was due to a diminished prevalence or to a milder form of that infection. Re-examination of the returns of the Metropolitan Asylums Board from 1872 onwards indicates the latter as probably the true explanation, for the fatality among the vast number\* of scarlet fever cases treated annually in these hospitals has decreased almost steadily throughout the last 20 years.

\* In the year 1901 not fewer than 14,539 cases of scarlet fever were admitted to the Hospitals of the Metropolitan Asylums Board.

In the decennial period ended 1900, as well as in previous years, scarlet fever was mainly destructive to children under the age of ten years, the fatality in the first five years being more than twice as heavy as that in the second five. From Table H<sub>1</sub> it appears that among children aged 0-5 years this disease is markedly less fatal in the first year than in any other year of the succeeding four. In proportion to children born, the deaths within the first six months of life are less numerous than in the second six months.

Table 6 on page excviii. shows that in the decennium last ended scarlet fever was much more destructive in the town than in the country, the total mortality in the selected urban group of counties being at the rate of 200 per million living, as against 99 per million in the rural group. Among the separate counties of England and Wales scarlet fever seems to have been most destructive to children in Lancashire, Monmouthshire, Staffordshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Middlesex, and South Wales. In the counties of Cambridge, Sussex, Hertford, Berks, Surrey, Buckingham, Huntingdon, and Suffolk the rate of scarlet fever mortality was about one-fifth of that experienced in any of the more populous counties above specified (Table 2).

**Influenza.**—At the present time, according to the official returns, influenza claims a considerable annual number of victims; but, until the year 1890, no general or excessively fatal prevalence of that disease had been experienced in this country for more than 30 years. Indeed, previous to the year specified, influenza had not manifested truly epidemic proportions since the year 1855. The mortality directly attributed to influenza in the quinquennium ended 1889 averaged no more than three per million of the estimated population. Towards the close of 1889, however, the disease invaded our ports from the Continent, in certain parts of which it was prevalent at the time, and thenceforward it appears to have established a foothold in England. In January of the year following, influenza became excessively prevalent in London, and shortly afterwards, in many other parts of the Kingdom. In 1890, the first complete year of the epidemic, influenza was returned as the cause of death in 4,523 instances; in the next year the deaths rose to 16,686, and in the year following the number was 15,737.

In the decennium 1891-1900 the mortality from influenza was at the average rate of 361 per million living. In no single year of the ten did the rate fall below 122 per million, which was the proportion recorded in 1896. After the first outburst in 1890-2, and before the close of the last decennium, there were two recrudescences of the epidemic; the first in the year 1895, when the rate rose suddenly to 423 per million, the second three years later, culminating in 1900, when the rate reached 504 per million.

At all ages of both sexes the recorded average mortality from influenza in the decennium last ended does not greatly differ from that of the epidemic years 1847, 1848; but at ages from 15 to 65 among both males and females the disease seems to have been more fatal in the later than in the earlier period, whilst at ages



under 15 and above 65 the reverse appears to have been the case. This will be seen by reference to the accompanying Table.

INFLUENZA. AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATES per MILLION LIVING.

Ages.	Males.		Females.		Both Sexes.	
	1847-8.	1891-1900.	1847-8.	1891-1900.	1847-8.	1891-1900.
0—	780	322	645	255	713	288
5—	78	47	82	51	80	49
10—	41	39	58	43	49	41
15—	51	109	50	85	51	97
25—	71	177	86	138	79	157
35—	131	324	147	242	139	281
45—	289	560	280	429	284	492
55—	741	1,067	872	967	809	1,013
65—	2,236	2,214	2,486	2,232	2,370	2,224
75 and upwards }	5,651	4,586	6,064	4,788	5,883	4,703
All Ages	347*	366	389*	356	368*	361

\* The death-rate at all ages is based on the sex and age constitution of the mean population in 1891-1900.

**Whooping Cough.**—In the course of the last forty years the registered mortality from whooping cough in England and Wales has fallen by about 19 per cent., the fall having been nearly continuous throughout that period. In the last decennium the disease was credited with a mortality of 377 per million living at all ages and of both sexes; but it is certain that this ratio does not completely represent the loss of life for which whooping cough is responsible. Many of the deaths from bronchitis and other diseases of the lungs have their origin in antecedent whooping cough, although the fact is not always stated in the certificate, and consequently the mortality from this affection is understated in the Tables.

This disease is mainly destructive to children under the age of five years, who die of it at the average rate of 3.09 per thousand living. From the Table on page cxi in which the deaths of children are shown in terms of registered births we learn that unlike measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria, whooping cough is more fatal in the first year of life than in any subsequent year of the first five. Another peculiarity of whooping cough fatality is one that has previously been noted in these reports, namely, its

exceptional sex incidence. Forty years ago this disease was found to be considerably more destructive to girls than to boys, and the same is true at the present day (Table 5). The distribution of mortality from this disease in 1891-1900 is shown in Table 6, from which it appears that in the selected urban areas, children under five died of whooping cough at the rate of 3.54 per thousand living, as compared with 2.39 per thousand in the rural areas.

From Table 2 we learn that the mortality from whooping cough varied enormously in particular localities, being, like most other infectious diseases of children, by far the most fatal in populous places. Thus, in one registration district in the rural county of Westmorland, and in several rural districts elsewhere this disease was fatal in the proportion of less than one per thousand children living under five years of age, whilst in certain urban districts of Lancashire, and in some Metropolitan Boroughs, the mortality was from five to seven times as great as this.

**Diphtheria.**—The deaths registered as from diphtheria, or from membranous croup, in the period now under review were collectively equal to a rate of 263 per million living, of both sexes and at all ages—being an increase of 72 per cent. on the rate in the decennium immediately preceding.

The distribution of diphtheria is shown in Table 6, from which we gather that, according to recent experience, this disease is much more destructive in the town than in the country.\* This is particularly noticeable in children under five years of age, who die of it practically twice as fast in the urban areas as they do in the rural. Of the registration counties of England and Wales there were in 1891-1900 eight in which the uncorrected death-rate at all ages from diphtheria exceeded the average, namely, 26 in each 100,000 living. The rate was 50 in London, 46 in Essex, 39 in South Wales, 36 in Kent and in Leicester, 32 in Monmouth, 31 in Middlesex and 30 in Sussex (Table 7).

The mortality referred in the tables to diphtheria now forms a more nearly accurate measure than it formerly did, of the actual incidence of the disease. Nevertheless the mortality from diphtheria is still probably understated, for it is known that of the deaths ascribed to such conditions as "tonsillitis," "quinsy," "ulcerated sore throat," "catarrhal," and "membranous" laryngitis a considerable proportion are really diphtheritic; the specific nature of many of the cases originally returned under one or other of these headings having been subsequently acknowledged by the medical attendants. With the more general adoption of bacteriological methods of diagnosis it is probable that a still larger proportion of these deaths will eventually be returned as diphtheritic. At any rate, the mortality under every one of the above indefinite headings has steadily fallen in recent years.

It should be mentioned here that in the latest revision of their Nomenclature the Royal College of Physicians direct that neither

\* It will be remembered that in earlier years diphtheria was considered mainly a disease of country districts.



the term "membranous laryngitis" nor the term "membranous croup" should be used as a synonym for laryngeal diphtheria.

TABLE U.—DIPHTHERIA and CROUP—AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATES PER MILLION living in each of the last four decennia.

Ages.	Both Sexes.				Males.				Females.			
	1861-70.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1861-70.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.	1861-70.	1871-80.	1881-90.	1891-1900.
All ages	390	261	286	314	404	274	297	321	377	249	276	308
0—	2,371	1,525	1,595	1,719	2,465	1,610	1,671	1,776	2,275	1,441	1,520	1,663
5—	644	503	641	756	605	483	601	697	684	523	681	815
10—	150	98	109	128	122	81	93	116	177	115	125	140
15—	60	33	36	36	58	28	35	36	62	38	37	37
20—	38	21	20	20	35	20	20	20	41	22	21	21
25—	27	17	17	16	24	14	15	15	28	19	19	18
35—	21	18	16	14	20	16	13	13	22	19	18	15
45—	22	14	14	12	22	17	14	12	22	12	13	12
55—	26	18	17	15	30	19	19	13	22	16	16	16
65—	26	19	17	12	33	20	13	12	21	18	16	12
75 and up w'ds.	25	14	12	9	32	14	15	9	20	15	9	8

NOTE.—The death-rates at all ages in the three earlier decennia are based on the sex and age constitution of the mean population in 1891-1900.

*Diphtheria and Croup.*—In comparing the mortality actually due to diphtheria in the recent and in previous decennia it becomes necessary to examine with much care the records of other causes of death in the several periods. As has already been stated, diphtheria was not distinguished from scarlet fever in the national returns until the year 1855. Consequently the earliest complete decennium for which statistics of these diseases are available must be that ended 1870. In 1861-70 there were registered in England and Wales not fewer than 52,545 fatal cases of "croup" but only 39,454 of diphtheria. If it be assumed, for the moment, that what is commonly called "croup" is a definite disease, distinct alike from diphtheria and from spasm of the glottis, it is remarkable that, in spite of the enormous increase of population, the deaths referred to this cause in England and Wales should have fallen from an average of more than five thousand annually in 1851-60 to an annual average of fewer than six hundred in the five year period last ended.

In Table U the mortality from diphtheria is taken together with that from croup as representing approximately the amount of life lost by diphtheria in successive periods since the disease was first separately classified. But, in order that the question may be further examined the mortality from these conditions is separately shown in Table 5.

Among several important points suggested by Table U it is noteworthy that when the recorded mortality from "diphtheria" is combined with that from "croup" the age incidence of that mortality in the earlier decennia tallies much more closely with the known incidence of fatal diphtheria to-day than would have been the case had the formerly dominant factor of croup been left out of account. This may readily be seen by reference to Table 5 where the death-rates are given under both headings. The mortality from diphtheria and croup is lower at the present time than it was forty years ago.

In the decennial period under present notice the death-rate from diphtheria and croup at all ages among persons of both sexes averaged 314 per million: among males it was 321 and among females 308. Like scarlet fever, this disease selects its victims mainly from among children under ten years old. Thus, at ages under five the death-rates were 1,776 for males and 1,663 for females. From 5 to 10 years they were 697 and 815, respectively, from 10 to 15 years 116 and 140 and from 15 to 20 years 36 and 37. Although in infancy diphtheria, like most other infectious diseases, was more fatal to the male than to the female sex, the reverse was the case in older children as well as in adults. The death-rates for each year of age under five are given in the Table on page cxi; the figures show that diphtheria, like scarlet fever, is less fatal to children in their first year than in any year of the next four.

*Enteric Fever.*—In the Registrar-General's reports, up to the year 1868, enteric (or typhoid) fever was grouped with typhus, and with so-called simple continued fever, under the heading Fever. But from that date onwards enteric fever has been distinguished from typhus, in the national returns, and the other indefinite conditions formerly called simple continued fever or febricula are now aggregated under the heading "Pyrexia of uncertain origin." In the latest revision of their Nomenclature of Diseases the Royal College of Physicians have decided that the names febricula and simple continued fever should no longer be used.

Table 5 in the present report shows that the mortality from enteric fever has fallen considerably in the course of the last thirty years: but, whereas the fall between the first and the second decennium of that period was equal to 39 per cent., it did not exceed 12 per cent. between the second decennium and the decennium just closed. Although the official records show substantial reduction in the loss of life from this disease, it is doubtful whether they fully express the amount of that reduction. For, whereas in the first quinquennium after 1868 an annual average of 4,250 deaths were attributed to simple continued fever, the deaths thus returned in the quinquennium ended 1900 were fewer than 130 annually. There is little doubt that many of the deaths referred in 1869-73 to continued fever were really due to enteric fever, and the age distribution of the cases tends to support this contention. If this assumption be correct it follows that in recent years the reduction in enteric fever mortality has been greater than the Tables would indicate. But whatever its exact amount, the fall



of mortality has been somewhat irregular from the year 1869 onwards. If the years 1869-84 be divided into two equal periods the mortality in the first of these periods will be found to have oscillated within narrow limits—the rate never deviating greatly from the mean, which was 369 per million of the population. In the second period the disease was decidedly less destructive, the rate averaging 248 per million. Subsequently to the year 1884 the mortality has fallen still further—the rate attaining 230 per million on one occasion only, namely, in the year 1893.

In order to afford graphic illustration of the behaviour of enteric fever mortality since 1868, a chart has been prepared (see opposite page) showing the corrected mortality from this disease at all ages, for both sexes together, as well as for each sex separately. In this chart the rates of mortality from enteric fever are shown in each of the 37 years elapsed since this disease was first differentiated from other forms of continued fever in the Registrar-General's Reports. From this chart it appears that the rate of mortality from enteric fever has fallen from 384 per million in the year 1869 to 89 per million in 1905. Speaking generally, the curve exhibits an almost steady fall from the year 1875 to 1892, and a much more rapid fall from 1899 to 1902, since which time the fall has been much more gradual. The chart shows that whereas in the earlier years the sexes suffered about equally from this disease, in more recent years males suffered most severely.

Disregarding the data at ages above 65 years, as being of doubtful accuracy, the fall in mortality between the first and last decennia was greatest at ages under five years, differing little from 80 per cent. in either sex. At ages 15-55 the fall in both sexes was below the average for all ages. Among males between the ages of 25 and 35 it was less than five per cent; whilst among females at all age groups over five years the fall was more pronounced than among males (Table 5.)

Throughout the last three decennia the age of maximum mortality from this disease has remained practically constant for the respective sexes, being 20-25 years for males and 15-20 for females; but the Table shows that no stage of life enjoys immunity from attack by enteric fever, although at advanced ages the deaths are relatively few in number.

Table 6 (on page cc) shows the distribution of enteric fever mortality in selected groups of registration counties—urban and rural. The rates at all ages are corrected for age differences of population. From that Table it appears that, in both sexes, enteric fever is enormously more fatal in the town than in the country, and that both in town and in country the male death-rates, at ages above 10 years, considerably exceed the female.

In Table V, which relates to two decennial periods, separated by an interval of 10 years, the crude rate of mortality from enteric fever is shown for each period, in the several Registration Counties of England and Wales.\* In the decennium last ended

\* The rates in this Table are not corrected for age and sex differences of population.

ENGLAND & WALES.—ENTERIC FEVER, 1869-1905:  
CORRECTED DEATH-RATES PER MILLION LIVING AT ALL AGES.

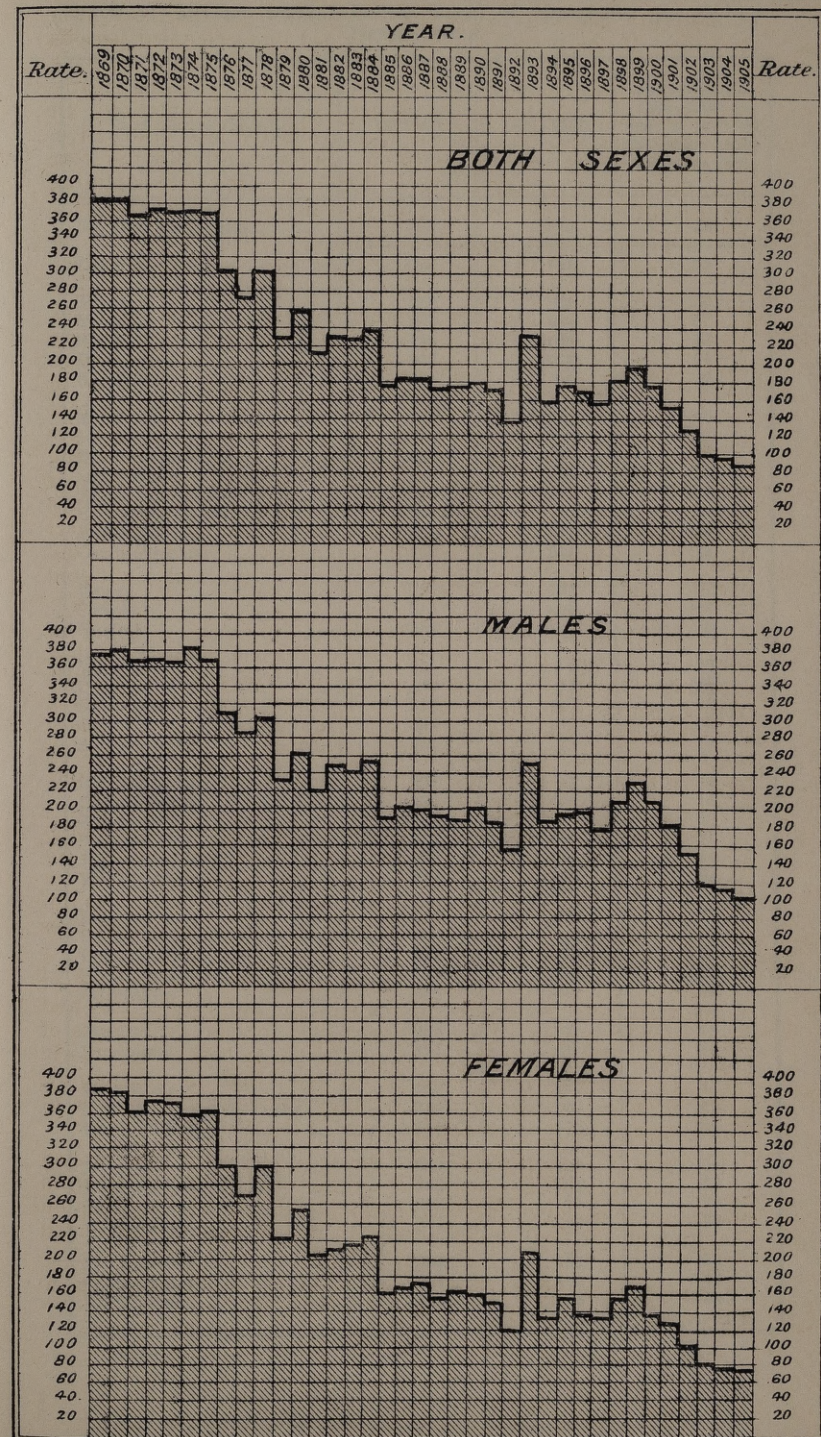




TABLE V.—ENTERIC FEVER.—CRUDE RATES of MORTALITY per Million Persons living.

Registration County.	1871-80.	1891-1900.	Mortality in 1891-1900 to that in 1871-80 the latter being taken as 100
England and Wales...	322	174	54
London ... ..	241	142	59
Surrey ... ..	218	82	38
Kent ... ..	251	143	57
Sussex ... ..	193	138	72
Hampshire ... ..	302	163	54
Berkshire ... ..	224	64	29
Middlesex ... ..	241	112	46
Hertfordshire ... ..	238	100	42
Buckinghamshire ... ..	236	86	36
Oxfordshire ... ..	256	58	23
Northamptonshire ... ..	326	127	39
Huntingdonshire ... ..	261	78	30
Bedfordshire... ..	222	84	38
Cambridgeshire ... ..	245	104	42
Essex ... ..	238	183	77
Suffolk ... ..	215	101	47
Norfolk ... ..	252	190	75
Wiltshire ... ..	236	61	26
Dorsetshire ... ..	190	72	38
Devonshire ... ..	312	136	44
Cornwall ... ..	338	116	34
Somersetshire ... ..	257	73	28
Gloucestershire ... ..	261	89	34
Herefordshire ... ..	194	35	18
Shropshire ... ..	247	87	35
Staffordshire... ..	363	220	61
Worcestershire ... ..	258	114	44
Warwickshire ... ..	296	178	60
Leicestershire ... ..	342	176	51
Rutlandshire... ..	306	51	17
Lincolnshire ... ..	272	166	61
Nottinghamshire ... ..	430	265	62
Derbyshire ... ..	338	151	45
Cheshire ... ..	288	196	68
Lancashire ... ..	391	256	65
West Riding ... ..	452	211	47
East Riding (with York) ... ..	399	236	59
North Riding ... ..	444	218	49
Durham ... ..	559	302	54
Northumberland ... ..	365	194	53
Cumberland ... ..	293	76	26
Westmorland... ..	301	99	33
Monmouthshire ... ..	334	167	50
South Wales ... ..	451	190	42
North Wales... ..	239	128	54



the counties with the lowest enteric fever rates were as follows—Hereford 35 per million living, Rutland 51, Oxford 58, Wilts 61, Berks 64, Dorset 72, and Somerset 73. The counties with the highest rates were—The West Riding of York 211 per million, the North Riding 218, Stafford 220, East Riding 236, Lancaster 256, Nottingham 265, and Durham 302. In each of the last three decennia the County of Durham suffered the highest mortality from enteric fever; the mortality there in 1891-1900, although 46 per cent. below that of 1871-80, having exceeded the rate in 1881-90 by 11 per cent. Reference to the reports for each year of the decennium last ended shows that the mortality in the County of Durham exceeded that of England and Wales in every year of the ten, amounting, in the year 1893, to 565 per million; this was mainly due to excessive mortality in the Registration Districts of Stockton, Auckland, Easington, Houghton le Spring, Chester le Street, South Shields, and Sunderland. In the last-named district the death-rates from this cause were very heavy in the two following years also.

Comparison of the rates in the decennium 1871-80 with those of 1891-1900 shows that, speaking generally, those counties which, in the earlier period, had experienced mortality either above or below the average in the earlier decennium, showed a similar tendency in the later. Thus of the 14 counties with rates above the average in 1891-1900, ten had been in the same plight in 1871-80 also; and of the 31 counties with rates below the average 28 had fared similarly in the previous decennium.

Further continuing the comparison, we find that the mortality in England and Wales in 1891-1900 showed a decrease of 46 per cent. Thirty Counties showed a larger proportional decrease than this, while twelve Counties showed a smaller. Taking in detail the twelve counties last mentioned, it may be remarked as follows:—In *Kent* the reduction was equal to 43 per cent., being very slightly below the average in the whole country. But for the severe outbreak in the Borough of Maidstone during the latter half of the year 1897, the improvement in enteric fever mortality would have been greater in Kent than in England and Wales as a whole. In *London* the reduction was equal to 41 per cent., against 46 per cent. in England and Wales, the mortality in the years 1899-1900 being about 30 per cent. higher than that in the preceding eight years of the decennium. In the *East Riding of Yorkshire* the reduction was also 41 per cent. In the year 1893 the death-rate in this county rose to 484 per million, excessive mortality being confined chiefly to the districts of York, Pocklington, and Beverley, and to the Borough of Hull. A further outbreak occurred in York during the last year of the decennium. In *Warwickshire* the reduction was 40 per cent. The returns indicate the occurrence of a mortality in the districts of Birmingham, Atherstone, Nuneaton, and Foleshill, considerably above the average. The highest rate in Warwickshire in the course of the decennium occurred in the year 1900. In *Staffordshire* the reduction was 39 per cent. Nevertheless, high rates were experienced in the districts of Stoke upon Trent, Wolverhampton, and Dudley in several of the 10 years. The highest rate in this county occurred in 1898, the mortality in that year

being exceptionally high in Dudley. In *Lincolnshire* the reduction was also 39 per cent. Reference to the Table on page 520 shows that the mean rate in Grimsby during the 10 years was equal to 409 per million living. The mortality in this district was above 250 per million during the greater part of the 10 years, and in 1893 it rose to more than 800 per million. In *Nottinghamshire* the reduction was 38 per cent. The rate there was considerably above the corresponding rate in England and Wales in each of the 10 years, the mean rates being the highest in the Registration Districts of Basford and Nottingham. In *Lancashire* the reduction was 35 per cent. The rate exceeded 200 per million in each of the 10 years, rising to 321 per million in 1893. Of the 30 Registration Districts comprised in this county only nine had mean rates below 200 per million. In *Cheshire* the reduction was 32 per cent. The rate did not greatly exceed the corresponding rate in England and Wales in any year of the ten except 1893, when it rose to 297 per million. Reference to the District Tables shows that the highest mean rates were 300 per million in the Registration District of Birkenhead, and 310 in Runcorn; more than half the mortality in the last-named district occurring in the first three years of the decennium. In *Sussex* the reduction was 28 per cent., the slightness of the improvement being due to a severe outbreak of enteric fever in the Borough of Worthing during the year 1893. In *Norfolk* the reduction was 25 per cent., the rates in the years 1897-8 being considerably above those experienced in this county in other years of the decennium. The excessive mortality in the years specified was due to the prevalence of enteric fever in the districts of Yarmouth, Norwich, and King's Lynn. The mean annual rate in the last-named district amounted to more than 700 per million, the highest rate occurring in the year 1897. In *Essex*, where the least improvement was shown, the reduction was only 23 per cent. The death-rate in this county in 1891-1900 did not greatly exceed the average in England and Wales, whilst in the preceding 10 years it had been below that average. This interruption of the fall appears to be due to the "urbanizing" of some of the Essex districts. Thus in the 10 years, 1891-1900, the highest mean rates were 197 in West Ham, 205 in Romford, and 586 in Rochford, all of which districts are becoming increasingly urban in character.

**Diarrhœal Diseases.**—Ever since the establishment of this Office it has been customary to set forth in the Annual Reports the mortality returned under the unsatisfactory heading "diarrhœa," with reference both to population and to locality. The mortality referred to diarrhœal diseases in each of the last four decennia is shown in Table 5, from which it would appear that these diseases are now somewhat less fatal than they were forty years ago. But before accepting unreservedly the indications of this table it is well to remember that in the early days of death-registration, before the era of compulsory death certification, there was much uncertainty as to what diseases should be included in this group. From examination of the death-registers for years earlier than 1874, it would appear that the following



conditions were generally returned under this head:—Diarrhœa, Choleraic diarrhœa, Cholera Nostras, Cholera infantum, Asiatic Cholera, and Dysentery.

Moreover, inasmuch as previous to the year 1869 enteric fever had not been differentiated from other febrile conditions, it is probable that some cases of that disease were included under the head of diarrhœa. At this distance of time it is of course impracticable to determine the proportions in which the several conditions in the above list contributed to the present group. For many years past Asiatic cholera has happily been absent from this country, but the official Tables do not fully express the fact; for, according to these tables the death-rate from "cholera," with the exception of that of 1866, the last epidemic year, has not very greatly varied in the last four decennia. The reason is that until the year 1901 infantile cholera, cholera nostras, and choleraic diarrhœa had been, in the tables, included together with Asiatic cholera, when present, under the head of "Cholera."\*

In the latest and in previous editions of the Nomenclature of Diseases issued by authority of the Royal College of Physicians, "diarrhœa," without qualification, is placed among diseases of the digestive system, but is not included either among "general," or among "infective" diseases. In the last two editions of the Nomenclature the College direct that the name "diarrhœa," being that of a symptom merely, should be used only when the cause of that symptom is unknown. Whenever the cause is known the return is to be made under the head of such cause, the local condition being also specified. In the list of "Infective diseases," now for the first time inserted in the Nomenclature, the College include "Epidemic Diarrhœa"; but they authorise, as a preferable substitute for that condition, the name "Infective Enteritis." They further decree that whenever diarrhœa is due to food the fact should be recorded.

Respecting the names used to denote diseases of this nature there exists, even now, less uniformity of practice than is desirable. In certifying deaths from this affection many practitioners unfortunately continue to employ the term "gastro enteritis," while others still adhere to the old term "gastro-intestinal catarrh." It is therefore important to note that neither of these terms is

\* The figures in the following Table represent, for successive decennia, the proportions, in a hundred deaths from diarrhœal diseases, that were contributed respectively by (1) diarrhœa and dysentery and (2) cholera.

Decennia.	Diarrhœa and Dysentery.	Cholera.
1861-70† .. .. .	96	4
1871-80 .. .. .	97	3
1881-90 .. .. .	98	2
1891-1900 .. .. .	97	3

† The Cholera epidemic year 1866 is not included in this average.

sanctioned in the Nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians. In the interests of scientific medicine it is expedient that their use should be entirely discontinued. On the other hand it is satisfactory to note that many of the deaths which formerly would have been attributed to "diarrhœa" simply, or to some other indefinite symptom, are now coming to be referred very generally to "Infective Enteritis," or its authorised equivalent "Epidemic Diarrhœa."

Because of their relation to infantile mortality, exceptional importance attaches to diarrhœal diseases, at the present day. At certain seasons and in certain localities it is this factor that determines whether the mortality among young children shall be high or low. In that section of the present report which deals with diarrhœal diseases of children the deaths under any one of the following conditions are grouped together under that heading:\*

- (a.) Diarrhœa, all forms.
- (b.) Enteritis, gastro-enteritis.
- (c.) Gastritis, gastro-intestinal catarrh.

Respecting the incidence of diarrhœal fatality in urban as contrasted with rural areas, instructive information is afforded by Table 6. There we learn that children under five years old—the chief sufferers from diarrhœal diseases succumb thereto in the proportion of 6·77 per thousand living in the urban group of counties, and in the proportion of only 2·68 per thousand in the rural group. We further learn that boys of this age succumb to these affections more readily than girls, both in town and in country. From Table 2, which relates exclusively to mortality under five years, it appears that among the English and Welsh registration counties, which in the aggregate experienced, in 1891-1900, a diarrhœa death-rate of 5·49 per thousand, there are eleven in which the mortality exceeded the average. Of these counties the East Riding of Yorkshire experienced the highest mortality, namely 8·69 per thousand, Lancashire coming next highest, with a mortality of 8·27. But even these high rates were greatly exceeded in several of the registration districts of the counties last mentioned. Thus, in one district of the East Riding diarrhœa caused a death-rate of 11·11 per thousand under 5 years, whilst in four districts of Lancashire the mortality ranged from 12·02 to as much as 13·49 per thousand living at that age.

**Puerperal Fever and Childbirth.**—The deaths in the recent decennium assigned indefinitely to puerperal fever, or else, with greater precision, either to puerperal sepsis or to other accidents of childbirth numbered 46,591 in all, and were equal to a rate of 295 per million women living at all ages; the rates in the three previous decennia having been 335, 343, and 312 per million respectively.

In the four age periods taken collectively as approximately constituting the reproductive stage of life the rates were as follows:—At ages 15 to 20, 99 per million living at that age; at

\* The deaths and death-rates in this section are not the same as those under "diarrhœal diseases" in Tables 2 and 5.



20 to 25, 543 per million; at 25 to 35, 879 per million; and at 35 to 45, 756 per million. This method of calculating puerperal mortality is less satisfactory than that of stating the deaths among puerperal women in terms of total births; but even the last-named method is imperfect, because in England the data are lacking as to the mother's age that would enable us to calculate the deaths of puerperal women at the various ages as a proportion of births to mothers at the same ages.\* Expressed in terms of registered births (not of actual confinements, a somewhat different thing) the ratios in the last four decennia have been 4·69, 4·75, 4·73, and 5·09 per 1,000 severally.

In the decennial supplement for 1881-90 attention was drawn to certain local variations of the mortality incidental to the puerperal state. It was there shown that if a line were drawn across the map of England from the Humber to the Severn, the area to the North-West of that line would include the 14 Counties in which alone the puerperal death-rate in that decennium exceeded the average for England and Wales, whilst in every one of the 28 Counties to the south-east of that line the rate would be below the average. The distribution of puerperal mortality in the decennium under present notice follows practically similar lines. This will be seen from the following table, which gives for the ten years 1891-1900 the ratio of deaths among puerperal women to 1,000 births:—

TABLE W.—PUERPERAL SEPSIS and Accidents of CHILDBIRTH.—DEATHS OF MOTHERS per 1,000 births, 1891-1900.

North Wales ... ..	7·27†	Wiltshire ... ..	4·74†
South Wales ... ..	6·91†	Warwickshire ... ..	4·72†
Monmouthshire ... ..	6·67†	{ North Riding ... ..	4·68
Cheshire ... ..	6·27†	{ Worcestershire ... ..	4·68
Lancashire ... ..	6·18†	{ Somersetshire ... ..	4·62†
Herefordshire ... ..	5·87†	East Riding ... ..	4·59†
Derbyshire ... ..	5·75†	Oxfordshire ... ..	4·56†
West Riding ... ..	5·74†	Norfolk ... ..	4·55
Cumberland ... ..	5·66†	Northamptonshire ... ..	4·53
Northumberland ... ..	5·60†	Sussex ... ..	4·50†
Westmorland ... ..	5·54†	Dorsetshire ... ..	4·42†
Durham ... ..	5·26†	Bedfordshire ... ..	4·29†
Staffordshire ... ..	5·32†	{ Leicestershire ... ..	4·28†
Nottinghamshire ... ..	5·16†	{ Surrey ... ..	4·28
Gloucestershire ... ..	5·12†	{ Buckinghamshire ... ..	4·23
England and Wales ... ..	5·09†	{ Cambridgeshire ... ..	4·23
Cornwall ... ..	5·05†	{ Suffolk ... ..	4·23†
Berkshire ... ..	4·86†	Hertfordshire ... ..	4·17†
Shropshire ... ..	4·82	Hampshire ... ..	4·16
Devonshire ... ..	4·81†	Kent ... ..	4·14†
Lincolnshire ... ..	4·78†	Middlesex ... ..	4·00
		Rutlandshire ... ..	3·92†
		London ... ..	3·89
		Essex ... ..	3·85†
		Huntingdonshire ... ..	3·76†

\* These data are obtained in New South Wales and in certain other countries.

† The rates marked † were higher than those of 1881-90.

In the period 1891-1900 English mortality from puerperal sepsis and childbirth averaged 5·09 per 1,000 births, and was higher than in any of the three preceding decennia. This increase is due partly to improved certification, and partly to the system of inquiry carried out by this Office. Eleven out of the fourteen counties that in the previous decennium had experienced rates above the mean, also experienced rates above the mean in the last decennium; in addition to which the rates of Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloucestershire, and Staffordshire, which had been somewhat below the mean in 1881-90, were above the mean in 1891-1900 likewise. On the other hand, the rates of Shropshire, the North Riding of Yorkshire, and Worcestershire, which had exceeded the average rate in the earlier period, fell somewhat below the average in the later.

**Pneumonia.**—In the latest edition of their Nomenclature of Diseases the Royal College of Physicians class *lobar pneumonia* as a definite infective disease, and for several years past there has been an increasing tendency among pathologists to regard all forms of pneumonia as infective, although the infecting organism may not in all cases be the same. In the present volume, as in its predecessor, "pneumonia" is distinguished from other affections of the respiratory organs.

With the aid of Table 5, the incidence of mortality from pneumonia may be seen to have been somewhat irregular in the past 40 years. In the course of the first three decennia of that period there seems to have been little change in the total mortality from this disease, but in the decennium last closed the rates show a decided increase.

As a means of tracing the relation of season to pneumonia mortality the published records for England and Wales afford no assistance; but the method adopted in this Office of publishing weekly returns for the Metropolis offers exceptional facilities for that purpose. Taking the average for the five years 1901-5 it is found that in London 62 per cent. of the annual deaths from this disease occur in the first and last quarters of the year taken together, whilst the proportion in the remaining half of the year does not exceed 38 per cent.

The influence of locality on the prevalence of fatal pneumonia may be seen by the following table, which gives the mean annual mortality\* from that disease per million of the population in town and in country, as well as in England and Wales generally:—

	Urban County group.	Rural County group.	England and Wales.
Males ... ..	1,776	1,005	1,466
Females ... ..	1,207	704	1,003
Both sexes ... ..	1,483	849	1,227

\* This mortality is not corrected for sex and age differences of the living.



It thus appears that, taking together both sexes and all ages, the mortality from pneumonia in the town exceeds that in the country by more than 75 per cent.

According to the age and sex of those attacked, the fatality of pneumonia varies considerably. Table 5 shows that throughout the last forty years the mortality of males has greatly exceeded that of females, and this at all stages of life except from 5-15 years, when the rates are nearly equal. Among children under five years pneumonia mortality is greater than at any subsequent age. The period of least mortality is from the fifth to the twenty-fifth year, after which age both men and women succumb to pneumonia in rapidly increasing proportion, the rate of mortality at ages beyond 75 years being the highest after that of childhood.

As regards the deaths of children under five years, from this disease, it may be seen from the Table on page cxi that it is most fatal, not among infants in the first half, but among those in the second half, of the first year of life. After the first year the mortality decreases rapidly, until the end of the fourth year. Subsequently, it still continues to decrease, though more slowly, until some time between the tenth year and the fifteenth.

#### Tuberculosis.

Since the year 1894 two Royal Commissions have reported on certain aspects of the Tuberculosis question; and yet a third Royal Commission is at this moment engaged in investigating hitherto unforeseen difficulties connected therewith.

The second interim report of the present Royal Commission has just been issued. It contains *inter alia* the following conclusions, which are of profound importance in the present connection, and which are therefore reprinted here verbatim:—

“There can be no doubt,” say the Commissioners, “but that in a certain number of cases the tuberculosis occurring in the human subject, especially in children, is the direct result of the introduction into the human body of the bacillus of bovine tuberculosis; and there also can be no doubt that in the majority at least of these cases the bacillus is introduced through cows’ milk. Cows’ milk containing bovine tubercle bacilli is clearly a cause of tuberculosis, and of fatal tuberculosis, in man.

“A very considerable amount of disease and loss of life, especially among the young, must be attributed to the consumption of cows’ milk containing tubercle bacilli. The presence of tubercle bacilli in cows’ milk can be detected, though with some difficulty, if the proper means be adopted, and such milk ought never to be used as food. There is far less difficulty in recognising clinically that a cow is distinctly suffering from tuberculosis, in which case she may be yielding tuberculous milk. The milk coming from such a cow ought not . . . . . to be used as food at all.

“Our results clearly point to the necessity of measures more stringent than those at present enforced being taken to prevent the sale or the consumption of such milk.”

Towards the close of last century a National Association was formed, under Royal patronage, having for its object “the prevention of consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis,” and in several parts of England Sanatoria have recently been established for the treatment of those afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis.

In these circumstances it is earnestly to be hoped that the interest which has at length been aroused in the public mind by the ravages of tuberculosis will not be allowed to flag, but that measures for the suppression of this essentially preventable scourge may be organized on a scale in some degree commensurate to the danger that confronts us.

Before attempting to compare the mortality of tuberculosis at the present time with that of past years, it is necessary to consider any changes that may have taken place of a nature to invalidate such a comparison. It is obvious, at the outset, that the matters referred to at page viii as impairing the comparability of the records of general mortality must be equally detrimental to the returns of mortality from tuberculosis; for these would be similarly affected by the circumstances there fully considered.

In previous Annual Reports mention has been made of the difficulties encountered in our efforts to measure the total loss of life in this country from the ravages of tuberculosis; chief among which difficulties is the looseness of nomenclature observable in the death certificates, especially in the earlier years of civil registration. Among objectionable names still in common use, presumably to designate a tuberculous condition, the time-honoured name “tabes mesenterica” is conspicuous. It is true that the authorised name “tuberculous peritonitis” is now rapidly taking the place of “tabes mesenterica” in medical certificates, especially in hospital cases after *post mortem* examination; nevertheless, the latter term is still used to indicate the cause of between one and two thousand deaths annually in England and Wales. It is reasonable to assume that in a considerable portion of the deaths even now referred to “tabes mesenterica” the tubercle bacillus would be sought for in vain. That this term has long since been discarded by the staffs of the chief metropolitan hospitals I have ascertained by personal correspondence, and as “tabes mesenterica” has now been expunged from the Nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians, we may hope that its use will speedily be abandoned by practitioners of medicine. In many instances, perhaps the majority among the poor, the victims of this affection do not come under medical observation until its later stages, if at all. Here, during the patient’s life, we are without evidence of specific infection, such as that which, in the case of pulmonary tuberculosis, is afforded by the sputum. We are, therefore, largely dependent on the result of *post mortem* examinations, and these it is notoriously difficult to obtain, especially in the case of young children.



In the early days of civil registration the terms "consumption" and "decline" frequently appeared in death certificates, apparently as alternatives for tuberculous phthisis, but these indefinite terms have now happily fallen into disuse. There is reason to believe that, in the present day, the greater portion of the deaths referred to "phthisis" are actually tuberculous in nature, nevertheless we know that this has not always been the case.

The Royal College of Physicians have availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the preparation of a third revision of their Nomenclature, to direct explicit attention to the necessity for greater care in the differentiation of the various forms of tuberculous disease; the chief recommendations are given at foot.\*

With respect to the aggregate mortality from all forms of tuberculous, although, as previously mentioned, the earlier records scarcely warrant a definite conclusion, it is at least probable that in the fifties and sixties of last century that mortality was to some extent overstated.

In addition to the difficulties caused by changes in the certification of deaths, others are caused by changes in the method of classification. As far as practicable correction has been made for the latter, so as to render the death-rates in the several decades more nearly comparable.

The accompanying chart shows the mortality from tuberculosis for a long series of years. The death-rates have been calculated on the basis of the age and sex constitution of the population at the census of 1901. We there see that, speaking generally, there has been an almost steady and a not slow decline in the aggregate mortality from tuberculosis, the rate in the last year being less than half that in the earlier years, and further that the decline has been greater in females than in males.

The following table shows the mortality from tuberculosis in two decennia separated by an interval of 30 years.

\* Extract from the "Nomenclature of Diseases," pages 7, 111, 113.

(a) Under the heading "Tuberculosis" an instruction is inserted that "the terms 'Strumous' and 'Scrofulous' should no longer be used."

(b) In dealing with "Phthisis" the college, whilst recognising that this term for the most part signifies pulmonary tuberculosis, nevertheless add a caution to the effect that where phthisis is ascertained to be due to causes other than tuberculosis, this should be stated.

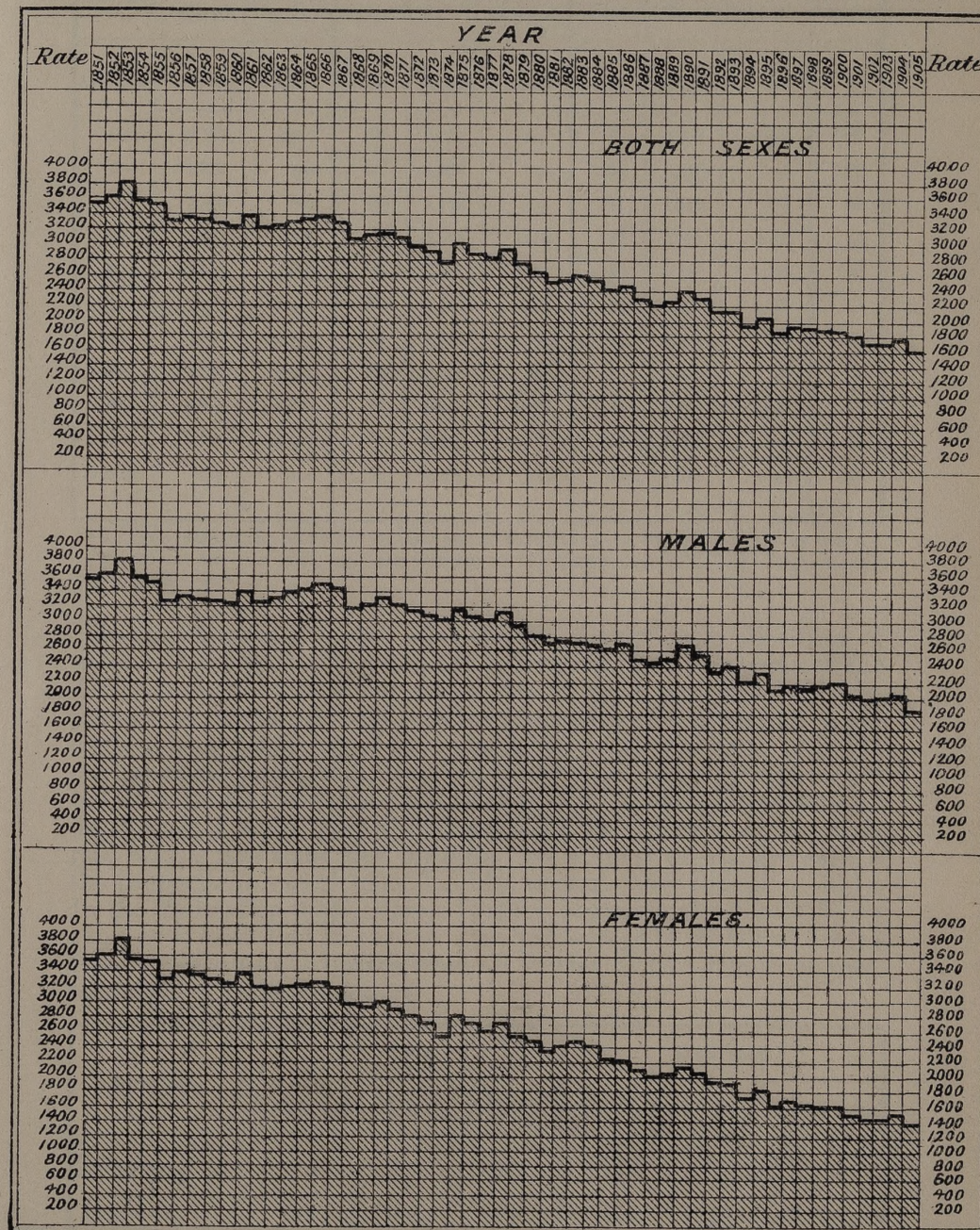
(c) In a note to "Vomica" it is directed that where this condition is due to tuberculous disease the fact should be stated.

(d) To the conditions "Hæmoptysis" and "Abscess of lung" a footnote is appended to the effect that when the cause of this condition is known, the return should be made under the head of such cause, the local condition also being specified.

(e) In a note to "pleurisy" direction is given that when this condition is known to be tuberculous the fact should be stated.

N.B.—The term "tabes mesenterica" is now expunged from the nomenclature.

ENGLAND & WALES—TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS), 1851 - 1905:  
CORRECTED DEATH-RATES PER MILLION LIVING AT ALL AGES.



1024.6.07

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TABLE X.—TUBERCULOSIS.—Death-rates per Million living in the decennia 1851-60 and 1891-1900.

Age Groups.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	1851-60.	1891-1900.	Ratio.*	1851-60.	1891-1900.	Ratio.*	1851-60.	1891-1900.	Ratio.*
All ages.	3,457†	2,010	58	3,452†	2,265	66	3,462†	1,771	51
0—	5,780	3,930	68	6,323	4,347	69	5,232	3,516	67
5—	1,213	724	60	1,225	705	58	1,201	744	62
10—	1,346	669	50	1,102	521	47	1,595	818	51
15—	3,187	1,396	44	2,636	1,234	47	3,731	1,555	42
20—	4,606	1,936	42	4,245	2,102	50	4,430	1,788	40
25—	4,439	2,302	52	4,163	2,541	61	4,690	2,086	44
35—	4,208	2,742	65	4,119	3,251	79	4,293	2,264	53
45—	3,588	2,492	69	3,957	3,296	83	3,286	1,753	54
55—	2,982	2,007	67	3,479	2,768	80	2,523	1,344	53
65—	2,148	1,263	59	2,573	1,706	66	1,783	906	51
75 & up.	932	512	55	1,061	629	59	834	427	51

\* *i.e.*, The ratio of the mortality in 1891-1900 to that in 1851-60, the latter taken as 100.

† Based on the sex and age constitution of the mean population of England and Wales in 1891-1900.

In the decennial period 1851-60, the deaths from all forms of tuberculosis together were in the proportion of 15·6 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, and gave a rate of 3,457 per million of the population, whilst in 1891-1900 the proportion had fallen to 11·0 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, the rate being 2,010 only per million of the population. In 1851-60 the mortality at all ages varied but little in the two sexes; but in 1891-1900 females experienced a death rate of 1,771 per million or about 78 per cent. of the male rate, which was 2,265 per million. At several of the age groups the proportions varied considerably, as shown by the above table. In the following table, which further contrasts the mortality in 1891-1900 with that in 1851-60, the percentage is shown of deaths from tuberculosis to deaths from all causes, at two groups of ages, namely 0-5 years and 15-35.

Decennia.	0-5 Years.			15-35 Years.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
1851-1860 ...	8·5	8·7	8·3	46·7	43·8	49·3
1891-1900 ...	6·8	6·9	6·7	37·5	37·5	37·4

Thus we find that in the earlier decennium the deaths from tuberculosis at ages under five averaged 8·5 per cent. of the total deaths, whilst at ages 15-35 the proportion averaged 46·7 per cent.



In the later decennium the averages fell to 6·8 and 37·5 per cent. respectively, the proportional decrease being practically the same in both age groups. From Table 5 it may be seen that from the first decennium to the last there has been a decrease in mortality from tuberculosis at every age period. In each decennium the mortality under five among boys has been greater than among girls by about the same proportion. Throughout the 40 years there has been a continuous decline in mortality at this age, equal, in the aggregate, to more than a fourth part of the initial rate.

According to Table 5, the total death-rate from tuberculosis has fallen by nearly 38 per cent. within the last forty years, in the course of which period considerable changes have taken place in the fatality of its several forms. Whilst, on the one hand, tuberculosis of the lung, the brain, and the peritoneum is now less destructive than formerly, on the other hand, there has been a significant increase in the fatality of the other manifestations of tuberculosis.\*

In the ten years 1891-1900, out of every hundred deaths from tuberculosis 69 were ascribed to phthisis, 11 each to tuberculous meningitis and tuberculous peritonitis (formerly called tabes mesenterica), and 9 to other forms of tuberculosis.

**Phthisis.**—From the preceding paragraph it appears that of all forms of tuberculous disease Pulmonary Tuberculosis is by far the most fatal; the death-rate in the decennium last closed averaged 1,391 per million living at all ages and of both sexes, as against an average of 2,730 per million in the decennium 1851-60. Phthisis mortality has therefore fallen by 49 per cent. within the last fifty years. This will be seen from Table Y.

Ever since the year 1851 phthisis fatality has varied remarkably with respect both to sex and to age. Table Y shows that in the decennium 1851-60 phthisis was more fatal to females than to males, whilst in the decennium just ended the reverse was the case, owing to the fact that the adult female rates have fallen faster than the adult male rates. The Table further shows that in the decennium 1891-1900 phthisis mortality was in the ratio of 441 per million among boys and 385 among girls under the age of five years; in the next quinquennium of age the ratios were 174 and 239 respectively.

In both sexes it is with the approach of maturity that the real liability to death by phthisis begins, and this is true of recent as well as of earlier years.† Thus at the age group 15-20 years, males succumbed to phthisis in the proportion of 995 and females in the proportion of 1,290 per million living at that age. From this age the mortality increases steadily as one decade succeeds another, attaining the maximum at the age 45-55 in men, and ten years earlier, viz., 35-45, in women, at which ages respectively the rates are 3,144 and 2,121 per million. The mortality thereafter declines, at first slowly, and then more rapidly, until the close of life.

\* These include general tuberculosis, and scrofula, as well as tuberculous affections of the bones, joints, and other organs not mentioned above.

† For phthisis mortality statistics for four consecutive decennia, see Table 5, page xciii.

From this Table it appears that females are *less liable* than males to die of phthisis at ages under five years, *more liable* at ages from five to twenty years, and again *less liable* at subsequent ages.

TABLE Y.—PHTHISIS.—Death-rates per Million living in the decennia 1851-60 and 1891-1900.

Age Groups.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	1851-60.	1891-1900.	Ratio.*	1851-60.	1891-1900.	Ratio.*	1851-60.	1891-1900.	Ratio.*
All ages	2,730†	1,391	51	2,625†	1,580	60	2,828†	1,214	43
0—	1,310	413	32	1,333	441	33	1,287	385	30
5—	573	206	36	526	174	33	621	239	38
10—	1,027	368	36	764	234	31	1,204	502	39
15—	2,964	1,144	39	2,398	995	41	3,523	1,290	37
20—	4,184	1,730	41	4,054	1,887	47	4,302	1,591	37
25—	4,319	2,135	49	4,028	2,369	59	4,583	1,923	42
35—	4,109	2,592	63	4,016	3,095	77	4,197	2,121	51
45—	3,479	2,362	68	3,840	3,144	82	3,134	1,642	52
55—	2,852	1,881	66	3,346	2,618	78	2,394	1,239	52
65—	1,989	1,154	58	2,394	1,584	66	1,640	807	49
75 & up.	808	437	54	927	556	60	717	352	49

\* I.e., the ratio of the mortality in 1891-1900 to that of 1851-60, the latter taken as 100.

† Based on the sex and age constitution of the mean population of England and Wales in 1891-1900.

The foregoing Table indicates that since 1851-60 phthisis mortality in both sexes has been reduced: having fallen among males by about two-fifths, or from a rate of 2,625 to a rate of 1,580 per million living; and among females by more than half, or from 2,828 to 1,214 per million. The Table clearly shows that, although in varying degrees, the improvement which these rates express has been shared by persons of each sex and of every age group. Generally speaking the amount of reduction is greatest among the young, and least among the middle-aged. Taking separately the figures relating to each sex it will be seen that among males up to the age of 25 the mortality has been reduced by more than 50 per cent. From the 25th year until the age-group 45-55 the amount of improvement gradually diminishes, but at subsequent ages it again increases. Among females the amount of reduction is spread more uniformly over the various ages, being equal to 60 per cent. up to the 25th year, and to nearly 50 per cent. thereafter. It is worthy of note that among young children the mortality in the later decennium from this form of tuberculous disease is only one-third of that in the earlier decennium.

Careful examination of the records suggests the probability that the reduction indicated by the Table, although in great part real,



is not wholly so. It may safely be assumed that in the "fifties" and "sixties" of last century a considerable portion of the deaths were uncertified, for it is known that in those days many persons died without medical attention. As recently as the year 1879 the uncertified deaths in Cornwall, in South Wales, and in North Wales were as high as 10 per cent., 13 per cent., and 14 per cent. respectively. In remote parts of the country many fatal cases of lung affection associated with expectoration were put down without question as phthisical. On the other hand, many deaths which in earlier years would have been returned as from phthisis are now referred to as "tuberculosis" simply without mention of the organ affected.

The changes observed in the course of the last fifty years in the age of maximum mortality from phthisis, are shown in the subjoined Table. The age-groups in heavy type have the maximum rates, the others being approximate.

Periods.	Males.	Females.
1851-60 ... ..	20-25, 25-35, 35-45.	25-35.
1861-70 ... ..	25-35, 35-45.	25-35.
1871-80 ... ..	35-45.	25-35.
1881-90 ... ..	35-45, 45-55.	25-35, 35-45.
1891-1900 ... ..	35-45, 45-55.	25-35, 35-45.

According to the experience of 1891-1900, the age of maximum phthisis mortality in men is 45-55 years, and in women 35-45. As compared with 1851-1860, the age of maximum phthisis mortality has been postponed in both sexes.

In order to illustrate graphically the changes of phthisis mortality in the course of the last half century, a chart has been constructed showing, for males and females, as well as for persons, the annual rate of mortality in each year, the rates represented by the curves having been re-calculated on the basis of the age and sex constitution of the population at the Census of 1901.

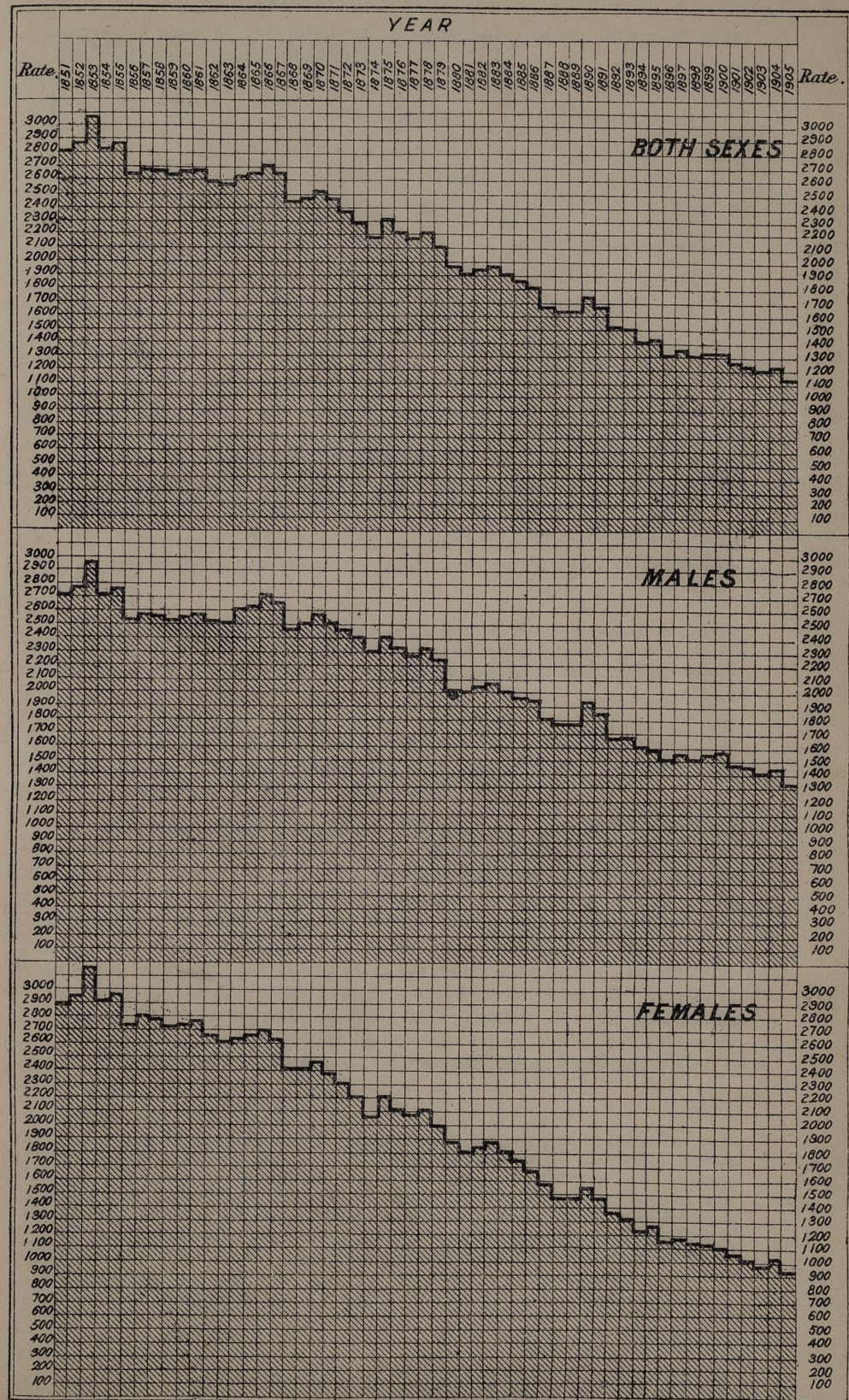
The chart indicates that in the course of a half century, the mortality from phthisis has fallen considerably both amongst males and amongst females. At the beginning of the period included in the chart, phthisis was most destructive to the female sex, but in their case the decrease has been more rapid than that of the opposite sex, until in recent years the phthisis mortality of males has been considerably in excess of that of females.

*Local Distribution of Phthisis.*

The following Table shows the local distribution of fatal phthisis in two selected areas representing urban and rural England respectively.\* The figures indicate (1) crude and (2)

\* For composition of these groups, see page ix.

ENGLAND & WALES.- PHTHISIS, 1851-1905: CORRECTED DEATH-RATES PER MILLION LIVING AT ALL AGES.





corrected rates of mortality at all ages, per million living of each sex, in the ten years 1891-1900.

	Crude Rates.		Corrected Rates.	
	Urban County group.	Rural County group.	Urban County group.	Rural County group.
Males ... ..	1,770	1,307	1,753	1,347
Females ... ..	1,263	1,199	1,250	1,240
Both sexes ... ..	1,508	1,251	1,493	1,292

From this Table we learn that, in both areas, phthisis is more fatal to males than to females, but that the excess is by far the greatest in the Urban County group: the male rate exceeding the female by not more than 9 per cent. in the Rural area whilst the corresponding excess in the Urban area amounts to 40 per cent.

The following Table shows the distribution of phthisis mortality by Registration Counties in the last two decennial periods (p. xcvi).

Disregarding counties containing fewer than 100,000 persons, the areas with the lowest corrected death-rates from phthisis in the decennium ended 1900, were the Counties of Worcester, 1,021; Buckingham, 1,045; Monmouth, 1,047; Wilts, 1,085; Middlesex, 1,087; Oxford and Hereford, 1,110 per million. The counties with the highest rates were London, where the rate was 1,738 per million; Northumberland, 1,717; North Wales, 1,670; Lancaster, 1,564; South Wales, 1,537; and Hants, 1,500.\*

If the rates in the decennium 1881-90 be compared with those in the decennium last ended, it will be seen that the counties which had been amongst the greatest sufferers from phthisis in the earlier period were similarly affected in the later period. For the reason previously given under the head of pneumonia,† it has not been practicable to trace the influence of season on phthisis mortality for England and Wales generally. In London, however, in the five years 1901-5, 27.3 per cent. of the mortality from phthisis occurred in the first quarter of the year, and 27.1 per cent. in the fourth quarter; whilst 23.7 and 21.9 per cent. respectively occurred in the second and third quarters of the year.

\* The phthisis mortality in Hampshire is unfairly increased by the presence, in the Isle of Wight and in the neighbourhood of Bournemouth, of several hospitals for the treatment of that disease. In the year 1904, there occurred in Consumption Hospitals within the county 50 deaths, of which 47 were those of non-residents. If these deaths are deducted, the Hampshire phthisis death-rate of males will be reduced from 1,720 to 1,627 per million, and that of females will be reduced from 1,063 to 1,037. (67th Annual Report of the Registrar-General, page lxxiv.)

† See page lxxxvii.



TABLE Z.—PHTHISIS 1881-1890, 1891-1900.—MEAN ANNUAL DEATH-RATES per Million in REGISTRATION COUNTIES.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	ANNUAL DEATHS in a STANDARD MILLION.						Mortality of Males to that of Females taken as 100 (1891-1900).
	Both sexes.		Males.		Females.		
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	
England and Wales ..	1,775	1,391	1,904	1,580	1,655	1,214	130
London .. .. .	2,058	1,738	2,520	2,208	1,624	1,297	170
Northumberland ..	2,142	1,717	2,165	1,868	2,120	1,576	119
North Wales .. ..	2,166	1,670	2,068	1,694	2,258	1,647	103
Lancashire .. .. .	1,972	1,564	2,130	1,804	1,824	1,339	135
South Wales .. .. .	2,079	1,537	1,979	1,471	2,173	1,599	92
Hampshire .. .. .	1,901	1,500	2,157	1,783	1,661	1,235	144
Durham .. .. .	1,784	1,462	1,647	1,456	1,913	1,467	99
Warwickshire .. ..	1,663	1,421	1,967	1,795	1,378	1,070	168
Devonshire .. .. .	1,760	1,391	1,826	1,502	1,698	1,287	117
West Riding .. .. .	1,877	1,389	2,014	1,576	1,748	1,213	130
Suffolk .. .. .	1,849	1,352	1,810	1,415	1,886	1,293	109
Sussex .. .. .	1,714	1,343	1,940	1,601	1,502	1,101	145
Cambridgeshire ..	1,780	1,341	1,775	1,467	1,785	1,223	120
Cornwall .. .. .	1,824	1,337	1,938	1,520	1,717	1,165	130
Cumberland .. .. .	1,698	1,313	1,653	1,310	1,741	1,318	99
East Riding .. .. .	1,696	1,308	1,715	1,423	1,678	1,200	119
Cheshire .. .. .	1,640	1,286	1,711	1,401	1,574	1,179	119
Gloucestershire ..	1,549	1,285	1,636	1,459	1,467	1,122	130
Kent .. .. .	1,665	1,260	1,609	1,401	1,523	1,128	124
Hertfordshire .. ..	1,542	1,259	1,675	1,471	1,417	1,060	139
North Riding .. ..	1,541	1,218	1,430	1,213	1,646	1,223	99
Northamptonshire ..	1,482	1,206	1,500	1,320	1,465	1,099	120
Huntingdonshire ..	1,686	1,206	1,578	1,283	1,787	1,134	113
Surrey .. .. .	1,597	1,185	1,865	1,413	1,345	971	146
Norfolk .. .. .	1,590	1,183	1,549	1,194	1,628	1,173	102
Bedfordshire .. ..	1,585	1,167	1,498	1,256	1,667	1,083	116
Lincolnshire .. ..	1,571	1,162	1,392	1,107	1,739	1,213	91
Berkshire .. .. .	1,532	1,160	1,659	1,339	1,413	992	135
Essex .. .. .	1,516	1,156	1,564	1,289	1,471	1,031	125
Nottinghamshire ..	1,665	1,153	1,661	1,219	1,669	1,091	112
Derbyshire .. .. .	1,472	1,141	1,417	1,194	1,523	1,091	109
Somersetshire .. ..	1,452	1,133	1,568	1,244	1,353	1,020	121
Staffordshire .. ..	1,428	1,133	1,492	1,279	1,368	996	128
Dorsetshire .. .. .	1,463	1,126	1,413	1,101	1,510	1,149	96
Shropshire .. .. .	1,462	1,122	1,440	1,184	1,483	1,064	111
Leicestershire .. ..	1,351	1,121	1,436	1,266	1,271	985	129
Oxfordshire .. .. .	1,469	1,110	1,554	1,256	1,390	973	129
Herefordshire .. ..	1,340	1,110	1,277	1,157	1,399	1,066	109
Middlesex .. .. .	1,429	1,087	1,640	1,299	1,231	888	146
Wiltshire .. .. .	1,562	1,085	1,525	1,159	1,597	1,016	114
Monmouthshire .. ..	1,488	1,047	1,310	987	1,655	1,103	89
Buckinghamshire ..	1,379	1,045	1,330	1,099	1,425	994	111
Worcestershire .. ..	1,249	1,021	1,407	1,194	1,101	859	139
Westmorland .. .. .	1,451	958	1,384	987	1,514	930	106
Rutlandshire .. .. .	1,388	925	1,279	961	1,490	892	108

NOTE.—The death-rates are based on the sex and age constitution of the mean population of England and Wales in 1891-1900. The counties are arranged in order of decreasing mortality in 1891-1900.

**Tuberculous Meningitis.**—In the decennium ended 1900, the general mortality from tuberculous meningitis, including acute hydrocephalus, was lower than that of the preceding decennium by 8 per cent. (Table 5).

Inasmuch as about 72 per cent. of the total deaths from this affection occur in children under five years old, it will be convenient to deal here with the distribution of mortality at that stage of life. The Table on page cxi shows that among young children the mortality from tuberculous meningitis increases from birth to the end of the first year, after which age it steadily declines.

Table 5 (page cxciv) indicates that in the recent decennium boys died at the rate of 1,481 per million living at the age of 0-5 years, a rate which exceeds that of girls by 320 per million. In the course of the last 40 years the mortality among boys has decreased by 43 per cent. against a decrease of 37 per cent. among girls.

In the decennium 1891-1900, the mortality from tuberculous meningitis was not separately tabulated for particular areas; but from the data prepared in this Office for the information of the Committee on Physical Deterioration, I find that in the quinquennial period ended 1902, this disease was very considerably more fatal to young children in the town than in the country. The actual figures are given at foot.\*

**Tuberculous Peritonitis.**—In the decennium last ended, the mortality at all ages referred to tuberculous peritonitis, or to tabes mesenterica, was lower by 16 per cent. than that of the preceding decennium (Table 5). Of the total deaths, numbering 66,381 at all ages, 80 per cent. were those of children under the age of five years; for which reason the following remarks apply almost entirely to the earlier stages of life.

According to the Table on page cxi, the mortality from tuberculous peritonitis is heavier in the earlier months of infancy than that from tuberculous meningitis, but as regards age distribution there is generally a striking resemblance between these diseases, the mortality in both instances rising steadily from birth up to the end of the first year of life, and thereafter gradually declining.

From Table 5 it appears that in 1891-1900, the mortality from tuberculous peritonitis among boys under five years was equal to 1,613 per million living, and among girls of the same age to 1,304 per million; the former rates having declined within the last 40 years by 19 per cent. and the latter by 24 per cent.

\* 1898-1902. Deaths of infants under one year per 1,000 births:—

	Urban County Group.	Rural County Group.
Tuberculous Meningitis .. .. .	1'98	1'24
Tuberculous Peritonitis .. .. .	3'53	2'07



The mortality from this affection in the decennium under notice has been ascertained for town and country areas separately. Table 6, page cci, shows that among children under 5 years of age tuberculous peritonitis was practically twice as fatal in the urban counties as in the rural; and it appears from the table in the footnote to the previous page that in the quinquennial period 1898-1902 the mortality from this disease was in the proportion of 3.53 per thousand births in the urban group of counties against 2.07 per thousand in the rural group.

**Other Tuberculous Diseases.**—Under this heading are included general tuberculosis, scrofula, lupus, and tuberculous affections of the bones, joints, and other parts of the body not separately specified in the extended tables. In the aggregate, the deaths attributed to these causes account for an average mortality of 186 per million of the population at all ages.

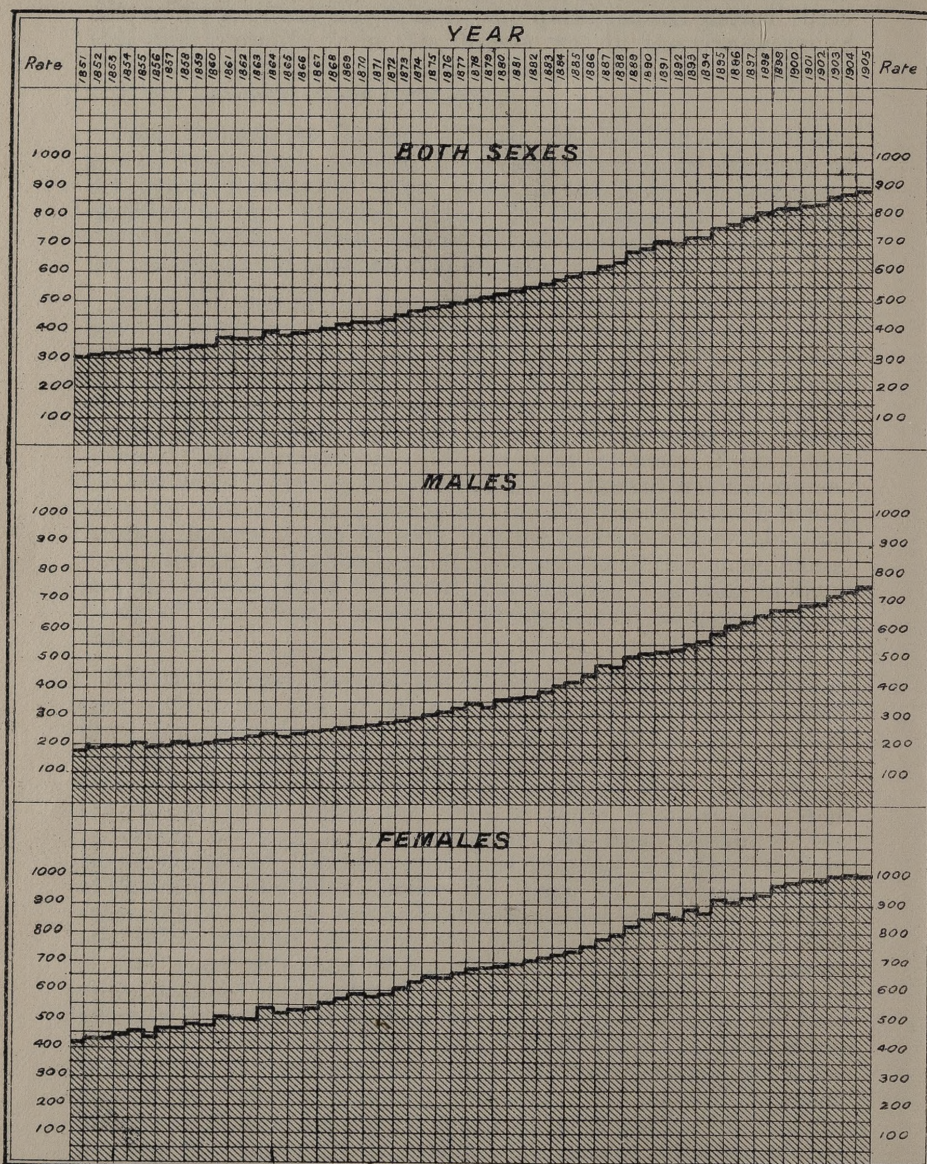
As in the case of the forms of tuberculosis already dealt with these diseases are more fatal to males than to females, nearly half of the victims being less than five years old. The mortality from these diseases differs from that of the other specified forms of this infection, in that it has risen considerably in the course of the last 40 years, more especially among children under five, whose mortality has increased since 1861-70 by 81 per cent. Table 5 does not enable us to specify the exact forms of disease that are responsible for this increase; but from the Registrar-General's recent Annual Reports it may be seen that the increase observable since 1900 has been under the head of Tuberculosis of the bones, joints, &c., the deaths from "General Tuberculosis" as well as from "Lupus" and from "Scrofula" having shown no increase since that date.

**Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart.**—In the Official Returns from 1861 to the end of last century the deaths from rheumatic fever (or acute rheumatism as it was then called) were classed together with those from rheumatism of the heart; but there is some uncertainty as to what types of disease were included in the earlier years under the head of acute rheumatism. It is important to note, however, that in the first edition of the Nomenclature of Diseases, published in 1869, the Royal College of Physicians included under the head of rheumatic fever, sub-acute as well as acute rheumatism; but that in the second and third editions, covering the period from 1885 to the end of last year, sub-acute rheumatism was placed in a separate group named "rheumatism" or "chronic rheumatism." In their recently issued fourth edition the College have reverted to their original decision, and have classed both sub-acute and acute rheumatism as synonyms for rheumatic fever, placing the latter among the definite infective processes. It has already been mentioned that in the official list of diseases adopted in 1901 for the Registrar-General's Reports the last named classification has been observed.

According to Table 5 the mortality of rheumatic fever (with rheumatism of heart) steadily rose through the first three of the decennia there dealt with, but in the decennium ended 1900 there has been a considerable fall. This disease is fatal at all stages of



ENGLAND & WALES—CANCER, 1851-1905: CORRECTED DEATH-RATES PER MILLION LIVING AT ALL AGES.



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life, and although at the earlier ages girls suffer more severely than boys, at ages above 20 men succumb more readily than women.

The records of the last decennium indicate the following as the local distribution of this disease in its fatal form; the numbers represent average rates of mortality per million living.

	Urban County Group.	Rural County Group.	England and Wales.
Males ... ..	93	81	88
Females... ..	90	72	83
Both Sexes ... ..	92	76	85

Rheumatic fever (with rheumatism of heart) would accordingly appear to be more fatal to both sexes in the town than in the country, and in both areas most fatal to the male sex.

**Cancer, Malignant Disease.**—In the decennium 1891-1900 the death-rates from malignant disease at all ages and in both sexes averaged 758 annually per million persons living, thus exceeding by 25.9 per cent. the average death-rate in the preceding decennium, after allowance for changes of age constitution of population.

Graphic illustration of the changes in the incidence of fatal cancer in England and Wales for both sexes together, and for each sex separately, is afforded by the chart on the opposite page. The rates represented by the curves are calculated on the basis of the age constitution of the population at the Census of 1901. This chart, unlike the others that have preceded it in the text, shows an almost steady and very considerable increase in mortality from the year 1851 down to the present time. It further indicates that, throughout the entire period, females have suffered more severely than males.

The following table affords the means of comparing the death-rates from cancer in the decennium 1851-60 with those which prevailed during 1891-1900, the rates in the later period for each sex and for each age-group being given as percentages of the corresponding rates in the earlier period. The death-rates of males and of females at all ages in 1851-60 have been calculated on the age constitution of the mean population in the decennium 1891-1900. The table shows that in both decennia the mortality from cancer was much higher among females than among males, being more than twice as high in the decennium 1851-60, and 1½ times as high in 1891-1900. The excess of mortality among females occurs only after the age of 25 years, and is heaviest between that age and the 55th year of life; and it has been previously shown that this may be accounted for entirely by the large number of deaths from cancer of the female generative and mammary organs.



Regarding the changes of cancer mortality during the 40 years covered by the table, it will be seen that among males the corrected death-rate has trebled, and among females it has doubled, and that in both sexes there has been least increase at ages under 5 years and from 20 to 35 years. At ages between 5 and 20 years, the increase has been somewhat more marked, although, owing to the rarity of deaths from cancer at these ages, any inference therefrom should be made with caution. After the age of 35 years the increase becomes rapidly more apparent until at age 55 and upwards the mortality in the recent decennium is about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  times as heavy among males, and about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times as heavy among females, as it was in 1851-60. The death-rates shown in the table are based upon the deaths that are stated in the certificates to be due to cancer, or that are found after inquiry of the certifying practitioners to be due to this disease. The practice of writing to medical attendants for further information concerning indefinitely stated causes of death has resulted in the addition of a large number of deaths to this heading, and has probably also indirectly led in many cases to a more precise statement of the cause of death.

TABLE A<sub>1</sub>.—CANCER—Death-rates per Million living in the decennia 1851-60 and 1891-1900.

Age Groups.	Both Sexes.			Males.			Females.		
	1851-60.	1891-1900.	Ratio.*	1851-60.	1891-1900.	Ratio.*	1851-60.	1891-1900.	Ratio.*
All ages	325†	758	233	194†	600	309	448†	906	202
0—	22	30	136	21	33	157	23	28	122
5—	9	16	178	9	18	200	9	14	156
10—	8	16	200	8	19	238	9	14	156
15—	17	29	171	16	32	200	18	27	150
20—	28	44	157	27	51	189	29	39	134
25—	103	139	135	62	99	160	140	175	125
35—	390	646	166	175	384	219	595	891	150
45—	862	1,833	213	422	1,300	308	1,283	2,323	181
55—	1,412	3,662	259	932	3,160	339	1,857	4,099	221
65—	1,961	5,604	286	1,503	5,325	354	2,355	5,829	248
75 & up.	2,071	6,145	297	1,738	5,824	335	2,826	6,377	274

\* i.e., the ratio of the mortality in 1891-1900 to that of 1851-60, the latter taken as 100.

† Based on the age and sex constitution of the mean population of England and Wales in 1891-1900.

The further analysis of deaths from cancer according to the part of the body affected shows that the increase is largely due to the more frequent detection of internal cancer as a result either of operation or of post-mortem examination.\* It

\* For Table showing parts of the body affected by Cancer see 68th Annual Report of the Registrar General pp. cii-cv.

TABLE B<sub>1</sub>.—CANCER—MEAN ANNUAL DEATH-RATES per MILLION in REGISTRATION COUNTIES. 1881-1890, 1891-1900.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MEAN ANNUAL DEATH-RATES PER MILLION AGED 35 YEARS AND UPWARDS.						Male to Female Mortality, the latter taken as 100. (1891-1900.)
	Both Sexes.		Males.		Females.		
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	1881-1890.	1891-1900.	
England and Wales .. ..	1,834	2,316	1,361	1,870	2,258	2,715	69
London .. .. .	2,252	2,759	1,759	2,411	2,694	3,071	79
Huntingdonshire .. ..	2,133	2,682	1,881	2,425	2,359	2,912	83
North Wales .. .. .	1,899	2,477	1,569	2,201	2,195	2,724	81
Northumberland .. ..	1,874	2,451	1,453	1,963	2,250	2,888	68
Warwickshire .. .. .	1,960	2,438	1,515	1,983	2,359	2,846	70
Cambridgeshire .. ..	1,996	2,419	1,637	2,044	2,317	2,754	74
East Riding .. .. .	1,806	2,403	1,257	1,779	2,298	2,961	60
Cumberland .. .. .	1,893	2,403	1,501	2,038	2,244	2,730	75
Nottinghamshire .. ..	1,793	2,345	1,182	1,766	2,341	2,864	62
Cheshire .. .. .	1,765	2,339	1,324	1,970	2,159	2,669	74
Gloucestershire .. ..	1,803	2,330	1,257	1,922	2,292	2,706	71
West Riding .. .. .	1,758	2,326	1,223	1,759	2,238	2,833	62
Middlesex .. .. .	1,858	2,294	1,379	1,813	2,286	2,724	67
Northamptonshire .. ..	1,858	2,287	1,501	1,881	2,177	2,651	71
Surrey .. .. .	1,874	2,275	1,372	1,800	2,323	2,700	67
Kent .. .. .	1,809	2,271	1,277	1,847	2,286	2,651	70
Sussex .. .. .	1,979	2,262	1,467	1,834	2,438	2,645	69
Berkshire .. .. .	1,800	2,262	1,311	1,881	2,238	2,602	72
Lancashire .. .. .	1,691	2,249	1,250	1,800	2,086	2,651	68
Norfolk .. .. .	1,755	2,239	1,195	1,671	2,256	2,748	61
North Riding .. .. .	1,870	2,227	1,365	1,725	2,323	2,675	64
Hertfordshire .. .. .	1,758	2,223	1,358	1,807	2,116	2,596	70
Hampshire .. .. .	1,781	2,220	1,325	1,854	2,189	2,548	73
Rutlandshire .. .. .	1,649	2,210	1,406	1,942	1,867	2,450	79
Oxfordshire .. .. .	1,765	2,201	1,277	1,827	2,201	2,535	72
Devonshire .. .. .	1,816	2,198	1,331	1,732	2,250	2,615	66
Durham .. .. .	1,675	2,188	1,195	1,596	2,104	2,718	59
Bedfordshire .. .. .	1,758	2,178	1,270	1,732	2,195	2,578	67
Leicestershire .. .. .	1,720	2,178	1,263	1,698	2,128	2,608	65
Lincolnshire .. .. .	1,774	2,172	1,270	1,725	2,225	2,572	67
Shropshire .. .. .	1,777	2,169	1,338	1,752	2,171	2,542	69
Essex .. .. .	1,720	2,156	1,223	1,732	2,165	2,535	68
Somersetshire .. .. .	1,716	2,133	1,270	1,786	2,116	2,444	73
Herefordshire .. .. .	1,707	2,130	1,202	1,718	2,159	2,499	69
Suffolk .. .. .	1,736	2,127	1,195	1,705	2,219	2,505	68
Worcestershire .. .. .	1,633	2,124	1,189	1,603	2,031	2,590	62
Westmorland .. .. .	1,723	2,117	1,345	1,813	2,061	2,390	76
Cornwall .. .. .	1,614	2,111	1,352	1,650	1,848	2,523	65
South Wales .. .. .	1,630	2,108	1,324	1,718	1,903	2,456	70
Staffordshire .. .. .	1,649	2,098	1,216	1,644	2,037	2,517	65
Derbyshire .. .. .	1,585	2,089	1,026	1,528	2,086	2,590	59
Dorsetshire .. .. .	1,566	2,024	1,134	1,630	1,952	2,377	69
Buckinghamshire .. ..	1,562	1,999	1,114	1,555	1,964	2,396	65
Wiltshire .. .. .	1,591	1,996	1,107	1,616	2,025	2,335	69
Monmouthshire .. .. .	1,559	1,874	1,134	1,487	1,940	2,219	67

The rates are based on the sex and age constitution of the mean population, over 35 years of age in England and Wales, 1891-1900. The counties are arranged in order of decreasing death-rates in the last decennium.



must be borne in mind, therefore, that the increase of cancer mortality shown in the table is, to some extent, and probably to a large extent, due to the more favourable opportunities of correct diagnosis which have become available in recent years.

For the sake of uniformity the death-rate at all ages from cancer is stated, in Table 5, and in the table on page c, in terms of the total population. But Table 5 shows that the mortality from cancer is very low up to the age of 25 years, and is not high until after the 35th year of life. It therefore appears that the relative incidence of this malady on any time or place will be most satisfactorily represented by temporarily disregarding both the deaths and the population under 35, and comparing the deaths with the numbers living beyond the age of 35 years. The Table on page ci shows for each sex separately the death-rate per million living over 35 years of age.

**Diabetes Mellitus.**—In the decennium last ended this disease was fatal in the proportion of 75 per million living of both sexes and at all ages. According to the national records the fatality of diabetes mellitus would appear to have rapidly increased in the course of the last 40 years. Table 5 indicates that as compared with 1861-70 the mortality in the last decennium has doubled among males, whilst it has fully trebled among females.

There is, however, little doubt that this increase is in great part only apparent, depending on more careful medical diagnosis. In early life the mortality from diabetes is low; it does not become serious until after mid-life, the chief incidence of fatality being upon the higher ages. In the decennial period last ended the local distribution of this disease was as follows—the numbers represent average rates of mortality per million living at all ages:—

—	Urban County Group.	Rural County Group.	England & Wales.
Males ... ..	80	103	86
Females ... ..	62	74	66
Both Sexes ... ..	71	88	75

It thus appears that diabetes mellitus is more fatal in the country than in the town, and that in both areas males succumb to it more readily than females.

**Laryngitis.**—In the ten years ended 1900 laryngitis is recorded as the cause of death in the ratio of 45 per million of the population, without distinction of age or of sex. The mortality from this disease has not varied greatly in the course of the last 40 years, whatever change has taken place being in the direction of reduction. This is no more than might have been expected from recent improvement in medical diagnosis; for the condition known as laryngitis frequently depends on general infection, such as that of diphtheria, tubercle, or syphilis; and in proportion as this fact is recognised will the deaths from the local manifestation be

diminished in favour of the specific cause. In the latest edition of the Nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians (page 105) the following instruction appears under the head of Membranous Laryngitis:—

“Cases of diphtheria should not be returned under this heading.”

Laryngitis resembles the indefinite condition known as “croup” in this respect, that it is by far the most fatal in children under the age of 5 years. Unlike croup, however, it appears in medical certificates as the cause of death at all stages of life.

**Bronchitis.**—In the decennium ended 1900 the mortality attributed to bronchitis averaged 1,811 per million living of both sexes. The rate in that period was lower than in either of the two decennia immediately preceding, but was considerably higher than in 1861-70.

As in the case of pneumonia, season greatly affects the mortality from bronchitis. With the help of the Metropolitan Records\* for 1901-5 it will be seen that nearly 40 per cent. of the annual deaths from this disease occurred in the first quarter of the year, and 33 per cent. in the last quarter, the proportions in the second and third quarters being 18 per cent. and 9 per cent. respectively.

Locality exercises a powerful effect on bronchitis mortality. This appears from the following table, which gives the average mortality from bronchitis in 1891-1900 per million living, in the selected urban and rural counties respectively.

—	Urban County Group.	Rural County Group.	England & Wales.
Males ... ..	2,052	1,540	1,849
Females ... ..	2,007	1,498	1,775
Both Sexes ... ..	2,029	1,519	1,811

From this we see that the general mortality from bronchitis in the town exceeds that in the country by 34 per cent. The mortality of bronchitis varies with age and sex. Table 5 shows that it is at the extremes of life that this disease exacts the heaviest death toll. The years of least mortality from bronchitis are those between the ages of 5 and 35; the highest rates being those above 65 years, and the next highest those under 5 years.

By reference to Table H<sub>1</sub>, on page cxi, we see that bronchitis differs from pneumonia in that it is much more fatal in the first half than in the second half of the opening year of life, but resembles it in the rapid fall of mortality after the completion of that year. Bronchitis is more fatal than pneumonia in the first year of life, but less fatal in each subsequent year of the first quinquennium.

\* The facts for seasons of the year cannot readily be obtained from the tables for England and Wales.



**Pleurisy.**—The general mortality from pleurisy averaged 54 per million in the 10 years under present notice, the rate having increased somewhat since the year 1870.

The influence of season on mortality is less marked here than in the case of some other respiratory diseases; as regards seasonal prevalence, pleurisy is nearly akin to tuberculous phthisis. In the latest edition of the Nomenclature of Diseases, page 113, there is this instruction: "When pleurisy is known to be tuberculous, the fact should be stated." Of the total deaths from pleurisy in London in the five years 1901-5, 29 per cent. occurred in the first quarter, 28 per cent. in the fourth, 26 per cent. in the second, and 17 per cent. in the third quarter of the year.

The influence of locality on mortality from pleurisy may be seen by the subjoined table, which gives the average mortality in 1891-1900, per million living, in the selected Urban and Rural Counties of England and Wales.

—	Urban County Group.	Rural County Group.	England and Wales.
Males ... ..	76	54	67
Females ... ..	47	36	42
Both sexes ... ..	61	45	54

The relation of sex and age to mortality from pleurisy is shown by Table 5, from which it appears that throughout the last 40 years this disease has been uniformly most fatal to the male sex. Up to the 45th year this disease exhibits less variation in the mortality at successive ages than is the case either with pneumonia or with bronchitis. After the 45th year pleurisy becomes progressively more dangerous to life as the higher ages are reached.

**Bright's Disease, Acute and Chronic Nephritis.**—The various forms of kidney disease, acute as well as chronic, included under this heading accounted, in the last decennium, for a mortality of 337 per million of the population, without discrimination of age or of sex. Table 5 shows that the mortality from Bright's disease has steadily increased from a rate of 113 per million in 1861-70 to three times that rate in the decennium last ended. Throughout the 40 years dealt with in the table, the mortality has been by far the highest among males. At ages between 5 and 25 years the mortality is not excessive; but among children under 5 years it has, in recent years, been very considerable, and at ages beyond mid-life the rate increases rapidly as the higher ages are attained.

The local distribution of fatal Bright's disease in the last decennium was as follows—the numbers signify average rates of mortality per million living:—

—	Urban County Group.	Rural County Group.	England and Wales.
Males ... ..	399	377	379
Females ... ..	321	296	299
Both sexes ... ..	359	335	337

From this it appears that the difference in mortality between town and country is considerably less in the case of Bright's disease than in that of most of the other diseases hitherto dealt with in this report.

#### MORTALITY OF INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN.

From the following table it appears that, although in the course of the last four decennia the death-rate at all ages has fallen by 15 per cent., and the death-rate at ages one to five years by not less than 33 per cent., nevertheless at ages under one year the death-rate in 1891-1900 has shown no reduction from the high rate recorded in 1861-70. The infant portion of the community has not shared in the common benefit.

DECENNIA.	DEATH-RATES.*		
	All ages.	Under one year.*	One to five years.*
1861-70 ... ..	21·5	181·2	36·5
1871-80 ... ..	20·5	178·1	31·3
1881-90 ... ..	18·7	166·9	26·9
1891-1900 ... ..	18·2	181·2	24·3

\* The death-rates in this table are based, not on the registered births as they are in the tables following, but on a mean of the enumerated populations at the several Censuses. Therefore, to some extent, these rates may be affected by misstatements of age.

The deleterious effect on child life of residence in town (as compared with residence in the country) is shown by the next two tables, from the second of which we learn that, speaking generally, infant mortality in the selected urban group of English counties is higher than that in the rural group by almost one third part. But, by further analysis it may be shown that whilst many of the agricultural counties contain extensive areas in which the deaths of infants under one year average less than 10 per cent. of the births, there are other and chiefly industrial counties, such as Lancashire, that contain considerable areas in which the waste of infant life is twice as great as it is in the rural areas here alluded to.



The subjoined table shows the average infant mortality per thousand births in each of the Registration Counties of England and Wales in 1891-1900:—

Wiltshire .. ..	102	Cambridgeshire ..	124	North Riding ..	146
Dorsetshire .. ..		Rural Counties ..	126	Derbyshire .. ..	
Westmorland .. ..	107	Bedfordshire .. ..		127	Monmouthshire ..
Hertfordshire .. ..	110	Hampshire .. ..	129	England and Wales ..	153
Rutlandshire .. ..		Kent .. ..	130	Cheshire .. ..	156
Herefordshire .. ..	112	Cumberland .. ..	130	London .. ..	160
Buckinghamshire ..	113	Devonshire .. ..	131	Northumberland ..	161
Oxfordshire .. ..		Gloucestershire ..		133	South Wales .. ..
Berkshire .. ..	114	Northamptonshire	133	Nottinghamshire ..	164
Shropshire .. ..		North Wales .. ..	135	West Riding .. ..	
Somersetshire .. ..	118	Middlesex .. ..	139	Leicestershire .. ..	166
Sussex .. ..		Cornwall .. ..	141	East Riding .. ..	
Huntingdonshire ..	121	Essex .. ..		141	Urban Counties .. ..
Suffolk .. ..	122	Worcestershire ..	142	Durham .. ..	169
Surrey .. ..		Lincolnshire .. ..		172	
		Norfolk .. ..		Staffordshire .. ..	172
				Lancashire .. ..	179

From this table it appears that in the ten years above mentioned infant mortality ranged from 102 per 1000 births in Wiltshire and in Dorsetshire to 169 in Warwickshire, 172 in Staffordshire, and 179 in Lancashire.

That the incidence of mortality in the several stages of child life is very unequal will be seen by the appended table:—

TABLE C<sub>1</sub>.—INFANTILE MORTALITY IN SELECTED URBAN AND RURAL COUNTIES, 1891-1900. RATES PER 1,000 BIRTHS.

AGES AT DEATH.	BOTH SEXES.			MALES.			FEMALES.		
	England & Wales.	Urban Counties.	Rural Counties.	England & Wales.	Urban Counties.	Rural Counties.	England & Wales.	Urban Counties.	Rural Counties.
0-3 months .. ..	73.98	77.75	67.05	82.69	86.68	75.68	64.96	68.52	53.09
3-6 months— .. ..	32.33	36.11	24.94	35.02	39.02	27.38	29.53	33.10	22.41
6-12 months— .. ..	47.02	53.14	34.28	50.06	56.52	36.96	43.87	49.64	31.50
Total under 1 year ..	153.33	167.00	126.27	167.77	182.22	140.02	138.36	151.26	112.00
1-2 years .. ..	42.36	48.99	28.15	42.97	49.56	28.87	41.72	48.41	27.39
2-3 years .. ..	16.00	18.56	10.54	15.91	18.43	10.57	16.10	18.69	10.51
3-4 years .. ..	10.12	11.54	7.16	9.84	11.22	6.97	10.41	11.86	7.34
4, and under 5 years ..	7.24	8.04	5.45	7.14	7.90	5.52	7.35	8.19	5.38

TABLE D<sub>1</sub>.—LIFE TABLE for each month of the FIRST YEAR OF AGE and ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per 1,000 living in each month. England and Wales, 1905.

Age <i>x</i> .	Born and Surviving at each Age. $l_x$			Dying in each interval of Age. $d_x$			Mean Annual Death-rate per 1,000 population.		
	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 week .. ..	100,000	100,000	100,000	2,495	2,809	2,169	1,322*	1,492*	1,147*
1 week .. ..	97,505	97,191	97,831	602	669	534	322	359	285
2 weeks .. ..	96,903	96,522	97,297	589	652	521	317	352	279
3 " .. ..	96,314	95,870	96,776	453	509	397	245	277	214
Under 1 month .. ..	100,000	100,000	100,000	4,159	4,639	3,621	512	576	446
1 month .. ..	95,861	95,361	96,379	1,379	1,564	1,187	174	198	149
2 months .. ..	94,482	93,797	95,192	1,081	1,210	947	138	156	120
3 " .. ..	93,401	92,587	94,245	920	1,008	828	119	131	106
4 " .. ..	92,481	91,579	93,417	802	854	750	105	112	97
5 " .. ..	91,679	90,725	92,667	733	798	664	96	106	86
6 " .. ..	90,946	89,927	92,003	702	777	624	93	104	82
7 " .. ..	90,244	89,150	91,379	642	705	577	86	95	76
8 " .. ..	89,602	88,445	90,802	630	687	572	85	94	76
9 " .. ..	88,972	87,758	90,230	601	633	566	81	87	76
10 " .. ..	88,371	87,125	89,664	548	575	521	75	79	70
11 " .. ..	87,823	86,550	89,148	528	544	512	72	76	69
12 " .. ..	87,295	86,006	88,631	—	—	—	—	—	—

\* An estimate, based on the figures of the Table of page six of Part II. of the last Decennial Supplement, gives the average duration of life of children who die within one week of birth as 1.3 days. The death-rate in the first week of life is based on this estimate; the rates at the other ages are based on the assumption that the deaths occurred evenly throughout the periods.



Thus we find that in the decennium 1891-1900 out of every thousand children born there died in the first three months after birth, 74; in the second three months, 32; between the sixth and twelfth months, 47—the total in the first year being 153. Between one and two years of age there died 42; between two and three years, 16; between three and four years, 10; and between four and five years, 7.

It will further be seen that at every age in the above table the urban rates were considerably in excess of the rural.

Dr. Farr's supplement to the Registrar-General's 25th Annual Report contains a life table, based on the births and deaths registered in the 17 years, 1838-1854, and giving the mortality in each month of the first year.

In order to show the results of the changes of infantile mortality since that period, a new life table of infants has been calculated on the mean of the births registered in the years 1904 and 1905, and the deaths under one year of age in the latter year, which were abstracted in separate weeks of the first month of life, and in successive months up to the end of the first year. Table D<sub>1</sub> shows the number of survivors at each age period out of 100,000 of both sexes, and out of 100,000 of each sex born, together with the deaths and the annual death-rate in each interval.

TABLE E<sub>1</sub>.—MEAN ANNUAL DEATH-RATES in each month of the First Year of Life, 1838-54 and 1905.—England and Wales.

AGE.	DEATH-RATE PER 1,000 LIVING.			
	Males.		Females.	
	1838-54.	1905.	1838-54.	1905.
Under 1 month ...	653*	576	499*	446
1 month ...	241	198	195	149
2 months ...	172	156	142	120
3 " ...	144	131	119	106
4 " ...	139	112	113	97
5 " ...	133	106	108	86
6 " ...	127	104	103	82
7 " ...	121	95	98	76
8 " ...	115	94	95	76
9 " ...	109	87	92	76
10 " ...	102	79	89	70
11 " ...	96	76	88	69

\* These rates have been re-calculated on revised estimates of the mean population living in the first month of life, in order that they may be more justly comparable with the corresponding rates for 1905; they differ slightly from those published by Dr. Farr, which were 645 for males and 495 for females.

In Table E<sub>1</sub> the death-rates are given for males and females separately in 1905, compared with the corresponding rates in 1838-54. This table shows that in the first month of life the

reduction of mortality amounted to 12 per cent. among males and to 11 per cent. among females; while in the second month it was no less than 18 per cent. among males and 24 per cent. among females. For the next few months, which cover the period of maximum diarrhoea mortality, the amount of reduction was considerably less, but from the fifth month onwards it was again greater, and showed but little fluctuation from that time until the end of the first year of life.

In the year 1904, for the information of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration—on which Committee I had the honour to serve—certain data were abstracted from the National registers to show the age distribution of mortality in infants, both legitimate and illegitimate (i.) in London; and (ii.) in a selected group of rural counties.\* The investigation was limited to the single year 1902; but as the numbers dealt with were 238,000 births and 31,000 deaths, they proved sufficient for the purpose in hand. From these data the accompanying tables have been prepared in which the columns are arranged in a form convenient for present use.

Taking together both legitimate and illegitimate children, we find that at all ages beyond the first week, London is much more destructive to infant life than are the selected rural English counties. As showing the baneful effects of urban conditions on infant life, Table F<sub>1</sub> indicates that in the year 1902 the periods of greatest excess in the London rates were, not the earlier weeks, but the

TABLE F<sub>1</sub>.—MORTALITY among LEGITIMATE and ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS in the year 1902. DEATHS per 1,000 BIRTHS at the several age-groups under one year.

AGES AT DEATH.	LONDON.			RURAL COUNTIES.		
	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.	Total.	Legiti- mate.	Illegiti- mate.	Total.
Under 1 week ...	23·5	42·4	24·1	25·3	35·7	26·0
1-2 weeks ...	6·1	11·5	6·4	5·6	11·0	5·8
2-3 " ...	6·0	10·2	6·2	5·5	9·2	5·6
3-4 " ...	5·0	8·5	5·1	4·0	5·7	4·1
Total under 1 month ...	40·6	72·6	41·8	40·4	61·6	41·5
1-2 months ...	14·3	40·2	15·1	12·8	23·4	13·4
2-3 " ...	10·8	32·3	11·6	9·5	16·5	9·9
3-4 " ...	10·0	24·9	10·6	8·1	14·4	8·4
4-5 " ...	8·4	18·1	8·7	6·7	11·0	6·9
5-6 " ...	7·5	17·4	7·9	5·7	10·2	5·9
6-7 " ...	7·8	16·2	8·1	5·6	9·9	5·8
7-8 " ...	7·5	13·8	7·7	5·2	8·4	5·4
8-9 " ...	7·6	11·9	7·8	5·1	5·7	5·1
9-10 " ...	6·9	10·4	7·0	4·8	7·2	5·0
10-11 " ...	7·0	8·3	7·0	4·6	5·6	4·6
11-12 " ...	6·8	10·8	7·0	4·0	4·5	4·0
Total under 1 year	135·2	276·9	140·3	112·5	178·4	115·9

\* For composition of this group of rural counties see page ix.



later months of infancy. In the first week of life the London rate not only did not exceed, it was even slightly lower than, the rural rate. After the first week the rates of London were higher than those of the rural counties. The difference, however, was not great until the latter half of the first year, in the closing months of which period the London rates showed an excess of 75 per cent.

The table further indicates an enormous difference, in town as well as in country, between the mortality of legitimate and that of illegitimate infants—the latter perishing much faster than their more fortunate brethren at every week and month of the first year.

The following table shows, for legitimate and illegitimate children separately, the percentage of infant mortality in the year 1902, in several periods of the first year of life (i) in London, and (ii) in the selected rural counties.

TABLE G.—MORTALITY among LEGITIMATE and ILLEGITIMATE INFANTS respectively, in the year 1902. Proportional Age Incidence of Deaths at the Several Age Groups, to 100 Deaths at All Ages under One Year.

AGES AT DEATH.	LONDON.		RURAL COUNTIES.	
	Both Sexes.		Both Sexes.	
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.
Under one week ...	17.3	15.3	22.6	20.1
1—2 weeks ...	4.5	4.1	4.9	6.1
2—3 " ...	4.5	3.7	4.9	5.1
3—4 " ...	3.7	3.1	3.5	3.2
<b>Total under one month</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>26.2</b>	<b>35.9</b>	<b>34.5</b>
1—2 months ...	10.4	14.5	11.4	13.2
2—3 " ...	8.0	11.7	8.5	9.4
3—4 " ...	7.4	9.0	7.2	8.1
4—5 " ...	6.2	6.5	6.0	6.1
5—6 " ...	5.6	6.3	5.1	5.7
6—7 " ...	5.8	5.8	4.9	5.5
7—8 " ...	5.6	5.0	4.6	4.7
8—9 " ...	5.7	4.3	4.5	3.2
9—10 " ...	5.1	3.8	4.3	4.0
10—11 " ...	5.2	3.0	4.1	3.1
11—12 " ...	5.0	3.9	3.5	2.5
<b>Total under one year ...</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In Tables H<sub>1</sub>, I<sub>1</sub> & J<sub>1</sub> on pages cxi-cxiii are shown the principal diseases that are fatal to infants and young children. To "Wasting Diseases" (Group III.) are attributed not fewer than 44 out of the 153 deaths from all causes occurring in the first year of life—38 of which are those of infants within three months of birth. Of the deaths from wasting diseases nearly half are referred to atrophy or

TABLE H.—MORTALITY OF INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN PER 1,000 BIRTHS—ENGLAND & WALES, 1891-1900.—Both Sexes.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.							
	Under 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	Total under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.
I. COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	1.30	1.83	6.90	10.03	11.59	6.09	4.54	3.27
II. DIARRHOEAL DISEASES..	7.63	9.10	10.32	27.05	4.62	0.71	0.31	0.18
III. WASTING DISEASES ..	37.57	4.25	2.62	44.44	1.15	0.21	0.07	0.04
IV. TUBERCULOUS DISEASES	1.40	2.52	4.00	7.92	4.14	1.78	1.06	0.82
V. OTHER CAUSES ..	26.08	14.63	23.18	63.89	20.86	7.21	4.14	2.93
<b>All Causes</b>	<b>73.98</b>	<b>32.33</b>	<b>47.02</b>	<b>153.33</b>	<b>42.36</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>10.12</b>	<b>7.24</b>
I. { Small-pox ..	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02
{ Chicken-pox ..	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.07	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
{ Measles ..	0.08	0.25	2.81	3.14	5.50	2.25	1.25	0.74
{ Scarlet Fever ..	0.02	0.04	0.23	0.29	0.70	0.85	0.84	0.66
{ Diphtheria, Croup ..	0.06	0.09	0.52	0.67	1.52	1.52	1.66	1.45
{ Whooping Cough ..	1.10	1.42	3.29	5.81	3.82	1.44	0.77	0.40
II. { Diarrhoea (all forms) ..	4.74	6.10	7.14	17.98	3.16	0.40	0.14	0.07
{ Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis.	2.19	2.51	2.76	7.46	1.26	0.24	0.12	0.08
{ Gastritis, Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh.	0.70	0.49	0.42	1.61	0.20	0.07	0.05	0.03
{ Premature Birth..	18.76	0.22	0.04	19.02	0.00	—	—	—
{ Congenital Defects ..	3.49	0.25	0.17	3.91	0.08	0.03	0.02	0.01
III. { Injury at Birth ..	0.20	—	—	0.20	—	0.00	—	—
{ Want of Breast Milk, Starvation.	0.18	0.10	0.06	0.34	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00
{ Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	14.94	3.68	2.35	20.97	1.05	0.18	0.05	0.03
IV. { Tuberculous Meningitis	0.25	0.54	1.29	2.08	1.48	0.77	0.51	0.39
{ Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tabes Mesenterica.	0.77	1.34	1.61	3.72	1.33	0.42	0.19	0.12
{ Other Tuberculous Diseases.	0.38	0.64	1.10	2.12	1.33	0.59	0.36	0.31
{ Erysipelas ..	0.24	0.09	0.05	0.38	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
{ Syphilis ..	0.85	0.40	0.21	1.46	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.00
{ Rickets ..	0.04	0.10	0.40	0.54	0.63	0.18	0.05	0.02
{ Meningitis (not Tuberculous), Convulsions ..	0.34	0.72	1.49	2.55	1.41	0.67	0.44	0.33
V. { Bronchitis ..	4.98	4.30	7.30	16.58	5.99	1.51	0.61	0.33
{ Laryngitis ..	0.05	0.06	0.15	0.26	0.24	0.18	0.18	0.15
{ Pneumonia..	1.77	2.25	5.53	9.55	6.17	2.11	1.11	0.67
{ Suffocation, overlying ..	1.42	0.51	0.17	2.10	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.00
{ Other Causes ..	5.14	2.31	4.79	12.24	4.42	1.97	1.49	1.31



TABLE I.—MORTALITY OF INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN PER 1,000 BIRTHS—  
ENGLAND & WALES, 1891-1900.—Males.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.							
	Under 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	Total under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.
I. COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	1'22	1'84	6'97	10'03	11'20	5'78	4'24	3'12
II. DIARRHOEAL DISEASES ..	8'52	9'64	10'67	28'83	4'64	0'68	0'28	0'18
III. WASTING DISEASES ..	41'81	4'44	2'65	48'90	1'14	0'21	0'07	0'03
IV. TUBERCULOUS DISEASES	1'58	2'79	4'36	8'73	4'39	1'87	1'07	0'83
V. OTHER CAUSES .. ..	29'56	16'31	25'41	71'28	21'60	7'37	4'18	2'98
<b>All Causes .. ..</b>	<b>82'69</b>	<b>35'02</b>	<b>50'06</b>	<b>167'77</b>	<b>42'97</b>	<b>15'91</b>	<b>9'84</b>	<b>7'14</b>
I. { Small-pox .. .. .	0'02	0'01	0'02	0'05	0'02	0'01	0'01	0'02
I. { Chicken-pox .. .. .	0'01	0'03	0'04	0'08	0'03	0'01	0'01	0'00
I. { Measles .. .. .	0'09	0'28	3'01	3'38	5'60	2'21	1'19	0'71
I. { Scarlet Fever .. ..	0'03	0'05	0'23	0'31	0'70	0'85	0'81	0'85
I. { Diphtheria, Croup ..	0'06	0'10	0'58	0'74	1'58	1'53	1'62	1'43
I. { Whooping Cough ..	1'01	1'37	3'09	5'47	3'27	1'17	0'60	0'31
II. { Diarrhoea (all forms) ..	5'21	6'42	7'43	19'06	3'19	0'39	0'13	0'07
II. { Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Gastritis, Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh.	2'52	2'70	2'84	8'06	1'28	0'23	0'11	0'08
II. { } .. .. .	0'79	0'52	0'40	1'71	0'19	0'06	0'04	0'03
III. { Premature Birth.. ..	20'75	0'23	0'03	21'01	0'00	—	—	—
III. { Congenital Defects ..	3'87	0'25	0'16	4'28	0'08	0'03	0'02	0'01
III. { Injury at Birth .. ..	0'22	—	—	0'22	—	0'00	—	—
III. { Want of Breast Milk, Starvation, Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	0'19	0'11	0'06	0'36	0'02	0'00	0'00	—
III. { } .. .. .	16'78	3'85	2'40	23'03	1'04	0'18	0'05	0'02
IV. { Tuberculous Meningitis	0'27	0'62	1'49	2'38	1'64	0'82	0'51	0'40
IV. { Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tabes Mesenterica, Other Tuberculous Diseases.	0'88	1'49	1'74	4'11	1'39	0'45	0'20	0'12
IV. { } .. .. .	0'43	0'68	1'13	2'24	1'36	0'60	0'36	0'31
V. { Erysipelas .. .. .	0'25	0'08	0'04	0'37	0'02	0'01	0'00	0'00
V. { Syphilis .. .. .	0'93	0'42	0'21	1'56	0'10	0'02	0'01	0'00
V. { Rickets .. .. .	0'05	0'12	0'47	0'64	0'70	0'19	0'05	0'02
V. { Meningitis (not Tuberculous), Convulsions .. ..	0'39	0'82	1'62	2'83	1'52	0'70	0'43	0'34
V. { } .. .. .	12'88	4'22	3'38	20'48	1'89	0'55	0'23	0'12
V. { Bronchitis .. .. .	5'68	4'83	7'89	18'40	6'01	1'47	0'58	0'33
V. { Laryngitis .. .. .	0'05	0'07	0'19	0'31	0'25	0'20	0'18	0'15
V. { Pneumonia .. .. .	2'04	2'64	6'13	10'81	6'37	2'12	1'10	0'68
V. { Suffocation, overlying ..	1'45	0'51	0'17	2'13	0'05	0'01	0'01	0'01
V. { All Other Causes.. ..	5'84	2'60	5'31	13'75	4'69	2'10	1'59	1'33

TABLE J.—MORTALITY OF INFANTS AND YOUNG CHILDREN PER 1,000 BIRTHS—  
ENGLAND & WALES, 1891-1900.—Females.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.							
	Under 3 months.	3 to 6 months.	6 to 12 months.	Total under 1 year.	1 to 2 years.	2 to 3 years.	3 to 4 years.	4 to 5 years.
I. COMMON INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	1'36	1'82	6'84	10'02	11'99	6'41	4'85	3'45
II. DIARRHOEAL DISEASES ..	6'72	8'54	9'94	25'20	4'61	0'73	0'33	0'21
III. WASTING DISEASES ..	33'19	4'07	2'56	39'82	1'17	0'22	0'07	0'04
IV. TUBERCULOUS DISEASES	1'19	2'28	3'62	7'09	3'87	1'69	1'07	0'82
V. OTHER CAUSES .. ..	22'50	12'82	20'91	56'23	20'08	7'05	4'09	2'83
<b>All Causes .. ..</b>	<b>64'96</b>	<b>29'53</b>	<b>43'87</b>	<b>138'36</b>	<b>41'72</b>	<b>16'10</b>	<b>10'41</b>	<b>7'35</b>
I. { Small-pox .. .. .	0'03	0'01	0'01	0'05	0'02	0'02	0'01	0'02
I. { Chicken-pox .. .. .	0'01	0'02	0'03	0'06	0'03	0'01	0'01	0'00
I. { Measles .. .. .	0'07	0'21	2'60	2'88	5'40	2'29	1'31	0'79
I. { Scarlet Fever .. ..	0'02	0'03	0'22	0'27	0'69	0'86	0'88	0'67
I. { Diphtheria, Croup ..	0'05	0'08	0'47	0'60	1'45	1'51	1'70	1'48
I. { Whooping Cough ..	1'18	1'47	3'51	6'16	4'40	1'72	0'94	0'49
II. { Diarrhoea (all forms) ..	4'27	5'76	6'84	16'87	3'13	0'41	0'15	0'08
II. { Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis, Gastritis, Gastro-Intestinal Catarrh.	1'85	2'31	2'67	6'83	1'27	0'25	0'12	0'09
II. { } .. .. .	0'60	0'47	0'43	1'50	0'21	0'07	0'06	0'04
III. { Premature Birth.. ..	16'71	0'22	0'04	16'97	0'00	—	—	—
III. { Congenital Defects ..	3'11	0'26	0'17	3'54	0'08	0'03	0'02	0'01
III. { Injury at Birth .. ..	0'17	—	—	0'17	—	—	—	—
III. { Want of Breast Milk, Starvation, Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	0'16	0'10	0'06	0'32	0'01	0'00	0'00	0'00
III. { } .. .. .	13'04	3'49	2'29	18'82	1'08	0'19	0'05	0'03
IV. { Tuberculous Meningitis	0'22	0'46	1'09	1'77	1'32	0'72	0'51	0'38
IV. { Tuberculous Peritonitis, Tabes Mesenterica, Other Tuberculous Diseases.	0'65	1'20	1'47	3'32	1'26	0'39	0'19	0'12
IV. { } .. .. .	0'32	0'62	1'06	2'00	1'29	0'58	0'37	0'32
V. { Erysipelas .. .. .	0'23	0'10	0'07	0'40	0'03	0'01	0'00	0'00
V. { Syphilis .. .. .	0'76	0'38	0'21	1'35	0'11	0'02	0'00	0'00
V. { Rickets .. .. .	0'04	0'08	0'32	0'44	0'56	0'17	0'05	0'02
V. { Meningitis (not Tuberculous), Convulsions .. ..	0'28	0'61	1'37	2'26	1'30	0'64	0'46	0'32
V. { } .. .. .	9'59	3'54	2'78	15'91	1'76	0'56	0'24	0'12
V. { Bronchitis .. .. .	4'26	3'76	6'68	14'70	5'96	1'55	0'63	0'34
V. { Laryngitis .. .. .	0'04	0'05	0'13	0'22	0'22	0'17	0'17	0'14
V. { Pneumonia .. .. .	1'48	1'86	4'91	8'25	5'97	2'10	1'13	0'66
V. { Suffocation, overlying..	1'40	0'51	0'16	2'07	0'05	0'01	0'01	0'00
V. { All Other Causes.. ..	4'42	1'93	4'28	10'63	4'12	1'82	1'40	1'23



debility, and almost as many more to prematurity, the children possessing at birth a vitality too feeble to support life apart from the mother; lung diseases contribute 26, and diarrhoeal diseases 27, to the total mortality; convulsions appear as the cause of 18 deaths, and tuberculous diseases of another 8. It is important to observe that the heaviest mortality from diarrhoeal diseases is sustained, not in the first three months of life, as it is in the case of wasting diseases, but in the interval between the third month and the seventh.

As regards the mortality of young children at ages above the first year, Table H<sub>1</sub> shows that the diseases most fatal to life are as follows:—

Measles, which in the first year of life destroys 3·14 infants in each thousand born, is even more destructive in the second year, when 5·50 children succumb to that disease; the fatality then decreases rapidly and progressively throughout the next three years.

Both scarlet fever and diphtheria (with croup) maintain an almost uniform mortality from the second to the fifth year, being more than twice as destructive in every one of these years as it is in the first.

Diarrhoeal diseases and wasting diseases, both of which make terrible havoc among infants in their first year of life, are much less fatal in the second year, and in the three following years cause a scarcely appreciable mortality.

With respect to tuberculous diseases—pulmonary tuberculosis alone excepted—as well as with respect to whooping-cough and to respiratory diseases generally, it may be stated that all of them are much more fatal in the first than in any subsequent year of the first quinquennium of life, they nevertheless maintain a considerable effect on the death-toll throughout the second, third, fourth, and fifth years respectively.

Table K<sub>1</sub> has been compiled from crude data originally prepared for the Committee already mentioned. It shows the rate of infant mortality from several causes, in two quinquennial periods, a quarter of a century apart—the rates in the selected urban districts of England being shown separately from those of the selected rural districts.\*

From this table it appears that in the course of the last 25 years there has been a decline in the mortality from the chief epidemic infantile diseases (with the exception of measles and diarrhoea), and also a decline in the mortality from tuberculosis and syphilis as well as from bronchitis, laryngitis, meningitis, convulsions, atrophy, and debility—the decline under the last three headings being largely due to improved certification of causes of death. From these three conditions in the aggregate the mortality in 1898–1902 was lower than in 1873–7 by nearly one-fourth part. On the other hand, there has been a rise in the mortality ascribed to measles, diarrhoea, rickets, pneumonia, and to diseases of the stomach and liver, as well as to prematurity

\* For constitution of these selected groups see page ix.

and to congenital defects. In the two latter instances likewise the difference is probably due to the more accurate return of causes of death.

TABLE K<sub>1</sub>.—AVERAGE RATE OF INFANT MORTALITY under ONE YEAR per 1,000 BIRTHS, in selected groups of URBAN and RURAL COUNTIES, respectively, in 1873–1877 and 1898–1902.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	URBAN COUNTIES.		RURAL COUNTIES.	
	1873–1877.	1898–1902.	1873–1877.	1898–1902.
All Causes ... ..	161·0	164·8	126·5	125·1
Small-pox... ..	0·5	0·0	0·1	0·0
Measles ... ..	2·8	3·5	1·5	1·7
Scarlet Fever ... ..	1·4	0·3	1·0	0·1
Diphtheria and Croup ... ..	1·1	0·7	0·8	0·4
Whooping-cough... ..	6·2	5·5	5·0	5·4
Erysipelas... ..	1·0	0·3	0·6	0·2
Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Cholera, Enteritis.	20·5	34·6	10·2	16·7
Syphilis ... ..	2·1	1·4	1·0	0·8
Rickets ... ..	0·1	0·6	0·1	0·5
Tuberculous Diseases ... ..	10·6	7·4	7·1	4·7
Meningitis, Convulsions ... ..	28·3	20·8	23·1	17·7
Laryngismus Stridulus ... ..	0·6	0·3	0·2	0·2
Bronchitis, Laryngitis ... ..	18·5	15·0	11·3	11·4
Pneumonia ... ..	8·7	12·3	6·2	8·2
Diseases of Stomach and Liver... ..	1·6	3·2	1·4	2·5
Premature Birth... ..	12·9	20·1	11·4	18·7
Congenital Defects ... ..	1·9	4·7	1·8	4·1
Teething ... ..	3·3	2·6	2·0	1·8
Atrophy, &c. ... ..	27·9	21·6	30·3	21·3
All Other Causes... ..	11·0	9·9	11·4	8·7

NOTE.—0·0 indicates that the deaths were too few to give a rate of 0·05 per 1,000.

Among the conditions leading to whatever degeneracy may prevail in certain sections of the community, the Committee on Physical Deterioration assigned a prominent place to overcrowding.



It is a fact that for every person who fifty years ago lived in a town there are three so situated at the present time. "Overcrowding," in the opinion of the Right Honourable Charles Booth, "is the great cause of degeneracy"; "Drink is fostered by bad houses"; "Crowded homes send men to the public house"; "Crowding is the main cause of drink and vice" (Booth: Life and Labour in London).

From a table furnished to the before-mentioned Committee by Sir Shirley Murphy, it appears that in seven groups of London districts with an increasing proportion of the inhabitants living in overcrowded tenements infant mortality increases in like proportion. Thus, in districts with less than 10 per cent. of the population living under these conditions the infant death-rate averages 142 per 1000. As the population of those living in overcrowded tenements increases so does the infant mortality increase—going from 142 to 196, and then on to 210, 222, and 223 per thousand births, as the highest degrees of overcrowding are reached.

And now, Sir, in bringing this letter to a close I desire, through you, to offer my sincere thanks to those gentlemen who in various ways have assisted me in the production of this volume. To Mr. A. C. Waters, who up to the time of his promotion was engaged in the preparation of this work, I am indebted for able assistance, at all times willingly rendered, and in particular for his Memorandum on "estimates of population" which accompanies this letter. Mr. Archer Bellingham has rendered me constant and valuable aid, and has shown assiduous care in reading the proof sheets and in the general preparation of the book. To Mr. F. Finch my thanks are due for the close attention he has paid to the details of the work, more especially to the tabular portion which follows this letter. The construction of the two new Life Tables contained in this volume is the work of Mr. Finch, who has also made useful suggestions concerning the application of the Life Table method to Vital Statistics.

Mr. C. E. Hampson has constructed the five charts which accompany the text and has in other ways rendered me valuable assistance. I desire also to acknowledge very appreciatively the services of Mr. Kemp, Mr. Saunders, Mr. Martin and Mr. Sorensen, who, together with every member of my staff, have aided in the production of this volume, and in the preparations for the concluding volume of the Supplement.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN TATHAM,

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

## ESTIMATES OF POPULATION.

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Tabulated numbers of births, deaths, or marriages have of themselves no significance whatever. Before any inference can be drawn from them they must be compared with the numbers of people among whom they occurred; and, before any sound inference can be drawn, information as to ages or other particulars concerning those people must be ascertained.

As a simple illustration, the mere fact that 1,000 deaths occurred in a year may indicate high or low mortality, or any intermediate condition. That number of deaths among 40,000 people would generally be held to show high mortality, and the same number of deaths among 100,000 people to show low mortality. But if the 40,000 people were all more than 65 years old, 1,000 deaths among them in a year would be remarkably few; and if the 100,000 people were all between 5 and 10 years of age, 1,000 deaths among them in a year would be very excessive.

For the purposes of this report the numbers of births, deaths, and marriages during the ten years 1891-1900, in every registration district and county of England and Wales, have been tabulated; and in order to give statistical value to these tabulated numbers it was necessary to determine as precisely as possible the average numbers of people living in the several districts and counties, and also the ages of those people.

If the number of persons living in a place in the middle of each of the ten years could be ascertained, the arithmetical mean of these numbers would in general\* approximate closely to the average population during the whole period of ten calendar years. The numbers at more frequent regular intervals—quarterly, monthly, &c.—would give results approximating more and more closely to the true mean population with every decrease in the length of the interval; and if the number of the population could be ascertained for every day, or even for every week, the arithmetical mean of these numbers could be regarded without qualification as the true average population.

Such data are, however, not available. The results of the censuses of 1891 and 1901 show the populations of England and Wales, and of its various sub-divisions, at about the end of March in each of these two years; and the records of registration show at intervals of three months how many infants entered the population by birth and how many persons of all ages left it by death. But persons also enter the population of England and Wales by coming into it from Scotland, and from places beyond the seas, and others leave the population by crossing the border into Scotland, or by going to places beyond the seas. If the total numbers

\* The qualifying words "in general" are used because the population of a district might be raised or lowered at particular times in the year by some special local condition.



of such persons had been ascertained quarterly, with as near an approach to accuracy as is attained by registration of births and deaths, the population of England and Wales, at intervals of three months from the beginning of 1891 to the end of 1900, would be practically known, and the average population during the whole period could be calculated with a high degree of accuracy. It may be hoped that in course of time such complete records of emigration and immigration (by which must be understood the total movements from and to the country) will be made, and that the population in intercensal years may then be ascertained as a fact, and not estimated on the basis of some arithmetical assumption. The use of this improved method will, however, necessarily be limited to ascertaining the population of the country as a whole; it is quite impracticable to keep records of the numbers of persons moving from one county, borough, or district, to another, and therefore the intercensal populations of such areas as these must be estimated by some process of calculation.

In the absence of complete records of emigration from and immigration into England and Wales, the best available data for estimates of population in the ten-year period 1891-1900 are the census enumerations of 1891 and 1901 and the intermediate census of London in 1896. Reserving the case of London for later consideration, the arithmetical means of the populations in 1891 and 1901 are the most readily calculated figures that could be used as estimates. And these figures would be accurate if the censuses were taken at the beginning of January instead of at the end of March or the beginning of April, and if also the changes in the numbers of the people during the decennium might be assumed to take place by arithmetical progression. It is, however, more reasonable to assume that population increases by geometrical progression (after the manner of compound interest) than that it increases by arithmetical progression (after the manner of simple interest). As a concrete example, if a population of 100,000 is found to increase in a given period by 10,000, a population of 110,000 may be expected to increase under similar conditions by 11,000 in an equal period. And, conversely, if a population were found to have increased from 100,000 to 121,000, it would appear more likely that about 10,000 had been added in the first half of the period and 11,000 in the second half, than that 100,000 had increased by 10,500 in the first half of the period and that 110,500 had increased by no more than 10,500 in the second half.

The computation of estimates for all the districts and counties of England and Wales, on the assumption of geometrical increase, is an extremely laborious proceeding, and on that account the simpler assumption of arithmetical increase has been adopted in previous decennial reports. In the report for 1881-90 the weak points of that method were discussed, and a special table was compiled by means of which the rates shown in the body of the Report could be readily corrected (Decennial Supplement 1881-90, Part I, pages xlii-xlvi).

There is, however, an objection to the assumption of geometrical increase, independently of the labour it entails—its results are not

consistent; and, therefore, although, as shown above, it appears reasonable in any particular case, it cannot be generally true. If it is true for districts it is not true for the counties that are made up of those districts; and if it is true either for districts or for counties it is not true for the whole country. Conversely, if it is true for England and Wales, it is not generally true for the counties or for the districts. This is illustrated by the following example:—A district had a population of 10,000 at one census and of 11,025 at the next census; on the assumption of geometrical increase its population midway between the two censuses was 10,500. Another district had populations of 10,000 and 22,500 at the two censuses; on the same assumption, its population midway between the censuses was 15,000. The two districts together increased from 20,000 to 33,525 in the intercensal period; and the aggregate of the estimates for the two districts in the middle of the period is 25,500. But if the assumption of geometrical increase be applied to the two districts together instead of to each district separately, the estimate for the middle of the period will not be 25,500 but 25,894. If then the method of geometrical increase be used at all, and if consistent results be required, the choice lies between two alternative ways of applying it. Either it can be applied to each separate district in the country, and the aggregate of the estimates for the districts can then be taken as the estimate for the whole country, or it can be applied to the country as a whole, and the resulting estimate divided in some manner among the districts.

The apparent analogy of census enumeration might be supposed to indicate the first of these alternatives; for the population of the whole country is ascertained at the census by adding together the populations of all the districts. But the analogy does not hold; for the census populations of districts are in their turn made up by adding together the populations in enumeration areas, and these by adding together the numbers in separate houses or families. If therefore it is wrong to assume geometrical increase for England and Wales as a whole, on the ground that this is an aggregate of districts, it is equally wrong to assume it for districts, since they are themselves aggregates of houses and families. But it is obviously impossible to make a separate estimate for every house or family, and to build up estimates for districts, counties, and the whole country by adding these estimates together. It may therefore be stated as a general principle that estimates of population must be made by first ascertaining or estimating the total for the whole country, and then estimating the populations of counties and districts as portions of that whole. This general principle is supported by the considerations on page cxviii, where it was shown that the population of England and Wales at intervals of three months may possibly be ascertained by means of returns of births, deaths, emigration, and immigration, but that the populations of parts of the country cannot possibly be so ascertained, and must therefore in some way be estimated. Further, the assumption of a regular change in the whole population involves less risk of error than a similar assumption respecting portions of the population, and has the advantage of being independent of internal migration.



From the above considerations it was evident that the best available assumption on which the estimates of population in England and Wales in the decennium 1891-1900 could be based was that the population of the country as a whole increased in regular geometrical progression throughout the period. The problem that then presented itself was how to calculate the estimates for the several districts as portions of the total estimate. A convenient and not unreasonable method of effecting this apportionment can be illustrated on a small scale by means of the numerical example on page cxix. Taking the total populations of 20,000 and 33,525 at two successive censuses as increasing by geometrical progression, the population in the middle of the period would be 25,894.

The relations of the two districts to the total are as follows:—

—	First Census.		Second Census.	
	Population.	Proportion of Total.	Population.	Proportion of Total.
District A ... ..	10,000	·5	11,025	·32886
District B ... ..	10,000	·5	22,500	·67114
Total ... ..	20,000	1·0	33,525	1·00000

District A changed from ·5 to ·32886 of the total; that is to say, its proportion decreased by ·17114. If this decrease be supposed to have occurred by arithmetical progression, the proportion at the middle of the period was  $\cdot 5 - \frac{\cdot 17114}{2} = \cdot 41443$ . In like manner the population of District B in the middle of the period was ·58557 of the total.

The resulting estimates are as follows:—

—	Population at Middle of Period.	
	Proportion of Total.	Number.
District A ... ..	·41443	10,731
District B ... ..	·58557	15,163
Total ... ..	1·00000	25,894

The application of this method of estimating is not limited to two districts or to the population midway between the censuses. Whatever the number of districts into which the total is divided, and whatever the interval for which the estimate is required, if the *proportions* be calculated by arithmetical progression their

sum will always be unity, and the estimates for the districts will therefore always agree with the estimate for the total.

The process used in the above illustrative example would, if applied to a large number of districts, involve much laborious arithmetic; but there is a short method of obtaining the same results. In a paper which was published in the Journal of the Royal Statistical Society in June, 1901, I showed that, on the two suppositions made above—viz., (1) that the population of the whole changes by geometrical progression, and (2) that the proportion of each district to the whole changes by arithmetical progression—estimates of the populations at any date can be obtained directly from the populations at the two censuses by means of two multiplying factors, and that these factors depend only on the intercensal rate of increase of the total population and the date for which the estimate is required.

The two factors for the population midway between the censuses are given by the formulæ  $\frac{\sqrt{r}}{2}$  and  $\frac{1}{\sqrt{r}}$ , where  $r$  is the intercensal rate of increase of the total population. In the example already used  $r$  is  $\frac{33525}{20000} = 1\cdot67625$ , and the two factors work out as ·64735 and ·38619. Then, whatever the number of districts, the mid-census population of each of them is calculated by multiplying its population at the first census by ·64735, and its population at the second census by ·38619.

The calculation proceeds as follows:—

—	Census Population.	Factors for Mid-census Estimates.	Census Populations Multiplied by Factors.	Mid-census Estimates.	
District A {	First Census...	10,000	·64735	6473·5	} 10731·2
	Second Census	11,025	·38619	4257·7	
District B {	First Census...	10,000	·64735	6473·5	} 15162·8
	Second Census	22,500	·38619	8689·3	

and the estimates are the same as those obtained above by calculating the proportion of each district to the total at each census.

Thus the two factors having once been calculated, the estimates of population for all districts can be obtained by a simple process directly from their census populations.

The method of factors described above would have been easily applicable to the estimates of population for all districts in



1891-1900 but for one circumstance that had to be taken into account. An intermediate census of the populations of London and of its districts was taken in 1896, and, therefore, the estimates for this portion of the country could not be based on the enumerations of 1891 and 1901 alone. Further investigation, however, showed that the method could be extended to meet this difficulty.

In the first place, the assumption that the total population has increased by geometrical progression was found to be unnecessary. The method of factors can be adapted to any other assumption; and, as an important corollary, it will be equally applicable when the intermediate populations can be ascertained with the help of complete returns of emigration and immigration.

In the second place, the method is not limited to estimates for a single intercensal period, but can be extended over any number of such periods.

To establish the first of these propositions let  $P_0$  represent the population of the country at one census,  $P_1$  the population at the next census, and  $P_x$  the population (estimated on any assumption whatever, or ascertained by adding the numbers of births and immigrants to  $P_0$  and deducting the numbers of deaths and emigrants) after the lapse of some proportion—represented by  $x$ —of the intercensal period.

Let  $a_0$  and  $a_1$  be the proportions which the population of a given district were found to bear to the whole population at the two Censuses, and  $a_x$  the assumed proportion at the date represented by  $x$ . Then the population of the district was  $P_0 a_0$  at the first Census, and  $P_1 a_1$  at the later Census, and it is estimated to have been  $P_x a_x$  at the date in question.

Now as the proportion changed from  $a_0$  to  $a_1$  in an entire Census period, it increased by  $a_1 - a_0$  in the interval ( $a_1 - a_0$  being a negative quantity if  $a_1 < a_0$ ), and the increase in the interval from 0 to  $x$ , on the supposition of increase by arithmetical progression, was  $(a_1 - a_0)x$ . The proportion at the date  $x$  was therefore  $a_0 + (a_1 - a_0)x$ , and the population of the district at that date was  $P_x \{a_0 + (a_1 - a_0)x\}$ . By re-arranging the terms this may be written  $P_x \cdot a_0 (1-x) + P_x \cdot a_1 x$ , which is equivalent to

$$P_0 a_0 \times \frac{P_x}{P_0} (1-x) + P_1 a_1 \times \frac{P_x}{P_1} x.$$

In this last expression  $P_0 a_0$  and  $P_1 a_1$  are the Census populations of the district, and  $\frac{P_x}{P_0} (1-x)$ , and  $\frac{P_x}{P_1} x$  are factors which depend only on the populations of the whole country, and on the value of  $x$ .

The method of factors is, therefore, not limited to the assumption that the total population has increased by geometrical progression.

To establish the second proposition let  $P_0$ ,  $P_1$ , and  $P_2$  represent the populations of the whole country at three successive and equidistant Censuses, and  $P_x$  the population (either estimated or ascertained) at an interval of  $x$  measured from the first of these

Censuses; and let  $a_0$ ,  $a_1$ ,  $a_2$  be the proportions which the populations of a given district were found to bear to the total populations at the three Censuses, and  $a_x$  the proportion which is to be assumed for the date  $x$ . The simplest supposition as to the change of proportion throughout the whole period is that of a modified arithmetical progression—technically a series of two differences. On this supposition

$$a_x = a_0 + (a_1 - a_0)x - (a_2 - 2a_1 + a_0) \frac{x(1-x)}{2}$$

and the population of the district at the date  $x$  is represented by

$$P_x \times \left\{ a_0 + (a_1 - a_0)x - (a_2 - 2a_1 + a_0) \frac{x(1-x)}{2} \right\}.$$

Re-arranging the terms, this becomes

$$P_x \times \left\{ a_0 \frac{2-3x+x^2}{2} + a_1 (2x-x^2) - a_2 \frac{x-x^2}{2} \right\}$$

which is equivalent to

$$P_0 a_0 \times \frac{P_x}{P_0} \left( \frac{2-3x+x^2}{2} \right) + P_1 a_1 \times \frac{P_x}{P_1} (2x-x^2) - P_2 a_2 \times \frac{P_x}{P_2} \left( \frac{x-x^2}{2} \right).$$

In this last expression,  $P_0 a_0$ ,  $P_1 a_1$ , and  $P_2 a_2$  are the three Census populations of the district, and  $\frac{P_x}{P_0} \left( \frac{2-3x+x^2}{2} \right)$ ,  $\frac{P_x}{P_1} (2x-x^2)$ , and  $\frac{P_x}{P_2} \left( \frac{x-x^2}{2} \right)$  are factors which depend only on the populations of the whole country, and on the value of  $x$ .

The method of factors is therefore applicable to estimates based on the populations at three Censuses; and it can be shown, by further application of the method of finite differences, to be applicable to four or to any larger number.

The extended formulæ obtained above were used in the following manner.

(1) The population of England and Wales was assumed (in the absence of more precise data) to have increased by geometrical progression from the Census of 1891 to that of 1901; the same rate of increase was assumed to have prevailed in the first three months of 1891, in order to bring the estimates of population into line with the deaths for the ten calendar years of 1891-1900, and estimates of population on this basis were made for the middle of every month in the whole period.

(2) The population of London was assumed to have increased by a regularly changing ratio—the logarithms of the populations forming a series of two differences—and this series also was carried back to the beginning of 1891, estimates being made for the middle of every month in the ten years.

(3) The 120 monthly estimates for London were deducted from the 120 monthly estimates for England and Wales, the differences being used as estimates for the remainder of the country, excluding London.



(4) Giving  $x$  the 120 successive values  $-\frac{5}{240}$ ,  $-\frac{3}{240}$ ,  $-\frac{1}{240}$ ,  $+\frac{1}{240}$ ,  $+\frac{3}{240}$ , &c., up to  $+\frac{233}{240}$ , the values of 120 pairs of factors were calculated by the formulæ  $\frac{P_x}{P_0}(1-x)$ , and  $\frac{P_x}{P_1}x$ , where  $P_0$ ,  $P_1$  and  $P_x$  represent populations of England and Wales less London, at the Censuses of 1891 and 1901, and at the date indicated by  $x$ . The arithmetical means of the 120 factors obtained from each formula were found to be .54526446 and .45478956 respectively, and these were used for estimating the mean populations of the districts in that portion of the country, by multiplying them into the Census populations of each district in 1891 and 1901. In cases of transference from one district to another in the course of the decennium, the proper factors were used to estimate the populations of the transferred areas in the parts of the decennium before and after the transfer in order that adjustments might be made in the estimates for the districts affected.

(5) In a similar manner the formulæ  $\frac{P_x}{P_0}\left(\frac{2-3x+x^2}{2}\right)$ ,  $\frac{P_x}{P_1}(2x-x^2)$ , and  $\frac{P_x}{P}\left(\frac{x-x^2}{2}\right)$ , (where  $P_0$ ,  $P_1$ ,  $P_2$ , and  $P_x$  represent the populations of London at the Censuses of 1891, 1896, and 1901, and at the date indicated by  $x$ ), were used to obtain three factors for estimating the mean populations of the districts in London, by multiplying them into the populations of the several districts at the Censuses of 1891, 1896, and 1901. The factors thus determined are .19195292 for the Census of 1891, .66610371 for the Census of 1896, and .14195056 for the Census of 1901. A slight final modification of the results was necessary, because (a) the ages of the people were not tabulated in 1896, and (b) the sex proportions at that census were somewhat abnormal; but in no case did the modification amount to 1 in 10,000 of the population affected.

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TABLE 1.—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.		Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.			Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b> ..	19.1	18.2	18.2	153	29.88	123	15.63	46.7	11.9	
I.—LONDON.										
1. <b>LONDON</b> .. .. .	20.3	19.2	20.1	160	30.33	113	17.85	65.9	18.6	
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN.										
2. <b>SURREY</b> .. .. .	15.3	14.5	14.7	122	24.67	94	13.18	26.9	5.9	
3. <b>KENT</b> .. .. .	16.6	15.6	15.0	129	26.34	112	14.04	26.3	4.9	
4. <b>SUSSEX</b> .. .. .	15.7	15.3	14.4	118	24.05	93	13.64	29.0	4.5	
5. <b>HAMPSHIRE</b> .. .. .	16.7	16.3	15.5	127	26.35	109	14.94	26.3	3.9	
6. <b>BERKSHIRE</b> .. .. .	16.2	15.3	14.0	114	25.95	114	13.74	30.2	5.0	
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.										
7. <b>MIDDLESEX</b> .. .. .	16.1	14.6	15.2	139	28.14	107	12.26	37.8	9.7	
8. <b>HERTFORDSHIRE</b> .. .. .	16.9	15.6	14.1	110	25.42	113	12.44	36.3	4.5	
9. <b>BUCKINGHAMSHIRE</b> .. .. .	16.8	15.2	13.6	113	27.10	125	13.42	35.7	4.3	
10. <b>OXFORDSHIRE</b> .. .. .	16.8	15.9	13.9	113	25.96	115	13.23	37.2	6.0	

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.		Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.			Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND—continued.										
11. <b>NORTHAMPTONSHIRE</b> .. .. .	17.1	15.9	15.0	133	29.28	131	15.26	30.9	5.7	
12. <b>HUNTINGDONSHIRE</b> .. .. .	16.4	16.2	13.1	118	25.72	125	13.41	43.8	4.8	
13. <b>BEDFORDSHIRE</b> .. .. .	17.3	15.8	14.6	126	26.30	110	14.04	35.0	4.0	
14. <b>CAMBRIDGESHIRE</b> .. .. .	17.3	16.1	14.0	124	26.34	121	13.70	40.9	4.9	
IV.—EASTERN.										
15. <b>ESSEX</b> .. .. .	16.8	16.0	15.7	141	30.37	134	13.29	39.6	7.3	
16. <b>SUFFOLK</b> .. .. .	17.6	16.7	14.3	121	27.67	129	13.53	37.0	4.9	
17. <b>NORFOLK</b> .. .. .	18.0	17.4	14.8	142	27.80	126	13.82	38.6	5.0	
V.—SOUTH-WESTERN.										
18. <b>WILTSHIRE</b> .. .. .	16.9	15.6	13.6	102	26.36	123	13.46	39.6	5.5	
19. <b>DORSETSHIRE</b> .. .. .	16.2	15.5	13.4	102	25.32	114	13.88	32.9	4.2	
20. <b>DEVONSHIRE</b> .. .. .	18.3	17.5	15.6	131	25.49	105	15.15	46.7	12.2	
21. <b>CORNWALL</b> .. .. .	19.0	17.7	15.6	141	26.02	110	13.42	39.3	5.8	
22. <b>SOMERSETSHIRE</b> .. .. .	17.3	16.2	14.4	114	26.73	113	13.52	32.5	4.9	

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TABLE I (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890 ; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900 ; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.		Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.	
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.			Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.
VI.—WEST-MIDLAND.									
23. GLOUCESTERSHIRE .. .. .	17·8	17·1	16·2	131	27·19	110	15·53	35·7	6·3
24. HEREFORDSHIRE .. .. .	17·3	17·4	14·6	112	25·90	119	12·93	38·1	4·4
25. SHROPSHIRE .. .. .	17·4	16·7	14·5	114	26·84	125	13·31	48·9	8·8
26. STAFFORDSHIRE .. .. .	19·7	19·6	19·8	172	34·72	153	16·34	44·5	9·7
27. WORCESTERSHIRE .. .. .	17·0	16·3	16·0	141	28·90	117	14·84	38·9	8·6
28. WARWICKSHIRE .. .. .	19·0	19·2	19·4	169	31·52	129	17·08	45·3	10·5
VII.—NORTH-MIDLAND.									
29. LEICESTERSHIRE .. .. .	18·4	17·3	17·0	164	31·05	128	15·72	26·2	4·2
30. RUTLANDSHIRE .. .. .	16·3	14·7	12·5	110	23·79	111	12·30	44·8	6·8
31. LINCOLNSHIRE .. .. .	17·5	16·7	15·0	142	27·70	126	15·30	35·0	3·9
32. NOTTINGHAMSHIRE .. .. .	19·4	17·7	17·6	164	32·00	134	16·45	32·1	5·9
33. DERBYSHIRE .. .. .	17·7	17·2	17·5	146	31·81	138	15·68	36·7	6·1
VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN.									
34. CHESHIRE .. .. .	18·9	18·2	18·8	156	29·54	118	14·55	38·6	6·1
35. LANCASHIRE .. .. .	22·4	21·1	22·9	179	31·51	123	16·60	49·9	7·9

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TABLE I (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890 ; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900 ; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.		Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.	
	1881-1890.	1891-1900.			Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.
IX.—YORKSHIRE.									
36. WEST RIDING .. .. .	20·0	18·9	20·0	164	30·26	122	16·44	57·6	11·9
37. EAST RIDING (with YORK) .. .. .	19·5	18·5	18·1	166	30·81	130	16·34	47·1	6·3
38. NORTH RIDING .. .. .	18·2	17·8	17·2	146	29·67	130	14·65	42·1	9·2
X.—NORTHERN.									
39. DURHAM.. .. .	19·8	19·3	19·8	167	35·80	159	16·14	77·2	26·8
40. NORTHUMBERLAND .. .. .	19·8	19·0	19·6	161	32·53	138	16·33	77·9	29·6
41. CUMBERLAND .. .. .	18·4	17·2	16·8	130	29·53	130	13·86	43·6	13·1
42. WESTMORLAND .. .. .	15·5	15·0	13·7	107	24·83	105	13·28	27·7	5·8
XI.—WELSH.									
43. MONMOUTHSHIRE .. .. .	19·7	18·8	18·7	152	34·52	159	15·73	41·9	9·1
44. SOUTH WALES .. .. .	19·1	19·3	19·3	163	33·89	149	16·28	35·3	9·3
45. NORTH WALES .. .. .	18·7	18·8	17·0	135	27·06	120	13·98	41·6	8·3

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TABLE I (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>I.—LONDON.</b>												
<b>1.—LONDON.</b>												
1a	PADDINGTON .. .. .	18'0	15'5	17'7	14'6	19'2	159	23'99	72	18'17	64'8	15'6
1b	KENSINGTON .. .. .	18'5	15'4	18'9	15'2	20'7	173	21'61	60	18'64	55'1	21'8
2	FULHAM .. .. .	19'1	17'8	18'2	16'4	18'8	168	32'24	121	16'32	64'2	12'2
3	CHELSEA .. .. .	22'5	19'7	20'3	16'7	21'4	168	27'14	97	20'84	69'2	15'8
4	ST. GEORGE HANOVER SQ.	21'1	16'8	19'5	14'5	21'6	158	20'23	62	20'49	62'4	14'3
5	WESTMINSTER .. .. .	18'5	18'0	14'5	13'5	17'0	144	21'99	75	26'35	69'9	20'6
6	ST. MARYLEBONE .. .. .	19'1	19'2	17'3	17'9	18'8	133	30'39	95	20'92	72'6	22'6
7	HAMPSTEAD .. .. .	13'7	12'2	16'7	10'9	19'7	122	20'08	54	13'73	42'2	12'0
8	ST. PANCRAS .. .. .	21'4	18'7	20'3	17'0	21'2	164	29'12	112	18'57	78'9	22'6
9	ISLINGTON .. .. .	18'5	17'2	17'6	15'9	18'3	148	29'04	109	17'37	70'5	18'0
10	HACKNEY .. .. .	18'6	16'4	17'7	15'2	18'4	149	28'94	105	15'79	57'6	12'0
11	ST. GILES .. .. .	21'0	—	17'2	16'0	19'0	131	28'52	87	20'08	70'0	26'5
12	STRAND .. .. .	28'3	20'2	30'9	18'1	35'0	248	18'72	64	28'22	69'4	20'9
13	HOLBORN .. .. .	20'1	22'5	19'3	21'0	20'3	178	34'93	142	18'53	85'4	29'8
14	LONDON CITY .. .. .	30'6	21'5	34'1	20'3	39'4	225	16'62	61	34'93	62'1	15'7
15	SHOREDITCH .. .. .	24'1	20'9	23'4	20'0	23'7	186	35'58	149	18'36	84'9	27'3
16	BETHNAL GREEN .. .. .	22'7	21'6	20'9	19'6	21'2	161	37'13	158	21'25	84'1	26'9
17	WHITECHAPEL .. .. .	31'0	19'8	31'6	18'1	33'1	172	39'81	170	11'95	85'1	48'3
18	ST. GEORGE IN THE EAST..	25'9	—	21'9	—	22'5	163	42'46	182	11'55	88'1	43'3
19	STEPNEY .. .. .	23'1	19'7	22'4	18'8	22'6	241	33'69	148	14'21	77'7	25'6
20	MILE END OLD TOWN .. .	20'3	19'7	18'6	17'7	18'8	143	38'04	157	29'14	76'2	23'9
21	POPLAR .. .. .	22'5	18'1	22'2	16'9	22'5	169	35'26	156	17'31	73'3	16'8
22	SOUTHWARK .. .. .	21'5	21'7	18'2	20'5	18'5	176	34'70	146	28'61	82'9	20'5
23	ST. OLAVE (BERMONDSEY)	24'4	20'8	24'1	19'8	24'6	170	35'64	156	14'48	75'9	19'5
24	LAMBETH .. .. .	20'5	18'2	19'6	16'5	20'2	151	31'88	121	16'03	62'8	14'7
25	WANDSWORTH.. .. .	16'2	15'8	15'3	14'3	16'3	147	28'72	105	14'93	50'9	10'1

NOTE.—The complete distribution of deaths occurring in public institutions is impracticable; but the death-rates in the second and fourth columns of this table have, where possible, been adjusted for deaths occurring in public institutions.

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TABLE I (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>I.—LONDON—continued.</b>												
<b>1.—LONDON—continued.</b>												
26	CAMBERWELL .. .. .	18'7	17'6	19'1	16'1	19'9	156	29'73	117	14'27	56'0	12'8
27	GREENWICH .. .. .	21'0	18'6	19'4	17'1	19'6	155	31'59	130	13'26	57'0	11'8
28	LEWISHAM .. .. .	13'5	—	14'2	13'4	14'8	134	24'82	83	13'18	30'7	6'2
29	WOOLWICH .. .. .	16'8	16'4	16'8	15'9	17'8	139	30'96	136	16'99	57'0	8'9
<b>II.—SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION.</b>												
<b>2.—SURREY.</b>												
30	EPSOM .. .. .	17'9	12'6	15'6	11'8	15'8	114	21'84	84	10'82	25'9	4'9
31	CHERTSEY .. .. .	13'5	—	12'9	—	12'8	108	24'68	98	12'62	26'9	4'6
32	GUILDFORD .. .. .	16'6	13'4	15'8	13'0	15'4	113	25'04	102	12'91	25'6	3'7
33	FARNHAM .. .. .	15'0	—	14'0	—	15'9	128	27'70	135	13'91	31'8	8'3
34	HAMBLEDON .. .. .	13'7	—	12'8	—	11'6	88	24'99	113	12'51	22'3	2'5
35	DORKING .. .. .	14'1	—	13'8	—	12'4	87	21'72	89	12'52	25'7	2'9
36	REIGATE .. .. .	13'2	—	12'9	—	12'7	97	22'92	89	13'12	25'1	3'5
37	GODSTONE .. .. .	19'8	11'3	17'2	10'8	15'5	97	22'70	97	11'63	27'4	3'6
38	CROYDON .. .. .	15'0	14'3	15'1	13'5	15'3	135	24'71	90	13'98	27'8	7'2
39	KINGSTON .. .. .	14'3	—	13'6	—	14'1	126	26'18	92	13'55	24'1	6'3
40	RICHMOND .. .. .	16'7	—	15'1	—	15'5	141	23'34	77	13'37	32'4	6'5

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION—continued.												
3.—KENT.												
41	BROMLEY .. .. .	13'1	—	12'3	—	13'1	118	24'67	83	12'02	26'7	4'0
42	DARTFORD .. .. .	18'0	14'7	16'3	13'8	16'3	138	28'98	128	11'72	30'9	6'8
43	GRAVESEND .. .. .	18'3	—	17'0	—	16'8	137	26'02	107	15'09	28'7	7'6
44	STROOD .. .. .	17'3	—	15'8	—	15'3	146	32'85	163	14'85	26'6	6'5
45	HOO .. .. .	16'4	—	14'6	—	14'3	145	30'66	180	11'30	37'4	6'6
46	MEDWAY .. .. .	17'6	16'5	16'1	14'8	16'8	146	28'03	127	15'72	25'2	6'3
47	MALLING .. .. .	16'3	—	15'3	—	14'2	126	28'18	137	13'17	33'2	3'8
48	SEVENOAKS .. .. .	14'6	—	13'3	—	12'4	106	24'55	103	12'66	30'0	3'1
49	TUNBRIDGE .. .. .	15'2	—	14'8	—	13'8	119	24'17	93	14'62	22'2	3'4
50	MAIDSTONE .. .. .	20'2	16'7	20'8	16'2	19'6	130	25'61	110	14'64	22'7	3'9
51	HOLLINGBOURN .. .. .	15'8	—	14'8	—	12'6	109	25'55	121	13'93	29'2	2'2
52	CRANBROOK .. .. .	15'5	—	14'7	—	12'5	103	23'67	108	12'62	25'6	3'1
53	TENTERDEN .. .. .	15'7	—	16'1	—	13'1	98	26'08	128	14'10	22'0	3'8
54	WEST ASHFORD .. .. .	15'3	—	14'3	—	12'8	107	25'61	118	13'28	20'4	3'6
55	EAST ASHFORD .. .. .	14'7	—	14'1	—	11'5	102	25'49	132	13'59	28'4	2'6
56	BRIDGE .. .. .	19'9	14'6	20'6	13'4	16'9	109	23'45	112	11'50	35'1	2'4
57	CANTERBURY .. .. .	21'0	17'6	18'9	16'1	18'0	136	25'39	111	16'85	27'5	4'7
58	BLEAN .. .. .	15'9	—	14'3	—	12'9	118	25'07	106	13'20	22'1	4'7
59	FAVERSHAM .. .. .	16'4	—	15'3	—	13'9	131	29'50	143	15'41	28'4	3'0
60	MILTON .. .. .	16'2	—	15'5	—	14'6	137	31'72	153	15'78	20'9	3'5
61	SHEPPEY .. .. .	15'0	—	14'2	—	15'0	131	25'05	127	13'52	38'5	5'7
62	THANET .. .. .	17'7	17'2	16'5	—	16'5	146	22'85	85	13'91	21'5	6'5
63	EASTRY .. .. .	16'3	—	15'2	—	13'2	111	24'17	111	13'03	28'1	3'7
64	DOVER .. .. .	16'3	—	15'8	—	15'4	136	26'27	114	17'37	22'9	5'4
65	ELHAM .. .. .	15'1	—	14'5	—	14'8	127	24'67	93	14'37	27'0	5'6
66	ROMNEY MARSH .. .. .	15'2	—	14'4	—	12'6	92	27'12	139	13'41	26'0	3'1

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
II.—SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION—continued.												
4.—SUSSEX.												
67	RYE .. .. .	15'8	—	15'2	—	12'3	111	25'82	127	12'85	27'4	3'2
68	HASTINGS .. .. .	15'7	—	16'1	—	15'9	125	21'38	71	12'77	35'3	5'8
69	BATTLE .. .. .	14'1	—	13'7	—	12'7	102	25'19	104	14'29	23'0	3'5
70	EASTBOURNE .. .. .	14'0	—	12'8	—	13'7	123	23'98	77	13'19	30'5	5'2
71	HAILSHAM .. .. .	16'3	—	14'5	—	12'4	92	27'34	137	13'90	20'3	2'8
72	TICEHURST .. .. .	14'7	—	13'7	—	12'1	88	24'18	104	13'54	23'7	2'5
73	UCKFIELD .. .. .	13'9	—	13'3	—	12'0	94	25'47	119	12'40	19'7	2'1
74	EAST GRINSTEAD .. .. .	13'7	—	13'0	—	12'0	85	25'46	113	12'62	21'4	4'3
75	UCKFIELD .. .. .	12'8	—	12'5	—	11'5	87	22'36	95	11'81	24'6	2'7
76a	LEWES .. .. .	17'3	14'8	16'5	13'6	15'3	100	24'03	109	12'36	24'8	2'9
76b	NEWHAVEN .. .. .	18'8	17'7	18'7	16'5	18'6	164	25'64	91	17'63	42'4	6'4
77	BRIGHTON .. .. .	14'3	—	14'0	12'9	13'6	118	22'81	77	12'23	30'2	4'2
78	STEYNING .. .. .	14'5	—	14'5	—	13'0	100	24'63	112	13'25	17'0	2'2
79	HORSHAM .. .. .	15'8	—	14'7	—	11'9	93	24'43	121	12'02	20'1	1'8
80	PETWORTH .. .. .	14'1	—	15'0	—	12'3	94	24'44	125	12'14	27'3	1'5
81	THAKEHAM .. .. .	14'7	—	16'2	—	15'0	117	23'06	88	12'67	18'1	3'8
82	EAST PRESTON .. .. .	15'3	—	15'1	—	12'6	98	23'56	104	13'02	22'9	2'1
83	WESTHAMPTON .. .. .	18'8	16'4	18'8	15'0	16'9	119	23'02	95	13'09	26'0	2'7
84	CHICHESTER .. .. .	14'9	—	14'6	—	12'4	95	24'69	118	12'81	26'5	2'0
85	MIDHURST .. .. .	14'8	—	15'1	—	12'3	100	25'94	132	13'42	26'5	2'1
86	WESTBOURNE .. .. .	14'8	—	15'1	—	12'3	100	25'94	132	13'42	26'5	2'1

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>II.—SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>5.—HAMPSHIRE.</b>												
87	HAVANT .. .. .	16'4	—	14'1	—	12'3	90	25'13	105	11'79	17'5	4'9
88	PORTSMOUTH .. .	18'8	18'3	18'1	17'7	18'3	159	28'19	112	18'03	25'5	3'6
89	ALVERSTOKE .. .	19'6	16'0	19'2	16'3	19'0	151	29'30	136	14'48	23'0	3'3
90	FAREHAM .. . . .	20'0	14'8	18'4	13'4	16'1	98	24'65	113	12'07	27'0	4'7
91	ISLE OF WIGHT ..	15'2	14'5	15'2	14'8	13'8	100	22'89	90	13'26	18'6	2'7
92	LYMINGTON .. . .	15'1	—	14'4	—	12'4	98	23'69	102	13'63	25'9	2'1
93	CHRISTCHURCH ..	15'1	14'5	14'8	13'9	15'5	122	22'00	68	12'76	22'7	2'5
94	RINGWOOD .. . .	15'3	—	14'5	—	12'2	91	27'26	127	14'05	26'9	2'8
95	FORDINGBRIDGE ..	16'8	—	15'6	—	12'9	101	27'90	138	15'98	35'1	2'4
96	NEW FOREST .. .	14'5	—	14'3	—	12'4	86	25'47	116	13'39	24'9	3'5
97	SOUTHAMPTON .. .	19'1	18'1	21'0	19'6	20'5	157	30'84	127	20'84	37'8	6'0
98	SOUTH STONEHAM ..	15'0	14'1	14'7	13'9	14'3	125	28'89	121	13'04	16'4	4'6
99	ROMSEY .. . . .	15'4	—	14'3	—	11'9	87	25'50	122	12'63	35'2	2'7
100	STOCKBRIDGE .. .	15'6	—	14'9	—	12'0	87	24'83	125	13'62	45'9	4'1
101	WINCHESTER .. .	16'4	15'4	15'2	14'0	14'2	110	24'97	105	14'54	26'1	2'4
102	DROXFORD .. . .	15'6	—	13'6	—	10'8	95	24'54	117	11'91	26'1	2'5
103	CATHERINGTON ..	15'0	—	13'1	—	11'4	103	23'10	100	12'49	28'5	3'6
104	PETERSFIELD .. .	15'5	—	14'6	—	12'6	87	24'79	113	12'56	27'3	2'2
105	ALRESFORD .. . .	15'0	—	12'7	—	10'4	80	23'78	113	11'87	31'7	2'9
106	ALTON .. . . .	14'9	—	14'7	—	12'7	105	24'75	118	14'42	33'1	2'5
107	HARTLEY WINTNEY..	13'2	—	13'4	13'1	13'4	124	24'80	123	11'99	31'4	5'4
108	BASINGSTOKE .. .	15'2	—	14'1	—	12'5	96	25'32	117	12'90	36'9	4'3
109	WHITCHURCH .. .	17'2	—	15'3	—	13'1	111	31'30	143	12'91	44'2	8'1
110	ANDOVER .. . . .	16'3	—	14'8	—	12'5	95	25'53	121	12'67	42'6	5'6
111	KINGSCLERE .. .	14'8	—	14'6	—	11'5	98	27'10	138	12'34	43'8	4'4

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>II.—SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>6.—BERKSHIRE.</b>												
112	NEWBURY .. . . .	17'0	—	16'8	—	14'1	120	24'41	109	13'29	34'3	3'8
113	HUNGERFORD .. .	16'8	—	15'6	—	12'3	101	26'83	140	12'97	49'2	7'0
114	FARINGDON .. . .	17'2	—	16'7	—	13'6	109	26'88	134	13'54	49'7	6'3
115	ABINGDON .. . . .	16'3	—	15'2	—	13'2	107	25'88	121	13'27	46'8	5'0
116	WANTAGE .. . . .	16'5	—	15'7	—	13'2	107	27'02	137	12'88	47'6	6'5
117	WALINGFORD .. .	18'8	15'8	18'5	14'8	15'4	102	23'91	117	12'71	45'4	4'4
118	BRADFIELD .. . .	15'0	—	12'9	—	11'4	87	24'31	115	12'32	31'7	3'5
119	READING .. . . .	15'9	14'6	15'7	14'0	16'1	138	28'37	117	16'14	12'8	6'3
120	WOKINGHAM .. . .	16'5	—	14'0	—	12'3	104	23'67	106	13'47	28'6	2'5
121	MAIDENHEAD .. .	14'9	—	14'4	—	13'7	109	26'32	109	14'17	26'5	2'7
122	EASTHAMSTEAD ..	14'2	12'8	12'6	11'5	12'0	94	23'73	106	10'92	24'8	4'3
123	WINDSOR .. . . .	15'9	14'8	14'9	13'2	15'2	109	24'74	98	12'88	27'3	5'3
<b>III.—SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION.</b>												
<b>7.—MIDDLESEX.</b>												
124	STAINES .. . . .	15'4	—	14'2	—	14'0	126	27'73	126	14'26	35'9	6'8
125	UXBRIDGE .. . . .	19'9	15'7	19'5	14'2	18'1	126	26'44	117	12'29	29'5	6'0
126	BRENTFORD .. . .	16'1	—	15'1	—	15'6	152	27'46	100	13'57	36'8	9'2
127	HENDON .. . . .	15'2	—	13'5	—	14'6	142	29'64	109	11'22	52'1	12'8
128	BARNET .. . . .	17'7	12'7	16'1	11'7	16'1	106	24'93	90	10'71	30'8	7'3
129	EDMONTON .. . . .	15'7	15'1	14'1	13'2	14'9	139	28'66	111	12'10	33'2	8'5

CXXXIX



TABLE I (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>III.—SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>8.—HERTFORDSHIRE.</b>												
130	WARE .. .. .	16.2	—	14.5	—	13.3	107	25.69	119	11.96	34.0	3.1
131	BISHOP STORTFORD .. .. .	16.3	—	15.6	—	13.3	105	24.48	118	12.25	43.8	3.5
132	ROYSTON .. .. .	15.9	—	15.3	—	12.1	95	24.02	127	11.40	51.8	5.2
133	HITCHIN .. .. .	17.1	—	15.7	—	13.8	123	25.83	115	12.02	45.4	5.3
134	HERTFORD .. .. .	16.2	15.2	15.9	14.6	14.5	102	24.60	113	12.35	37.3	5.3
135	HATFIELD .. .. .	15.0	—	13.6	—	12.4	97	26.84	121	13.27	48.0	4.6
136	ST. ALBANS .. .. .	16.2	—	14.1	—	13.0	112	25.52	106	13.00	32.8	5.9
137	WATFORD .. .. .	19.4	14.6	17.4	12.4	17.1	112	25.94	107	12.24	19.4	4.0
138	HEMEL HEMPSTEAD .. .. .	17.3	16.3	16.1	14.7	14.6	113	25.61	110	14.36	35.1	4.3
139	BERKHAMPSTEAD .. .. .	16.8	—	15.0	—	13.7	122	25.75	113	12.76	42.0	3.2
<b>9.—BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.</b>												
140	AMERSHAM .. .. .	15.8	—	14.7	—	13.0	109	27.83	130	12.25	40.4	4.3
141	ETON .. .. .	14.9	—	14.1	—	13.8	113	25.66	112	12.98	31.3	4.6
142	WYCOMBE .. .. .	16.7	—	14.7	—	13.5	117	28.52	132	14.78	32.8	4.0
143	AYLESBURY .. .. .	18.9	16.6	17.2	14.6	14.7	114	25.66	121	13.08	36.0	3.5
144	WINSLOW .. .. .	17.0	—	16.7	—	13.7	107	26.41	128	12.25	43.3	3.5
145	NEWPORT PAGNELL .. .. .	16.9	—	15.4	—	13.4	115	28.22	133	12.93	37.0	5.2
146	BUCKINGHAM .. .. .	18.4	—	15.8	—	12.5	103	25.07	120	14.10	43.2	4.7

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TABLE I (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 14-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>III.—SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>10.—OXFORDSHIRE.</b>												
147	HENLEY .. .. .	15.0	—	13.8	—	12.7	103	26.47	119	13.00	29.2	4.1
148	THAME .. .. .	16.5	—	16.2	—	12.8	104	24.85	128	11.74	47.7	6.7
149	HEADINGTON .. .. .	19.2	14.5	18.3	13.1	17.3	131	25.39	96	12.63	21.8	5.8
150	OXFORD .. .. .	15.9	17.3	14.3	15.9	14.5	139	26.48	103	15.92	26.7	5.4
151	BICESTER .. .. .	16.2	—	15.1	—	12.0	95	25.24	125	12.15	50.7	7.8
152	WOODSTOCK .. .. .	16.8	—	14.8	—	12.2	93	27.12	131	13.80	49.5	6.3
153	WITNEY .. .. .	17.4	—	16.6	—	13.4	107	26.41	131	12.48	47.1	5.5
154	CHIPPING NORTON .. .. .	15.1	—	14.9	—	12.4	108	25.79	128	12.55	44.3	6.7
155	BANBURY .. .. .	17.3	—	16.6	16.2	13.9	110	25.98	120	13.92	43.5	6.0
<b>11.—NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.</b>												
156	BRACKLEY .. .. .	17.0	—	16.5	—	13.0	117	26.08	129	13.39	50.2	9.4
157	TOWCESTER .. .. .	17.3	—	16.8	—	13.4	125	26.02	130	14.32	50.8	7.8
158	POTTERS PURDY .. .. .	16.2	—	14.5	—	13.4	105	25.04	116	13.54	33.4	5.3
159	HARDINGSTONE .. .. .	16.4	—	15.1	—	13.3	118	27.57	131	14.63	39.4	6.5
160	NORTHAMPTON .. .. .	19.3	16.9	17.6	15.2	18.0	153	30.36	125	15.85	20.9	4.2
161	DAVENTRY .. .. .	16.6	—	16.4	—	13.4	109	26.08	127	14.15	47.1	6.0
162	BRIXWORTH .. .. .	16.6	—	15.9	—	12.5	101	25.50	128	14.12	52.6	6.4
163	WELLINGBOROUGH .. .. .	15.9	—	14.5	—	14.6	129	32.39	141	15.31	25.9	5.5
164	KETTERING .. .. .	16.0	—	15.2	—	15.2	146	33.75	146	15.53	26.5	6.0
165	THRAPSTON .. .. .	16.8	—	15.6	—	13.7	114	26.85	132	16.48	44.1	6.5
166	OUNDLE .. .. .	16.1	—	15.6	—	11.9	92	23.06	116	13.90	53.6	6.1
167	PETERBOROUGH .. .. .	16.4	—	15.0	14.4	14.1	130	27.85	125	15.84	24.5	3.8

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890: Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 14-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>III.—SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>12.—HUNTINGDONSHIRE.</b>												
168	HUNTINGDON .. .. .	16'6	16'0	16'3	15'5	13'6	128	27'06	130	13'94	42'3	6'5
169	ST. IVES .. .. .	17'2	—	16'3	—	12'8	113	24'85	123	12'74	43'3	4'3
170	ST. NEOTS .. .. .	15'4	—	16'0	—	12'6	110	24'91	121	13'46	46'1	3'4
<b>13.—BEDFORDSHIRE.</b>												
171	BEDFORD .. .. .	15'4	14'7	13'8	13'1	13'3	117	24'22	95	13'17	23'7	3'5
172	BIGGLESWADE .. .. .	19'9	16'4	19'7	15'4	16'9	123	28'29	136	13'73	56'2	5'4
173	AMPTHILL .. .. .	17'2	—	16'7	—	13'4	111	25'01	122	14'95	52'5	3'6
174	*WOBURN .. .. .	17'8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
175	LEIGHTON BUZZARD .. .. .	16'4	—	16'2	—	14'6	127	26'36	120	13'51	41'9	3'0
176	LUTON .. .. .	18'1	—	15'4	—	15'3	142	28'16	108	14'96	26'1	3'8
<b>14.—CAMBRIDGESHIRE.</b>												
177	CAXTON .. .. .	15'6	—	15'1	—	11'7	97	24'42	138	11'82	52'1	5'7
178	CHESTERION .. .. .	16'5	15'4	15'5	14'0	13'1	107	25'18	115	13'14	37'3	4'8
179	CAMBRIDGE .. .. .	17'8	15'7	16'7	14'5	16'4	143	24'84	93	13'98	19'6	4'1
180	LINTON .. .. .	16'2	—	15'4	—	12'2	99	25'25	130	12'46	51'7	4'7
181	NEWMARKET .. .. .	17'2	—	16'0	—	14'0	128	28'72	142	12'88	49'8	7'5
182	FLY .. .. .	18'0	—	15'6	—	12'9	106	26'41	127	13'54	43'8	3'7
183	NORTH WITCHFORD .. .. .	16'6	—	16'2	—	14'0	130	28'64	140	14'10	45'2	4'9
184	WHITTLESEY .. .. .	17'9	—	17'4	—	13'8	130	29'28	151	15'78	51'3	3'8
185	WISEBECH .. .. .	18'3	—	16'8	—	14'1	138	26'05	122	15'13	47'7	3'6

\* 174: Woburn: This district was abolished on October 1st, 1899. See page 735.

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>IV.—EASTERN DIVISION.</b>												
<b>15.—ESSEX.</b>												
186	WEST HAM .. .. .	17'2	—	16'0	15'7	16'8	158	33'67	143	13'83	44'6	9'0
187	EPPING .. .. .	15'3	—	14'3	—	13'4	113	24'75	104	12'17	34'8	6'0
188	ONGAR .. .. .	15'4	—	15'4	—	12'8	118	25'21	133	11'08	39'7	4'3
189	ROMFORD .. .. .	16'1	—	17'0	14'0	17'4	144	30'13	130	12'05	21'5	6'9
190	ORSETT .. .. .	16'3	—	14'0	—	14'4	128	31'87	169	11'64	36'9	6'7
191	BILLERICAY .. .. .	20'7	15'0	21'8	12'7	20'1	105	22'31	101	10'18	30'6	2'4
192	CHELMSFORD .. .. .	15'8	—	15'0	14'7	12'7	96	24'57	115	12'45	31'5	2'8
193	ROCHFORD .. .. .	15'6	—	15'3	—	14'8	134	27'73	119	14'62	25'3	3'9
194	MALDON .. .. .	16'0	—	16'0	—	12'9	103	26'65	139	13'00	37'0	3'4
195	TENDRING .. .. .	16'2	—	15'1	—	13'3	116	28'52	135	13'01	41'3	6'5
196	COLCHESTER .. .. .	17'5	16'0	16'5	15'3	17'3	135	27'22	115	15'15	25'8	4'1
197	LEXDEN .. .. .	16'3	—	15'2	—	12'3	93	26'68	134	13'56	48'8	3'8
198	HALSTEAD .. .. .	17'3	—	15'6	—	12'8	98	24'37	108	12'97	44'4	1'4
199	BRAINTREE .. .. .	17'1	—	15'7	—	12'7	96	23'17	107	12'77	44'0	3'2
200	DUNMOW .. .. .	17'2	—	16'5	—	12'4	90	24'29	134	11'17	46'1	3'1
201	SAFFRON WALDON .. .. .	16'8	—	16'3	15'8	13'1	104	24'09	121	12'24	45'7	3'8
<b>16.—SUFFOLK.</b>												
202	RISBRIDGE .. .. .	17'0	—	16'6	—	14'2	123	28'21	135	12'83	46'9	4'7
203	SUDBURY .. .. .	17'0	—	17'0	—	13'9	112	25'33	123	12'36	47'3	4'6
204	COSFORD .. .. .	17'7	—	17'0	—	13'5	102	29'12	148	12'78	54'7	7'0
205	THINGOE .. .. .	16'1	17'0	14'5	15'4	11'6	96	26'91	141	13'15	50'9	6'4
206	BURY ST. EDMUNDS .. .. .	19'3	17'4	18'9	16'7	17'2	138	25'67	105	12'72	38'3	4'9
207	MILDENHALL .. .. .	19'5	—	16'9	—	13'7	113	27'41	147	13'13	50'2	5'6

CXXXIX



TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tene-ments of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tene-ments with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.								
IV.—EASTERN DIVISION —continued.												
16.—SUFFOLK— continued.												
208	STOW .. .. .	16'9	—	16'0	—	13'0	108	27'57	137	13'72	45'1	5'4
209	HARTSMERE .. .. .	17'2	—	16'9	15'0	12'9	105	26'19	139	12'59	45'0	5'7
210	HOXNE .. .. .	15'9	—	15'4	—	11'7	103	28'56	157	13'32	44'8	3'5
211	BOSMERE .. .. .	16'3	—	15'7	—	12'3	106	27'81	146	13'39	45'2	6'5
212	SAMFORD .. .. .	16'6	—	15'6	—	12'8	108	27'85	143	13'22	48'8	2'8
213	IPSWICH .. .. .	19'2	18'5	18'8	18'1	18'3	156	28'96	115	15'56	17'8	4'1
214	WOODBRIDGE .. .. .	18'7	16'6	17'5	14'9	14'4	101	25'36	119	11'86	41'0	5'0
215	PLOMESGATE .. .. .	16'4	—	16'0	—	12'8	110	25'79	128	12'13	41'8	4'6
216	BLYTHING .. .. .	16'5	—	15'3	—	12'0	97	27'00	132	12'65	37'0	3'2
217	WANGFORD .. .. .	16'7	—	15'4	—	12'9	122	26'33	124	13'07	40'6	5'2
218	MUTFORD .. .. .	16'2	—	15'7	—	14'6	138	31'32	132	15'36	19'2	4'0
17.—NORFOLK.												
219	YARMOUTH .. .. .	21'4	21'1	19'7	18'8	18'3	175	28'66	115	16'08	24'2	3'9
220	FLEGG .. .. .	17'6	—	16'8	—	13'9	142	30'69	151	12'54	47'8	4'0
221	SMALLBURGH .. .. .	17'3	—	16'7	—	13'8	134	26'37	130	12'70	44'5	3'9
222	ERPINGHAM .. .. .	16'2	—	15'2	—	12'5	111	27'61	127	13'92	39'6	5'7
223	AYLSHAM .. .. .	16'6	—	16'2	—	12'5	116	27'82	143	13'14	46'9	6'0
224	ST. FAITH'S .. .. .	17'2	15'2	17'4	14'6	14'8	130	27'99	131	11'51	40'5	5'0
225	NORWICH .. .. .	19'8	19'3	18'9	18'2	17'9	181	30'93	122	16'28	27'9	7'1
226	FOREHOE .. .. .	16'6	—	16'1	—	12'7	121	25'94	131	11'96	46'5	4'5
227	HENSTEAD .. .. .	16'3	—	14'7	—	11'4	103	25'25	122	13'03	46'4	3'9
228	BLOFIELD .. .. .	22'0	16'0	21'3	14'3	16'8	121	24'56	115	11'85	40'3	3'7
229	LODDON .. .. .	16'7	—	15'6	—	12'1	110	26'11	138	13'01	42'7	3'9

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tene-ments of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tene-ments with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.								
IV.—EASTERN DIVISION —continued.												
17.—NORFOLK— continued.												
230	DEPWADE .. .. .	16'7	—	15'8	—	12'0	105	25'27	125	12'27	37'5	3'9
231	GUILTCROSS .. .. .	16'2	—	15'6	—	11'8	97	26'04	139	12'15	39'4	3'9
232	WAYLAND .. .. .	17'0	—	16'1	—	12'2	119	25'23	128	12'75	45'1	3'6
233	MITFORD .. .. .	17'5	—	16'9	—	13'3	130	25'91	131	12'08	48'1	3'7
234	WALSINGHAM .. .. .	17'3	—	16'2	—	13'1	124	26'71	131	11'24	47'7	5'1
235	DOCKING .. .. .	17'8	—	16'0	—	12'9	117	25'33	122	12'24	50'5	5'6
236	FREEBRIDGE LYNN .. .. .	16'1	—	14'9	—	11'9	108	27'12	141	13'52	55'3	5'7
237	KING'S LYNN .. .. .	20'4	19'5	19'3	18'2	17'6	147	28'50	122	13'98	32'5	6'0
238	DOWNHAM .. .. .	17'8	—	17'3	—	14'0	137	27'16	135	13'03	48'3	3'6
239	SWAFFHAM .. .. .	17'1	—	15'8	—	12'4	115	26'09	135	12'88	52'8	3'7
240	THETFORD .. .. .	17'3	—	16'0	—	12'9	114	26'08	131	12'19	49'1	6'0
V.—SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION.												
18.—WILTSHIRE.												
241	SWINDON .. .. .	15'3	—	14'0	—	14'6	119	32'01	150	14'03	31'9	3'6
242	CRICKLADE .. .. .	17'8	—	16'7	—	13'7	99	28'64	147	13'67	43'5	4'6
243	MALMESBURY .. .. .	17'7	—	15'8	—	12'8	97	25'05	121	14'32	46'6	7'8
244	CHIPPENHAM .. .. .	16'7	—	15'3	—	12'9	97	26'23	124	12'91	39'4	6'8
245	CALNE .. .. .	18'5	—	15'3	—	11'9	85	24'73	118	13'45	40'4	4'5
246	MARLBOROUGH .. .. .	15'9	—	14'6	—	12'9	96	24'63	117	12'85	52'5	8'2
247	DEVIZES .. .. .	19'1	15'8	18'3	15'1	14'8	83	24'68	119	12'42	46'0	6'5
248	MELESHAM .. .. .	16'9	—	15'0	—	13'0	100	23'54	100	13'70	31'9	4'5

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>V.—SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>18.—WILTSHIRE—continued.</b>												
249	BRADFORD-ON-AVON .. .. .	17.5	—	15.1	—	12.8	106	25.12	110	12.40	44.5	4.6
250	WESTBURY .. .. .	16.6	—	16.4	—	12.7	115	24.82	121	13.73	36.6	4.2
251	WARMINSTER .. .. .	16.6	—	16.9	—	13.3	92	24.07	115	12.98	55.2	6.5
252	PEWSKY .. .. .	17.8	—	16.2	—	12.5	98	26.38	141	13.06	57.4	8.6
253	AMESBURY .. .. .	16.7	—	14.0	—	12.2	102	22.13	123	12.14	53.2	8.6
254	SALISBURY .. .. .	18.2	15.0	17.0	13.8	15.4	107	23.64	95	13.78	26.4	3.5
255	WILTON .. .. .	15.7	—	14.9	—	11.9	86	25.35	128	15.11	41.3	3.4
256	TISBURY .. .. .	15.7	—	15.3	—	12.0	85	25.11	126	12.66	42.9	4.9
257	MERE .. .. .	17.0	—	15.4	—	11.6	80	25.57	121	13.19	46.6	5.1
<b>19.—DORSETSHIRE.</b>												
258	SHAFTESBURY .. .. .	16.1	—	14.9	—	11.7	85	23.38	108	12.90	37.4	5.0
259	STURMINSTER .. .. .	16.7	—	15.7	—	12.3	92	24.95	115	12.92	38.3	5.8
260	BLANDFORD .. .. .	15.3	—	15.5	—	12.5	93	23.32	109	12.58	42.8	4.8
261	WIMBORNE .. .. .	15.4	—	15.2	—	12.5	89	26.00	122	13.30	30.1	2.5
262	POOLE .. .. .	15.5	—	14.7	14.3	14.1	122	30.41	125	15.50	16.9	2.0
263	WAREHAM .. .. .	16.2	—	15.0	—	12.4	84	25.05	117	12.81	36.4	5.2
264	WEYMOUTH .. .. .	15.1	—	14.4	—	14.2	111	23.83	107	15.04	28.9	5.0
265	DORCHESTER .. .. .	17.6	15.5	17.3	14.6	14.7	101	24.86	112	13.46	37.8	4.4
266	SHERBORNE .. .. .	15.8	—	15.5	14.9	13.0	92	24.23	103	13.14	39.2	4.3
267	BEAMINSTER .. .. .	18.6	—	16.9	—	13.2	93	26.23	128	12.81	42.0	3.7
268	BRIDPORT .. .. .	17.2	—	17.3	—	14.1	110	23.14	102	14.20	42.5	3.1

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>V.—SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>20.—DEVONSHIRE.</b>												
269	AXMINSTER .. .. .	16.8	—	16.2	—	12.4	94	23.28	104	12.19	39.3	4.1
270	HONITON .. .. .	17.2	—	16.5	—	13.1	103	23.46	103	11.86	32.3	3.2
271	ST. THOMAS .. .. .	18.1	16.5	18.0	15.7	15.6	122	24.25	102	11.55	30.2	4.5
272	EXETER .. .. .	21.8	20.6	20.2	18.4	19.3	156	24.72	91	20.28	38.4	9.6
273	NEWTON ABBOT .. .. .	16.6	—	16.6	16.3	14.8	125	21.78	80	13.93	33.3	4.6
274	TOTNES .. .. .	16.6	—	15.9	15.5	13.8	112	25.53	107	13.38	37.5	5.9
275	KINGSBRIDGE .. .. .	17.5	—	16.9	—	13.6	109	24.81	111	12.08	41.1	3.2
276	PLYMPTON ST. MARY .. .. .	16.3	—	15.1	—	13.6	123	23.78	101	9.97	52.4	7.9
277	PLYMOUTH .. .. .	21.4	20.8	20.0	19.4	19.5	174	28.68	111	20.01	71.2	2.1
278	EAST STONEHOUSE .. .. .	24.9	20.8	23.8	19.0	23.4	186	31.84	137	20.25	82.3	2.4
279	DEVONPORT .. .. .	18.5	17.6	17.2	16.3	17.6	146	27.11	120	21.01	77.8	1.8
280	TAVISTOCK .. .. .	18.6	—	16.5	—	14.3	116	23.81	107	12.60	44.9	6.5
281	OKEHAMPTON .. .. .	17.0	—	16.2	—	13.1	97	24.95	115	12.53	34.1	5.0
282	CREDITON .. .. .	17.6	—	16.4	—	13.1	95	26.26	128	11.77	41.0	3.4
283	TIVERTON .. .. .	17.9	—	16.7	—	14.2	109	25.83	114	12.23	37.3	3.9
284	SOUTH MOLTON .. .. .	16.3	—	16.2	—	12.9	100	25.44	124	12.35	35.7	4.5
285	BARNSTABLE .. .. .	17.3	—	16.2	15.9	13.7	114	25.45	104	13.59	27.2	3.1
286	TORRINGTON .. .. .	17.9	—	16.1	—	12.9	91	24.52	112	12.63	28.7	3.9
287	BIDEFORD .. .. .	16.8	—	16.4	—	14.4	117	28.38	113	14.99	26.1	3.3
288	HOLSWORTHY .. .. .	16.6	—	15.9	—	13.3	103	27.87	123	13.70	25.5	4.0
<b>21.—CORNWALL.</b>												
289	STRATTON .. .. .	17.7	—	16.6	—	14.2	111	25.31	111	13.04	27.5	4.8
290	CAMELFORD .. .. .	19.2	—	15.9	—	13.0	99	27.24	127	12.74	38.4	6.7

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TABLE I (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tene-ments of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tene-ments with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.								
<b>V.—SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>21.—CORNWALL—continued.</b>												
291	LAUNCESTON .. .. .	17.1	—	15.5	—	13.3	104	24.13	109	12.58	30.6	3.0
292	ST. GERMAN'S .. .. .	18.9	—	15.4	—	13.6	117	24.04	113	8.03	52.2	9.1
293	LISKEARD .. .. .	17.9	—	16.4	—	13.6	112	25.12	108	12.08	42.7	4.5
294	BODMIN .. .. .	20.3	17.9	19.8	16.5	16.0	114	25.20	110	12.84	33.7	4.4
295	ST. COLUMB .. .. .	17.5	—	16.1	—	13.4	116	24.91	104	13.62	29.0	4.5
296	ST. AUSTELL .. .. .	18.4	—	17.2	—	15.0	133	28.87	127	14.34	39.0	5.3
297	TRURO .. .. .	18.9	—	17.2	—	14.4	123	23.98	97	14.27	39.5	4.7
298	FALMOUTH .. .. .	17.5	—	17.8	16.9	16.3	144	24.21	99	14.58	40.7	6.6
299	HELSTON .. .. .	20.6	—	19.3	—	16.8	150	26.77	113	13.71	33.8	4.2
300	REDRUTH .. .. .	20.5	—	19.5	—	18.8	185	27.82	111	14.80	49.2	7.6
301	PENZANCE .. .. .	19.2	—	18.4	—	16.7	166	26.85	110	13.64	34.9	5.2
302	SCILLY ISLES .. .. .	21.0	—	15.7	—	12.8	112	24.13	102	11.54	26.9	7.4
<b>22.—SOMERSET-SHIRE.</b>												
303	WILLITON .. .. .	16.3	—	16.0	—	12.7	92	23.25	108	11.18	34.4	4.9
304	DULVERTON .. .. .	15.4	—	14.9	—	12.0	85	24.81	119	10.67	33.6	5.1
305	WELLINGTON .. .. .	17.3	—	15.9	—	12.9	90	25.98	118	13.49	29.7	3.8
306	TAUNTON .. .. .	18.7	17.7	17.7	16.1	15.7	126	27.06	111	15.41	29.6	3.7
307	BRIDGWATER .. .. .	16.8	—	16.6	16.0	14.0	105	28.12	131	14.67	29.3	4.1
308	LANGPORT .. .. .	17.6	—	16.9	—	13.3	99	25.75	123	13.26	37.8	4.6
309	CHARD .. .. .	17.4	—	16.2	—	14.1	113	27.05	118	14.21	39.9	5.5

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TABLE I (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tene-ments of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tene-ments with more than two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.								
<b>V.—SOUTH-WESTERN DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>22.—SOMERSET-SHIRE—continued.</b>												
310	YEOVIL .. .. .	16.9	—	15.8	—	14.1	109	26.29	110	14.58	30.1	3.5
311	WINCANTON .. .. .	17.3	—	14.7	—	12.1	88	23.21	106	11.59	37.5	5.2
312	FROME .. .. .	16.9	—	15.6	—	13.2	102	24.59	111	13.09	30.1	2.6
313	SHEPTON MALLETT .. .. .	17.1	—	15.4	—	12.6	93	27.14	129	11.56	41.2	5.9
314	WELLS .. .. .	19.3	15.7	18.1	14.8	15.7	110	25.32	111	11.51	31.2	4.7
315	AXBRIDGE .. .. .	16.5	15.8	15.9	15.1	13.8	110	22.27	86	11.98	23.2	4.0
316	CLUTTON .. .. .	16.9	—	15.4	—	13.3	105	30.94	162	11.48	44.9	5.3
317	BATH .. .. .	18.5	17.2	17.1	15.8	15.8	125	23.42	84	15.65	37.0	6.8
318	KEYNSHAM .. .. .	16.8	—	15.5	—	14.9	131	32.06	139	13.51	26.7	5.2
319	LONG ASHTON .. .. .	16.8	16.2	15.5	—	15.2	129	31.60	130	13.32	27.7	3.7
<b>VI.—WEST MIDLAND DIVISION.</b>												
<b>23.—GLOUCESTER-SHIRE.</b>												
320	BRISTOL .. .. .	23.4	20.0	20.6	17.2	21.1	160	28.38	109	24.02	35.7	7.1
321	BARTON REGIS .. .. .	17.1	16.2	15.6	14.7	15.9	137	28.85	109	13.22	30.9	4.6
322	CHIPPING SODBURY .. .. .	17.3	—	16.2	—	13.1	103	25.86	130	11.61	45.8	6.6
323	THORNBURY .. .. .	16.7	—	15.8	—	13.2	90	26.48	129	11.41	33.7	5.6
324	DURSLEY .. .. .	17.7	—	16.2	—	12.7	94	24.99	110	11.52	36.4	4.2
325	WESTBURY ON SEVERN .. .. .	17.0	—	16.1	—	14.3	120	31.47	167	13.88	46.3	5.4

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>VI.—WEST MIDLAND DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>23.—GLOUCESTERSHIRE—continued.</b>												
326	NEWENT .. .. .	16.9	—	16.7	—	12.7	94	28.07	146	12.48	35.2	3.2
327	GLOUCESTER .. .. .	18.7	15.5	19.8	16.1	18.8	141	28.79	121	16.78	23.4	6.3
328	WHEATENHURST .. .. .	15.9	—	15.8	—	12.4	94	23.30	110	10.35	38.4	3.1
329	STROUD .. .. .	16.4	—	15.6	15.1	14.1	109	23.93	95	14.09	37.4	5.0
330	TETBURY .. .. .	14.8	—	16.9	—	14.6	119	26.44	120	11.43	43.3	5.2
331	CIRENCESTER .. .. .	16.9	—	15.6	—	13.1	107	24.52	114	13.59	47.1	6.8
332	NORTHLEACH .. .. .	15.0	—	15.0	—	11.8	97	24.43	131	12.59	56.5	7.8
333	STOW ON THE WOLD .. .. .	17.5	—	15.3	—	12.2	95	25.29	126	12.07	47.0	6.8
334	WINCHOMB .. .. .	15.4	—	15.7	—	12.5	90	26.49	133	13.06	46.4	6.5
335	CHELTENHAM .. .. .	17.8	—	16.5	15.5	15.1	134	22.09	76	14.42	27.1	3.8
336	TEWKESBURY .. .. .	18.0	—	18.1	17.4	15.2	124	28.13	130	12.82	45.6	6.2
<b>24.—HEREFORDSHIRE.</b>												
337	LEDBURY .. .. .	16.9	—	16.9	—	13.9	103	26.92	125	12.27	42.6	6.4
338	ROSS .. .. .	16.8	—	17.6	—	14.6	110	27.32	127	12.79	38.9	4.9
339	HEREFORD .. .. .	18.4	17.2	18.2	16.7	16.0	125	25.46	110	14.19	36.9	3.9
340	WEOBLEY .. .. .	17.3	—	17.2	—	13.5	97	25.10	125	11.36	36.6	2.8
341	BROMYARD .. .. .	16.4	—	16.3	—	13.3	101	27.14	139	11.50	36.6	6.7
342	LEOMINSTER .. .. .	16.4	—	16.6	—	13.4	104	24.81	116	12.79	39.6	4.0
343	KINGTON .. .. .	16.4	—	16.7	—	13.6	108	25.01	120	11.62	36.5	2.8

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>VI.—WEST MIDLAND DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>25.—SHROPSHIRE.</b>												
344	LUDLOW .. .. .	16.8	—	15.5	—	13.4	106	26.09	124	12.87	42.8	8.9
345	CLUN .. .. .	16.6	—	16.7	—	13.6	93	26.27	131	12.51	39.6	6.2
346	CHURCH STRETTON .. .. .	15.3	—	16.1	—	12.2	101	23.46	116	11.43	42.9	8.1
347	CLEOBURY MORTIMER .. .. .	14.8	—	14.5	—	12.0	95	27.31	146	11.71	51.6	8.5
348	BRIDGNORTH .. .. .	17.4	—	15.8	—	13.1	113	26.17	118	13.19	47.6	5.0
349	SHIFNAL .. .. .	16.2	—	15.1	—	13.4	112	25.82	122	12.28	53.4	13.3
350	MADELEY .. .. .	18.2	—	17.0	—	14.7	123	28.60	146	13.05	65.6	11.4
351	ATCHAM .. .. .	19.3	16.9	19.1	16.1	17.1	123	25.58	110	14.48	44.7	7.8
352	OSWESTRY .. .. .	17.7	—	16.3	—	14.6	115	27.56	128	13.16	48.1	7.8
353	ELLESMERE .. .. .	16.1	—	16.9	—	14.0	106	27.18	122	12.97	42.1	6.1
354	WEM .. .. .	16.5	—	15.3	—	12.2	89	26.17	125	12.58	40.9	7.2
355	WHITCHURCH .. .. .	16.0	—	15.2	—	13.3	95	26.69	115	13.50	41.1	6.7
356	MARKET DRAYTON .. .. .	15.7	—	16.5	—	14.1	121	26.17	118	12.91	43.1	6.0
357	WELLINGTON .. .. .	18.1	—	16.8	—	15.2	134	29.48	147	13.63	63.3	12.0
358	NEWPORT .. .. .	17.6	—	16.1	—	13.7	112	29.95	132	14.27	48.5	8.8
<b>26.—STAFFORDSHIRE.</b>												
359	STAFFORD .. .. .	20.1	15.6	20.1	14.2	19.4	123	27.27	117	13.94	32.0	6.0
360	STONE .. .. .	18.2	—	17.0	—	16.1	132	28.42	121	13.69	41.5	4.5
361	NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME .. .. .	18.5	—	18.2	—	18.3	156	34.85	159	15.72	51.3	8.3
362	WOLSTANTON .. .. .	21.0	—	21.1	—	22.1	188	37.97	163	18.31	33.2	7.6
363	STOKE UPON TRENT .. .. .	23.4	22.5	22.9	22.0	24.1	210	37.44	157	17.62	37.1	6.7
364	LEEK .. .. .	18.3	—	17.5	—	17.2	140	31.93	136	13.93	39.4	6.4

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tene-ments of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tene-ments with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.								
<b>VI.—WEST MIDLAND DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>26.—STAFFORD-SHIRE—continued.</b>												
365	CHEADLE .. .. .	17.8	—	17.2	—	16.4	127	31.20	144	16.41	47.4	5.7
366	UTTOXETER .. .. .	17.0	—	16.0	—	14.5	114	27.29	120	13.65	32.5	6.3
367	BURTON UPON TRENT .. .. .	16.9	16.2	16.5	15.3	17.0	134	31.91	149	14.79	29.8	6.2
368	TAMWORTH .. .. .	15.6	—	15.1	—	14.8	133	31.27	144	15.32	44.3	8.7
369	LICHFIELD .. .. .	17.9	16.2	18.5	15.8	17.6	126	31.50	153	14.15	50.6	8.8
370	CANNOCK .. .. .	16.0	—	16.5	—	15.9	145	35.60	185	14.45	32.6	9.5
371	WOLVERHAMPTON .. .. .	20.7	19.9	21.2	20.2	21.2	188	34.81	152	16.52	45.5	8.8
372	WALSALL .. .. .	19.3	—	19.8	—	20.4	184	36.37	148	16.31	43.9	9.1
373	WEST BROMWICH .. .. .	19.2	—	18.4	18.1	19.1	174	33.38	140	16.26	44.6	10.7
374	DUDLEY .. .. .	20.5	—	20.4	20.0	20.1	177	37.91	175	18.16	73.1	15.3
<b>27.—WORCESTER-SHIRE.</b>												
375	STOURBRIDGE .. .. .	19.0	—	18.1	—	17.7	159	35.22	160	16.44	66.2	13.2
376	KIDDERMINSTER .. .. .	17.6	—	16.7	15.9	16.1	139	25.68	101	14.96	42.5	5.4
377	TENBURY .. .. .	15.1	—	16.0	—	13.6	105	26.55	131	12.74	38.4	5.0
378	MARTLEY .. .. .	15.4	—	15.2	—	12.8	110	26.44	122	12.54	50.1	5.2
379	WORCESTER .. .. .	21.2	19.7	19.6	18.1	19.2	163	28.48	112	16.44	36.0	7.1
380	UPTON ON SEVERN .. .. .	18.2	14.9	18.1	14.5	15.6	109	21.75	83	12.06	33.1	3.9
381	EVESHAM .. .. .	15.0	—	14.6	—	12.5	93	29.07	134	14.11	42.3	6.6
382	PERSHORE .. .. .	16.4	—	16.8	—	13.5	113	26.46	131	14.21	50.3	5.4
383	DROITWICH .. .. .	15.4	—	15.6	—	13.5	114	27.27	126	11.34	47.6	6.8
384	BROMSGROVE .. .. .	17.3	—	15.7	—	14.6	137	27.83	120	13.97	49.1	10.4
385	KINGS NORTON .. .. .	14.7	14.4	14.5	14.2	15.7	143	28.41	102	14.95	21.5	6.5

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tene-ments of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tene-ments with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.								
<b>VI.—WEST MIDLAND DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>28.—WARWICK-SHIRE.</b>												
386	BIRMINGHAM .. .. .	23.0	20.3	24.1	23.8	25.4	200	33.56	134	20.67	62.7	14.0
387	ASTON .. .. .	17.5	—	18.0	—	19.5	178	33.95	137	16.79	39.9	10.8
388	MERIDEN .. .. .	15.8	—	15.4	—	13.0	105	23.23	110	12.41	45.2	6.3
389	ATHERSTONE .. .. .	17.2	—	16.3	—	15.0	142	35.43	175	15.11	51.4	12.0
390	NUNEATON .. .. .	17.6	—	17.7	—	17.0	161	36.03	164	15.12	37.9	6.5
391	FOLESHILL .. .. .	18.5	—	17.9	—	16.3	150	34.33	157	16.25	57.2	8.3
392	COVENTRY .. .. .	18.2	17.5	17.6	16.9	17.7	154	30.91	124	18.63	38.2	7.7
393	RUGBY .. .. .	15.4	—	14.5	—	13.1	114	26.21	117	13.22	33.0	5.2
394	SOLIHULL .. .. .	13.5	13.0	13.1	12.8	12.8	115	25.54	97	12.55	18.5	4.1
395	WARWICK .. .. .	18.4	16.4	18.0	15.5	16.1	125	22.37	84	14.13	35.9	4.2
396	STRATFORD ON AVON .. .. .	15.2	—	16.4	15.9	13.6	107	24.07	110	12.49	46.1	5.6
397	ALCESTER .. .. .	16.2	—	15.0	—	13.2	116	26.66	118	13.24	44.6	6.0
398	SHIPSTON ON STOUR .. .. .	16.3	—	16.4	—	12.5	100	25.02	129	12.07	48.2	7.4
399	SOUTHAM .. .. .	16.6	—	16.5	—	13.2	105	28.39	151	14.01	56.3	7.2
<b>VII.—NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION.</b>												
<b>29.—LEICESTER-SHIRE.</b>												
400	LUTTERWORTH .. .. .	16.6	—	16.7	—	12.7	109	23.31	110	13.40	42.8	3.6
401	MARKET HARBOUROUGH .. .. .	16.1	—	14.4	—	12.4	104	24.76	103	13.02	34.2	2.8
402	BILLESDON .. .. .	17.2	13.8	14.8	—	12.5	103	23.05	101	12.09	37.9	3.9

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TABLE I (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.								
<b>VII.—NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>29.—LEICESTER-SHIRE—continued.</b>												
403	BLABY .. .. .	16.7	15.9	15.4	—	14.9	134	32.16	142	13.94	30.7	3.7
404	HINCKLEY .. .. .	18.3	—	18.0	—	16.9	143	34.67	147	15.91	27.9	3.0
405	MARKET BOSWORTH .. .. .	16.4	—	16.2	—	14.6	127	33.13	171	14.55	44.3	6.6
406	ASHBY DE LA ZOUCH .. .. .	16.5	—	16.2	—	15.6	141	34.78	171	15.83	38.6	6.3
407	LOUGHBOROUGH .. .. .	18.7	—	17.2	—	16.5	156	29.32	122	14.90	27.9	2.8
408	BARROW UPON SOAR .. .. .	18.1	—	16.6	—	15.5	147	30.37	132	13.79	30.5	3.3
409	LEICESTER .. .. .	20.4	19.6	18.4	17.2	19.6	195	31.65	119	17.30	17.7	4.1
410	MELTON MOWBRAY.. .. .	16.9	—	16.0	—	14.0	130	27.75	128	12.67	32.6	4.2
<b>30.—RUTLAND-SHIRE.</b>												
411	OAKHAM.. .. .	16.6	—	14.9	—	12.9	116	25.22	114	12.69	45.1	7.2
412	UPPINGHAM .. .. .	16.0	—	14.4	—	12.3	105	22.36	108	11.92	44.6	6.3
<b>31.—LINCOLN-SHIRE.</b>												
413	STAMFORD .. .. .	17.2	16.6	16.2	15.2	14.2	113	24.15	106	13.89	45.3	5.4
414	BOURNE .. .. .	17.0	—	16.5	—	13.5	129	27.22	137	14.58	38.9	4.9
415	SPALDING .. .. .	17.0	—	16.3	—	13.5	116	25.77	121	14.74	41.0	3.8
416	HOLBEACH .. .. .	16.9	—	16.2	—	13.5	133	26.17	131	14.39	38.9	3.4

TABLE I (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institu-tions.								
<b>VII.—NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>31.—LINCOLN-SHIRE—continued.</b>												
417	BOSTON .. .. .	17.9	—	17.6	17.2	14.8	137	27.83	127	15.91	30.2	2.8
418	SLEAFORD .. .. .	16.6	—	16.0	—	13.3	123	26.21	125	14.69	42.3	5.0
419	GRANTHAM .. .. .	17.2	—	16.5	16.1	14.9	134	27.67	127	14.68	39.1	5.6
420	LINCOLN.. .. .	19.5	17.5	17.6	15.8	16.9	151	26.72	115	16.42	32.0	3.7
421	HORNCASTLE .. .. .	16.0	—	16.0	—	12.7	106	24.30	115	13.98	39.7	2.7
422	SPILSBY .. .. .	16.9	—	15.8	—	12.7	114	22.74	107	13.76	32.1	2.8
423	LOUTH .. .. .	16.5	—	16.1	—	13.2	123	23.91	110	15.03	41.0	2.9
424a	GRIMSBY.. .. .	17.3	—	17.5	17.1	18.2	185	32.98	135	16.87	24.9	4.3
424b	CAISTOR .. .. .	17.3	—	16.3	—	13.4	125	25.56	122	16.87	35.9	2.8
425	GLANFORD BRIGG .. .. .	17.5	—	15.8	—	14.2	140	30.95	148	14.23	38.8	4.0
426	GAINSBOROUGH .. .. .	18.2	—	16.1	—	14.9	148	29.68	138	14.79	36.3	3.7
<b>32.—NOTTINGHAM-SHIRE.</b>												
427	EAST RETFORD .. .. .	16.5	—	15.6	—	13.3	126	27.40	125	13.51	34.0	4.0
428	WORKSOP .. .. .	17.8	—	16.7	—	16.3	153	34.73	168	15.59	38.7	6.6
429	MANSFIELD .. .. .	18.6	—	17.6	—	17.4	161	38.93	183	16.39	26.6	8.1
430	BASFORD .. .. .	18.3	—	16.9	16.4	17.1	162	35.59	157	15.52	27.6	5.5
431	NOTTINGHAM .. .. .	22.0	21.7	19.3	18.0	20.5	186	28.84	106	18.58	33.8	6.4
432	SOUTHWELL .. .. .	17.8	—	16.9	—	13.3	109	25.14	115	13.48	35.8	2.9
433	NEWARK .. .. .	17.5	—	16.6	16.0	14.5	130	25.74	115	14.91	37.2	3.4
434	BINGHAM .. .. .	17.9	—	16.1	—	12.6	100	24.89	116	12.68	36.5	3.0



TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901	
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.							
<b>VII.—NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION—continued.</b>											
<b>33.—DERBYSHIRE.</b>											
435 SHARDLOW .. .. .	16'0	—	15'0	—	14'8	127	31'41	137	12'88	23'4	3'9
436 DERBY .. .. .	17'7	17'5	17'5	16'3	19'0	159	29'34	118	18'27	18'5	4'0
437 BELPER .. .. .	18'5	17'2	16'9	—	16'3	141	33'85	155	16'48	42'3	6'3
438 ASHBOURNE .. .. .	17'0	—	16'0	—	14'0	101	28'18	124	14'42	41'6	7'0
439 CHESTERFIELD .. .. .	18'0	—	18'4	18'2	18'9	165	38'06	185	16'20	46'7	7'7
440 BAKEWELL .. .. .	17'5	—	16'5	—	15'2	108	26'04	109	13'67	42'4	5'8
441 CHAPEL EN LE FRITH .. .. .	17'0	—	15'9	—	16'3	112	27'00	106	13'97	34'0	7'8
442a GLOSSOP .. .. .	—	—	19'6	—	20'6	163	26'61	98	13'76	64'2	4'6
442b HAYFIELD .. .. .	19'5	—	16'9	—	17'4	131	25'26	102	13'76	54'6	4'5
<b>VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION.</b>											
<b>34.—CHESHIRE.</b>											
443 STOCKPORT .. .. .	22'1	22'0	20'5	19'9	22'3	194	28'74	107	16'08	53'9	4'4
444 MACCLESFIELD .. .. .	21'2	20'3	19'7	18'1	19'0	145	26'03	100	15'12	47'2	3'4
445 BUCKLOW .. .. .	15'8	—	15'4	15'0	16'0	138	24'94	91	12'95	28'4	5'1
446 RUNCORN .. .. .	18'6	—	18'1	—	18'4	151	32'05	149	13'96	42'4	6'9
447 NORTHWICH .. .. .	17'8	—	18'7	—	18'5	158	37'25	170	14'13	43'1	7'1
448 CONGLETON .. .. .	17'9	—	17'3	—	16'3	132	29'49	125	15'24	41'1	4'7
449 NANTWICH .. .. .	16'9	—	17'5	—	17'5	142	32'89	145	16'75	25'5	4'7
450 CHESTER .. .. .	18'7	17'9	17'9	16'1	17'5	132	27'27	115	16'28	41'2	8'6
451 WIRRAL .. .. .	13'6	—	13'9	—	14'8	119	26'12	101	9'00	25'9	8'6
452 BIRKENHEAD .. .. .	19'2	—	18'7	18'1	20'0	165	31'41	120	13'33	30'1	9'3

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.	
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.							
<b>VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION—continued.</b>											
<b>35.—LANCASHIRE.</b>											
453 LIVERPOOL .. .. .	33'1	30'7	33'2	29'5	35'4	223	33'52	131	31'83	67'6	2'3
454 TOXTETH PARK .. .. .	23'9	22'4	22'5	19'9	23'6	180	31'79	119	15'84	37'3	11'9
455 WEST DERBY .. .. .	21'8	—	20'3	19'7	21'7	174	33'46	134	14'56	35'4	10'5
456 PRESCOT .. .. .	21'7	20'9	21'8	19'9	23'2	169	36'77	168	14'41	49'6	11'5
457 ORMSKIRK .. .. .	17'8	—	17'6	17'2	17'8	142	26'43	96	14'19	23'8	7'5
458 WIGAN .. .. .	22'2	—	21'8	21'3	23'2	179	39'64	174	16'29	61'3	13'9
459 WARRINGTON .. .. .	20'0	19'7	19'7	19'3	21'2	163	37'02	166	15'25	41'7	7'6
460 LEIGH .. .. .	20'3	—	20'3	—	21'7	178	36'75	156	15'82	43'6	8'3
461 BOLTON .. .. .	20'7	—	19'8	19'5	22'1	176	31'79	124	15'79	58'6	5'9
462 BURY .. .. .	20'6	—	19'8	—	21'9	172	26'36	99	16'38	63'7	4'3
463 BARTON UPON IRWELL .. .. .	17'4	—	16'4	—	18'3	156	27'16	102	13'28	30'1	5'2
464 CHORLTON .. .. .	20'9	—	19'7	—	22'1	180	30'29	111	17'90	42'5	5'9
465 SALFORD .. .. .	24'7	23'4	24'3	23'1	26'5	206	35'00	137	17'11	54'3	9'2
466 MANCHESTER .. .. .	26'9	29'3	26'4	28'5	28'3	211	35'70	142	19'43	70'5	10'5
467 PRESTWICH .. .. .	27'8	18'6	24'8	16'8	27'0	171	31'38	122	15'64	49'1	4'9
468 ASHTON UNDER LYNE .. .. .	22'4	—	21'0	20'7	22'9	188	29'05	112	16'11	67'7	4'1
469 OLDHAM .. .. .	22'8	—	21'2	20'7	23'7	178	28'62	110	16'61	73'3	5'1
470 ROCHDALE .. .. .	19'6	—	19'3	—	21'2	151	24'35	91	16'19	69'2	5'8
471 HASLINGDEN .. .. .	19'4	—	18'1	—	20'3	163	26'63	101	16'83	61'5	8'6
472 BURNLEY .. .. .	21'4	—	19'8	19'5	22'2	186	32'20	123	17'30	55'8	6'6
473 CLITHEROE .. .. .	17'4	—	16'5	—	16'2	120	25'25	104	13'59	33'5	3'3
474 BLACKBURN .. .. .	22'5	—	20'1	19'7	22'5	186	29'98	113	16'87	52'2	4'1
475 CHORLEY .. .. .	19'8	—	18'9	—	20'1	166	31'30	124	15'36	38'6	5'5
476 PRESTON .. .. .	25'3	24'3	23'5	21'7	24'7	220	31'48	120	15'75	37'0	3'4
477 FYLDE .. .. .	18'4	—	17'9	—	18'8	161	27'51	101	17'11	16'7	5'7

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>VIII.—NORTH-WESTERN DIVISION—continued.</b>												
<b>36.—LANCASHIRE—continued.</b>												
478	GARSTANG .. .. .	15.5	—	14.7	—	13.4	102	23.77	108	12.63	18.2	3.5
479	LANCASTER .. .. .	21.1	17.6	19.6	16.2	20.3	153	27.75	112	15.52	21.8	7.2
480	LUNESDALE .. .. .	15.3	—	14.0	—	12.6	100	25.42	112	12.00	20.6	6.4
481	ULVERSTONE .. .. .	18.0	—	15.3	—	14.6	116	26.54	120	13.65	23.1	4.3
482	BARROW IN FURNESS ..	16.6	—	15.2	—	17.7	152	30.66	142	13.76	33.8	2.3
<b>IX.—YORKSHIRE.</b>												
<b>36.—WEST RIDING.</b>												
483	SEDBERGH .. .. .	17.3	—	15.4	—	12.7	84	22.87	104	12.22	19.5	3.5
484	SETTLE .. .. .	16.7	—	15.0	—	13.7	114	25.20	106	12.84	26.3	3.7
485	SKIPTON .. .. .	18.4	—	16.6	—	16.7	127	27.84	109	15.83	39.4	6.0
486	PATELEY BRIDGE .. ..	17.5	—	18.1	—	16.6	102	27.92	127	14.45	34.6	6.3
487	RIPON .. .. .	16.7	—	16.7	—	14.4	117	24.34	101	13.55	34.4	3.4
488	GREAT OUSEBURN .. ..	16.7	—	15.2	—	13.1	118	27.45	125	11.35	29.6	3.4
489	KNARESBOROUGH .. ..	16.9	—	16.5	—	16.4	144	24.61	86	15.49	27.6	6.9
490	WETHERBY .. .. .	16.8	—	16.5	—	14.6	114	24.12	104	12.33	37.9	7.3
491	WHARFEDALE .. .. .	17.2	17.0	17.9	15.0	18.4	121	25.60	97	13.58	35.6	5.1
492	KEIGHLEY .. .. .	19.3	—	18.0	17.8	19.5	147	26.20	98	16.56	57.6	10.9

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>IX.—YORKSHIRE—continued.</b>												
<b>36.—WEST RIDING—continued.</b>												
493	TODMORDEN .. .. .	18.4	—	17.0	—	18.1	136	23.21	90	12.60	46.5	5.9
494	SADDLEWORTH .. .. .	19.6	—	17.5	—	18.0	122	25.73	103	12.90	56.5	5.7
495	HUDDERSFIELD .. .. .	19.9	—	17.8	17.4	19.1	145	23.92	89	15.93	67.7	12.4
496	HALIFAX .. .. .	19.3	—	17.7	17.3	19.3	145	24.18	91	16.37	66.8	14.8
497a	BRADFORD .. .. .	19.9	—	19.1	18.1	21.5	174	26.34	95	16.31	66.7	13.6
497b	NORTH BIERLEY .. .. .	—	—	17.2	—	18.4	148	25.71	97	16.31	67.0	12.2
498	HUNSLY .. .. .	21.6	—	18.8	—	20.4	179	34.94	147	15.42	66.8	10.1
499	HOLBECK .. .. .	22.1	—	20.5	—	21.7	189	34.07	139	16.35	64.2	13.9
500	BRAMLEY .. .. .	19.2	—	18.2	—	19.8	169	31.28	125	12.43	58.0	8.0
501	LEEDS .. .. .	22.4	21.3	21.0	19.1	22.9	179	31.20	117	18.90	51.7	12.7
502	DEWSBURY .. .. .	19.8	—	19.5	—	21.5	177	27.81	106	18.93	79.6	16.1
503	WAKEFIELD .. .. .	21.3	19.6	19.4	17.6	20.5	168	33.51	148	16.40	67.3	13.9
504	PONTEFRAC .. .. .	19.5	—	19.1	—	19.1	175	38.64	189	15.74	61.8	11.2
505	HEMSWORTH .. .. .	17.2	—	16.8	—	16.9	155	37.75	194	12.38	48.5	11.0
506	BARNLEY .. .. .	20.4	—	20.3	—	20.9	177	40.89	197	16.41	63.9	10.6
507	WORTLEY .. .. .	20.2	17.3	18.8	16.0	19.6	136	32.17	150	14.42	48.9	12.2
508	ECCLESALL BIERLOW ..	18.8	—	17.0	15.2	18.8	163	31.04	119	12.73	37.3	8.9
509	SHEFFIELD .. .. .	23.6	—	23.0	21.2	24.3	195	36.49	160	22.18	60.1	12.9
510	ROTHERHAM .. .. .	18.7	—	18.0	—	18.6	163	37.31	177	16.72	55.6	8.2
511	DONCASTER .. .. .	17.8	—	18.4	—	18.1	172	33.93	154	15.85	35.2	5.9
512	THORNE .. .. .	19.3	—	17.2	—	13.8	122	28.04	138	14.96	43.8	3.5
513	GOOLE .. .. .	18.2	—	18.4	—	17.6	156	35.59	161	15.63	31.9	4.9
514	SELBY .. .. .	17.7	—	17.1	—	15.1	138	28.39	131	12.70	42.7	6.9
515	TADCASTER .. .. .	18.1	—	17.5	—	16.8	139	33.74	160	13.59	52.2	8.1

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>IX.—YORKSHIRE— continued.</b>												
<b>37.—EAST RIDING (WITH YORK).</b>												
516	YORK .. .. .	20.2	18.7	19.1	17.0	19.1	167	29.00	120	16.26	40.7	7.9
517	POCKLINGTON .. .	16.9	—	15.6	—	13.4	124	26.85	130	13.20	36.0	4.6
518	HOWDEN .. . . .	18.1	—	17.2	—	14.6	143	28.01	138	14.56	40.0	3.0
519	BEVERLEY .. . . .	18.9	17.8	18.1	16.8	16.3	145	29.45	131	13.93	39.8	5.0
520	SCULCOATES .. .	19.0	—	17.7	17.0	17.9	171	33.35	138	15.45	52.1	6.1
521	HULL .. . . . . .	22.5	21.0	22.2	19.3	22.5	189	32.56	134	21.45	57.2	7.1
522	PATRINGTON .. .	15.9	—	15.2	—	12.5	126	23.72	112	11.17	33.2	2.9
523	SKIRLAUGH .. . .	15.7	—	13.8	—	12.2	119	25.76	116	12.74	35.5	3.5
524	DRIFFIELD .. . . .	17.0	—	15.8	—	13.7	131	27.44	133	14.17	42.8	3.4
525	BRIDLINGTON .. .	16.7	—	16.7	—	15.1	138	26.56	108	15.04	26.9	5.6
<b>38.—NORTH RIDING.</b>												
526	SCARBOROUGH .. .	18.1	—	17.7	17.3	16.8	145	25.90	96	16.27	23.3	6.1
527	MALTON .. . . . .	16.7	—	15.5	—	13.7	125	27.07	124	13.33	38.8	7.0
528	EASINGWOLD .. .	15.7	—	15.9	—	12.9	106	24.44	118	13.25	29.6	4.5
529	THIRSK .. . . . .	16.8	—	16.1	—	14.1	115	25.45	116	13.00	35.1	2.8
530	HELMSLEY .. . . .	15.9	—	16.4	—	13.9	98	25.06	120	12.03	29.3	7.0
531	PICKERING .. . . .	17.9	—	17.8	—	15.6	140	30.01	143	14.95	35.3	5.2
532	WHITBY .. . . . .	18.5	—	16.5	—	14.3	107	25.74	111	13.56	37.7	7.8
533	GUISBOROUGH .. .	16.3	—	15.1	—	15.0	138	30.43	137	14.10	36.4	6.9
534	MIDDLESBROUGH ..	20.7	20.4	20.3	19.7	21.9	177	35.10	159	15.97	58.5	12.2

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1900; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Per-centage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Per-centage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>IX.—YORKSHIRE— continued.</b>												
<b>38.—NORTH RIDING —continued.</b>												
535	STOKESLEY .. . . .	16.3	—	16.3	—	14.1	117	26.22	115	13.06	41.0	7.9
536	NORTHALLERTON ..	16.3	—	16.2	—	14.3	111	26.06	117	13.79	40.6	4.8
537	BEDALE .. . . . .	16.6	—	14.8	—	11.9	96	25.62	113	12.54	41.4	6.9
538	LEYBURN .. . . . .	16.0	—	16.2	—	12.6	94	22.10	100	11.64	29.8	5.5
539	AYSGARTH .. . . .	18.0	—	17.4	—	13.9	114	24.78	114	12.73	24.6	4.3
540	REETH .. . . . . .	18.6	—	17.4	—	14.0	78	22.45	103	10.90	29.2	3.6
541	RICHMOND .. . . .	16.4	—	16.9	16.1	14.8	116	25.84	115	12.24	44.8	10.3
<b>X.—NORTHERN DIVISION.</b>												
<b>39.—DURHAM.</b>												
542	DARLINGTON .. . . .	16.8	—	15.7	—	16.1	139	28.51	117	15.43	57.6	13.2
543a	STOCKTON .. . . . .	20.1	18.4	17.8	16.1	18.8	158	32.88	144	14.58	51.7	12.6
543b	SEDGEFIELD .. . . .	—	—	25.8	21.8	25.5	170	37.04	171	14.58	77.3	23.0
544	HARTLEPOOL .. . . .	18.8	—	17.3	16.9	18.4	149	35.17	153	15.52	60.2	17.6
545	AUCKLAND .. . . . .	18.6	—	18.6	—	19.0	174	36.28	166	16.07	79.4	22.5
546	TEESDALE .. . . . .	16.9	—	16.7	—	15.5	129	23.32	122	15.65	53.1	16.2
547	WEARDALE .. . . .	18.1	—	16.9	—	17.0	125	29.29	129	14.83	72.0	19.4
548	LANCHESTER .. . . .	17.6	—	18.2	—	19.2	168	36.27	169	15.61	83.7	35.4
549	DURHAM .. . . . . .	19.1	—	19.3	18.9	19.7	178	34.71	157	16.95	78.8	24.8

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>X.—NORTHERN DIVISION</b> <i>—continued.</i>												
<b>39.—DURHAM</b> <i>—continued.</i>												
550	EASINGTON .. .. .	20.1	—	21.0	—	20.5	176	40.62	195	16.01	85.4	31.0
551	HOUGHTON LE SPRING ..	20.4	—	19.3	—	18.8	172	39.80	187	16.25	83.9	25.1
552	CHESTER LE STREET ..	19.7	—	19.3	—	19.3	176	39.48	186	15.39	86.7	30.6
553	SUNDERLAND .. .. .	22.2	—	21.6	20.8	22.1	176	36.56	156	17.51	79.0	28.0
554	SOUTH SHIELDS .. .. .	20.3	—	19.7	—	20.8	162	35.91	160	16.63	83.2	29.9
555	GATESHEAD .. .. .	20.9	—	19.3	—	20.0	174	36.55	163	15.93	85.5	31.2
<b>40.—NORTHUMBERLAND.</b>												
556	NEWCASTLE ON TYNE ..	22.0	21.1	20.6	19.3	22.0	173	33.87	137	19.34	79.2	28.6
557	TYNEMOUTH .. .. .	19.6	—	18.9	18.6	19.5	164	34.73	155	15.48	80.9	30.9
558	CASTLE WARD .. .. .	17.2	15.9	16.1	14.3	16.7	148	28.06	120	11.20	68.8	24.7
559	HEXHAM .. .. .	17.4	—	16.6	—	16.0	135	27.02	111	13.13	68.3	27.6
560	HALTWHISTLE .. .. .	17.3	—	14.2	—	13.9	87	27.27	120	13.75	59.2	23.0
561	BELLINGHAM .. .. .	16.4	—	16.8	—	14.2	97	22.99	101	10.90	63.5	27.7
562	MORPETH .. .. .	19.1	18.0	19.7	18.3	20.1	169	36.64	169	16.76	82.2	32.8
563	ALNWICK .. .. .	18.2	—	17.6	—	16.6	138	28.54	121	13.41	76.4	29.8
564	BELFORD .. .. .	14.4	—	15.1	—	13.3	103	23.90	96	12.27	74.7	32.9
565	BERWICK .. .. .	18.6	—	17.8	—	16.4	128	26.84	115	13.01	75.9	33.8
566	GLENDALE .. .. .	14.5	—	14.8	—	13.2	87	21.45	84	12.60	76.2	29.7
567	ROTHBURY .. .. .	16.9	—	15.8	—	13.9	97	23.30	95	9.30	67.2	20.3

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>X.—NORTHERN DIVISION</b> <i>—continued.</i>												
<b>41.—CUMBERLAND.</b>												
568	ALSTON .. .. .	18.7	—	18.4	—	16.1	103	21.59	92	11.87	51.3	8.7
569	PENRITH .. .. .	16.4	—	16.3	—	14.6	111	25.87	112	13.33	33.8	7.3
570	BRAMPTON .. .. .	17.2	—	16.7	—	14.4	98	24.36	107	13.21	47.6	12.3
571	LONGTOWN .. .. .	17.7	—	16.4	—	13.8	112	25.30	117	12.60	60.0	21.0
572	CARLISLE .. .. .	20.0	18.3	19.2	17.3	18.9	136	28.94	116	15.25	56.3	17.9
573	WIGTON .. .. .	16.9	—	16.7	—	14.7	120	27.55	123	13.61	37.3	7.4
574	COCKERMOUTH .. .. .	18.7	—	16.1	—	16.3	137	31.42	143	13.48	39.3	11.3
575	WHITEHAVEN .. .. .	18.9	—	17.5	17.2	18.1	132	31.66	143	13.89	45.2	11.7
576	BOOTLE .. .. .	15.3	—	15.1	—	15.1	129	30.19	142	12.74	16.1	5.2
<b>42.—WESTMORLAND.</b>												
577	EAST WARD .. .. .	16.3	—	16.9	—	14.3	118	25.25	113	13.43	25.7	4.7
578	WEST WARD .. .. .	14.6	—	15.8	—	13.5	108	25.95	117	13.75	30.0	6.1
579	KENDAL .. .. .	15.5	—	14.2	—	13.5	103	24.51	100	13.16	27.9	6.1

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>XI.—WELSH DIVISION:</b>												
<b>43.—MONMOUTH-SHIRE.</b>												
580	CHEPSTOW .. .. .	17.4	—	15.3	—	13.4	105	28.52	135	11.20	41.7	5.5
581	MONMOUTH .. .. .	16.7	—	17.2	—	14.6	110	29.65	146	14.21	48.3	6.6
582	ABERGAVENNY .. .	21.3	18.8	21.6	18.3	20.7	159	28.81	129	14.39	43.5	5.9
583	BEDWELLY .. .. .	24.0	—	21.1	—	21.7	173	38.91	188	16.13	52.7	11.5
584	PONTYPOOL .. .. .	18.4	—	17.1	—	17.0	137	35.20	168	16.22	47.9	11.8
585	NEWPORT .. .. .	18.3	—	18.2	17.8	18.8	156	35.08	153	16.85	30.9	7.6
<b>44.—SOUTH WALES.</b>												
<b>Glamorganshire.</b>												
586	CARDIFF .. .. .	18.8	18.3	17.9	17.4	19.2	151	36.05	148	18.55	29.4	6.1
587	PONTYPRIDD .. .	20.2	—	20.6	—	21.8	196	40.63	197	17.69	29.9	9.7
588	MERTHYR TIDFIL ..	22.3	—	23.1	—	24.0	202	37.79	176	17.53	48.2	12.0
589	BRIDGEND .. .. .	19.8	18.1	19.7	17.6	19.9	162	34.30	161	15.91	27.3	8.2
590	NEATH .. .. .	18.4	—	18.4	—	19.0	167	36.44	164	15.78	33.8	10.0
591	PONTARDAWE .. .	17.2	—	18.8	—	18.6	159	36.81	167	16.05	36.1	7.2
592	SWANSEA .. .. .	19.2	—	18.9	18.4	20.0	162	33.60	141	17.02	39.4	8.3
593	GOWER .. .. .	16.5	—	15.3	—	13.6	104	27.16	114	11.71	27.5	4.0

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TABLE 1 (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

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REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>XI.—WELSH DIVISION</b> <i>—continued.</i>												
<b>44.—SOUTH WALES</b> <i>—continued.</i>												
<b>Carmarthenshire.</b>												
594	LLANELLY .. .. .	16.8	—	17.1	—	17.5	147	33.85	146	15.07	24.5	8.4
595	LLANDOVERY .. .	18.4	—	19.2	—	16.5	126	24.01	102	14.40	29.7	6.1
596	LLANDILOFAWR ..	16.8	—	17.7	—	16.4	143	30.66	134	14.85	30.3	8.7
597	CARMARTHEN .. .	19.8	18.5	20.2	18.4	18.1	135	26.14	108	14.54	44.6	11.9
<b>Pembrokeshire.</b>												
598	NARBERTH .. .. .	18.3	—	18.3	—	15.4	106	24.68	106	12.39	47.3	11.7
599	PEMBROKE .. .. .	17.7	—	17.2	—	16.0	123	27.58	119	13.99	43.1	15.5
600	HAVERFORDWEST ..	18.7	—	18.7	—	16.3	132	28.29	124	14.01	46.9	15.3
<b>Cardiganshire.</b>												
601	CARDIGAN .. .. .	19.4	—	19.9	—	15.7	105	22.74	93	12.39	41.0	6.0
602	NEWCASTLE IN EMLYN ..	17.7	—	18.7	—	15.6	120	24.74	104	11.22	42.9	9.9
603	LAMPETER .. .. .	16.2	—	18.5	—	15.4	143	23.11	98	11.76	37.2	7.3
604	ABERAYRON .. .. .	17.7	—	19.6	—	15.0	106	23.88	100	10.14	40.5	9.3
605	ABERYSTWTH .. .	18.1	—	19.6	—	17.4	130	22.49	87	13.87	37.7	5.9
606	TREGARON .. .. .	17.2	—	18.8	—	14.9	113	23.54	105	10.71	42.1	7.0

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TABLE I (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>XI.—WELSH DIVISION</b> <i>—continued.</i>												
<b>44.—SOUTH WALES</b> <i>—continued.</i>												
<b>Brecknockshire.</b>												
607	BULTH .. .. .	17.4	—	17.0	—	15.0	117	26.81	118	13.10	17.4	2.9
608	BRECKNOCK .. .. .	17.5	17.1	17.2	16.9	15.4	122	25.20	109	14.51	28.8	3.8
609	CRICKHOWELL .. .. .	22.0	—	20.8	—	19.8	158	34.79	163	18.47	54.1	10.0
610	HAY .. .. .	18.7	—	18.1	—	15.4	120	26.01	119	12.43	33.4	3.5
<b>Radnorshire.</b>												
611	KNIGHTON .. .. .	16.9	—	16.9	—	14.5	125	29.02	140	14.50	29.5	6.0
612	RHAYADER .. .. .	17.2	—	16.6	—	14.8	110	27.12	123	16.38	27.8	9.8
<b>45.—NORTH WALES.</b>												
<b>Montgomeryshire.</b>												
613	MACHYNLLETH .. .. .	18.6	—	19.1	—	15.6	111	24.23	104	12.66	34.0	3.9
614	NEWTOWN .. .. .	17.5	—	17.0	—	14.7	107	26.69	117	13.41	30.1	5.9
615	FORDEN .. .. .	17.3	—	17.2	—	14.2	120	24.89	119	13.13	38.3	4.4
616	LLANFYLLIN .. .. .	19.3	—	17.7	—	14.5	105	25.31	122	11.87	34.2	7.1
<b>Flintshire.</b>												
617	HOLYWELL .. .. .	18.3	—	19.4	—	17.9	123	28.94	142	12.38	55.1	6.7

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TABLE I (continued).—Crude Death-rates, 1881-1890; Crude and Corrected Death-rates, Infantile Mortality, Birth-rates, and Marriage-rates, 1891-1900; Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms, and Overcrowded Tenements, 1901.

REGISTRATION DISTRICTS.	Crude Death-rate per 1000.				Death-rate in Standard Population, 1891-1900.	Infantile Mortality per 1000 Births, 1891-1900.	Mean Annual Rates, 1891-1900.			At the Census of 1901.		
	1881-1890.		1891-1900.				Births per 1000 Population.	Births per 1000 Females aged 15-45 Years.	Persons Married per 1000 Population.	Percentage of Tenements of fewer than Five Rooms.	Percentage of these Tenements with more than Two Persons to a Room.	
	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.	As recorded.	Adjusted for Deaths in Institutions.								
<b>XI.—WELSH DIVISION</b> <i>—continued.</i>												
<b>45.—NORTH WALES</b> <i>—continued.</i>												
<b>Denbighshire.</b>												
618	WREXHAM .. .. .	19.1	—	19.4	19.1	19.5	153	35.37	169	16.35	56.4	11.4
619	RUTHIN .. .. .	17.8	—	17.9	—	14.4	125	22.78	107	12.35	43.6	6.0
620	ST. ASAPH .. .. .	20.7	18.3	20.9	18.4	18.7	136	23.71	98	13.12	42.7	9.2
621	LLANRWST .. .. .	18.0	—	19.0	—	16.5	138	24.80	109	14.26	40.2	7.8
<b>Merionethshire.</b>												
622	CORWEN .. .. .	17.5	—	18.8	—	16.4	137	26.14	121	13.57	40.6	9.6
623	BALA .. .. .	17.7	—	17.2	—	14.3	140	22.52	103	12.73	37.8	5.8
624	DOLGELLY .. .. .	18.3	—	18.7	—	16.6	148	23.49	100	13.56	33.2	5.1
625	FESTINIOG .. .. .	18.3	—	19.5	—	18.7	152	28.78	133	13.85	33.8	6.2
<b>Carnarvonshire.</b>												
626	PWLLHELI .. .. .	18.0	—	18.2	—	14.8	117	22.44	98	11.54	36.4	7.4
627	CARNARVON .. .. .	19.9	—	19.0	—	17.9	145	26.43	116	15.14	40.2	7.9
628	BANGOR .. .. .	20.1	—	19.2	—	17.4	130	25.60	108	15.14	41.7	8.8
629	CONWAY .. .. .	15.4	—	16.8	—	16.8	146	25.26	89	15.84	28.8	9.7
<b>Anglesey.</b>												
630	ANGLESEY .. .. .	20.1	—	19.6	—	15.4	118	23.95	105	12.41	43.8	9.0
631	HOLYHEAD .. .. .	18.9	—	18.7	—	16.1	123	26.37	117	13.32	34.5	8.9

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TABLE 2.—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

COUNTIES.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.										
	All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES</b>	<b>57,736</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>3,247</b>	<b>844</b>	<b>1,362</b>	<b>3,086</b>	<b>102</b>	<b>5,485</b>	<b>3,930</b>	<b>12,328</b>	
I.—LONDON.											
No. <b>1</b>	<b>LONDON</b>	66,782	3	4,818	1,002	2,978	4,214	61	6,231	5,486	14,243
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.											
<b>2</b>	<b>SURREY</b>	40,206	4	1,869	244	1,227	2,575	25	3,894	2,925	7,956
<b>3</b>	<b>KENT</b>	43,476	140	2,008	338	1,618	2,306	67	4,407	3,408	8,382
<b>4</b>	<b>SUSSEX</b>	40,080	7	1,831	209	355	2,175	61	3,752	3,294	8,030
<b>5</b>	<b>HAMPSHIRE</b>	43,411	13	2,299	359	909	2,368	134	4,360	3,291	8,660
<b>6</b>	<b>BERKSHIRE</b>	37,713	3	1,757	238	745	2,255	29	2,872	2,544	7,907
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.											
<b>7</b>	<b>MIDDLESEX</b>	47,364	10	2,506	1,036	1,503	2,960	76	5,929	3,359	8,826
<b>8</b>	<b>HERTFORDSHIRE</b>	35,724	16	1,523	227	791	2,428	23	3,179	2,103	7,294
<b>9</b>	<b>BUCKINGHAMSHIRE</b>	37,630	5	2,010	252	983	2,172	55	2,419	1,864	8,173
<b>10</b>	<b>OXFORDSHIRE</b>	37,385	—	1,927	302	963	2,172	24	2,101	2,271	8,297
<b>11</b>	<b>NORTHAMPTONSH.</b>	45,841	3	2,780	671	544	2,618	61	3,692	2,770	9,439
<b>12</b>	<b>HUNTINGDONSHIRE</b>	36,432	—	917	257	642	2,035	18	2,384	2,384	7,939
<b>13</b>	<b>BEDFORDSHIRE</b>	41,909	10	1,861	425	1,043	2,616	37	3,958	2,962	8,041
<b>14</b>	<b>CAMBRIDGESHIRE</b>	40,033	—	1,252	178	708	2,526	49	2,776	2,700	8,029
IV.—EASTERN.											
<b>15</b>	<b>ESSEX</b>	49,296	40	2,627	452	2,032	2,879	95	5,412	3,301	9,726
<b>16</b>	<b>SUFFOLK</b>	40,163	—	1,420	261	942	2,644	71	2,832	2,559	8,207
<b>17</b>	<b>NORFOLK</b>	46,704	4	1,459	434	914	2,980	102	3,935	2,585	8,400
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.											
<b>18</b>	<b>WILTSHIRE</b>	33,733	3	1,451	311	712	1,729	33	1,858	2,176	8,323
<b>19</b>	<b>DORSETSHIRE</b>	34,151	—	1,366	382	667	1,604	28	1,884	2,024	8,137
<b>20</b>	<b>DEVONSHIRE</b>	46,698	10	2,742	500	823	2,848	72	3,370	3,291	11,141
<b>21</b>	<b>CORNWALL</b>	48,233	15	1,551	630	653	3,395	73	3,473	2,904	9,830
<b>22</b>	<b>SOMERSETSHIRE</b>	39,347	9	2,387	560	631	2,396	26	2,221	2,295	8,860

TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

COUNTIES.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.										
	All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.											
No. <b>23</b>	<b>GLOUCESTERSHIRE</b>	47,161	296	2,775	520	948	2,470	40	3,575	2,940	10,888
<b>24</b>	<b>HEREFORDSHIRE</b>	36,369	—	911	592	616	1,727	32	1,535	2,335	7,635
<b>25</b>	<b>SHROPSHIRE</b>	37,708	—	1,216	530	933	2,012	58	1,978	2,474	8,329
<b>26</b>	<b>STAFFORDSHIRE</b>	66,959	53	3,986	1,157	1,194	3,024	143	6,656	3,903	13,828
<b>27</b>	<b>WORCESTERSHIRE</b>	50,088	19	2,379	513	1,001	2,523	71	4,205	3,628	10,266
<b>28</b>	<b>WARWICKSHIRE</b>	63,784	73	3,089	778	1,148	3,428	118	7,985	3,328	13,304
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.											
<b>29</b>	<b>LEICESTERSHIRE</b>	59,116	28	2,846	902	1,851	2,731	95	7,672	3,290	11,214
<b>30</b>	<b>RUTLANDSHIRE</b>	34,891	—	979	356	801	1,914	45	1,202	2,937	9,212
<b>31</b>	<b>LINCOLNSHIRE</b>	46,506	11	1,335	384	646	2,304	91	4,468	2,979	9,368
<b>32</b>	<b>NOTTINGHAMSHIRE</b>	59,218	10	3,053	857	517	2,857	137	6,327	3,709	12,303
<b>33</b>	<b>DERBYSHIRE</b>	53,846	75	3,193	842	648	2,409	74	4,438	3,766	11,545
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.											
<b>34</b>	<b>CHESHIRE</b>	57,926	6	2,941	907	1,117	3,043	86	5,506	4,134	12,208
<b>35</b>	<b>LANCASHIRE</b>	73,432	22	4,642	1,403	1,122	3,812	167	8,271	4,894	16,309
IX.—YORK.											
<b>36</b>	<b>WEST RIDING</b>	64,504	67	3,543	1,043	1,179	3,005	117	6,352	4,229	14,972
<b>37</b>	<b>EAST RIDING (WITH YK.)</b>	59,314	52	2,700	701	658	2,554	136	8,692	3,436	11,852
<b>38</b>	<b>NORTH RIDING</b>	52,626	45	2,015	558	708	2,591	142	4,081	4,158	11,106
X.—NORTHERN.											
<b>39</b>	<b>DURHAM</b>	64,933	10	3,345	901	638	2,909	181	5,599	4,870	13,685
<b>40</b>	<b>NORTHUMBERLAND</b>	60,332	1	3,118	732	813	3,008	133	4,740	4,920	11,668
<b>41</b>	<b>CUMBERLAND</b>	46,960	—	3,755	949	569	2,671	23	2,261	2,919	10,756
<b>42</b>	<b>WESTMORLAND</b>	34,244	—	1,478	432	627	1,380	42	1,408	2,761	6,776
XI.—WELSH.											
<b>43</b>	<b>MONMOUTHSHIRE</b>	59,852	5	3,888	1,198	1,503	3,078	158	2,970	2,788	14,206
<b>44</b>	<b>SOUTH WALES</b>	63,016	2	2,991	1,035	2,015	2,959	142	4,067	3,189	13,697
<b>45</b>	<b>NORTH WALES</b>	45,991	2	1,637	720	984	2,394	83	2,047	2,697	9,573



TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

No.	DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.									
		All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
<b>I.—LONDON.</b>											
<b>1.—LONDON.</b>											
1a	PADDINGTON .. .. .	63,877	—	3,874	206	2,103	3,849	72	6,892	4,788	12,969
1b	KENSINGTON .. .. .	65,729	—	4,958	208	1,028	3,917	28	5,924	5,160	15,049
2	FULHAM .. .. .	67,173	—	4,530	2,480	3,962	3,704	48	7,765	4,935	13,478
3	CHELSEA .. .. .	69,214	—	4,917	296	1,449	4,468	51	7,345	5,825	16,383
4	ST. GEORGE HANOVER SQUARE	65,892	—	4,549	127	2,470	3,670	107	5,408	6,062	16,004
5	WESTMINSTER .. .. .	56,760	—	5,607	241	757	3,302	34	3,130	4,678	13,691
6	MARYLEBONE .. .. .	68,232	—	5,033	282	1,417	3,785	48	5,677	5,444	15,349
7	HAMPSTEAD .. .. .	69,677	31	3,383	9,870	20,608	2,747	78	3,166	3,461	7,169
8	PANCRAS .. .. .	66,185	—	4,754	240	1,953	4,506	34	6,494	5,708	14,498
9	ISLINGTON .. .. .	58,438	3	4,835	363	1,515	4,536	64	5,116	5,500	12,658
10	HACKNEY .. .. .	63,475	—	3,832	2,667	6,156	4,010	43	6,279	4,871	10,795
11	ST. GILES .. .. .	64,538	—	6,635	63	313	4,100	31	5,446	4,977	14,272
12	STRAND .. .. .	115,385	—	7,105	411	7,105	4,756	294	6,107	15,913	26,659
13	HOLBORN .. .. .	83,294	6	7,278	230	2,307	4,917	42	7,218	8,501	18,674
14	LONDON CITY .. .. .	118,268	91	4,850	680	12,013	5,032	181	4,760	14,415	24,569
15	SHOREDITCH .. .. .	80,596	—	6,550	392	2,278	5,196	57	8,930	6,734	17,728
16	BETHNAL GREEN .. .. .	69,140	—	5,943	477	2,067	4,786	56	5,847	5,651	15,728
17	WHITECHAPEL .. .. .	87,736	—	5,375	391	4,515	3,078	49	4,857	7,261	21,636
18	ST. GEORGE IN THE EAST	73,082	—	6,269	453	1,081	3,434	15	6,766	4,954	17,989
19	STEPNEY .. .. .	104,995	—	7,505	555	3,013	6,488	79	9,514	9,368	25,079
20	MILE END OLD TOWN.. .. .	62,868	—	4,852	525	1,972	4,102	55	5,651	4,996	12,987
21	POPULAR .. .. .	70,633	—	5,318	626	2,495	5,136	107	6,778	5,677	15,487
22	ST. SAVIOUR SOUTHWARK	75,998	4	5,652	360	1,470	5,480	73	7,317	6,571	18,767
23	ST. OLAVE SOUTHWARK	73,136	22	5,308	367	2,257	4,229	44	5,693	6,371	18,081
24	LAMBETH .. .. .	67,217	—	4,154	1,552	3,832	4,123	76	6,239	5,266	13,197
25	WANDSWORTH .. .. .	53,450	—	3,940	821	2,587	3,723	48	5,787	3,911	10,363
26	CAMBERWELL .. .. .	58,693	3	4,113	298	1,671	3,898	56	5,976	4,733	13,225
27	GREENWICH .. .. .	64,790	14	4,373	3,193	5,332	4,142	113	5,942	4,721	11,726
28	LEWISHAM .. .. .	47,656	9	2,357	1,044	3,601	2,949	61	5,401	3,844	7,358
29	WOOLWICH .. .. .	54,923	7	4,261	1,256	3,081	3,185	56	5,052	4,240	10,152
<b>II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES.</b>											
<b>2.—SURREY.</b>											
30	EPSOM .. .. .	34,901	—	1,526	377	970	2,011	18	3,393	2,873	6,750
31	CHELTSEY .. .. .	33,715	—	1,705	171	1,121	2,241	49	3,191	1,510	5,993
32	GUILDFORD .. .. .	36,999	—	1,202	128	1,683	2,581	48	2,485	2,982	7,166
33	FARNHAM .. .. .	47,635	16	2,234	394	1,741	2,250	16	4,600	2,612	9,987
34	HAMBLEDON .. .. .	27,527	—	1,050	131	788	2,888	—	700	2,188	6,040
35	DORKING .. .. .	28,224	—	1,301	679	1,244	1,470	—	1,301	1,753	5,430
36	REIGATE .. .. .	31,804	—	1,258	173	642	2,023	25	2,813	2,171	6,884
37	GODSTONE .. .. .	28,721	—	696	87	696	2,480	—	2,002	2,045	5,701
38	CROYDON .. .. .	44,224	11	2,008	250	1,047	3,066	22	5,215	3,440	8,714
39	KINGSTON .. .. .	42,913	—	2,411	161	1,378	2,380	15	4,179	3,444	8,304
40	RICHMOND .. .. .	47,299	—	2,514	353	1,632	3,374	66	4,498	2,977	9,548
<b>3.—KENT.</b>											
41	BROMLEY .. .. .	38,720	—	1,881	288	1,366	2,588	36	3,761	3,031	7,212
42	DARTFORD .. .. .	47,510	1,282	2,534	587	2,280	2,309	68	5,714	3,346	8,756
43	GRAVESEND .. .. .	47,814	—	2,616	179	717	2,473	108	5,269	3,584	9,606
44	STROUD .. .. .	49,786	39	2,395	584	1,908	2,570	97	6,231	3,310	9,132
45	HOO .. .. .	45,028	—	750	—	938	2,064	375	3,189	3,752	10,507
46	MEDWAY .. .. .	51,825	—	2,221	436	2,413	2,271	101	6,074	4,472	10,424
47	MALLING .. .. .	41,879	—	2,907	140	1,985	1,649	—	3,634	2,572	7,940
48	SEVENOAKS.. .. .	32,915	—	897	90	1,315	2,870	—	1,824	2,123	6,427
49	TUNBRIDGE .. .. .	38,265	—	1,501	195	1,486	2,566	30	2,656	3,481	6,948
50	MAIDSTONE.. .. .	47,410	57	2,542	341	2,599	2,220	171	4,553	4,041	9,163
51	HOLLINGBOURN .. .. .	35,354	—	1,362	—	1,907	2,316	68	1,975	2,316	8,039
52	CRANBROOK .. .. .	32,962	—	976	—	1,115	1,463	—	1,185	2,230	7,944
53	TENTERDEN .. .. .	32,495	—	279	186	931	2,514	—	559	1,583	6,890
54	WEST ASHFORD .. .. .	34,457	—	1,330	89	754	3,173	89	2,882	1,596	8,293
55	EAST ASHFORD .. .. .	31,103	—	743	372	929	2,478	—	1,301	2,045	7,621

TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

No.	DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.									
		All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
<b>II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES—cont.</b>											
<b>3.—KENT—cont.</b>											
56	BRIDGE .. .. .	32,220	—	742	148	965	2,376	—	2,004	2,970	7,202
57	CANTERBURY .. .. .	50,318	—	2,389	318	1,115	2,813	—	3,291	6,688	8,598
58	BLEAN .. .. .	36,396	—	1,284	401	762	2,207	—	3,170	4,454	6,541
59	FAVERSHAM .. .. .	42,331	—	1,704	396	2,069	2,617	30	5,052	2,891	6,817
60	MILTON .. .. .	46,896	—	2,541	144	1,559	2,541	202	5,891	2,483	9,819
61	SHEPPEY .. .. .	46,076	—	2,078	600	923	1,754	46	2,955	4,571	7,849
62	THANET .. .. .	47,971	—	1,783	286	1,353	2,642	16	6,303	4,265	9,852
63	EASTRY .. .. .	35,823	—	976	335	1,280	1,921	61	2,530	2,866	7,683
64	DOVER .. .. .	46,583	—	3,601	450	757	1,903	143	4,889	3,151	8,101
65	ELHAM .. .. .	44,163	—	1,768	383	1,683	1,385	21	5,646	3,686	8,436
66	ROMNEY MARSH .. .. .	30,153	—	1,272	382	636	2,926	—	1,781	1,654	3,817
<b>4.—SUSSEX.</b>											
67	RYE .. .. .	31,713	—	1,080	77	540	1,775	—	1,235	772	4,784
68	HASTINGS .. .. .	44,296	50	2,479	385	2,044	2,513	34	3,485	3,771	9,683
69	BATTLE .. .. .	32,361	—	944	129	1,545	1,803	86	2,618	2,918	5,966
70	EASTBOURNE .. .. .	42,147	—	2,094	200	1,225	2,384	—	4,812	3,988	6,861
71	HAILSHAM .. .. .	29,773	—	1,273	221	885	1,550	55	1,217	2,878	6,696
72	TICEHURST .. .. .	29,078	—	436	164	1,309	1,855	55	927	2,019	6,438
73	UCKFIELD .. .. .	28,963	—	800	38	1,639	1,486	—	953	1,982	6,212
74	EAST GRINSTEAD.. .. .	29,163	—	1,336	—	1,202	2,449	—	1,336	1,825	7,302
75	OUCKFIELD.. .. .	28,350	—	891	116	658	1,975	—	1,743	1,510	6,739
76	LEWES .. .. .	32,913	—	1,551	131	578	1,630	79	2,497	3,917	6,332
77	BRIGHTON .. .. .	61,961	—	3,892	98	843	2,441	20	7,990	5,657	12,873
78	STEYNING .. .. .	41,364	—	1,577	628	2,657	2,468	73	5,037	3,212	7,306
79	HORSHAM .. .. .	32,198	34	775	—	742	2,023	34	2,192	2,529	7,585
80	PETWORTH .. .. .	27,679	—	496	—	694	2,183	—	397	1,687	6,052
81	THAKEHAM .. .. .	28,965	—	220	—	1,211	2,533	—	1,101	2,643	6,167
82	EAST PRESTON .. .. .	40,707	—	1,906	304	2,596	2,237	359	4,612	3,259	6,351
83	WESTHAMPNETT .. .. .	30,416	—	823	173	433	1,950	130	1,906	1,950	6,413
84	CHICHESTER .. .. .	41,701	—	2,459	307	512	1,947	205	3,586	1,434	10,349
85	MIDHURST .. .. .	30,113	—	627	—	1,004	2,196	63	1,129	1,443	6,085
86	WESTBOURNE .. .. .	31,311	—	485	364	1,699	1,942	121	2,670	2,306	4,490
<b>5.—HAMPSHIRE.</b>											
87	HAVANT .. .. .	28,607	—	1,007	168	1,091	2,349	84	2,600	1,678	6,124
88	PORTSMOUTH .. .. .	58,382	10	4,000	521	1,367	2,891	354	7,995	4,521	11,301
89	ALVERSTOKE .. .. .	51,777	—</								



TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

No.	DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.									
		All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
<b>II.—SOUTH-EASTERN COUNTIES—cont.</b>											
<b>6.—BERKSHIRE.</b>											
112	NEWBURY .. .. .	39,214	—	830	87	786	2,358	44	1,965	1,747	9,127
113	HUNGERFORD .. . .	32,767	—	1,082	206	412	1,752	103	1,803	2,318	7,213
114	FARINGDON .. . .	33,986	—	1,174	130	652	2,022	—	1,109	3,001	7,633
115	ABINGDON .. . .	33,917	—	1,843	46	415	2,258	—	2,074	1,935	6,406
116	WANTAGE .. . .	33,176	—	1,153	314	734	2,516	—	1,520	1,625	7,390
117	WALLINGFORD .. .	32,984	—	1,309	262	458	2,356	65	524	1,702	7,984
118	BRADFIELD .. . .	27,694	—	731	293	829	2,096	49	829	1,658	5,802
119	READING .. . .	47,020	—	3,064	333	474	1,987	51	5,012	3,846	8,999
120	WOKINGHAM .. . .	32,273	—	938	—	574	2,711	—	2,138	1,512	8,759
121	MAIDENHEAD .. .	38,732	—	1,715	239	2,314	2,074	—	2,952	2,832	7,579
122	EASTHAMSTEAD ..	30,523	—	915	327	392	2,157	—	1,046	1,895	7,451
123	WINDSOR .. . .	38,428	25	1,971	303	935	2,906	—	2,880	2,501	7,605
<b>III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.</b>											
<b>7.—MIDDLESEX.</b>											
124	STAINES .. . .	42,303	—	2,391	247	1,209	3,326	55	4,123	2,281	7,752
125	UXBRIDGE .. . .	41,834	—	1,809	391	2,127	2,958	147	3,936	2,421	8,265
126	BRENTFORD .. . .	52,470	6	2,766	415	1,178	3,062	68	7,058	4,200	9,801
127	HENDON .. . .	47,096	12	2,993	553	1,630	2,792	43	6,155	2,926	8,984
128	BARNET .. . .	35,322	35	2,006	366	1,029	2,721	17	3,558	2,983	6,890
129	EDMONTON .. . .	48,047	8	2,329	1,813	1,636	2,988	99	6,061	3,421	8,760
<b>8.—HERTFORDSHIRE.</b>											
130	WARE .. . .	34,609	—	1,892	129	387	2,666	86	3,999	1,290	7,479
131	BISHOP STORTFORD	34,257	—	924	126	714	2,729	—	2,393	2,981	7,011
132	ROYSTON .. . .	30,554	—	739	205	452	2,094	123	2,218	1,848	6,858
133	HITCHIN .. . .	39,256	—	961	186	527	3,566	—	4,372	1,829	7,814
134	HERTFORD .. . .	36,423	—	2,126	164	981	1,745	—	2,835	2,672	7,797
135	HATFIELD .. . .	30,973	—	973	—	442	2,301	—	2,566	2,035	6,461
136	ST. ALBANS .. . .	35,911	119	1,452	326	741	2,281	—	3,259	3,111	7,111
137	WATFORD .. . .	36,025	—	2,176	325	1,241	2,157	—	2,997	1,737	7,007
138	HEMEL HEMPSTEAD	37,122	—	2,087	110	604	1,702	—	2,416	1,483	8,622
139	BERKHAMSTEAD ..	39,459	—	1,297	451	1,353	2,706	56	4,228	2,086	6,933
<b>9.—BUCKINGHAMSH.</b>											
140	AMERSHAM .. . .	34,777	—	1,868	79	238	2,584	79	2,464	1,272	6,876
141	ETON .. . .	33,999	—	1,780	417	1,892	2,503	—	2,893	2,337	8,540
142	WYCOMBE .. . .	39,479	18	2,893	162	737	1,563	90	2,264	1,851	8,823
143	AYLESBURY .. . .	36,464	—	1,837	208	1,109	1,872	—	2,496	1,490	8,735
144	WINSLOW .. . .	33,937	—	1,483	247	371	3,832	—	618	3,585	8,653
145	NEWPORT PAGNELL	36,971	—	1,502	399	920	2,606	31	2,882	1,778	6,376
146	BUCKINGHAM .. .	34,815	—	1,070	247	1,235	1,564	247	1,399	1,728	9,959
<b>10.—OXFORDSHIRE.</b>											
147	HENLEY .. . .	35,348	—	2,064	258	1,069	1,696	—	2,285	1,954	9,215
148	THAME .. . .	32,610	—	1,118	131	460	2,498	—	1,052	2,438	6,904
149	HEADINGTON .. .	43,745	—	2,533	179	1,074	1,893	26	3,763	3,786	9,158
150	OXFORD .. . .	43,835	—	3,309	744	1,985	3,598	—	3,929	2,564	10,959
151	BICESTER .. . .	30,494	—	1,352	473	338	2,231	68	2,164	947	6,626
152	WOODSTOCK .. . .	23,930	—	991	330	264	1,717	—	1,189	1,982	7,464
153	WITNEY .. . .	35,515	—	1,943	127	1,267	2,111	84	1,309	1,900	7,770
154	CHIPPING NORTON	32,623	—	1,537	347	496	1,934	—	1,438	1,537	6,049
155	BANBURY .. . .	35,794	—	1,359	247	896	2,069	31	1,668	1,853	8,081

TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

No.	DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.									
		All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
<b>III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.</b>											
<b>11.—NORTHMPTNSH.</b>											
156	BRACKLEY .. . .	34,091	—	705	78	235	3,056	—	1,097	1,881	6,819
157	TOWCESTER .. . .	39,970	75	4,027	522	298	3,207	149	2,013	1,715	8,054
158	POTTERSPURY .. .	34,765	—	2,701	346	693	2,078	—	1,454	1,039	6,302
159	HARDINGSTONE ..	38,205	—	1,855	371	371	2,300	—	2,819	1,929	8,605
160	NORTHAMPTON .. .	55,792	—	3,851	823	431	2,930	39	6,106	3,636	11,623
161	DAVENTRY .. . .	35,773	—	1,125	256	1,075	2,098	—	1,279	2,713	7,626
162	BRIXWORTH .. . .	32,246	—	910	379	683	3,490	—	1,517	2,049	5,691
163	WELLINGBOROUGH	46,264	—	2,804	783	470	3,055	63	3,431	2,883	9,776
164	KETTERING .. . .	52,265	—	3,082	743	278	1,875	149	3,453	2,599	10,750
165	THRAPSTON .. . .	36,848	—	2,464	458	1,032	2,751	172	1,203	2,923	7,908
166	OUNDLÉ .. . .	30,146	—	1,135	486	891	1,135	—	1,378	1,459	6,888
167	PETERBOROUGH ..	42,938	—	2,422	836	768	2,508	51	4,214	2,764	8,359
<b>12.—HUNTINGDONSH.</b>											
168	HUNTINGDON .. .	38,658	—	1,187	228	1,050	1,917	—	2,282	1,369	7,805
169	ST. IVES .. . .	36,293	—	1,020	300	240	2,639	—	2,100	3,839	7,319
170	ST. NEOTS .. . .	33,521	—	439	251	501	1,566	63	2,820	2,256	8,771
<b>13.—BEDFORDSHIRE.</b>											
171	BEDFORD .. . .	37,758	35	1,886	88	740	2,591	—	4,002	1,692	7,721
172	BIGGLESWADE .. .	43,003	—	2,385	541	1,749	3,372	64	3,753	4,198	6,775
173	AMPHILL .. . .	36,049	—	1,508	425	580	3,249	—	1,740	1,933	7,154
174	WOBURN (Abolished.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
175	LEIGHTON BUZZARD	42,449	—	1,239	619	1,382	2,144	48	2,192	6,432	8,813
176	LUTON .. . .	48,036	—	1,937	628	1,040	2,099	72	5,722	2,726	9,202
<b>14.—CAMBRIDGESH.</b>											
177	CAXTON .. . .	29,912	—	1,271	—	684	1,760	98	1,369	2,053	5,180
178	CHESTERTON .. . .	33,644	—	1,244	113	565	2,658	—	2,516	2,545	6,588
179	CAMBRIDGE .. . .	46,107	—	1,506	179	485	2,961	26	5,744	2,706	9,344
180	LINTON .. . .	31,277	—	1,742	145	581	3,411	218	1,016	1,669	4,063
181	NEWMARKET .. . .	41,640	—	873	185	582	2,143	26	2,487	4,021	9,577
182	ELY .. . .	34,937	—	824	303	303	1,994	87	997	2,991	6,892
183	NORTH WITCHFORD	45,610	—	1,355	100	1,706	2,910	100	1,706	3,111	9,785
184	WHITTLESEY .. . .	42,595	—	1,836	—	490	2,203	122	2,693	3,917	9,425
185	WISBECH .. . .	43,743	—	1,273	298	1,029	2,411	—	2,925	1,381	8,153
<b>IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.</b>											
<b>15.—ESSEX.</b>											
186	WEST HAM .. . .	56,847	61	3,332	603	2,513	3,230	118	6,531	3,760	11,185
187	EPPING .. . .	36,077	—	1,933	281	1,185	2,962	94	3,867	1,933	7,109
188	ONGAR .. . .	36,714	—	1,341	335	1,593	1,341	—	1,509	2,179	6,538
189	ROMFORD .. . .	47,740	53	2,190	310	1,806	2,383	75	7,501	3,024	8,398
190	ORSETT .. . .	44,265	24	2,660	293	2,245	1,903	146	4,051	3,075	8,638
191	BILLERICAY .. . .	34,551	—	1,358	375	655	2,528	—	3,277	1,826	6,039
192	CHELMSFORD .. . .	32,062	—	1,624	129	1,134	2,603	—	2,088	1,778	6,521
193	ROCHFORD .. . .	44,285	21	1,778	212	1,757	1,842	191	6,139	2,625	8,340
194	MALDON .. . .	34,191	—	1,358	143	1,393	3,287	36	2,287	2,858	5,716
195	TENDRING .. . .	38,812	—	826	141	1,047	2,236	60	3,404	2,437	7,895
196	COLCHESTER .. . .	52,012	—	2,784	430	1,620	3,012	76	5,315	6,125	12,250
197	LEXDEN .. . .	31,051	—	708	512	1,614	1,968	79	1,810	1,928	6,336
198	HALSTEAD .. . .	32,493	—	1,737	112	1,008	2,577	—	1,289	1,849	7,450
199	BRAINTREE .. . .	31,501	—	1,417	169	809	2,192	—	1,147	2,698	7,589
200	DUNMOW .. . .	29,727	—	1,115	279	1,115					



TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

No.	DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.									
		All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
<b>IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES—cont.</b>											
<b>16.—SUFFOLK.</b>											
202	RISBRIDGE .. .. .	41,148	—	1,618	294	1,913	3,335	98	1,766	3,237	8,141
203	SUDBURY .. .. .	37,653	—	2,066	532	469	2,504	31	1,690	2,660	8,608
204	GOSFORD .. .. .	37,213	—	783	104	992	3,079	52	1,409	1,722	8,717
205	THINGOE .. .. .	32,011	—	503	279	894	2,346	—	559	2,458	7,877
206	BURY ST. EDMUNDS .. .	47,218	—	1,068	169	1,237	2,361	—	2,923	5,340	10,905
207	MILDENHALL .. .. .	38,306	—	907	907	1,512	2,218	—	1,915	2,319	8,669
208	STOW .. .. .	35,216	—	984	171	428	2,910	—	1,198	1,926	8,258
209	HARTISMERE .. .. .	31,848	—	528	235	528	2,287	—	762	2,287	5,924
210	HOXNE .. .. .	31,529	—	366	73	439	1,463	73	1,097	1,211	7,316
211	BOSMERE .. .. .	34,329	—	451	169	1,015	2,537	—	1,071	2,029	6,990
212	SAMFORD .. .. .	33,511	—	935	267	601	1,936	67	1,268	1,936	7,143
213	IPSWICH .. .. .	55,992	—	2,233	410	1,173	2,784	198	7,815	3,010	11,405
214	WOODBIDGE .. .. .	32,799	—	1,130	146	692	2,515	—	1,385	1,786	6,596
215	PLOMESGATE .. .. .	33,747	—	1,156	128	642	1,884	86	1,071	1,713	6,810
216	BLYTHING .. .. .	30,864	—	1,040	130	520	2,274	—	1,072	1,754	5,913
217	WANGFORD .. .. .	35,998	—	551	110	827	2,150	—	1,929	4,355	6,340
218	MUTFORD .. .. .	46,672	—	2,682	219	1,470	3,775	159	4,510	2,543	8,464
<b>17.—NORFOLK.</b>											
219	YARMOUTH .. .. .	63,021	35	2,819	762	2,198	3,421	177	8,137	4,060	10,850
220	FLEGG .. .. .	44,365	—	1,587	397	556	2,937	—	2,460	2,381	8,810
221	SMALLBURGH .. .. .	39,814	—	928	391	879	2,687	98	2,687	2,394	6,839
222	ERPINGHAM .. .. .	35,453	—	379	463	1,263	2,105	—	1,516	2,063	5,853
223	AYLSHAM .. .. .	36,720	—	446	644	149	3,072	—	892	1,387	6,690
224	ST. FAITH'S .. .. .	42,197	—	1,540	140	560	3,848	—	1,679	1,330	6,438
225	NORWICH .. .. .	65,032	—	2,940	599	935	3,475	224	8,292	3,707	10,842
226	FOREHOE .. .. .	35,403	—	222	222	222	1,848	148	2,661	1,330	6,578
227	HENSTEAD .. .. .	28,945	—	555	—	476	1,823	—	2,220	1,031	5,790
228	BLOFIELD .. .. .	35,599	—	658	731	950	2,485	—	1,462	2,558	4,971
229	LODDON .. .. .	31,367	—	648	194	454	1,491	130	1,037	2,916	5,703
230	DEPWADE .. .. .	31,917	—	585	39	701	2,884	39	1,286	1,559	6,391
231	GUILTCROSS .. .. .	31,146	—	1,487	612	700	2,537	—	787	2,100	6,825
232	WAYLAND .. .. .	34,179	—	254	423	254	2,453	—	677	1,438	6,261
233	MIFORD .. .. .	39,518	—	734	70	769	2,865	—	2,131	1,922	7,722
234	WALSINGHAM .. .. .	37,143	—	853	213	469	4,136	—	1,663	1,663	8,487
235	DOCKING .. .. .	35,145	—	317	317	264	1,478	—	897	1,214	6,543
236	FREEBRIDGE LYNN .. .	34,268	—	491	280	1,121	1,962	—	911	1,051	8,269
237	KING'S LYNN .. .. .	55,260	—	1,332	666	1,465	4,172	266	4,261	3,728	11,008
238	DOWNHAM .. .. .	44,021	—	732	488	830	2,831	49	1,952	2,099	8,735
239	SWAFFHAM .. .. .	35,894	—	74	74	148	3,028	—	1,403	2,437	7,016
240	THETFORD .. .. .	36,280	—	813	254	1,067	2,693	152	1,169	2,033	6,098
<b>V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.</b>											
<b>18.—WILTSHIRE.</b>											
241	SWINDON .. .. .	41,160	14	1,881	256	627	1,738	57	3,020	3,206	10,415
242	CRICKLADE .. .. .	33,266	—	1,420	—	541	1,623	68	1,690	1,826	7,302
243	MALMESBURY .. .. .	32,784	—	1,306	756	825	1,581	137	1,856	2,062	8,454
244	CHIPPENHAM .. .. .	31,603	—	1,374	153	840	1,717	38	1,489	1,565	6,870
245	CALNE .. .. .	27,586	—	539	539	1,401	2,478	—	647	862	6,573
246	MARLBOROUGH .. .. .	31,435	—	986	329	1,314	1,533	—	1,972	1,643	5,805
247	DEVIZES .. .. .	29,940	—	2,119	599	1,336	1,566	—	967	1,428	8,660
248	MELKSHAM .. .. .	32,183	—	1,545	257	463	1,648	—	1,339	3,553	9,011
249	BRADFORD ON AVON .. .	30,390	—	764	340	170	1,019	—	1,697	594	9,847
250	WESTBURY .. .. .	32,831	—	710	355	355	1,242	—	1,686	2,751	8,784
251	WARMINSTER .. .. .	30,901	—	2,085	596	1,489	2,010	—	1,042	2,532	6,329
252	PEWSEY .. .. .	30,371	—	947	73	510	2,695	—	874	1,784	7,210
253	AMESBURY .. .. .	30,952	—	265	265	661	2,380	—	794	1,200	7,010
254	SALISBURY .. .. .	36,869	—	1,704	225	418	1,768	64	2,989	1,929	8,582
255	WILTON .. .. .	27,669	—	979	89	712	1,868	—	1,335	1,779	7,117
256	TISBURY .. .. .	26,773	—	733	314	200	1,152	—	419	2,513	5,236
257	MERE .. .. .	25,751	—	1,281	711	715	1,431	—	572	429	6,438

TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

No.	DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.									
		All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
<b>V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES—cont.</b>											
<b>19.—DORSETSHIRE.</b>											
258	SHAFTESBURY .. .. .	24,762	—	586	73	1,026	1,758	—	1,758	2,271	4,542
259	STURMINSTER .. .. .	28,011	—	1,530	287	669	765	—	1,912	1,052	5,831
260	BLANDFORD .. .. .	29,442	—	1,523	435	508	1,378	—	653	1,378	6,961
261	WIMBORNE .. .. .	28,880	—	737	295	639	1,621	49	1,031	1,572	7,613
262	POOLE .. .. .	44,311	—	2,287	372	715	1,687	—	3,145	3,544	10,320
263	WAREHAM .. .. .	27,977	—	832	312	416	1,664	52	1,040	1,820	6,708
264	WEYMOUTH .. .. .	39,632	—	1,814	726	419	1,647	56	4,075	2,093	9,350
265	DORCHESTER .. .. .	33,125	—	1,504	183	220	1,724	—	770	1,871	7,960
266	SHERBORNE .. .. .	30,528	—	765	842	459	1,377	77	765	1,301	7,115
267	BEAMINSTER .. .. .	29,361	—	691	—	345	1,641	—	1,382	950	8,981
268	BRIDPORT .. .. .	53,526	—	912	351	2,667	1,825	70	491	1,965	9,263
<b>20.—DEVONSHIRE.</b>											
269	AXMINSTER .. .. .	29,359	—	724	223	613	2,563	—	780	1,560	6,908
270	HONITON .. .. .	33,424	—	1,362	454	908	1,453	91	1,181	2,498	8,401
271	ST. THOMAS .. .. .	40,915	18	2,410	588	739	2,762	106	2,814	2,252	9,477
272	EXETER .. .. .	62,051	—	4,505	470	995	3,621	138	5,279	3,925	14,925
273	NEWTON ABBOT .. .. .	42,574	—	2,194	241	361	2,796	80	2,395	2,582	10,490
274	TOTNES .. .. .	38,833	23	1,929	272	522	1,997	113	2,542	2,292	10,100
275	KINGSBRIDGE .. .. .	35,310	—	1,469	490	490	2,503	54	1,959	2,231	7,725
276	PLYMPTON ST. MARY .. .	39,573	—	2,903	801	501	2,536	33	4,471	2,903	9,076
277	PLYMOUTH .. .. .	69,492	50	5,017	773	793	3,817	159	7,000	5,423	16,369
278	EAST STONEHOUSE .. .	72,732	—	6,844	652	109	3,639	109	6,735	3,476	16,784
279	DEVONPORT .. .. .	56,417	—	3,169	392	941	2,840	63	3,326	5,773	14,512
280	TAVISTOCK .. .. .	39,722	—	1,250	483	729	2,986	—	1,840	2,986	10,000
281	OKEHAMPTON .. .. .	34,395	—	1,762	569	739	2,956	—	1,308	1,762	8,414
282	CREDITON .. .. .	32,667	—	1,736	631	579	1,841	—	1,841	2,262	7,049
283	TIVERTON .. .. .	38,486	—	2,428	319	766	1,948	32	1,469	1,916	10,093
284	SOUTH MOLTON .. .. .	32,668	—	907	484	1,331	2,662	—	665	2,843	6,776
285	BARNSTAPLE .. .. .	39,031	—	1,498	551	2,313	2,269	—	3,546	3,128	8,524
286	TORRINGTON .. .. .	32,111	—	1,246	484	1,592	1,938	69	1,869	2,837	5,813
287	BIDEFORD .. .. .	42,399	—	2,874	500	708	4,248	—	2,416	1,958	9,454
288	HOLSWORTHY .. .. .	36,059	—	690	394	690	3,645	—	1,872	2,069	7,882
<b>21.—CORNWALL.</b>											
289	STRATTON .. .. .	40,314	—	1,047	262	—	5,105	—	1,702	1,309	9,424
290	CAMELFORD .. .. .	34,082	—	999	499	874	3,246	—	874	749	8,489
291	LAUNCESTON .. .. .	35,893	—	1,463	—	670	3,595	—	1,463	1,828	7,556
292	ST. GERMANS .. .. .	36,840									



TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

No.	DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.									
		All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
<b>V.—SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES.—cont.</b>											
<b>22.—SOMERSETSHIRE.—cont.</b>											
315	AXBRIDGE .. .. .	34,423	—	883	177	464	2,517	22	2,252	2,340	7,839
316	CLUTTON .. .. .	31,882	—	1,528	929	450	1,498	—	1,538	2,487	8,601
317	BATH .. .. .	45,361	14	3,214	878	1,053	2,441	41	2,444	2,674	8,980
318	KEYNSHAM .. .. .	46,087	—	2,449	572	412	2,357	—	3,410	2,494	12,220
319	LONG ASHTON .. .. .	48,884	22	4,199	822	933	3,832	67	3,188	3,066	9,574
<b>VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.</b>											
<b>23.—GLOUCESTERSH.</b>											
320	BRISTOL .. .. .	63,749	9	3,763	651	1,714	2,906	103	6,206	4,397	14,067
321	BARTON REGIS .. .. .	50,728	42	3,195	671	510	3,153	21	4,277	3,392	13,100
322	CHIPPING SODBURY .. .. .	32,044	—	1,290	546	496	1,736	—	1,736	1,141	6,349
323	THORNBURY .. .. .	27,654	—	1,481	198	247	1,481	—	889	1,383	7,160
324	DURSLEY .. .. .	30,904	—	1,519	228	759	1,519	76	1,595	1,215	9,643
325	WESTBURY-ON-SEVERN .. .. .	40,238	—	1,740	773	838	1,643	32	1,095	3,286	9,246
326	NEWENT .. .. .	32,726	—	1,732	273	273	2,644	91	1,185	1,459	8,022
327	GLOUCESTER .. .. .	52,796	2804	4,004	389	1,963	2,088	78	4,144	2,072	9,923
328	WHEATENHURST .. .. .	26,365	—	533	—	799	1,598	—	799	932	7,057
329	STROUD .. .. .	35,756	47	1,351	419	1,048	1,840	23	1,537	1,817	8,875
330	TETBURY .. .. .	38,858	—	2,925	139	139	2,786	—	1,114	1,811	9,192
331	CIRENCESTER .. .. .	32,948	—	1,599	311	666	2,220	—	1,110	2,353	7,194
332	NORTHLEACH .. .. .	29,240	—	1,041	—	1,145	2,185	—	1,249	937	6,971
333	STOW ON THE WOLD .. .. .	28,745	—	1,215	—	202	1,619	—	810	3,543	5,567
334	WINCHCOMB .. .. .	30,725	—	1,336	95	668	573	—	1,336	3,053	7,824
335	CHELTENHAM .. .. .	45,923	—	2,886	445	872	1,917	—	3,486	2,886	9,142
336	TEWKESBURY .. .. .	42,027	—	1,872	710	129	3,099	65	3,680	2,582	7,941
<b>24.—HEREFORDSH.</b>											
337	LEDBURY .. .. .	33,784	—	1,081	473	473	1,959	—	2,230	2,027	7,297
338	ROSS .. .. .	36,278	—	1,436	773	773	1,712	110	1,988	1,822	7,519
339	HEREFORD .. .. .	41,521	—	1,080	706	728	1,588	—	1,720	2,800	9,790
340	WOBLEY .. .. .	28,295	—	726	605	242	1,572	121	1,451	1,451	5,078
341	BROMYARD .. .. .	33,024	—	758	253	421	1,601	84	927	2,190	5,644
342	LEOMINSTER .. .. .	33,194	—	139	348	487	2,366	—	905	2,296	5,706
343	KINGTON .. .. .	32,981	—	487	650	731	1,462	—	731	2,518	6,012
<b>25.—SHROPSHIRE.</b>											
344	LUDLOW .. .. .	33,252	—	1,217	487	536	1,753	49	1,899	1,314	7,302
345	CLUN .. .. .	28,973	—	388	97	678	1,453	—	388	872	6,202
346	CHURCH STRETTON .. .. .	31,095	—	353	—	530	883	—	1,767	2,827	6,380
347	CLEOBURY MORTIMER .. .. .	33,068	—	996	697	697	1,992	100	1,494	1,394	9,462
348	BRIDGNORTH .. .. .	35,868	—	1,976	120	659	2,395	120	1,198	1,317	7,305
349	SHIFNAL .. .. .	35,911	—	1,413	595	520	2,528	74	1,338	3,271	8,402
350	MADELEY .. .. .	40,741	—	2,046	459	459	1,799	106	2,399	1,905	9,135
351	ATCHAM .. .. .	40,420	—	1,117	511	1,098	2,234	76	2,556	2,821	9,674
352	OSWESTRY .. .. .	39,264	—	995	1,055	1,478	2,021	121	1,417	3,197	9,409
353	ELLESMERE .. .. .	35,333	—	461	132	1,318	1,252	—	857	1,846	6,988
354	WEM .. .. .	29,690	—	602	258	258	1,377	—	1,205	2,582	6,637
355	WHITCHURCH .. .. .	32,908	—	1,503	301	526	2,029	—	2,554	1,427	6,236
356	MARKET DRAYTON .. .. .	40,052	—	916	654	1,309	1,702	65	1,832	4,712	7,854
357	WELLINGTON .. .. .	44,861	—	1,724	630	1,492	2,818	—	3,714	3,150	8,155
358	NEWPORT .. .. .	36,538	—	806	868	744	1,861	—	1,365	2,419	8,934
<b>26.—STAFFORDSHIRE.</b>											
359	STAFFORD .. .. .	41,762	—	1,837	488	517	1,378	—	2,985	3,875	8,438
360	STONE .. .. .	45,787	—	2,916	940	486	2,463	97	2,528	1,491	9,850
361	NEWCASTLE UNDER LYME .. .. .	60,319	—	3,070	1,283	1,108	2,740	78	4,295	2,099	14,749
362	WOLSTANTON .. .. .	79,671	—	5,025	1,966	2,047	3,221	178	7,769	5,859	16,024
363	STOKE UPON TRENT .. .. .	85,780	—	5,535	1,424	2,853	3,417	203	8,547	4,868	15,671

TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

No.	DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.									
		All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
<b>VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.—cont.</b>											
<b>26.—STAFFORDSHIRE.—cont.</b>											
364	LEEK .. .. .	52,486	—	3,840	1,091	970	2,142	—	2,587	3,416	12,288
365	CHEADLE .. .. .	43,927	—	1,864	707	1,510	1,607	64	1,703	3,246	8,258
366	UTTOXETER .. .. .	38,390	—	1,506	232	405	1,679	58	1,563	3,532	8,164
367	BURTON UPON TRENT .. .. .	48,711	—	3,200	736	1,481	2,709	96	3,699	2,954	10,536
368	TAMWORTH .. .. .	44,111	—	2,402	601	634	1,802	—	4,438	2,002	10,143
369	LICHFIELD .. .. .	44,830	—	1,800	689	651	2,988	57	2,087	2,375	9,020
370	CANNOCK .. .. .	50,809	16	2,896	760	291	1,893	65	3,688	2,232	12,569
371	WOLVERHAMPTON .. .. .	75,327	105	3,496	1,184	1,398	3,881	200	9,935	3,890	15,033
372	WALSALL .. .. .	72,325	332	3,914	1,192	609	3,332	108	9,311	3,975	16,088
373	WEST BROMWICH .. .. .	67,476	35	4,223	1,007	681	2,885	145	6,712	4,498	14,040
374	DUDLEY .. .. .	72,104	15	5,181	1,359	565	3,272	229	7,002	4,012	14,744
<b>27.—WORCESTERSH.</b>											
375	STOURBRIDGE .. .. .	61,772	43	3,982	1,062	605	2,988	173	5,709	3,688	12,075
376	KIDDERMINSTER .. .. .	46,275	—	2,154	561	1,504	2,110	22	3,299	2,850	9,224
377	TENBURY .. .. .	37,591	—	1,703	973	2,068	2,190	122	2,798	1,217	8,151
378	MARTLEY .. .. .	34,806	—	852	266	745	1,969	106	1,756	2,235	7,930
379	WORCESTER .. .. .	61,191	20	3,465	358	2,091	3,684	100	4,361	5,098	11,628
380	UPTON ON SEVERN .. .. .	34,654	—	546	137	501	2,322	—	1,776	1,730	8,197
381	EVESHAM .. .. .	32,233	—	2,233	194	291	2,427	—	1,650	1,602	7,331
382	PERSHORE .. .. .	35,429	—	811	338	68	1,082	—	676	1,352	10,345
383	DROITWICH .. .. .	37,845	—	875	276	1,105	2,394	138	2,348	2,855	8,794
384	BROMSGROVE .. .. .	44,678	—	2,006	514	734	2,349	—	4,453	4,600	10,154
385	KINGS NORTON .. .. .	50,432	23	1,912	315	1,076	2,278	34	4,802	4,166	10,101
<b>28.—WARWICKSHIRE.</b>											
386	BIRMINGHAM .. .. .	83,536	222	4,097	1,760	1,700	4,726	138	9,792	4,336	16,551
387	ASTON .. .. .	67,669	17	3,179	270	1,095	3,762	125	9,794	3,106	14,724
388	MERIDEN .. .. .	33,161	—	691	518	1,123	1,727	—	950	1,727	7,340
389	ATHERSTONE .. .. .	49,705	42	3,122	549	633	2,911	211	3,755	2,152	10,633
390	NUNEATON .. .. .	59,605	—	4,204	712	1,261	1,391	129	10,026	3,396	12,257
391	FOLESHILL .. .. .	53,733	—	2,318	1,262	921	1,841	307	5,796	4,910	9,512
392	COVENTRY .. .. .	56,803	—	3,229	675	763	2,026	103	9,482	3,669	11,302
393	RUGBY .. .. .	35,779	28	2,125	397	765	1,615	85	2,408	1,530	8,158
394	SOLIHULL .. .. .	34,816	22	1,379	200	445	2,225	67	3,626	1,758	7,052
395	WARWICK .. .. .	41,665	—	1,696	248	705	2,496	38	3,277	2,934	8,496
396	STRATFORD ON AVON .. .. .	33,591	—	731	301	731	2,108	43	1,591	1,462	8,430
397	ALCESTER .. .. .	38,001	—	970	253	759	2,024	42	1,982	3,712	10,291
398	SHIPSTON ON STOUR .. .. .	31,091	—	1,696	339	339	1,639	—	1,752	1,470	6,897
399	SOUTHAM .. .. .	36,040	—	2,071	166	1,077	2,900	83	2,486	1,408	9,114
<b>VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.</b>											
<b>29.—LEICESTERSH.</b>											
400	LUTTERWORTH .. .. .	33,361	—	1,168	500	834	2,252	83	1,334	1,501	7,423
401	MARKET HARBOUROUGH .. .. .	33,265	—	1,335	411	667	2,361	205	2,361	1,386	6,007
402	BILLESDON .. .. .	32,361	—	—	278	972	2,500	278	3,056	2,361	



TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

No.	DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.									
		All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
<b>VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES—cont.</b>											
<b>31.—LINCOLNSHIRE.</b>											
413	STAMFORD .. .. .	36,510	—	942	554	332	2,881	166	3,102	2,493	8,477
414	BOURNE .. .. .	40,750	—	1,233	142	1,281	2,467	—	1,186	3,131	8,871
415	SPALDING .. .. .	36,427	—	616	370	698	1,807	41	1,150	2,053	7,289
416	HOLBEACH .. .. .	42,089	—	804	251	954	1,808	—	1,708	2,160	9,342
417	BOSTON .. .. .	44,807	—	1,351	210	466	2,515	70	5,240	1,956	8,291
418	SLEAFORD .. .. .	38,899	—	744	446	669	2,046	37	1,450	1,636	9,223
419	GRANTHAM .. .. .	43,946	—	1,794	659	185	3,034	106	3,930	2,664	7,940
420	LINCOLN .. .. .	50,989	—	1,585	249	406	2,698	26	4,938	4,506	10,768
421	HORNCASTLE .. .. .	31,788	—	515	281	562	2,200	—	936	1,498	6,133
422	SPILSBY .. .. .	32,108	—	631	297	223	1,299	—	1,262	1,893	6,347
423	LOUTH .. .. .	36,168	—	924	154	462	2,033	62	2,095	2,957	7,055
424a	GRIMSBY .. .. .	66,674	11	2,068	350	1,469	2,339	237	11,086	3,956	12,917
424b	CAISTOR .. .. .	37,935	—	497	276	331	2,209	110	2,043	2,871	5,743
425	GLANFORD BRIGG .. .. .	45,754	56	1,758	981	389	1,924	19	3,755	2,757	10,212
426	GAINSBOROUGH .. .. .	49,342	49	1,170	268	487	2,437	244	4,410	3,192	9,551
<b>32.—NOTTINGHAMSH.</b>											
427	EAST RETFORD .. .. .	38,969	—	807	210	456	1,859	—	3,648	1,754	7,471
428	WORKSOP .. .. .	52,461	21	2,335	652	400	2,125	21	3,744	2,882	12,284
429	MANSFIELD .. .. .	60,815	31	4,176	512	522	2,447	92	4,668	4,228	11,987
430	BASFORD .. .. .	58,999	9	3,208	1,438	549	2,792	173	5,359	3,527	12,811
431	NOTTINGHAM .. .. .	69,990	—	3,460	578	492	3,642	177	10,434	4,464	13,741
432	SOUTHWELL .. .. .	36,683	—	1,154	577	673	2,452	96	2,356	2,115	8,462
433	NEWARK .. .. .	42,499	29	1,474	707	501	2,299	88	2,741	3,330	9,490
434	BINGHAM .. .. .	32,079	—	574	829	638	1,658	128	1,531	2,041	7,780
<b>33.—DERBYSHIRE.</b>											
435	SHARDLOW .. .. .	43,788	—	2,115	559	811	2,009	53	3,033	3,099	8,752
436	DERBY .. .. .	59,421	35	3,003	764	448	2,976	26	5,786	4,232	10,597
437	BELPER .. .. .	52,029	12	3,595	807	510	1,934	95	3,322	3,690	11,711
438	ASHBOURNE .. .. .	33,898	—	1,102	297	339	1,948	42	1,780	1,525	7,754
439	CHESTERFIELD .. .. .	63,624	179	4,450	1,051	615	2,521	96	6,194	4,301	14,347
440	BAKEWELL .. .. .	37,909	194	1,303	1,165	721	2,080	—	1,525	2,801	8,486
441	CHAPEL EN LE FRITH .. .. .	39,972	—	2,165	781	710	1,633	—	1,633	3,550	9,159
442a	GLOSSOP .. .. .	60,498	36	4,199	961	1,174	2,883	356	5,231	4,270	15,053
442b	HAYFIELD .. .. .	45,989	—	1,591	692	1,729	3,665	—	2,835	3,320	11,756
<b>VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.</b>											
<b>34.—CHESHIRE.</b>											
443	STOCKPORT .. .. .	75,435	6	4,948	886	1,247	3,588	89	8,967	5,733	15,927
444	MACCLESFIELD .. .. .	53,295	—	3,303	588	1,286	2,716	16	3,732	5,034	11,291
445	BUCKLOW .. .. .	46,158	26	1,615	651	729	1,941	26	4,897	2,618	9,846
446	RUNCORN .. .. .	58,004	19	3,496	1,040	2,211	2,759	321	6,672	5,405	11,170
447	NORTHWICH .. .. .	61,200	—	2,685	1,650	461	3,579	56	4,418	3,775	13,270
448	CONGLETON .. .. .	47,031	—	1,264	885	632	2,982	101	1,718	4,903	9,856
449	NANTWICH .. .. .	52,968	—	2,368	1,118	976	3,165	83	5,592	3,664	12,790
450	CHESTER .. .. .	46,201	—	1,510	775	1,359	2,606	60	2,687	2,999	10,094
451	WIRRAL .. .. .	41,002	—	2,009	1,015	592	2,580	63	4,525	2,284	7,613
452	BIRKENHEAD .. .. .	63,593	6	3,232	763	1,226	3,345	96	6,052	3,989	12,782
<b>35.—LANCASHIRE.</b>											
453	LIVERPOOL .. .. .	114,565	—	5,848	761	1,130	6,506	169	12,535	6,192	26,902
454	TOXTETH PARK .. .. .	77,193	114	3,004	3,010	1,937	4,089	215	7,302	4,096	16,149
455	WEST DERBY .. .. .	69,638	6	3,190	1,461	932	3,699	152	8,810	3,949	15,019
456	PRESCOT .. .. .	70,523	5	4,161	1,408	934	3,420	297	7,922	4,457	15,136
457	ORMSKIRK .. .. .	51,944	—	1,601	1,198	851	2,086	73	3,623	3,367	11,737
458	WIGAN .. .. .	79,024	20	5,039	2,269	658	4,172	284	7,068	6,521	17,572
459	WARRINGTON .. .. .	68,706	95	4,994	1,628	956	3,256	71	9,499	4,576	13,545
460	LEIGH .. .. .	74,983	9	6,931	1,785	1,063	3,285	171	10,405	4,510	18,001
461	BOLTON .. .. .	70,025	7	4,442	1,118	709	3,692	145	9,332	4,470	15,815
462	BURY .. .. .	66,063	7	4,721	1,458	1,631	2,683	160	7,590	3,955	15,121

TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

No.	DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.									
		All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
<b>VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES—cont.</b>											
<b>35.—LANCASHIRE—cont.</b>											
463	BARTON UPON IRWELL .. .. .	57,448	—	3,404	862	1,010	3,378	104	6,512	5,328	11,465
464	CHORLTON .. .. .	72,260	3	4,651	449	810	4,365	77	9,297	6,599	15,199
465	SALFORD .. .. .	91,927	30	7,359	2,362	1,777	5,308	178	12,015	7,754	18,070
466	MANCHESTER .. .. .	99,466	—	8,427	305	1,074	5,704	94	12,957	5,950	21,906
467	PRESTWICH .. .. .	72,963	53	5,233	3,354	1,831	3,624	149	7,806	4,900	15,737
468	ASHTON UNDER LYNE .. .. .	74,386	—	4,751	1,315	1,089	3,988	205	7,645	4,909	16,107
469	OLDHAM .. .. .	74,170	134	5,681	1,254	1,043	3,944	112	5,094	4,659	19,869
470	ROCHDALE .. .. .	58,538	50	3,856	1,222	1,429	3,220	58	3,394	3,848	15,425
471	HASLINGDEN .. .. .	61,613	17	3,544	1,391	1,721	3,222	170	5,054	3,773	15,264
472	BURNLEY .. .. .	77,245	5	4,577	1,619	1,549	3,440	215	7,961	4,240	19,376
473	CLITHEROE .. .. .	45,607	—	3,147	1,267	327	3,310	817	1,757	2,902	10,584
474	BLACKBURN .. .. .	73,591	—	5,762	913	1,115	3,499	210	8,106	5,107	16,813
475	CHORLEY .. .. .	63,054	28	2,756	1,094	1,108	2,855	199	4,190	4,574	14,574
476	PRESTON .. .. .	84,469	—	5,613	1,025	936	3,604	247	13,493	5,254	16,650
477	FYLDE .. .. .	57,746	38	2,389	767	855	2,515	88	6,703	3,395	11,733
478	GARSTANG .. .. .	33,025	—	1,155	462	1,463	1,539	77	693	1,386	8,083
479	LANCASTER .. .. .	56,714	—	3,203	770	1,001	2,433	123	7,114	3,172	12,073
480	LUNSDALE .. .. .	30,486	—	830	712	593	1,898	—	830	1,423	6,406
481	ULVERSTON .. .. .	35,906	—	1,967	356	375	1,854	56	2,791	2,285	8,466
482	BARROW IN FURNESS .. .. .	54,611	14	3,083	789	1,133	2,940	316	3,542	3,729	12,735
<b>IX.—YORKSHIRE.</b>											
<b>36.—WEST RIDING.</b>											
483	SEDBERGH .. .. .	27,692	—	256	256	—	1,538	—	513	1,538	5,385
484	SETTLE .. .. .	34,611	62	865	556	247	1,112	—	989	2,658	8,653
485	SKIPTON .. .. .	47,326	21	2,579	1,057	803	2,959	127	2,473	3,128	11,900
486	PATELEY BRIDGE .. .. .	37,222	—	333	667	556	444	—	333	1,556	8,444
487	RIPON .. .. .	38,357	—	1,655	296	296	1,773	—	1,950	3,310	7,446
488	GREAT OUSEBURN .. .. .	37,052	80	876	538	319	1,912	—	3,506	1,673	5,817
489	KNARESBOROUGH .. .. .	48,594	—	1,496	180	1,526	1,975	30	4,428	3,262	8,408
490	WETHERBY .. .. .	39,369	—	966	773	387	1,418	—	1,546	3,222	8,441
491	WHARFEDALE .. .. .	43,550	—	1,675	432	950	2,331	52	2,400	2,728	9,843
492	KEIGHLEY .. .. .	58,379	13	3,354	1,166	1,813	2,979	91	2,888	3,263	16,835
493	TODMORDEN .. .. .	47,935	—	3,243	861	887	3,547	25	1,900	2,990	12,820
494	SADDLEWORTH .. .. .	47,775	663	2,746	994	1,705	2,273	142	1,799	4,261	10,606
495	HUDDERSFIELD .. .. .	53,490	12	2,930	971	971	3,232	41	2,972	2,877	14,041
496	HALIFAX .. .. .	54,802	219	3,208	955	944	2,665	130	2,332	3,422	13,594
497a	BRADFORD .. .. .	68,562	143	3,422	1,444	623	3,635	92	7,763	4,492	15,414
497b	NORTH BIERLEY .. .. .	55,658	2								



TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

No.	DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.									
		All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
<b>IX.—YORKSHIRE—continued.</b>											
<b>37.—EAST RIDING (WITH YORK)—cont.</b>											
519	BEVERLEY .. .. .	49,335	—	1,223	611	683	1,726	72	6,401	2,625	9,529
520	SCULCOATES .. .. .	62,155	130	3,525	1,001	621	2,609	145	9,944	3,461	11,918
521	HULL .. .. .	74,494	—	3,707	637	801	3,255	216	11,110	4,723	17,989
522	PATRINGTON .. .. .	34,636	—	317	317	422	1,584	—	3,273	2,640	5,702
523	SKIRLAUGH .. .. .	34,779	—	566	377	660	1,414	—	3,299	848	5,938
524	DRIFFIELD .. .. .	41,979	—	624	576	961	1,825	—	3,362	1,393	8,886
525	BRIDLINGTON .. .. .	45,336	—	1,505	1,053	502	2,106	50	4,162	3,210	8,225
<b>38.—NORTH RIDING.</b>											
526	SCARBOROUGH .. .. .	50,862	40	1,543	401	641	1,884	20	5,251	3,988	9,198
527	MALTON .. .. .	39,226	—	715	168	463	2,104	—	3,535	2,104	7,997
528	EASINGWOLD .. .. .	33,564	—	—	197	987	1,481	—	2,962	1,974	6,318
529	THIRSK .. .. .	35,172	—	1,146	72	716	1,862	—	2,794	1,361	7,521
530	HELMSLEY .. .. .	32,829	89	356	712	712	1,957	89	1,335	1,601	6,939
531	PICKERING .. .. .	45,490	—	784	627	627	3,294	—	3,451	2,039	8,392
532	WHITBY .. .. .	37,832	—	1,271	299	860	1,757	—	2,617	2,393	8,635
533	GUIBOROUGH .. .. .	45,124	18	1,464	567	750	2,451	73	2,854	3,458	10,082
534	MIDDLESBROUGH .. .. .	69,900	84	3,424	766	727	3,452	285	5,707	6,333	15,352
535	STOKESLEY .. .. .	39,951	—	1,313	820	492	1,231	82	1,313	1,805	8,695
536	NORTHALLERTON .. .. .	37,242	79	475	475	1,347	2,377	238	2,694	2,377	7,528
537	BEDALE .. .. .	30,183	—	859	215	537	1,611	—	1,182	2,363	4,941
538	LEYBURN .. .. .	27,530	—	135	405	675	1,080	—	810	1,214	4,993
539	AYSGARTH .. .. .	35,163	—	610	813	610	1,220	—	1,016	1,423	5,894
540	REETH .. .. .	23,323	—	639	—	639	958	319	319	2,236	2,555
541	RICHMOND (YORKS.) .. .. .	37,236	—	755	302	302	2,115	76	1,662	2,644	6,723
<b>X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.</b>											
<b>39.—DURHAM.</b>											
542	DARLINGTON .. .. .	49,512	—	2,587	667	683	2,197	81	4,914	4,035	9,404
543a	STOCKTON .. .. .	59,772	—	3,138	689	963	2,794	250	5,873	5,456	10,711
543b	SEDGEFIELD .. .. .	65,528	—	2,917	1,067	462	2,028	285	3,771	6,475	11,668
544	HARTLEPOOL .. .. .	57,905	28	2,433	432	658	2,997	94	5,524	4,857	11,582
545	AUCKLAND .. .. .	64,281	—	3,398	859	633	2,453	227	4,453	3,445	14,289
546	TEESDALE .. .. .	42,599	—	925	378	547	2,229	—	1,388	3,070	7,569
547	WEARDALE .. .. .	42,078	—	1,049	262	839	2,099	157	1,207	3,358	10,231
548	LANCHESTER .. .. .	63,307	10	2,902	1,352	908	2,606	109	3,524	5,350	14,018
549	DURHAM .. .. .	66,667	10	3,002	1,132	623	2,576	114	3,127	4,924	17,514
550	EASINGTON .. .. .	71,415	—	3,377	1,403	926	1,852	449	5,611	6,210	14,054
551	HOUGHTON LE SPRING .. .. .	66,576	—	2,969	1,297	904	2,610	324	3,788	4,556	13,428
552	CHESTER LE STREET .. .. .	68,281	25	3,350	1,133	548	2,403	87	5,492	5,791	13,736
553	SUNDERLAND .. .. .	72,758	4	4,358	853	360	3,090	296	8,451	5,442	15,856
554	SOUTH SHIELDS .. .. .	65,168	9	3,924	888	553	3,766	126	6,101	4,850	14,075
555	GATESHEAD .. .. .	67,029	24	3,363	779	638	3,528	109	6,532	4,284	13,304
<b>40.—NORTHUMBERL.</b>											
556	NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE .. .. .	69,067	—	4,483	490	873	3,836	73	5,250	5,257	13,693
557	TYNEMOUTH .. .. .	62,508	5	2,864	1,143	1,033	2,803	201	5,321	4,970	11,961
558	CASTLE WARD .. .. .	46,356	—	1,583	687	657	1,464	209	4,898	4,301	9,349
559	HEXHAM .. .. .	43,004	—	1,344	580	606	2,451	53	4,005	5,349	7,194
560	HALTWHISTLE .. .. .	30,329	—	954	636	318	2,439	106	954	3,606	5,727
561	BELLINGHAM .. .. .	29,452	—	514	—	171	1,541	171	1,541	1,541	4,966
562	MORPETH .. .. .	62,874	—	2,346	571	340	2,532	170	5,171	5,496	11,670
563	ALNWICK .. .. .	47,548	—	1,877	1,456	575	1,762	153	1,494	5,747	8,353
564	BELFORD .. .. .	30,071	—	356	534	178	1,779	—	890	2,135	6,762
565	BERWICK .. .. .	42,864	—	1,940	323	1,109	2,587	185	2,725	2,171	8,637
566	GLENDALE .. .. .	25,443	—	313	209	209	1,668	—	626	1,564	5,631
567	ROTHBURY .. .. .	30,407	—	133	1,301	976	1,951	325	1,951	2,114	6,341

TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

No.	DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.									
		All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.
<b>X—NORTHERN COUNTIES—continued.</b>											
<b>41.—CUMBERLAND.</b>											
568	ALSTON .. .. .	32,039	—	647	1,294	647	3,237	—	2,265	1,294	2,265
569	PENRITH .. .. .	35,796	—	1,108	534	287	1,888	—	1,847	2,053	7,430
570	BRAMPTON .. .. .	32,466	—	2,601	520	312	728	—	1,145	937	7,804
571	LONGTOWN .. .. .	33,827	—	539	270	404	2,022	—	1,078	2,965	8,221
572	CARLISLE .. .. .	50,676	—	3,203	632	926	2,586	15	2,439	4,217	11,989
573	WIGTON .. .. .	39,886	—	1,252	721	645	2,011	38	1,176	2,695	7,818
574	COCKERMOUTH .. .. .	49,125	—	4,235	1,077	629	2,955	32	3,126	2,454	11,169
575	WHITEHAVEN .. .. .	51,151	—	6,056	1,359	336	3,216	54	1,965	3,068	11,627
576	BOOTLE .. .. .	45,642	—	3,577	1,108	353	2,519	—	1,612	2,670	12,497
<b>42.—WESTMORLAND.</b>											
577	EAST WARD .. .. .	35,801	—	336	336	135	942	—	942	2,355	8,480
578	WEST WARD .. .. .	33,178	—	584	818	935	2,336	—	1,168	2,921	7,243
579	KENDAL .. .. .	33,954	—	1,988	393	725	1,346	62	1,594	2,857	6,170
<b>XI.—WELSH COUNTIES.</b>											
<b>43.—MONMOUTHSH.</b>											
580	CHEPSTOW .. .. .	33,775	—	1,285	332	705	1,450	41	1,326	1,948	7,892
581	MONMOUTH .. .. .	39,462	30	1,774	591	946	2,128	—	1,271	2,306	9,222
582	ABERGAVENNY .. .. .	58,932	34	2,854	1,142	1,310	4,298	101	1,746	3,257	11,417
583	BEDWELTY .. .. .	74,226	—	5,829	2,025	2,153	3,273	344	3,824	3,047	18,294
584	PONTYPOOL .. .. .	54,658	—	3,441	938	1,269	2,954	87	2,607	3,024	15,086
585	NEWPORT .. .. .	61,162	—	3,841	1,010	1,440	3,238	121	3,453	2,665	13,770
<b>44.—SOUTH WALES.</b>											
<b>GLAMORGANSHIRE.</b>											
586	CARDIFF .. .. .	60,838	—	2,751	906	2,393	3,449	104	5,834	4,034	12,323
587	PONTYPRIDD .. .. .	80,906	—	4,660	1,362	2,847	3,388	242	6,514	2,465	18,463
588	MERTHYR TYDFIL .. .. .	85,018	6	4,838	1,722	3,104	2,964	207	6,164	4,759	18,718
589	BRIDGEND .. .. .	59,675	—	2,115	692	891	2,607	186	2,674	2,541	13,543
590	NEATH .. .. .	64,758	12	3,103	1,286	1,711	4,614	142	4,555	2,655	13,722
591	PONTARDAWE .. .. .	59,763	—	2,763	729	1,336	2,369	213	2,247	3,128	13,939
592	SWANSEA .. .. .	66,963	—	3,450	1,155	2,201	3,478	115	3,043	3,654	15,656
593	GOWER .. .. .	34,189	—	1,057	528	679	2,491	226	1,887	2,038	6,340
<b>CARMARTHENSHIRE.</b>											
594	LLANELLY .. .. .	54,057	—	2,906	884	1,193	2,695	56	1,011	2,976	12,128
595	LLANDOVERY .. .. .	41,112	—	1,003	729	1,458	912	365	638	1,003	7,201
596	LLANDILOFAWR .. .. .	48,341	—	1,659	641	1,169	1,735	75	1,508	2,262	10,445
597	CARMARTHEN .. .. .	45,717	—	1,019	386	1,735	1,955	55	1,625	2,258	9,033
<b>PEMBROKESHIRE.</b>											
598	NARBERTH .. .. .	34,810	—	417	521	1,146	1,928	—	782	1,668	7,712
599	NEWCASTLE .. .. .	42,188	27	1,760	244	704	1,733	108	1,652	5,145	8,665
600	HAVERFORDWEST .. .. .	43,829	—	1,237	928	825	1,469	52	2,293	1,803	8,374
<b>CARDIGANSHIRE.</b>											
601	CARDIGAN .. .. .	34,078	—	310	248	807	1,800	—	1,428	2,483	7,076
602	NEWCASTLE IN EMLYN .. .. .	38,076	—	802	802	1,202	1,603	—	902	2,255	7,364
603	LAMPETER .. .. .	42,495	—	507	304	406	913	—	1,014	2,941	9,331
604	ABERYRON .. .. .	33,838	—	505	1,515	1,094	1,010	253	1,515	1,852	5,556
605	ABERYSTWYTH .. .. .	44,134									



TABLE 2 (continued).—Annual Death-rate PER Million LIVING, among CHILDREN under FIVE YEARS of AGE, from ALL CAUSES and from SEVERAL CAUSES, 1891-1900.

DISTRICTS.	ANNUAL DEATH-RATE PER 1,000,000 LIVING UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.										
	All Causes.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Fever.	Diarrhoeal Diseases.	Tuberculous Diseases.	Respiratory Diseases.	
<b>XI.—WELSH COUNTIES</b>											
<i>—continued.</i>											
<b>44.—SOUTH WALES—</b>											
<i>cont.</i>											
<b>BRECKNOCKSHIRE.</b>											
No.											
607	BUILTH .. .. .	39,112	—	542	325	1,733	2,167	—	1,300	1,408	8,126
608	BRECKNOCK .. .. .	42,076	—	921	553	1,106	2,088	—	1,106	2,334	8,047
609	CRICKHOWELL .. .. .	62,606	—	2,853	1,349	2,120	3,085	308	1,773	2,274	14,418
610	HAY .. .. .	40,377	—	472	755	1,226	1,604	—	1,321	2,547	7,830
<b>RADNORSHIRE.</b>											
611	KNIGHTON .. .. .	39,969	—	1,166	311	778	1,788	78	855	2,488	8,088
612	RHAYADER .. .. .	37,674	—	1,512	—	1,163	2,093	—	581	1,047	7,906
<b>45.—NORTH WALES.</b>											
<b>MONTGOMERYSHIRE.</b>											
613	MACHYNLETH .. .. .	37,153	—	627	448	1,701	2,059	—	895	2,865	6,088
614	NEWTOWN .. .. .	35,027	—	578	330	578	2,355	—	2,065	1,487	6,857
615	FORDEN (MONTGOMERY) .. .. .	35,349	—	930	116	523	1,919	116	930	2,152	7,442
616	LLANFYLLIN .. .. .	32,256	—	655	353	202	1,714	—	806	958	6,502
<b>FLINTSHIRE.</b>											
617	HOLYWELL .. .. .	46,151	—	1,980	828	2,425	2,890	202	1,374	2,202	9,558
<b>DENBIGHSHIRE.</b>											
618	WREXHAM .. .. .	58,876	12	3,042	1,037	909	2,902	70	3,089	3,474	15,701
619	RUTHIN .. .. .	37,510	—	566	647	566	2,183	—	647	2,506	5,173
620	ST. ASAPH .. .. .	45,832	—	1,407	343	1,029	3,499	172	2,744	2,813	6,552
621	LLANRWST .. .. .	43,695	—	1,100	367	1,686	3,079	—	2,419	2,493	7,551
<b>MERIONETHSHIRE.</b>											
622	CORWEN .. .. .	44,525	—	1,341	726	950	2,346	—	2,291	3,520	8,156
623	BALA .. .. .	38,765	—	343	343	172	1,029	—	343	1,372	8,233
624	DOLGELLY .. .. .	43,927	—	810	945	945	1,687	—	1,215	2,226	12,213
625	FESTINIOG .. .. .	50,852	—	1,917	548	1,552	2,069	122	1,400	2,800	10,469
<b>CARNARVONSHIRE.</b>											
626	PWLLHELI .. .. .	36,372	—	907	454	1,043	1,769	45	862	2,721	6,621
627	CARNARVON .. .. .	49,590	—	1,838	886	775	2,193	133	2,326	3,389	10,276
628	BANGOR .. .. .	46,862	—	2,252	1,215	481	2,480	76	1,797	2,707	9,053
629	CONWAY .. .. .	48,475	—	983	407	644	2,441	34	4,508	3,424	8,475
<b>ANGLESEY.</b>											
630	ANGLESEY .. .. .	36,646	—	1,035	276	276	1,587	138	759	1,311	6,419
631	HOLYHEAD .. .. .	39,847	—	948	1,309	542	1,444	90	2,076	2,437	7,039

TABLE 3. ENGLAND AND WALES.—Death-rates PER 1000 LIVING at DIFFERENT AGE-PERIODS in REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1891-1900.—Persons.

COUNTIES.	ALL AGES.		Under 1 Year.*	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and upwds
	Crude Rate.	Rate in Standard Population.												
ENGLAND AND WALES	18'19	18'19	153	57'74	4'34	2'51	3'73	4'74	6'40	10'51	16'76	31'47	65'04	152'17
London .. .. .	19'20	20'10	160	66'78	5'15	2'55	3'34	4'14	6'54	12'34	19'93	34'81	67'12	151'59
Surrey .. .. .	14'51	14'69	122	40'21	3'53	2'14	2'92	3'76	5'24	8'73	14'64	26'96	57'63	146'72
Kent .. .. .	15'61	15'04	129	43'48	4'32	2'62	3'58	4'40	5'66	8'80	13'77	25'22	54'45	143'77
Sussex .. .. .	15'34	14'39	118	40'08	3'60	2'24	3'28	4'23	5'61	8'69	13'52	24'48	52'87	143'92
Hampshire .. .. .	16'26	15'47	127	43'41	3'72	2'26	3'58	5'14	6'66	9'67	14'50	26'22	55'87	145'89
Berkshire .. .. .	15'27	14'03	114	37'71	3'32	2'01	3'29	4'30	5'39	8'28	13'02	25'21	54'56	148'05
Middlesex .. .. .	14'64	15'24	139	47'36	3'85	2'01	2'47	3'03	4'45	8'24	14'23	27'06	58'15	145'50
Hertfordshire .. .. .	15'57	14'07	110	35'72	3'12	2'04	3'20	4'36	5'62	8'23	12'95	26'07	58'50	152'91
Buckinghamshire .. .. .	15'21	13'59	113	37'64	3'30	1'87	2'99	3'65	4'90	7'00	11'84	24'23	54'74	151'28
Oxfordshire .. .. .	15'89	13'91	113	37'38	3'35	2'18	3'17	3'86	5'28	7'96	12'21	24'54	56'28	151'68
Northamptonshire .. .. .	15'87	14'97	133	45'84	3'33	2'24	3'53	4'50	5'41	7'48	12'21	24'36	57'26	151'44
Huntingdonshire .. .. .	16'24	13'07	118	36'43	3'03	2'10	3'22	4'23	4'92	6'93	10'90	21'94	50'26	146'22
Bedfordshire .. .. .	15'85	14'60	126	41'91	3'44	2'16	2'86	4'12	5'59	7'89	12'81	24'22	55'59	156'69
Cambridgeshire .. .. .	16'14	13'95	124	40'03	3'33	2'13	3'59	4'75	5'50	8'04	11'65	22'46	51'71	143'48
Essex .. .. .	15'97	15'74	141	49'30	4'24	2'30	3'25	4'04	5'26	8'46	13'90	26'51	57'65	146'55
Suffolk .. .. .	16'72	14'25	121	40'16	3'54	2'29	3'64	4'92	5'83	8'14	12'04	22'53	53'49	148'05
Norfolk .. .. .	17'41	14'81	142	46'70	3'48	2'45	3'39	4'78	5'67	7'96	11'79	22'40	51'78	143'34
Wiltshire .. .. .	15'59	13'55	102	33'73	2'99	2'05	3'12	4'21	5'43	7'81	12'93	24'80	57'69	149'80
Dorsetshire .. .. .	15'49	13'43	102	34'15	3'15	2'07	3'46	4'60	5'46	7'89	12'09	23'97	54'50	145'99
Devonshire .. .. .	17'45	15'64	131	46'70	3'49	2'49	4'01	4'95	6'43	8'81	13'50	26'03	56'27	142'17
Cornwall .. .. .	17'72	15'58	141	48'23	3'63	2'59	3'75	5'11	6'18	7'91	12'28	25'71	56'48	140'53
Somersetshire .. .. .	16'21	14'39	114	39'35	3'02	2'07	3'40	4'36	5'68	7'98	13'18	26'77	56'46	143'30
Gloucestershire .. .. .	17'14	16'15	131	47'16	3'85	2'40	3'54	4'56	6'20	9'61	14'63	28'75	60'08	145'16
Herefordshire .. .. .	17'39	14'57	112	36'37	3'64	2'28	3'44	5'05	6'13	8'92	13'67	27'34	60'13	147'58
Shropshire .. .. .	16'69	14'46	114	37'71	3'41	2'12	3'39	4'41	5'96	8'46	12'83	25'53	60'42	154'58
Staffordshire .. .. .	19'55	19'78	172	66'96	4'21	2'29	3'42	4'75	6'51	10'77	17'44	34'47	72'49	156'33
Worcestershire .. .. .	16'32	15'99	141	50'09	3'39	2'01	2'81	3'88	5'32	8'40	14'00	28'02	62'17	150'32
Warwickshire .. .. .	19'16	19'39	169	63'78	3'85	2'25	3'43	4'55	6'72	11'83	18'73	33'89	67'87	152'03
Leicestershire .. .. .	17'23	17'03	164	59'12	4'22	2'18	3'43	4'32	5'32	8'57	13'14	26'56	58'96	152'11
Rutlandshire .. .. .	14'68	12'54	110	34'89	2'09	1'67	2'72	4'59	4'67	6'64	10'44	21'53	50'00	144'04
Lincolnshire .. .. .	16'67	14'97	142	46'51	3'48	2'22	3'80	4'98	5'69	8'20	11'66	23'19	53'92	146'42
Nottinghamshire .. .. .	17'72	17'62	164	59'22	3'58	2'42	3'59	4'41	5'79	9'02	14'52	28'69	63'44	158'28
Derbyshire .. .. .	17'23	17'48	146	53'85	3'72	2'32	3'64	4'74	5'85	9'34	14'79	30'66	69'35	163'98
Cheshire .. .. .	18'24	18'80	156	57'93	4'23	2'39	3'43	4'63	6'65	10'65	17'49	34'28	72'65	161'01
Lancashire .. .. .	21'12	22'88	179	73'43	5'28	2'85	4'17	5'29	7'53	13'60	22'51	42'48	84'67	168'50
West Riding .. .. .	18'87	20'03	164	64'50	4'72	2'68	4'19	4'84	6'23	10'55	17'56	35'65	76'59	170'30
East Riding (with York) .. .. .	18'50	18'11	166	59'31	3'98	2'55	3'94	5'06	6'41	10'61	15'85	29'07	62'69	153'36
North Riding .. .. .	17'79	17'22	146	52'63	3'95	2'44	4'09	5'24	6'71	9'96	15'29	29'03	61'52	155'31
Durham .. .. .	17'28	19'82	167	64'93	4'89	3'00	4'75	5'91	6'93	10'42	16'67	33'22	70'80	159'95
Northumberland .. .. .	19'02	19'55	161	60'33	4'78	3'15	4'78	5'87	7'43	11'36	17'68	32'67	69'53	165'76
Cumberland .. .. .	17'16	16'78	130	46'96	3'99	2'37	3'96	5'22	6'38	9'54	14'93	30'90	66'76	160'85
Westmorland .. .. .	14'95	13'66	107	34'24	3'48	1'96	3'10	3'88	5'70	7'67	12'41	23'92	57'65	159'01
Monmouthshire .. .. .	18'77	18'66	152	59'85	4'68	2'38	3'64	5'11	6'65	10'27	16'86	33'76	69'98	143'35
South Wales .. .. .	19'27	19'32	163	63'02	4'85	3'04	4'73	6'17	7'52	10'80	16'48	32'35	66'06	144'30
North Wales .. .. .	18'82	17'04	135	45'99	4'11	2'95	4'76	6'30	7'62	10'29	14'97	30'16	65'68	154'53

\* The death-rates under one year of age are per 1000 births.



TABLE 3 (continued).—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Death-rates PER 1000 LIVING at DIFFERENT AGE-PERIODS in REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1891-1900.—Males.

Table with columns for Counties, Crude Rate, Rate in Standard Population, Under 1 Year, and age periods from 0 to 75 and up. Includes rows for England and Wales, London, and various counties like Surrey, Kent, Sussex, etc.

\* The death-rates under one year of age are per 1000 births.

TABLE 3 (continued).—ENGLAND AND WALES.—Death-rates PER 1000 LIVING at DIFFERENT AGE-PERIODS in REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1891-1900.—Females.

Table with columns for Counties, Crude Rate, Rate in Standard Population, Under 1 Year, and age periods from 0 to 75 and up. Includes rows for England and Wales, London, and various counties like Surrey, Kent, Sussex, etc.

\* The death-rates under one year of age are per 1000 births.



TABLE 4.—Annual Rate of Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES PER 1,000,000 LIVING in REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1891-1900.

COUNTIES.	ALL CAUSES.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Cancer.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Diseases of Generative System.	Puerperal Fever.	Childbirth.	Violence.	Other Causes.
<b>ENGLAND AND WALES.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	18194	13	414	158	263	377	2	174	6	713	25	758	217	1391	402	2171	1657	3409	1193	461	46	68	84	660	3532
Males .. .. .	19316	16	439	162	264	349	3	200	6	773	29	600	236	1580	449	2327	1633	3748	1248	579	6	—	—	959	3710
Females .. .. .	17142	11	391	153	262	404	2	150	6	657	21	906	198	1214	360	2025	1679	3091	1141	350	83	132	163	380	3363
<b>LONDON.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	19198	2	583	169	501	499	1	142	3	760	22	863	251	1790	500	1788	1552	3911	1199	534	61	58	60	778	3171
Males .. .. .	20869	2	631	181	514	473	2	174	3	847	25	717	285	2285	583	1922	1553	4268	1258	678	8	—	—	1067	3393
Females .. .. .	17701	2	539	159	490	522	1	114	3	682	19	994	220	1346	426	1669	1550	3591	1146	406	109	110	114	519	2970
<b>SURREY.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	14511	3	235	55	258	238	0	82	3	465	16	758	118	1193	326	2041	1520	2281	949	414	37	48	58	536	2822
Males .. .. .	15828	5	260	65	270	286	0	99	2	530	18	576	136	1420	378	2314	1544	2495	1031	559	5	—	—	814	3021
Females .. .. .	13340	1	212	46	248	290	—	67	4	408	15	922	102	1001	279	1798	1499	2090	876	286	65	90	109	288	2644
<b>KENT.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	15606	50	255	75	360	270	1	143	2	551	19	795	163	1258	395	1790	1604	2400	999	436	41	47	62	615	3275
Males .. .. .	16455	58	266	76	353	254	1	162	2	597	20	638	175	1395	426	1884	1634	2565	1041	573	8	—	—	937	3390
Females .. .. .	14788	43	244	74	366	286	0	125	2	507	18	946	151	1125	364	1700	1575	2240	958	304	73	93	121	305	3168
<b>SUSSEX.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	15338	4	216	41	296	236	0	138	2	457	8	879	142	1340	379	1725	1720	2341	973	447	52	42	66	517	3317
Males .. .. .	16710	6	247	51	316	230	0	155	2	510	12	718	148	1582	433	1860	1788	2569	1044	606	6	—	—	789	3638
Females .. .. .	14181	2	190	33	278	240	0	123	1	411	4	1015	136	1136	334	1611	1662	2149	913	313	91	78	121	287	3053

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TABLE 4 (continued).—Annual Rate of Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES PER 1,000,000 LIVING in REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1891-1900.

COUNTIES.	ALL CAUSES.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Cancer.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Diseases of Generative System.	Puerperal Fever.	Childbirth.	Violence.	Other Causes.
<b>HAMPSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	16256	5	292	74	213	274	—	163	8	550	24	810	186	1505	351	1911	1748	2496	981	483	42	48	61	538	3493
Males .. .. .	17547	8	321	79	210	257	—	173	10	593	25	670	206	1783	383	2083	1823	2690	1032	650	7	—	—	804	3740
Females .. .. .	15058	2	266	69	215	290	—	154	6	510	22	941	168	1246	322	1751	1679	2316	933	327	75	93	118	292	3263
<b>BERKSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	15266	3	225	62	175	267	2	64	3	376	7	858	110	1149	319	1856	1771	2411	995	470	46	56	70	564	3407
Males .. .. .	16087	4	244	64	172	238	2	69	3	410	7	710	123	1322	375	1974	1754	2578	1028	611	4	—	—	841	3554
Females .. .. .	14479	1	208	60	178	295	1	58	3	344	7	1000	98	983	266	1743	1788	2251	964	334	86	110	137	297	3267
<b>MIDDLESEX.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	14638	3	332	209	312	371	1	112	3	737	46	669	172	1072	341	1792	1194	2505	1032	358	34	55	58	484	2746
Males .. .. .	15709	4	365	223	324	351	1	133	4	826	57	494	198	1272	392	2000	1166	2742	1089	457	7	—	—	706	2898
Females .. .. .	13694	3	303	197	302	389	0	93	3	657	36	823	149	895	295	1610	1219	2297	933	270	58	103	109	289	2611
<b>HERTFORDSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	15574	6	206	55	184	284	0	100	1	448	18	864	92	1219	321	2017	1917	2415	934	453	41	34	72	509	3384
Males .. .. .	16519	10	212	56	167	264	—	112	2	500	30	685	99	1416	366	2135	1818	2659	982	612	9	—	—	778	3607
Females .. .. .	14691	3	199	54	200	303	1	90	—	398	7	1030	85	1035	279	1907	2009	2187	890	304	71	66	139	257	3177
<b>BUCKINGHAMSH.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	15208	3	278	59	236	267	1	86	2	355	11	776	95	1009	235	1822	1699	2499	1028	472	40	47	68	525	3595
Males .. .. .	15839	4	299	62	243	231	1	81	1	372	15	611	98	1068	249	1908	1583	2713	1108	576	6	—	—	780	3830
Females .. .. .	14600	2	259	56	228	301	1	91	2	338	8	935	92	952	220	1740	1810	2294	952	372	72	92	133	280	3370
<b>OXFORDSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	15886	2	257	55	202	252	1	58	3	307	9	887	114	1078	319	1927	1896	2538	933	494	47	49	69	495	3894
Males .. .. .	16762	1	270	61	225	242	1	61	3	353	14	751	118	1214	335	2062	1843	2741	994	644	6	—	—	727	4096
Females .. .. .	15082	2	245	50	180	261	—	55	2	264	3	1012	109	953	304	1803	1945	2352	877	356	85	94	133	281	3716

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TABLE 4 (continued).—Annual Rate of Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES PER 1,000,000 LIVING in REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1891-1900.

COUNTIES.	ALL CAUSES.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Cancer.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Diseases of Generative System.	Puerperal Fever.	Childbirth.	Violence.	Other Causes.	
<b>NORTHAMPTONSH.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	15867	3	361	135	132	327	—	127	2	510	14	806	117	1181	361	1977	1544	2529	899	374	35	61	72	514	3786	
Males .. .. .	16751	4	387	137	130	301	—	135	2	546	15	677	126	1300	390	2159	1569	2709	955	487	4	—	—	766	3952	
Females .. .. .	15002	2	335	133	133	352	—	120	2	475	13	932	108	1065	333	1800	1520	2353	844	264	65	120	142	267	3624	
<b>HUNTINGDONSH.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	16240	8	125	53	166	232	—	78	—	398	8	1226	105	1146	277	1871	1561	2648	811	398	35	39	58	581	4416	
Males .. .. .	16843	8	146	46	176	201	—	96	—	373	8	1126	88	1239	297	1871	1561	2670	812	515	8	—	—	896	4706	
Females .. .. .	15658	8	105	61	157	262	—	61	—	424	8	1323	121	1057	258	1872	1561	2626	811	286	61	77	113	278	4128	
<b>BEDFORDSHIRE.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	15849	4	234	79	229	299	1	84	2	526	8	844	162	1132	366	2002	1611	2371	944	417	46	45	68	442	3843	
Males .. .. .	16946	3	262	70	245	283	—	75	5	582	8	663	182	1192	421	2335	1583	2578	1081	569	5	—	—	705	4099	
Females .. .. .	14880	4	209	86	215	313	1	92	—	477	8	1005	145	1078	318	1878	1636	2188	823	283	83	85	127	210	3616	
<b>CAMBRIDGSHIRE.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	16137	1	159	44	188	297	2	104	3	401	15	992	173	1300	284	1706	1724	2422	1025	469	35	40	72	551	4130	
Males .. .. .	16852	1	168	35	194	293	1	98	2	449	24	827	187	1431	321	1787	1690	2550	1096	617	4	—	—	811	4266	
Females .. .. .	15454	—	151	53	183	300	2	111	4	356	7	1150	160	1174	249	1628	1756	2300	958	328	64	78	140	302	4000	
<b>ESSEX.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	15969	16	378	106	458	386	1	183	4	743	36	656	193	1118	358	1877	1360	2824	1078	341	31	55	62	521	3184	
Males .. .. .	16718	22	396	112	444	340	1	207	4	797	41	517	211	1247	377	2004	1349	3037	1115	435	4	—	—	763	3295	
Females .. .. .	15233	11	360	99	472	430	1	158	5	631	31	793	176	991	340	1753	1372	2615	1041	248	56	109	123	283	3075	
<b>SUFFOLK.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	16720	1	197	63	256	323	—	101	6	436	8	879	145	1283	337	1845	1731	2575	926	473	41	51	66	598	4379	
Males .. .. .	17542	1	211	69	245	304	—	108	5	472	7	721	160	1341	350	1939	1706	2783	994	629	7	—	—	896	4594	
Females .. .. .	15942	—	185	58	267	341	—	94	7	401	7	1027	131	1229	323	1756	1755	2378	861	325	73	100	128	316	4180	

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TABLE 4 (continued).—Annual Rate of Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES PER 1,000,000 LIVING in REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1891-1900.

COUNTIES.	ALL CAUSES.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Cancer.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Diseases of Generative System.	Puerperal Fever.	Childbirth.	Violence.	Other Causes.	
<b>NORFOLK.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	17406	2	188	85	239	357	1	190	4	548	7	943	141	1134	294	2085	1771	2489	974	431	51	56	70	540	4806	
Males .. .. .	18100	4	193	92	235	336	1	213	4	606	7	726	159	1145	308	2123	1818	2651	1019	598	9	—	—	789	5064	
Females .. .. .	16764	1	183	79	243	376	1	168	4	494	6	1142	125	1125	282	2050	1727	2340	931	276	90	109	135	309	4568	
<b>WILTSHIRE.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	15594	2	199	74	167	209	—	61	2	285	9	794	132	1045	276	1947	2060	2702	981	519	41	49	76	534	3430	
Males .. .. .	16100	2	221	74	149	189	—	66	3	325	12	652	142	1122	284	2035	1995	2808	1028	658	5	—	—	797	3533	
Females .. .. .	15099	1	177	73	184	229	—	55	2	246	6	933	121	969	268	1861	2122	2597	935	382	77	98	149	278	3336	
<b>DORSETSHIRE.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	15487	3	174	72	156	184	—	72	5	297	5	827	89	1098	287	1975	1947	2601	1003	461	36	37	75	510	3573	
Males .. .. .	15883	5	173	68	164	185	—	80	3	299	6	665	82	1076	301	2050	1852	2772	1049	621	3	—	—	816	3613	
Females .. .. .	15106	1	174	75	149	183	—	65	6	295	3	982	96	1120	273	1903	2038	2437	959	307	67	73	147	215	3538	
<b>DEVONSHIRE.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	17452	3	321	90	154	313	0	136	6	416	20	900	158	1385	373	2161	1911	3127	1102	497	50	51	71	571	3636	
Males .. .. .	18471	5	372	99	168	315	1	153	6	460	24	687	172	1488	415	2327	1832	3460	1166	688	4	—	—	877	3702	
Females .. .. .	16544	1	276	83	141	312	0	122	7	377	16	1089	146	1292	335	2013	1937	2831	1044	327	91	97	135	297	3575	
<b>CORNWALL.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	17717	3	196	128	150	375	—	116	4	442	17	915	170	1306	334	2127	1752	2847	1020	466	43	41	91	551	4623	
Males .. .. .	18627	1	236	138	154	371	—	120	3	539	24	680	187	1486	378	2209	1685	3185	1069	605	7	—	—	893	4657	
Females .. .. .	16930	5	162	119	146	378	—	112	5	358	12	1117	155	1150	295	2056	1809	2554	978	346	74	76	169	255	4599	
<b>SOMERSETSHIRE.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	16211	5	302	106	139	278	1	73	3	319	6	842	130	1087	297	1992	2002	2785	1041	470	36	51	72	571	3603	
Males .. .. .	17184	8	321	119	144	279	0	86	4	363	8	682	138	1177	336	2118	1987	3071	1114	616	5	—	—	850	3758	
Females .. .. .	15362	2	285	95	134	277	1	62	1	279	6	983	124	1008	263	1882	2016	2534	977	342	64	96	136	326	3469	

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TABLE 4 (continued).—Annual Rate of Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES PER 1,000,000 LIVING in REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1891-1900.

COUNTIES.	ALL CAUSES.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Cancer.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Diseases of Generative System.	Puerperal Fever.	Childbirth.	Violence.	Other Causes.
<b>GLOUCESTERSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	17143	89	342	95	189	286	1	89	1	466	9	876	146	1258	348	2130	1934	3106	1017	503	48	62	77	630	3441
Males .. .. .	18393	103	371	104	200	282	—	107	—	534	12	698	163	1416	389	2279	1953	3400	1068	659	7	—	—	955	3693
Females .. .. .	16059	78	317	87	180	290	1	74	1	407	7	1030	131	1121	312	2001	1917	2852	972	368	84	116	145	348	3220
<b>HEREFORDSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	17390	6	127	114	181	202	—	35	1	221	3	936	114	1063	316	2331	2257	2815	1042	504	40	66	87	630	4299
Males .. .. .	18522	11	124	128	168	203	—	38	2	203	2	784	137	1118	323	2554	2309	3133	1138	732	13	—	—	933	4469
Females .. .. .	16327	2	129	101	192	201	—	31	—	238	3	1079	93	1012	309	2122	2207	2516	952	288	65	127	168	345	4147
<b>SHROPSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	16691	2	162	99	210	237	1	87	1	289	7	898	154	1084	283	1992	2158	2688	1068	503	40	50	80	616	3982
Males .. .. .	17443	3	177	94	188	228	1	90	2	294	9	746	146	1155	311	2073	2171	2993	1100	671	3	—	—	914	4074
Females .. .. .	15954	1	147	103	230	245	1	85	1	282	5	1048	162	1012	255	1912	2146	2390	1036	339	76	98	158	324	3898
<b>STAFFORDSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	19554	18	554	217	244	408	1	220	6	955	16	619	278	1098	329	2379	1475	3913	1350	417	36	80	105	660	4176
Males .. .. .	20631	19	566	214	239	361	1	248	7	1014	20	482	305	1238	363	2531	1435	4403	1398	489	4	—	—	932	4362
Females .. .. .	18485	17	543	220	249	455	1	192	5	898	12	756	252	957	296	2228	1515	3419	1303	345	69	160	209	390	3994
<b>WORCESTERSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	16323	7	298	93	203	300	4	114	5	555	12	722	215	1012	338	1839	1621	2936	1160	460	35	65	70	540	3719
Males .. .. .	17704	10	313	94	204	290	1	135	5	627	14	546	249	1184	399	2014	1605	3337	1262	624	6	—	—	791	3994
Females .. .. .	15080	6	284	91	203	310	—	95	4	491	9	881	189	858	283	1682	1635	2575	1068	314	62	124	134	315	3467
<b>WARWICKSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	19157	35	399	145	218	427	0	178	6	1048	19	773	194	1407	345	2069	1610	3748	1375	479	58	65	83	701	3775
Males .. .. .	20424	39	408	152	212	387	0	211	6	1127	24	616	206	1776	381	2218	1543	4129	1423	598	7	—	—	932	4029
Females .. .. .	17966	31	390	139	223	465	1	148	6	974	15	918	183	1060	311	1930	1672	3389	1330	366	106	127	161	484	3537

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TABLE 4 (continued).—Annual Rate of Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES PER 1,000,000 LIVING in REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1891-1900.

COUNTIES.	ALL CAUSES.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Cancer.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Diseases of Generative System.	Puerperal Fever.	Childbirth.	Violence.	Other Causes.
<b>LEICESTERSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	17285	10	373	184	361	338	0	176	0	1015	11	717	181	1104	369	2138	1498	2878	1064	366	38	57	76	589	3742
Males .. .. .	18365	9	392	195	373	318	—	198	1	1122	8	568	203	1247	403	2277	1444	3145	1117	497	6	—	—	826	4016
Females .. .. .	16280	11	356	174	349	357	0	155	—	915	13	856	161	972	337	2008	1548	2629	1014	244	69	110	146	368	3488
<b>RUTLANDSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	14684	—	107	56	168	200	—	51	4	182	19	936	191	880	256	1751	1676	2388	857	456	33	33	61	493	3886
Males .. .. .	15220	—	94	56	150	187	—	56	—	215	19	843	206	918	225	1780	1864	2548	815	599	9	—	—	721	3915
Females .. .. .	14155	—	120	56	185	213	—	46	9	148	19	1028	176	843	287	1722	1490	2231	898	315	56	65	120	269	3859
<b>LINCOLNSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	16667	5	171	92	170	274	0	166	6	579	53	846	171	1125	339	2284	1703	2537	1063	428	45	53	79	576	3902
Males .. .. .	17440	7	181	91	174	250	0	167	6	637	65	699	172	1085	347	2432	1755	2735	1114	582	9	—	—	846	4086
Females .. .. .	15917	3	161	93	166	297	0	165	5	523	41	989	170	1163	332	2140	1653	2344	1014	279	79	105	156	313	3726
<b>NOTTINGHAMSH.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	17716	5	405	185	107	364	0	265	4	851	31	738	238	1132	359	2094	1552	3179	1202	406	54	79	86	638	3742
Males .. .. .	18745	5	423	181	107	318	—	292	3	924	39	571	269	1198	386	2229	1508	3501	1290	519	6	—	—	904	4072
Females .. .. .	16741	4	388	189	108	408	0	238	4	782	23	896	208	1070	334	1966	1594	2874	1119	299	100	154	167	386	3430
<b>DERBYSHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	17223	25	424	170	132	307	0	151	3	628	15	641	245	1125	370	2278	1673	3077	1197	386	42	83	100	623	3533
Males .. .. .	17789	28	424	168	126	274	0	167	3	651	19	474	266	1185	394	2373	1569	3336	1247	477	9	—	—	898	3701
Females .. .. .	16672	22	424	172	137	340	0	135	3	605	10	807	224	1066	347	2183	1777	2819	1148	296	75	165	199	349	3369
<b>CHESHIRE.</b>																									
Persons .. .. .	18238	8	368	167	212	365	4	196	8	703	25	736	220	1294	419	2211	1759	3385	1289	452	38	84	101	663	3531
Males .. .. .	19363	13	401	172	210	335	4	234	8	770	29	611	240	1401	467	2377	1753	3765	1349	551	7	—	—	946	3720
Females .. .. .	17192	4	336	163	214	392	4	160	8	640	21	851	202	1195	374	2056	1764	3032	1234	360	66	162	195	399	3560

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TABLE 4 (continued).—Annual Rate of Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES PER 1,000,000 LIVING in REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1891-1900.

COUNTIES.	ALL CAUSES.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Cancer.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Diseases of Generative System.	Puerperal Fever.	Childbirth.	Violence.	Other Causes.	
<b>LANCASHIRE.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	21115	13	585	247	192	470	10	256	11	1060	46	648	277	1582	453	2463	1695	4622	1449	483	49	92	103	759	3550	
Males .. .. .	22521	16	622	256	196	434	11	298	10	1145	53	493	310	1822	520	2665	1629	5113	1512	578	7	—	—	1063	3768	
Females .. .. .	19813	10	550	239	188	504	10	217	11	980	41	791	246	1360	391	2277	1758	4167	1390	396	89	177	198	476	3347	
<b>WEST RIDING.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	18868	26	443	201	221	362	1	211	7	811	32	705	240	1412	425	2480	1668	3812	1210	460	45	77	97	622	3300	
Males .. .. .	20118	30	466	206	225	333	1	240	6	859	37	522	262	1603	476	2697	1619	4283	1280	563	7	—	—	914	3489	
Females .. .. .	17684	22	420	196	219	389	1	183	7	766	27	878	219	1231	378	2274	1716	3366	1144	361	80	149	189	344	3125	
<b>EAST RIDING.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	18497	44	356	135	130	317	—	236	8	1152	26	802	228	1303	381	2563	1705	3047	1104	422	59	61	81	705	3632	
Males .. .. .	19631	53	379	132	134	279	—	254	7	1255	31	593	239	1421	434	2813	1774	3277	1186	564	9	—	—	1037	3760	
Females .. .. .	17405	37	335	139	125	354	—	218	10	1053	20	1002	218	1189	330	2322	1639	2826	1026	286	107	119	158	385	3507	
<b>NORTH RIDING.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	17788	68	270	117	142	326	2	218	10	554	35	744	289	1190	401	2347	1663	3249	1106	435	41	55	84	655	3787	
Males .. .. .	18692	79	277	106	136	290	3	250	10	613	37	597	284	1193	449	2494	1633	3676	1131	541	8	—	—	965	3920	
Females .. .. .	16892	57	263	127	149	363	2	187	11	497	33	890	295	1187	353	2202	1693	2827	1082	331	75	110	167	347	3644	
<b>DURHAM.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	19283	7	497	189	135	414	7	302	17	833	32	583	359	1426	528	2449	1505	3485	1397	356	36	79	109	706	3832	
Males .. .. .	19767	9	500	174	130	352	7	343	16	846	36	434	362	1433	550	2547	1488	3753	1385	387	3	—	—	1049	3963	
Females .. .. .	18782	5	493	204	140	477	7	260	18	819	29	737	357	1419	507	2348	1523	3208	1410	324	69	161	222	353	3692	
<b>NORTHUMBERLD.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	19018	2	424	153	155	393	3	194	13	649	19	722	353	1717	597	2391	1803	2905	1532	414	60	78	104	804	3623	
Males .. .. .	19758	2	425	154	167	356	4	220	10	683	20	575	362	1872	533	2508	1805	3117	1561	494	4	—	—	1172	3714	
Females .. .. .	18278	3	423	151	142	431	1	168	15	614	19	868	343	1561	482	2274	1801	2694	1503	334	116	156	208	437	3534	

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TABLE 4 (continued).—Annual Rate of Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES PER 1,000,000 LIVING in REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1891-1900.

COUNTIES.	ALL CAUSES.	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple Continued Fever.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Cholera.	Cancer.	Tabes Mesenterica.	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous and Scrofulous Diseases.	Diseases of Nervous System.	Diseases of Circulatory System.	Diseases of Respiratory System.	Diseases of Digestive System.	Diseases of Urinary System.	Diseases of Generative System.	Puerperal Fever.	Childbirth.	Violence.	Other Causes.	
<b>CUMBERLAND.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	17164	4	495	198	108	338	4	76	4	326	10	797	167	1273	391	2016	1895	2949	1095	459	38	72	96	686	3667	
Males .. .. .	17734	6	528	209	118	307	5	85	4	339	9	666	159	1275	442	2029	1784	3235	1163	535	2	—	—	1042	3792	
Females .. .. .	16611	1	463	187	98	368	4	67	4	314	11	924	175	1272	341	2003	2003	2670	1029	384	73	141	188	340	3551	
<b>WESTMORLAND.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	14955	—	182	86	142	159	—	99	2	222	12	795	115	953	448	1910	1896	2145	1067	500	37	64	73	602	3446	
Males .. .. .	15901	—	190	76	155	152	—	111	—	222	22	719	101	983	453	1959	1927	2434	1144	681	10	—	—	948	3614	
Females .. .. .	14073	—	174	95	130	165	—	89	3	222	3	866	127	925	443	1864	1867	1876	996	331	62	124	142	281	3288	
<b>MONMOUTHSHIRE.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	18768	4	551	233	322	417	1	167	8	461	19	559	147	1021	330	2443	1616	4029	1319	419	30	99	131	762	3680	
Males .. .. .	19428	5	542	228	287	361	1	184	7	494	22	451	155	985	347	2470	1562	4540	1318	490	2	—	—	1154	3823	
Females .. .. .	18067	4	561	238	359	477	1	150	9	425	15	674	139	1058	311	2414	1674	3487	1320	343	60	204	271	345	3528	
<b>SOUTH WALES.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	19273	4	408	199	390	384	2	190	6	573	15	636	164	1513	417	2809	1566	3615	1259	477	38	104	131	846	3527	
Males .. .. .	19829	4	421	196	377	347	3	205	5	591	18	510	170	1469	440	2950	1507	3983	1277	552	6	—	—	1341	3457	
Females .. .. .	18704	3	394	202	404	421	2	175	7	553	12	765	157	1557	394	2666	1627	3239	1241	400	71	209	264	339	3602	
<b>NORTH WALES.</b>																										
Persons .. .. .	18820	3	204	141	222	276	0	128	7	292	15	988	181	1656	360	3014	2094	3136	1153	638	43	78	118	613	3460	
Males .. .. .	19508	4	213	135	208	266	0	147	8	299	19	878	180	1699	385	3138	2080	3498	1171	796	5	—	—	942	3437	
Females .. .. .	18163	2	196	146	236	287	—	109	7	285	10	1093	182	1615	336	2895	2107	2790	1136	488	80	153	231	298	3481	

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TABLE 5.—Annual Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES, per MILLION LIVING, at ALL AGES and at 11 GROUPS of AGES, among PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES, in SUCCESSIVE DECENNIA.

PERIODS.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and up-wards.
ALL CAUSES.												
1861-70	21,505	68,600	7,992	4,494	6,416	8,209	9,825	12,747	17,399	30,424	62,823	159,518
1871-80	20,485	63,379	6,466	3,712	5,354	7,072	8,961	12,669	17,752	31,614	65,031	161,856
1881-90	18,734	56,759	5,302	3,031	4,371	5,630	7,563	11,459	17,141	31,387	64,970	154,311
1891-1900	18,194	57,736	4,340	2,507	3,727	4,743	6,402	10,514	16,756	31,472	65,042	152,167
SCARLET FEVER.												
1861-70	890	4,644	2,193	504	153	93	61	28	14	9	6	6
1871-80	649	3,504	1,522	326	104	63	46	25	9	5	3	2
1881-90	312	1,667	763	154	42	26	22	12	4	2	3	1
1891-1900	158	844	353	81	33	22	15	8	4	2	1	0
SMALL-POX.												
1861-70	152	638	145	56	86	136	102	73	49	36	26	22
1871-80	230	518	285	138	198	301	240	168	111	72	47	35
1881-90	44	80	33	26	42	59	57	44	32	21	17	20
1891-1900	13	29	10	3	5	11	16	18	13	10	10	8
WHOOPIING-COUGH.												
1861-70	467	3,782	153	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	—
1871-80	451	3,667	135	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1881-90	414	3,366	128	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
1891-1900	377	3,086	96	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
MEASLES.												
1861-70	391	3,011	243	29	11	9	7	5	2	1	1	1
1871-80	334	2,579	208	22	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1
1881-90	406	3,127	271	23	7	6	6	4	2	1	1	1
1891-1900	414	3,247	221	18	7	4	4	3	2	1	1	0
DIPHTHERIA.												
1861-70	171	771	395	137	59	38	27	21	22	26	26	25
1871-80	112	474	292	89	33	21	17	18	14	18	19	14
1881-90	153	689	424	100	36	20	17	16	14	17	17	12
1891-1900	263	1,362	679	125	36	20	16	14	12	15	12	9
SCARLET FEVER.												
1861-70	926	4,765	2,229	471	149	80	48	23	16	8	5	8
1871-80	681	3,606	1,563	320	107	55	36	21	10	5	3	1
1881-90	324	1,710	759	149	43	23	16	10	5	2	4	1
1891-1900	162	855	348	78	38	21	13	7	4	2	1	—
WHOOPIING-COUGH.												
1861-70	856	4,523	2,156	537	157	106	73	33	12	10	6	5
1871-80	618	3,402	1,482	332	101	70	56	28	7	5	3	2
1881-90	301	1,625	767	159	40	28	28	14	3	3	2	1
1891-1900	153	833	357	85	28	23	18	9	4	2	1	1
MEASLES.												
1861-70	408	3,080	231	26	9	7	4	4	2	2	1	2
1871-80	351	2,653	197	22	5	6	4	3	3	2	1	1
1881-90	433	3,266	262	19	6	5	3	3	2	1	1	1
1891-1900	439	3,368	209	17	6	3	2	2	1	1	0	—
DIPHTHERIA.												
1861-70	375	2,942	256	32	13	10	9	6	3	1	1	1
1871-80	318	2,504	218	22	8	6	7	5	3	1	1	2
1881-90	381	2,989	280	26	8	8	8	5	2	1	1	1
1891-1900	391	3,126	233	18	8	5	6	5	2	1	2	0

Note.—The death-rates at the different age-groups for 1861-70, 1871-80, and 1881-90 have been re-calculated on revised estimates of populations, and those for 1861-70 and 1871-80 have been corrected for changes of classification adopted in 1881. The death-rates at "All Ages" for each decennium and from the several causes are based on the age constitution of the mean population of England and Wales in 1891-1900.

TABLE 5 (continued).—Annual Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES, per MILLION LIVING, at ALL AGES and at 11 GROUPS of AGES, among PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES, in SUCCESSIVE DECENNIA.

PERIODS.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and up-wards.
SCARLET FEVER.												
1861-70	890	4,644	2,193	504	153	93	61	28	14	9	6	6
1871-80	649	3,504	1,522	326	104	63	46	25	9	5	3	2
1881-90	312	1,667	763	154	42	26	22	12	4	2	3	1
1891-1900	158	844	353	81	33	22	15	8	4	2	1	0
WHOOPIING-COUGH.												
1861-70	467	3,782	153	8	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	—
1871-80	451	3,667	135	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
1881-90	414	3,366	128	4	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
1891-1900	377	3,086	96	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
DIPHTHERIA.												
1861-70	431	3,408	123	5	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	—
1871-80	419	3,323	112	4	1	—	0	0	0	0	0	1
1881-90	385	3,062	100	3	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	2
1891-1900	349	2,788	74	3	1	0	0	—	0	1	0	3
SCARLET FEVER.												
1861-70	501	4,157	183	11	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	—
1871-80	480	4,011	158	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
1881-90	441	3,668	156	5	2	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
1891-1900	404	3,385	118	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3
MEASLES.												
1861-70	171	771	395	137	59	38	27	21	22	26	26	25
1871-80	112	474	292	89	33	21	17	18	14	18	19	14
1881-90	153	689	424	100	36	20	17	16	14	17	17	12
1891-1900	263	1,362	679	125	36	20	16	14	12	15	12	9
DIPHTHERIA.												
1861-70	161	760	340	107	58	35	24	20	22	30	33	32
1871-80	108	474	257	72	28	20	14	16	17	19	20	14
1881-90	149	687	373	84	35	20	15	13	14	19	18	15
1891-1900	264	1,338	614	112	36	20	15	13	12	13	12	9
DIPHTHERIA.												
1861-70	178	781	450	166	61	41	28	22	22	22	21	20
1871-80	115	475	327	105	38	22	19	19	12	16	18	15
1881-90	157	692	475	116	37	21	19	18	13	16	16	9
1891-1900	262	1,337	743	137	37	21	18	15	12	16	12	8



TABLE 5 (continued).—Annual Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES, per MILLION LIVING, at ALL AGES and at 11 GROUPS of AGES, among PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES, in SUCCESSIVE DECENNA.

PERIODS.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and upwards.
GROUP.												
1861-70	219	1,600	249	13	1	0	0	0	—	—	—	—
1871-80	149	1,051	211	9	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
1881-90	133	906	217	9	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
1891-1900	51	357	77	3	0	—	0	0	0	—	—	—
1861-70	240	1,705	265	15	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
1871-80	166	1,136	226	9	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881-90	148	984	228	9	0	—	0	—	—	—	—	—
1891-1900	57	388	83	4	0	—	—	0	—	—	—	—
1861-70	199	1,494	234	11	1	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
1871-80	134	966	196	10	0	0	0	—	—	—	—	—
1881-90	119	828	206	9	0	0	—	—	—	—	—	—
1891-1900	46	326	72	3	0	—	0	—	0	—	—	—
ENTERIC FEVER.												
1871-80	322	402	338	313	408	382	295	249	251	268	295	218
1881-90	198	129	180	209	291	283	233	183	155	142	114	62
1891-1900	174	82	127	162	256	272	239	190	144	112	69	29
1871-80	325	398	309	274	377	432	311	259	273	291	341	259
1881-90	214	131	170	192	300	338	273	202	177	166	132	71
1891-1900	200	85	120	152	279	347	296	227	174	137	87	36
1871-80	319	405	366	352	438	336	280	239	230	248	256	187
1881-90	183	128	189	226	281	234	197	165	136	122	99	55
1891-1900	150	80	134	172	233	205	186	154	117	90	54	24
DIARRHEAL DISEASES (including CHOLERA).												
1861-70*	984	6,011	161	68	61	96	156	217	320	662	1,659	4,352
1871-80	843	5,752	69	23	21	35	59	96	161	412	1,196	3,516
1881-90	631	4,341	54	16	15	24	37	60	107	301	910	2,592
1891-1900	738	5,485	37	10	8	12	22	40	85	234	708	2,070
1861-70*	1,041	6,405	161	74	61	91	139	205	339	686	1,702	4,452
1871-80	906	6,164	65	22	21	30	51	95	170	439	1,246	3,644
1881-90	681	4,677	50	15	14	21	34	57	110	317	924	2,736
1891-1900	802	5,879	32	10	8	13	23	42	95	243	715	2,151
1861-70*	931	5,615	161	63	60	101	170	229	303	641	1,621	4,275
1871-80	784	5,341	74	24	21	39	67	98	153	388	1,153	3,418
1881-90	584	4,007	57	17	16	26	41	64	104	287	898	2,485
1891-1900	678	5,094	42	11	8	10	21	37	76	226	703	2,011
PUERPERAL FEVER AND CHILDBIRTH.												
1861-70	335	—	—	0	162	634	925	891	60	—	—	—
1871-80	343	—	—	1	168	681	949	890	53	—	—	—
1881-90	312	—	—	0	129	604	892	806	43	0	—	—
1891-1900	295	—	—	0	99	543	879	756	41	0	—	—

\* Asiatic Cholera was epidemic in 1866.

TABLE 5 (continued).—Annual Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES, per MILLION LIVING, at ALL AGES and at 11 GROUPS of AGES, among PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES, in SUCCESSIVE DECENNA.

PERIODS.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and upwards.
PNEUMONIA.												
1861-70	1,078	5,368	273	104	157	219	303	448	631	1,010	1,583	2,071
1871-80	948	3,999	259	106	173	261	393	645	879	1,342	2,005	2,400
1881-90	1,041	3,663	299	120	202	303	497	837	1,162	1,765	2,609	3,200
1891-1900	1,227	4,945	297	112	206	281	448	852	1,271	1,953	2,939	3,973
1861-70	1,171	5,847	276	101	169	273	387	612	896	1,330	1,940	2,348
1871-80	1,129	4,370	261	102	195	337	510	886	1,272	1,802	2,446	2,787
1881-90	1,252	4,000	303	118	237	383	642	1,142	1,690	2,354	3,240	3,704
1891-1900	1,466	5,425	303	110	256	381	603	1,178	1,801	2,583	3,550	4,481
1861-70	856	4,887	269	107	146	170	227	295	381	715	1,275	1,858
1871-80	779	3,628	257	110	151	193	287	421	518	926	1,628	2,103
1881-90	844	3,329	296	122	168	230	363	551	682	1,246	2,086	2,823
1891-1900	1,003	4,468	291	113	157	192	308	547	784	1,403	2,445	3,608
TUBERCULOSIS (ALL FORMS).												
1861-70	3,239	5,469	984	1,098	2,845	4,060	4,351	4,111	3,446	2,780	1,734	620
1871-80	2,862	5,230	865	923	2,219	3,237	3,705	3,822	3,202	2,539	1,576	538
1881-90	2,429	4,494	846	830	1,783	2,505	3,043	3,251	2,844	2,267	1,446	572
1891-1900	2,010	3,930	724	669	1,396	1,936	2,302	2,742	2,492	2,007	1,263	512
1861-70	3,327	6,018	1,029	899	2,382	4,031	4,206	4,244	3,969	3,433	2,174	740
1871-80	3,053	5,798	900	748	1,857	3,219	3,785	4,198	3,928	3,285	2,025	650
1881-90	2,633	5,004	817	630	1,510	2,516	3,164	3,685	3,611	3,027	1,913	732
1891-1900	2,265	4,347	705	521	1,234	2,102	2,541	3,251	3,296	2,768	1,706	629
1861-70	3,156	4,917	939	1,300	3,300	4,087	4,482	3,988	2,954	2,178	1,354	528
1871-80	2,684	4,663	830	1,099	2,577	3,253	3,631	3,475	2,535	1,866	1,193	452
1881-90	2,238	3,987	874	1,030	2,052	2,495	2,932	2,846	2,146	1,597	1,058	452
1891-1900	1,771	3,516	744	818	1,555	1,788	2,086	2,264	1,753	1,344	906	427
PHTHISIS.												
1861-70	2,545	973	456	828	2,662	3,935	4,260	4,035	3,357	2,669	1,612	542
1871-80	2,190	770	360	666	2,049	3,133	3,631	3,760	3,137	2,459	1,480	493
1881-90	1,775	535	291	523	1,552	2,333	2,914	3,144	2,749	2,173	1,362	523
1891-1900	1,391	413	206	368	1,144	1,730	2,135	2,592	2,362	1,881	1,154	437
1861-70	2,538	994	433	608	2,196	3,594	4,111	4,170	3,880	3,312	2,037	663
1871-80	2,288	787	342	483	1,685	3,109	3,713	4,137	3,865	3,206	1,928	604
1881-90	1,904	553	254	344	1,293	2,341	3,037	3,577	3,505	2,920	1,823	690
1891-1900	1,580	441	174	234	995	1,887	2,369	3,095	3,144	2,618	1,584	556
1861-70	2,552	951	479	1,050	3,121	3,972	4,395	3,909	2,867	2,075	1,246	448
1871-80	2,098	753	377	851	2,409	3,154	3,556	3,412	2,468	1,786	1,097	407
1881-90	1,655	518	328	702	1,809	2,326	2,801	2,740	2,062	1,515	980	398
1891-1900	1,214	385	239	502	1,290	1,591	1,923	2,121	1,642	1,239	807	352



TABLE 5 (continued).—Annual Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES, per MILLION LIVING, at ALL AGES and at 11 GROUPS of AGES, among PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES, in SUCCESSIVE DECENNIA.

PERIODS.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and upwards.	
TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS.													
1861-70	Persons..	310	2,223	292	90	21	8	5	3	2	2	3	1
1871-80		284	1,908	303	118	49	24	16	11	5	4	2	1
1881-90		234	1,456	307	121	58	32	20	12	8	3	2	1
1891-1900		216	1,320	276	115	61	37	24	16	10	6	3	1
1861-70	Males ..	369	2,589	323	93	20	9	5	3	2	2	3	2
1871-80		338	2,251	333	120	48	26	17	12	6	4	2	1
1881-90		270	1,688	319	115	55	33	21	12	10	4	2	2
1891-1900		242	1,481	283	110	60	37	25	18	11	7	3	1
1861-70	Females	255	1,855	257	86	22	8	4	3	2	2	2	1
1871-80		234	1,565	273	117	49	23	15	10	5	4	3	1
1881-90		201	1,225	295	128	61	31	19	12	6	3	2	—
1891-1900		192	1,161	269	120	63	37	24	14	9	5	3	0
TUBERCULOUS PERITONITIS, TABES MESENTERICA.													
1861-70	Persons..	266	1,864	140	81	61	38	27	21	23	27	20	6
1871-80		285	2,036	130	79	60	37	26	22	21	23	24	9
1881-90		257	1,808	121	75	56	39	29	25	22	24	23	11
1891-1900		217	1,458	103	68	57	46	38	34	30	27	21	9
1861-70	Males ..	288	2,001	155	80	49	34	19	16	20	26	19	6
1871-80		311	2,207	142	77	52	32	18	19	18	21	22	8
1881-90		284	2,005	121	67	47	33	23	20	19	24	21	10
1891-1900		236	1,613	102	62	49	38	30	26	29	27	22	12
1861-70	Females	245	1,725	125	82	70	43	34	25	26	28	21	6
1871-80		260	1,865	117	80	68	42	33	25	25	26	26	9
1881-90		233	1,612	122	84	64	45	35	29	26	24	25	12
1891-1900		198	1,304	104	74	66	53	45	41	31	26	20	8
OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.													
1861-70	Persons..	118	409	96	99	102	79	59	52	64	82	99	71
1871-80		103	516	72	60	61	43	32	29	39	53	70	35
1881-90		163	695	127	111	117	101	80	70	65	67	59	37
1891-1900		186	739	139	118	134	123	105	100	90	93	85	65
1861-70	Males ..	132	434	113	118	117	94	71	55	67	93	115	69
1871-80		116	553	83	63	72	52	37	30	39	54	73	37
1881-90		175	758	123	104	115	109	83	76	77	79	67	30
1891-1900		207	812	146	115	130	140	117	112	112	116	97	60
1861-70	Females	104	386	78	82	87	64	49	51	59	73	85	73
1871-80		92	480	63	51	51	34	27	28	37	50	67	35
1881-90		149	632	129	116	118	93	77	65	52	55	51	42
1891-1900		167	666	132	122	136	107	94	88	71	74	76	67

TABLE 5 (continued).—Annual Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES, per MILLION LIVING, at ALL AGES and at 11 GROUPS of AGES, among PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES, in SUCCESSIVE DECENNIA.

PERIODS.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and upwards.	
RHEUMATIC FEVER.													
1861-70	Persons..	44	5	39	62	66	42	40	42	48	61	74	57
1871-80		60	6	45	74	82	66	62	65	65	76	101	71
1881-90		94	15	67	103	111	96	102	117	117	124	150	125
1891-1900		85	20	75	101	105	80	84	97	99	107	130	126
1861-70	Males ..	47	4	38	59	68	48	46	49	53	63	83	60
1871-80		63	6	48	68	80	66	72	77	68	81	111	78
1881-90		99	15	68	99	109	96	114	140	124	132	160	146
1891-1900		88	20	74	92	97	80	96	110	102	116	142	148
1861-70	Females	42	5	39	66	64	38	34	36	42	59	67	55
1871-80		57	6	42	80	84	66	53	54	62	72	92	65
1881-90		89	14	67	106	113	97	91	95	110	116	142	109
1891-1900		83	20	76	109	112	80	73	85	97	100	120	111
CANCER.													
1861-70	Persons..	390	13	7	7	17	29	113	446	1,054	1,776	2,374	2,568
1871-80		477	12	7	7	15	27	124	527	1,257	2,209	3,100	3,289
1881-90		602	20	10	11	21	35	128	586	1,552	2,873	4,180	4,312
1891-1900		758	30	16	16	29	44	139	646	1,833	3,662	5,604	6,145
1861-70	Males ..	240	13	8	7	18	26	60	205	539	1,206	1,874	2,269
1871-80		313	13	7	8	16	27	71	240	706	1,593	2,605	2,939
1881-90		437	21	11	12	23	37	80	299	1,002	2,302	3,758	3,926
1891-1900		600	33	18	19	32	51	99	384	1,300	3,160	5,325	5,824
1861-70	Females	532	13	7	7	16	32	161	670	1,539	2,302	2,806	2,798
1871-80		632	12	7	7	14	27	174	793	1,764	2,765	3,524	3,520
1881-90		756	19	9	10	18	33	173	855	2,051	3,375	4,531	4,601
1891-1900		906	28	14	14	27	39	175	891	2,323	4,099	5,829	6,377
DIABETES MELLITUS.													
1861-70	Persons..	31	3	5	9	17	19	32	42	59	96	117	74
1871-80		39	1	4	10	19	25	37	51	72	132	172	113
1881-90		58	4	7	15	24	31	47	64	107	218	294	239
1891-1900		75	4	7	17	29	36	49	71	136	300	460	380
1861-70	Males ..	42	3	5	10	22	24	44	55	83	136	181	121
1871-80		51	1	4	10	24	34	48	69	96	182	248	172
1881-90		71	5	7	14	26	35	59	79	135	282	399	315
1891-1900		86	5	7	16	32	43	57	87	161	347	559	474
1861-70	Females	21	2	4	8	13	14	22	30	37	58	62	38
1871-80		28	2	4	10	14	18	27	35	50	88	107	68
1881-90		46	3	6	15	22	27	36	51	82	161	208	181
1891-1900		66	3	8	17	25	31	42	56	112	258	380	312



TABLE 5 (continued).—Annual Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES, per MILLION LIVING, at ALL AGES and at 11 GROUPS of AGES, among PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES, in SUCCESSIVE DECENNIA.

PERIODS.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and upwards.	
LARYNGITIS.													
1861-70	Persons..	47	224	48	9	8	11	19	24	33	37	41	37
1871-80		45	186	50	11	9	11	21	30	34	40	46	36
1881-90		52	256	75	12	7	6	11	18	24	35	47	53
1891-1900		45	254	62	8	4	4	6	11	15	22	31	46
1861-70	Males ..	52	236	48	10	7	11	21	29	41	51	53	51
1871-80		52	201	53	12	10	10	23	37	47	59	65	45
1881-90		57	272	79	12	6	6	12	23	32	46	63	70
1891-1900		51	279	64	9	3	3	7	13	19	29	41	60
1861-70	Females	43	212	49	8	9	11	17	19	25	23	31	26
1871-80		39	171	47	11	8	12	20	24	21	23	29	29
1881-90		46	241	72	11	8	7	10	14	17	25	34	40
1891-1900		40	228	61	7	4	5	6	8	10	15	22	35
BRONCHITIS.													
1861-70	Persons..	1,691	4,762	164	49	64	104	231	609	1,600	4,270	9,940	19,105
1871-80		2,186	7,053	185	48	60	92	221	682	1,840	5,016	12,080	24,959
1881-90		2,081	7,488	182	40	44	67	160	522	1,556	4,426	10,849	23,322
1891-1900		1,811	6,306	110	27	31	45	106	367	1,214	3,850	10,060	23,268
1861-70	Males ..	1,735	5,145	160	44	59	107	247	671	1,749	4,500	10,158	19,901
1871-80		2,251	7,686	178	44	57	92	229	745	2,059	5,291	12,234	25,390
1881-90		2,149	8,162	175	38	42	63	155	542	1,714	4,737	11,144	23,270
1891-1900		1,849	6,896	106	25	30	45	107	372	1,296	4,074	10,228	22,939
1861-70	Females	1,650	4,377	169	55	69	101	217	550	1,460	4,058	9,753	18,491
1871-80		2,124	6,421	191	52	62	91	213	624	1,639	4,767	11,950	24,628
1881-90		2,018	6,819	188	43	46	71	164	504	1,412	4,152	10,603	23,361
1891-1900		1,775	5,720	113	29	33	45	105	362	1,139	3,654	9,923	23,506
PLEURISY.													
1861-70	Persons..	42	28	13	11	19	27	38	50	67	106	160	197
1871-80		50	33	17	13	22	32	44	60	80	126	178	210
1881-90		56	43	20	14	25	32	44	69	91	143	212	239
1891-1900		54	55	16	11	19	26	37	67	93	139	204	263
1861-70	Males ..	50	31	15	12	22	35	48	67	92	134	169	211
1871-80		61	36	19	15	28	43	56	78	114	162	192	218
1881-90		68	49	21	17	30	42	55	90	124	184	240	246
1891-1900		67	63	18	13	22	34	47	87	131	187	246	282
1861-70	Females	34	25	12	10	17	21	29	35	43	79	152	186
1871-80		40	30	14	12	16	23	34	44	50	93	167	204
1881-90		45	37	19	12	20	24	33	50	60	107	190	234
1891-1900		42	46	14	10	17	19	28	47	58	98	170	249

TABLE 5 (continued).—Annual Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES, per MILLION LIVING, at ALL AGES and at 11 GROUPS of AGES, among PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES, in SUCCESSIVE DECENNIA.

PERIODS.	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and upwards.	
BRIGHT'S DISEASE, ACUTE AND CHRONIC NEPHRITIS.													
1861-70	Persons..	113	56	41	29	37	59	97	160	222	315	395	331
1871-80		201	108	71	44	60	86	150	266	400	611	779	729
1881-90		286	157	78	50	70	105	172	340	559	936	1,386	1,389
1891-1900		337	149	64	49	67	99	171	371	690	1,218	1,849	1,997
1861-70	Males ..	137	67	51	33	42	64	114	195	286	399	504	444
1871-80		236	128	86	46	61	89	168	313	506	768	984	943
1881-90		323	170	91	52	74	107	182	379	674	1,140	1,706	1,765
1891-1900		379	162	75	48	70	100	174	400	812	1,497	2,269	2,559
1861-70	Females	91	46	30	24	32	54	83	128	161	239	301	245
1871-80		167	91	55	42	58	84	133	221	302	468	603	564
1881-90		250	143	65	48	67	103	163	303	455	757	1,120	1,108
1891-1900		299	136	53	49	64	98	169	344	578	975	1,510	1,592
VIOLENCE (ACCIDENT, SUICIDE, HOMICIDE).													
1861-70	Persons..	755	1,323	460	450	502	544	587	730	904	1,120	1,327	2,379
1871-80		725	1,220	387	356	444	502	567	727	926	1,190	1,465	2,560
1881-90		647	1,141	325	264	361	388	471	656	862	1,118	1,456	2,505
1891-1900		660	1,352	327	224	327	363	448	649	877	1,121	1,452	2,567
1861-70	Males ..	1,172	1,482	603	761	861	1,019	1,088	1,309	1,562	1,896	2,028	2,503
1871-80		1,118	1,359	530	598	765	928	1,035	1,283	1,586	1,976	2,217	2,848
1881-90		972	1,264	452	437	605	688	833	1,134	1,457	1,847	2,192	2,780
1891-1900		959	1,472	410	358	537	641	778	1,097	1,458	1,830	2,158	2,804
1861-70	Females	363	1,162	317	135	147	119	136	192	285	404	722	2,284
1871-80		356	1,082	244	112	126	114	140	212	320	480	823	2,339
1881-90		341	1,018	200	92	120	116	138	210	321	477	846	2,299
1891-1900		380	1,233	245	90	120	114	150	229	342	502	882	2,397
SUICIDE.													
1861-70	Persons..	67	—	0	4	29	44	62	106	171	226	211	149
1871-80		72	—	0	3	25	48	70	114	174	243	241	182
1881-90		79	—	0	4	31	52	78	131	192	253	264	190
1891-1900		89	—	0	4	35	61	95	156	217	266	262	192
1861-70	Males ..	100	—	—	4	28	59	93	163	263	377	359	251
1871-80		110	—	—	4	24	64	104	179	276	408	416	335
1881-90		122	—	0	4	29	67	117	202	310	437	478	373
1891-1900		137	—	0	5	34	84	142	241	348	456	479	386
1861-70	Females	35	—	0	3	31	31	35	53	84	87	83	70
1871-80		36	—	0	3	26	33	39	54	81	95	92	64
1881-90		39	—	0	3	34	40	43	64	84	92	86	53
1891-1900		44	—	—	4	37	41	52	76	96	100	88	52



TABLE 6.—Annual Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES, per MILLION LIVING, at ALL AGES and at 11 GROUPS of AGES, among PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES, in GROUPS of Urban and Rural Counties : 1891-1900.

		ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and upwards.
ALL CAUSES.													
England & Wales	Both Sexes	18,194	57,736	4,340	2,507	3,727	4,743	6,403	10,514	16,756	31,472	65,042	152,167
Urban Counties		20,335	68,507	4,803	2,620	3,800	4,744	6,712	11,814	19,259	36,039	72,723	157,801
Rural Counties		14,880	42,066	3,519	2,380	3,746	4,999	6,055	8,395	12,713	25,199	56,606	147,276
England & Wales	Males ..	19,316	62,710	4,309	2,448	3,789	5,060	6,757	11,498	18,946	34,949	70,386	160,086
Urban Counties		21,689	72,048	4,776	2,613	3,968	5,057	7,095	12,980	21,864	40,350	79,491	166,674
Rural Counties		15,611	46,412	3,483	2,230	3,549	5,232	6,174	8,872	14,094	27,651	60,796	154,986
England & Wales	Females	17,142	52,797	4,370	2,566	3,665	4,461	6,082	9,593	14,741	28,438	60,723	146,464
Urban Counties		19,063	61,023	4,830	2,627	3,639	4,464	6,360	10,703	16,829	32,303	67,466	151,918
Rural Counties		14,194	37,730	3,554	2,533	3,950	4,794	5,951	7,964	11,489	23,063	53,099	141,396
SMALL-POX.													
England & Wales	Both Sexes	13	29	10	3	5	11	16	18	13	10	10	8
Urban Counties		13	27	7	3	6	11	16	20	13	8	8	6
Rural Counties		3	5	1	1	1	2	3	4	4	4	7	5
England & Wales	Males ..	16	29	10	3	6	12	19	24	20	15	18	12
Urban Counties		15	26	7	4	6	12	19	27	19	12	11	8
Rural Counties		4	5	1	—	1	2	3	7	6	6	14	10
England & Wales	Females	11	30	9	3	5	10	13	12	7	5	4	5
Urban Counties		11	28	7	3	6	9	13	13	7	5	5	4
Rural Counties		2	5	2	2	1	2	3	2	1	1	1	2
MEASLES.													
England & Wales	Both Sexes	414	3,247	221	18	7	4	4	3	2	1	1	0
Urban Counties		512	4,067	242	11	5	3	3	2	1	1	1	0
Rural Counties		212	1,573	165	23	10	5	7	7	3	2	1	—
England & Wales	Males ..	439	3,368	209	17	6	3	2	2	1	1	0	—
Urban Counties		542	4,211	221	11	4	2	1	1	0	1	—	—
Rural Counties		225	1,647	161	26	8	2	4	4	3	1	1	—
England & Wales	Females	391	3,126	233	18	8	5	6	5	2	1	2	0
Urban Counties		484	3,925	262	11	5	4	5	3	2	1	1	—
Rural Counties		200	1,500	168	30	13	8	10	9	3	2	2	2

Note.—The death-rates at all ages from the several causes in Urban and in Rural Counties are based on the sex and age constitution of the mean population of England and Wales in 1891-1900.

TABLE 6 (continued).—Annual Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES, per MILLION LIVING, at ALL AGES and at 11 GROUPS of AGES, among PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES, in GROUPS of Urban and Rural Counties : 1891-1900.

		ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75 and upwards.	
SCARLET FEVER.														
England & Wales	Both Sexes	153	844	353	81	33	22	15	8	4	2	1	0	
Urban Counties		200	1,102	446	92	35	23	15	7	3	2	1	1	
Rural Counties		99	466	227	73	29	23	17	13	6	2	1	—	
England & Wales	Males ..	162	855	343	78	38	21	13	7	4	2	1	—	
Urban Counties		206	1,121	438	87	40	21	13	7	4	1	1	—	
Rural Counties		101	477	225	72	32	19	11	10	7	3	—	—	
England & Wales	Females	153	833	357	85	28	23	18	9	4	2	1	1	
Urban Counties		194	1,084	454	97	30	24	17	8	3	2	1	2	
Rural Counties		96	454	230	74	29	27	21	15	5	2	2	—	
WHOOPIING COUGH.														
England & Wales	Both Sexes	377	3,086	96	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	
Urban Counties		433	3,540	114	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
Rural Counties		292	2,392	63	6	1	2	1	0	0	1	—	4	
England & Wales	Males ..	349	2,786	74	3	1	0	0	—	0	1	0	3	
Urban Counties		398	3,179	88	2	1	0	0	—	0	1	0	—	
Rural Counties		277	2,217	55	5	0	1	0	—	—	1	—	5	
England & Wales	Females	404	3,385	118	4	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	
Urban Counties		465	3,897	140	3	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	5	
Rural Counties		306	2,568	81	6	1	3	1	0	0	—	—	4	
DIPHTHERIA.														
England & Wales	Both Sexes	263	1,362	679	125	36	20	16	14	12	15	12	9	
Urban Counties		297	1,653	704	103	28	18	16	12	12	14	12	9	
Rural Counties		201	829	614	167	52	29	17	20	15	20	15	11	
England & Wales	Males ..	264	1,388	614	112	36	20	15	13	12	13	12	9	
Urban Counties		300	1,686	629	98	29	18	15	11	12	14	13	9	
Rural Counties		197	829	570	138	43	28	16	21	14	16	13	12	
England & Wales	Females	262	1,337	743	137	37	21	18	15	12	16	12	8	
Urban Counties		294	1,621	778	118	27	18	18	14	11	14	11	8	
Rural Counties		205	829	657	196	62	30	18	18	17	23	16	11	



TABLE 6 (continued).—Annual Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES, per MILLION LIVING, at ALL AGES and at 11 GROUPS of AGES, among PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES, in GROUPS of Urban and Rural Counties: 1891-1900.

		ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and upwards.
ENTERIC FEVER.													
England & Wales	Both Sexes	174	82	127	162	256	272	239	190	144	112	69	29
Urban Counties		198	97	148	183	286	301	270	217	164	130	78	38
Rural Counties		116	52	84	108	162	179	153	130	104	87	52	26
England & Wales	Males ..	200	85	120	152	279	347	296	227	174	137	87	36
Urban Counties		229	102	139	176	321	390	335	263	197	160	100	47
Rural Counties		125	48	73	102	163	199	132	144	125	102	67	26
England & Wales	Females	150	80	134	172	233	205	186	154	117	90	54	24
Urban Counties		168	93	157	192	253	221	211	174	132	104	61	32
Rural Counties		108	56	96	114	161	161	127	118	86	73	39	26
DIARRHOEAL DISEASES (including CHOLERA).													
England & Wales	Both Sexes	738	5,485	37	10	8	12	22	40	85	234	708	2,070
Urban Counties		909	6,771	40	11	9	12	23	47	103	293	901	2,533
Rural Counties		382	2,678	28	10	8	10	20	26	60	147	491	1,648
England & Wales	Males ..	802	5,879	32	10	8	13	23	42	95	243	715	2,151
Urban Counties		985	7,234	35	11	8	14	23	49	114	308	910	2,643
Rural Counties		425	2,975	22	10	8	11	19	30	68	157	492	1,743
England & Wales	Females	678	5,094	42	11	8	10	21	37	76	226	703	2,011
Urban Counties		839	6,313	45	11	9	10	21	46	93	280	894	2,460
Rural Counties		341	2,383	34	11	8	9	19	23	53	139	490	1,576
PUERPERAL FEVER AND CHILDBIRTH.													
England & Wales	Females	295	—	—	0	99	543	879	756	41	0	—	—
Urban Counties		309	—	—	0	101	537	922	782	38	—	—	—
Rural Counties		293	—	—	1	91	473	877	797	52	—	—	—
PHTHISIS.													
England & Wales	Both Sexes	1,391	413	206	368	1,144	1,730	2,135	2,592	2,362	1,881	1,154	437
Urban Counties		1,493	465	219	364	1,124	1,649	2,175	2,911	2,763	2,166	1,313	526
Rural Counties		1,292	323	176	332	1,293	2,074	2,183	2,038	1,741	1,546	1,064	353
England & Wales	Males ..	1,580	441	174	234	995	1,887	2,369	3,095	3,144	2,618	1,584	556
Urban Counties		1,753	500	189	242	1,010	1,815	2,448	3,581	3,798	3,150	1,907	687
Rural Counties		1,317	346	143	218	1,039	2,195	2,269	2,248	2,116	1,995	1,319	402
England & Wales	Females	1,214	385	239	502	1,290	1,591	1,923	2,121	1,642	1,239	807	352
Urban Counties		1,250	431	248	484	1,233	1,500	1,925	2,331	1,799	1,313	852	419
Rural Counties		1,240	301	209	549	1,557	1,967	2,108	1,849	1,409	1,155	826	316

TABLE 6 (continued).—Annual Mortality from SEVERAL CAUSES, per MILLION LIVING, at ALL AGES and at 11 GROUPS of AGES, among PERSONS, MALES, and FEMALES, in GROUPS of Urban and Rural Counties: 1891-1900.

		ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and upwards.
TUBERCULOUS PERITONITIS (including TABES MESENTERICA).													
England & Wales	Both Sexes	217	1,458	103	68	57	46	38	34	30	27	21	9
Urban Counties		216	1,714	113	67	50	39	34	31	31	26	22	9
Rural Counties		152	862	83	69	81	67	50	46	33	28	23	8
England & Wales	Males ..	236	1,613	102	62	49	38	30	26	29	27	22	12
Urban Counties		272	1,900	115	61	48	34	28	24	32	27	23	11
Rural Counties		158	966	77	58	59	52	37	34	30	27	27	7
England & Wales	Females	193	1,304	104	74	66	53	45	41	31	26	20	8
Urban Counties		221	1,531	111	72	52	43	40	37	30	25	21	7
Rural Counties		145	759	89	79	102	81	61	58	35	29	20	9
OTHER TUBERCULOUS DISEASES (including TUBERCULOUS MENINGITIS).													
England & Wales	Both Sexes	402	2,059	415	233	195	160	129	116	100	99	88	66
Urban Counties		432	2,344	434	226	174	140	118	113	99	97	89	67
Rural Counties		333	1,365	362	226	245	212	165	132	99	97	81	64
England & Wales	Males ..	449	2,293	429	225	190	177	142	130	123	123	100	61
Urban Counties		488	2,619	454	229	178	160	134	130	124	124	108	75
Rural Counties		355	1,491	365	218	223	230	172	143	107	117	84	60
England & Wales	Females	359	1,827	401	242	199	144	118	102	80	79	79	67
Urban Counties		378	2,072	414	223	171	123	103	96	75	74	75	61
Rural Counties		313	1,239	360	281	267	197	159	121	92	80	79	68
CANCER.													
England & Wales	Both Sexes	753	30	16	16	29	44	139	616	1,833	3,662	5,604	6,145
Urban Counties		789	32	18	18	31	46	153	704	1,958	3,844	5,616	5,967
Rural Counties		714	29	13	15	31	40	121	583	1,651	3,468	5,539	6,033
England & Wales	Males ..	600	33	18	19	32	51	99	384	1,300	3,160	5,325	5,824
Urban Counties		626	35	20	22	34	53	111	424	1,408	3,373	5,343	5,480
Rural Counties		574	32	16	19	37	44	89	350	1,140	2,988	5,347	6,067
England & Wales	Females	906	28	14	14	27	39	175	891	2,323	4,099	5,829	6,377
Urban Counties		941	30	16	14	28	40	192	972	2,470	4,253	5,882	6,290
Rural Counties		846	25	10	11	26	37	149	794	2,104	3,885	5,699	6,008



TABLE 7.—Mean Annual Marriage-, Birth-, and Death-rates PER 1,000 Persons LIVING in ENGLAND AND WALES and in each REGISTRATION COUNTY, 1891-1900.

	ENGLAND AND WALES.	London.	Surrey.	Kent.	Sussex.	Hampshire.	Berkshire.	Middlesex.	Hertfordshire.	Buckinghamshire.	Oxfordshire.	Northamptonshire.	Huntingdonshire.	Bedfordshire.	Cambridgehire.
Mean Population, 1891-1900	30,643,479	4,388,714	638,389	864,964	578,252	712,859	275,161	689,127	226,263	168,405	187,537	326,677	48,683	170,196	198,291
Marriage-Rate .. ..	15·63	17·85	13·18	14·04	13·64	14·94	13·74	12·26	12·44	13·42	13·23	15·26	13·41	14·04	13·70
Birth-Rate .. .. .	29·88	30·33	24·67	26·34	24·05	26·35	25·95	28·14	25·42	27·10	25·96	29·28	25·72	26·30	26·34
Crude Death-Rate*	18·19	19·20	14·51	15·61	15·34	16·26	15·27	14·64	15·57	15·21	15·89	15·87	16·24	15·85	16·14
Small-pox .. .. .	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·05	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00
Measles .. .. .	0·41	0·58	0·23	0·25	0·22	0·29	0·23	0·33	0·21	0·28	0·26	0·36	0·13	0·23	0·16
Scarlet Fever .. .	0·18	0·17	0·05	0·07	0·04	0·07	0·06	0·21	0·05	0·06	0·06	0·13	0·05	0·08	0·04
Diphtheria .. .. .	0·26	0·50	0·26	0·36	0·30	0·21	0·17	0·31	0·18	0·24	0·20	0·13	0·17	0·23	0·19
Whooping-cough ..	0·38	0·50	0·29	0·27	0·24	0·27	0·27	0·37	0·28	0·27	0·25	0·33	0·23	0·30	0·30
Typhus .. .. .	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	—	0·00	0·00
Enteric Fever .. .	0·17	0·14	0·08	0·14	0·14	0·16	0·06	0·11	0·10	0·09	0·06	0·13	0·08	0·08	0·10
Simple Continued Fever..	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0·00
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	0·71	0·76	0·47	0·55	0·46	0·55	0·38	0·74	0·45	0·35	0·31	0·51	0·40	0·53	0·40
Cholera .. .. .	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·05	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02
Cancer .. .. .	0·76	0·86	0·76	0·79	0·88	0·81	0·86	0·67	0·86	0·78	0·89	0·81	1·23	0·84	0·99
Tabes Mesenterica ..	0·22	0·25	0·12	0·16	0·14	0·19	0·11	0·17	0·09	0·10	0·11	0·12	0·10	0·16	0·17
Phthisis .. .. .	1·39	1·79	1·20	1·26	1·34	1·50	1·15	1·07	1·22	1·01	1·08	1·18	1·15	1·13	1·30
Other Tub. and Scrof. Dis.	0·40	0·50	0·33	0·39	0·38	0·35	0·32	0·34	0·32	0·23	0·32	0·36	0·28	0·37	0·28
Diseases of (Nervous System ..	2·17	1·79	2·04	1·79	1·73	1·91	1·86	1·79	2·02	1·82	1·93	1·98	1·87	2·09	1·71
(Circulatory .. .. .	1·68	1·55	1·52	1·60	1·72	1·75	1·77	1·19	1·92	1·70	1·90	1·54	1·56	1·61	1·72
(Respiratory .. .. .	3·41	3·91	2·28	2·40	2·34	2·50	2·41	2·50	2·41	2·50	2·54	2·53	2·65	2·37	2·42
(Digestive .. .. .	1·19	1·20	0·95	1·00	0·97	0·98	1·01	1·03	0·93	1·03	0·93	0·90	0·81	0·94	1·03
(Urinary .. .. .	0·46	0·53	0·41	0·44	0·45	0·48	0·47	0·36	0·45	0·47	0·49	0·37	0·40	0·42	0·47
(Generative .. .. .	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·05	0·03	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·03	0·03	0·05	0·03
Puerperal Fever .. .	0·07	0·06	0·05	0·05	0·04	0·05	0·06	0·05	0·03	0·05	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·05	0·04
Childbirth .. .. .	0·08	0·06	0·06	0·06	0·07	0·06	0·07	0·06	0·07	0·07	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·07	0·07
Violence .. .. .	0·66	0·78	0·54	0·62	0·52	0·54	0·56	0·48	0·51	0·52	0·50	0·51	0·58	0·44	0·55
OTHER CAUSES .. ..	3·54	3·19	2·81	3·30	3·30	3·51	3·40	2·78	3·40	3·59	3·83	3·81	4·40	3·85	4·15

\* For death-rate in Standard Population, see Table 3.

TABLE 7 (continued).—Mean Annual Marriage-, Birth-, and Death-rates PER 1,000 Persons LIVING in ENGLAND AND WALES and in each REGISTRATION COUNTY, 1891-1900.

	Essex.	Suffolk.	Norfolk.	Wiltshire.	Dorsetshire.	Devonshire.	Cornwall.	Somersetshire.	Gloucestershire.	Hertfordshire.	Shropshire.	Staffordshire.	Worcestershire.	Warwickshire.	Leicestershire.	Rutlandshire.
Mean Population, 1891-1900	898,331	357,480	463,750	259,178	193,968	649,255	318,604	509,169	575,135	113,037	256,618	1,172,822	458,189	849,490	407,352	21,479
Marriage-Rate .. ..	13·29	13·53	13·82	13·46	13·88	15·15	13·42	13·52	15·53	12·93	13·31	16·34	14·84	17·08	15·72	12·30
Birth-Rate .. .. .	30·37	27·67	27·80	26·36	25·32	25·49	26·02	26·73	27·19	25·90	26·84	34·72	28·90	31·52	31·05	23·79
Crude Death-Rate*	15·97	16·72	17·41	15·59	15·49	17·45	17·72	16·21	17·14	17·39	16·69	19·55	16·32	19·16	17·28	14·68
Small-pox .. .. .	0·02	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·09	0·01	0·00	0·02	0·01	0·03	0·01	—
Measles .. .. .	0·38	0·20	0·19	0·20	0·17	0·32	0·20	0·30	0·34	0·13	0·16	0·55	0·30	0·40	0·37	0·11
Scarlet Fever .. .	0·11	0·06	0·09	0·07	0·07	0·09	0·13	0·11	0·09	0·11	0·10	0·22	0·09	0·15	0·18	0·06
Diphtheria .. .. .	0·46	0·26	0·24	0·17	0·16	0·15	0·15	0·14	0·19	0·18	0·21	0·24	0·20	0·22	0·36	0·17
Whooping-cough ..	0·39	0·32	0·36	0·21	0·18	0·31	0·37	0·28	0·29	0·20	0·24	0·41	0·30	0·43	0·34	0·20
Typhus .. .. .	0·00	—	0·00	—	—	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	—
Enteric Fever .. .	0·18	0·10	0·19	0·06	0·07	0·14	0·12	0·07	0·09	0·03	0·09	0·22	0·11	0·18	0·18	0·05
Simple Continued Fever..	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	0·74	0·44	0·55	0·28	0·30	0·42	0·44	0·32	0·47	0·22	0·29	0·96	0·56	1·05	1·02	0·18
Cholera .. .. .	0·04	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·02	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·02
Cancer .. .. .	0·66	0·88	0·94	0·79	0·83	0·90	0·91	0·84	0·88	0·94	0·90	0·62	0·72	0·77	0·72	0·94
Tabes Mesenterica ..	0·19	0·15	0·14	0·13	0·09	0·16	0·17	0·13	0·15	0·11	0·15	0·28	0·22	0·19	0·18	0·19
Phthisis .. .. .	1·12	1·28	1·13	1·04	1·10	1·38	1·31	1·09	1·26	1·06	1·08	1·10	1·01	1·41	1·10	0·88
Other Tub. and Scrof. Dis.	0·36	0·34	0·29	0·28	0·29	0·37	0·33	0·30	0·35	0·32	0·28	0·33	0·34	0·35	0·37	0·26
Diseases of (Nervous System ..	1·88	1·85	2·09	1·95	1·98	2·16	2·13	1·99	2·13	2·33	1·99	2·38	1·84	2·07	2·14	1·75
(Circulatory .. .. .	1·36	1·73	1·77	2·06	1·95	1·91	1·75	2·00	1·93	2·26	2·16	1·48	1·62	1·61	1·50	1·68
(Respiratory .. .. .	2·82	2·57	2·49	2·70	2·60	3·13	2·85	2·79	3·11	2·82	2·69	3·91	2·94	3·75	2·88	2·39
(Digestive .. .. .	0·08	0·93	0·97	0·98	1·00	1·10	1·02	1·04	1·02	1·04	1·07	1·35	1·16	1·37	1·06	0·86
(Urinary .. .. .	0·34	0·47	0·43	0·52	0·46	0·50	0·47	0·47	0·50	0·50	0·50	0·42	0·46	0·43	0·37	0·46
(Generative .. .. .	0·03	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·04	0·06	0·04	0·03
Puerperal Fever .. .	0·05	0·05	0·06	0·05	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·05	0·06	0·07	0·05	0·08	0·07	0·07	0·06	0·03
Childbirth .. .. .	0·06	0·07	0·07	0·08	0·07	0·07	0·09	0·07	0·08	0·09	0·08	0·10	0·07	0·08	0·08	0·06
Violence .. .. .	0·52	0·60	0·54	0·53	0·51	0·57	0·55	0·57	0·63	0·63	0·62	0·66	0·54	0·70	0·59	0·49
OTHER CAUSES .. ..	3·18	4·36	4·81	3·44	3·58	3·64	4·63	3·60	3·42	4·30	3·98	4·15	3·71	3·76	3·72	3·87

\* For death-rate in Standard Population, see Table 3.



TABLE 7 (continued).—Mean Annual Marriage-, Birth-, and Death-rates PER 1,000 PERSONS LIVING in ENGLAND AND WALES and in each REGISTRATION COUNTY, 1891-1900.

	Lincoln-shire.	Nottingham-shire.	Derby-shire.	Cheshire.	Lancashire.	West Riding.	East Riding.	North Riding.	Durham.	Northumberland.	Cumberland.	Westmorland.	Monmouthshire.	South Wales.	North Wales.
Mean population, 1891-1900	478,994	546,903	459,323	745,074	1,176,413	2,600,984	424,590	364,510	1,101,838	550,212	266,738	65,397	294,361	1,131,395	459,372
Marriage-Rate .. ..	15·30	16·45	15·68	14·55	16·60	16·44	16·34	14·65	16·14	16·33	13·86	13·28	15·73	16·28	13·98
Birth-Rate .. .. .	27·70	32·00	31·81	29·54	31·51	30·26	30·81	29·67	35·80	32·53	29·53	24·83	34·52	33·89	27·06
Crude Death-Rate* ..	16·67	17·72	17·23	18·24	21·12	18·87	18·50	17·79	19·28	19·02	17·16	14·95	18·77	19·27	18·82
Small-pox .. .. .	0·01	0·00	0·03	0·01	0·01	0·03	0·04	0·07	0·01	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·00
Measles .. .. .	0·17	0·41	0·42	0·37	0·58	0·44	0·36	0·27	0·50	0·42	0·50	0·18	0·55	0·41	0·20
Scarlet Fever .. ..	0·09	0·18	0·17	0·17	0·25	0·20	0·14	0·12	0·19	0·15	0·20	0·09	0·23	0·20	0·14
Diphtheria .. .. .	0·17	0·11	0·13	0·21	0·19	0·22	0·13	0·14	0·13	0·15	0·11	0·14	0·32	0·39	0·22
Whooping-cough .. ..	0·27	0·36	0·31	0·36	0·47	0·36	0·32	0·33	0·41	0·39	0·34	0·16	0·42	0·38	0·28
Typhus .. .. .	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·00	—	0·00	0·01	0·00	0·00	—	0·00	0·00	0·00
Enteric Fever .. .. .	0·17	0·26	0·15	0·20	0·26	0·21	0·24	0·22	0·30	0·19	0·08	0·10	0·17	0·19	0·13
Simple Continued Fever ..	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·00	0·00	0·01	0·01	0·01
Diarrhoea and Dysentery ..	0·58	0·85	0·63	0·70	1·06	0·81	1·15	0·55	0·83	0·65	0·33	0·22	0·46	0·57	0·29
Cholera .. .. .	0·05	0·03	0·01	0·03	0·05	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·03	0·02	0·01	0·01	0·02	0·01	0·01
Cancer .. .. .	0·85	0·74	0·64	0·74	0·65	0·71	0·80	0·74	0·58	0·72	0·80	0·80	0·56	0·64	0·99
Tabes Mesenterica .. ..	0·17	0·24	0·25	0·22	0·28	0·24	0·23	0·29	0·36	0·35	0·17	0·11	0·15	0·16	0·18
Phthisis .. .. .	1·12	1·13	1·12	1·29	1·58	1·41	1·30	1·19	1·43	1·72	1·27	0·95	1·02	1·51	1·66
Other Tub. and Scrof. Dis.	0·34	0·36	0·37	0·42	0·45	0·43	0·38	0·40	0·53	0·51	0·39	0·45	0·33	0·42	0·36
Diseases of { Nervous System ..	2·28	2·09	2·28	2·21	2·46	2·48	2·56	2·35	2·45	2·39	2·02	1·91	2·44	2·81	3·01
{ Circulatory .. .. .	1·70	1·55	1·67	1·76	1·70	1·67	1·71	1·66	1·51	1·80	1·89	1·90	1·62	1·57	2·09
{ Respiratory .. .. .	2·54	3·18	3·08	3·39	4·62	3·81	3·05	3·25	3·49	2·91	2·95	2·15	4·03	3·62	3·14
{ Digestive .. .. .	1·06	1·20	1·20	1·29	1·45	1·21	1·10	1·11	1·40	1·53	1·09	1·07	1·32	1·26	1·15
{ Urinary .. .. .	0·43	0·41	0·39	0·45	0·48	0·46	0·42	0·44	0·36	0·41	0·46	0·50	0·42	0·48	0·64
{ Generative .. .. .	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·04	0·05	0·04	0·06	0·04	0·04	0·06	0·04	0·04	0·03	0·04	0·04
Puerperal Fever .. ..	0·05	0·08	0·08	0·08	0·09	0·08	0·06	0·06	0·08	0·08	0·07	0·06	0·10	0·10	0·08
Childbirth .. .. .	0·08	0·09	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·10	0·08	0·08	0·11	0·10	0·10	0·07	0·13	0·13	0·12
Violence .. .. .	0·58	0·64	0·62	0·66	0·76	0·62	0·70	0·65	0·71	0·80	0·69	0·60	0·76	0·85	0·61
OTHER CAUSES .. .. .	3·91	3·76	3·54	3·53	3·56	3·30	3·63	3·79	3·80	3·66	3·65	3·44	3·68	3·52	3·47

\* For death-rate in Standard Population, see Table 3.