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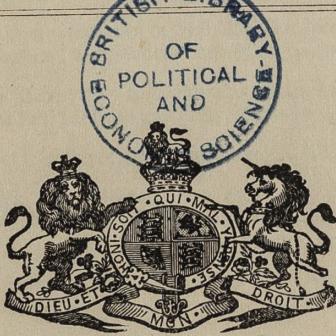
REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES
IN ENGLAND.

(1888.)

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



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REPORT

TO

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

(1888.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the following report on the births, deaths, and marriages, registered in England and Wales in the year 1888.

POPULATION.

The population of England and Wales, as enumerated in April 1881, consisted of 25,974,439 persons. The excess of births over deaths from that date to the middle of 1888 was 2,687,242; so that the population at the later date, if its growth were determined simply by the balance between births and deaths, would have been 28,661,681. This, however, takes no account of emigration and immigration, and, in the absence of sufficiently full information on these points, the best method of estimating the population is to assume that the rate of growth that existed in the last intercensal period has been maintained in the years that have since elapsed. It was shown in the last Annual Report that this assumption is not likely to lead us far astray, and according to it the population of England and Wales in the middle of 1888 consisted of 28,628,804 persons, of whom 13,931,592 were males and 14,697,212 were females (Table 1). It is on this estimated population that the rates in this report have been calculated.

MARRIAGES.

The marriages registered in 1888 numbered 203,821, giving a rate of 14·2 persons married to 1000 living. The rate in the preceding year, 1887, had also been 14·2, and in 1886 had been 14·1; and these three rates are the lowest as yet recorded. (Tables 2 and 3). As a rule in recent years the marriage-rate has gone up or down with the value of British exports, and with the average price of wheat. But in 1888 the value of the exports rose, while the price of wheat fell, and the marriage-rate remained stationary. (Table A.)

TABLE A.—MARRIAGE-RATE, BRITISH EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, PRICE OF WHEAT, and amount cleared at the London Bankers' Clearing House, 1860–88.*

YEARS.	Marriage-rate.	Value per Head of Population of United Kingdom.			Average Price of Wheat per Quarter.	Amount cleared at the Bankers' Clearing House per Head of Population.
		Exports of British Produce.	Imports.	Total Exports and Imports.		
Cols.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
1860	17·1	£ 4 14	s. 5	d. 4	£ 13 0	s. 8
1861	16·3	4 6	4	7 10 1	13 0	3
1862	16·1	4 4	10	7 14 4	13 8	0
1863	16·8	4 19	6	8 8 11	15 2	7
1864	17·2	5 8	1	9 5 3	16 8	7
1865	17·5	5 10	10	9 1 2	16 7	5
1866	17·5	6 5	4	9 15 11	17 14	5
1867	16·5	5 19	0	9 1 0	16 9	6
1868	16·1	5 17	1	9 12 1	17 0	6
1869	15·9	6 2	8	9 10 9	17 3	9
1870	16·1	6 7	8	9 14 1	17 10	3
1871	16·7	7 1	5	10 9 10	19 9	6
1872	17·4	8 0	10	11 2 7	21 0	0
1873	17·6	7 18	7	11 10 10	21 4	2
1874	17·0	7 7	5	11 7 9	20 11	0
1875	16·7	6 16	2	11 7 10	19 19	4
1876	16·5	6 0	11	11 6 1	19 0	10
1877	15·7	5 18	6	11 15 0	19 5	5
1878	15·2	5 13	8	10 17 5	18 2	1
1879	14·4	5 11	9	10 11 9	17 16	10
1880	14·9	6 8	11	11 17 8	20 3	3
1881	15·1	6 14	0	11 7 4	19 17	5
1882	15·5	6 16	10	11 14 0	20 7	8
1883	15·4	6 14	8	11 19 9	20 11	3
1884	15·0	6 9	7	10 16 11	19 1	6
1885	14·4	5 17	3*	10 4 3	17 13	7
1886	14·1	5 15	9	9 10 7	16 17	0
1887	14·2	5 19	5	9 15 4	17 6	8
1888	14·2	6 4	11	10 7 1	18 6	2
					31 10	242

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

Forms of Marriage.—Of the 203,821 marriages contracted in the year, 142,863, or 70·1 per 1000, were solemnised according to the rites of the Established Church, and 60,958, or 29·9 per 1000, otherwise. These proportions were precisely the same as in the preceding year 1887; but with that exception the proportion of Church to total marriages was lower than in any previous year. The proportion of Roman Catholic marriages declined, while the proportion of civil marriages advanced slightly, and that of Jewish marriages very considerably, each of these last two proportions being at the highest point as yet reached. (Table 5.) It is to be noted, as pointing to some very great increase in the proportion of Jews in the population, that, while the total marriages in England and Wales increased between 1881 and 1888 by less than 4 per cent., the marriages of Jews, or rather the marriages by Jewish rites, increased no less than 65 per cent.

The increasing preference manifested in recent years among those who are married by the rites of the Established Church to be married after the publication of banns rather than by special or other licence is visible also in the returns for 1888; for of 1000 Church marriages 902 were solemnised after banns, while the average proportion in the ten preceding years had been 880.

First marriages; Re-marriages.—The returns of the civil condition of those who are married show that the decline in the marriage-rate, which began some fifteen years back and has since continued, has been due to a falling off both in the re-marriages and in the marriages between bachelors and spinsters, but that the proportionate decline has been much greater among the former than among the latter; for it will be seen in Table 7, that whereas in 1876 of 1000 men who married 141 were widowers, and of 1000 women 103 were widows, the proportions have gradually fallen until in 1888 they were respectively 119 and 83. Or, to put it in other terms, the marriage-rate, as calculated simply from first marriages, fell between 1876 and 1888 some 12 per cent. both for bachelors and spinsters; while the marriage-rate, as calculated simply from the widowers who re-married, fell 27 per cent., and, as calculated from re-marriages of widows, fell 31 per cent.

Re-marriages of Divorced Persons.—The number of persons married in 1888 who were described in the register as having been previously divorced was 178, of whom 82 were men and 96 were women; the numbers of divorced persons married in the three preceding years having been 170, 163, and 173 respectively. Of the 82 divorced men 65 married spinsters, 12 married widows, and 5 married divorced women. Of the 96 divorced women, 70 married bachelors, 21 married widowers, and 5 married divorced men.

Ages at Marriage.—In 10,213, or 5·0 per cent. of the marriages, the ages of both contracting parties were not inserted in the register. It was shown in the 41st Report that the proportion per cent. of marriages in which the ages of both parties were not recorded in the Marriage Register had steadily declined from 40·6 in 1858 to 21·1 in 1878; and since 1878 the decline has continued, the proportion having further fallen to 5·0 per cent. in 1888. The mean age of the 193,608 couples whose ages were stated, was 28·3 years for the men, and 26·0 years for the women. The widowers who re-married averaged 43·8, the widows 40·2, the bachelors 26·3, and the spinsters 24·7 years. These figures showed a very slight increase upon the mean ages of persons married in 1887. The marriages of minors, whether lads or girls, showed a further satisfactory decline, the proportion of such immature unions having been 63 per 1000 for men, and 199 per 1000 for women. We must go back as far as 1860 to find so low a proportion for the men, and to 1863 for so low a proportion among the women. (Table 7.)

Signature in Marriage Register.—In 5991 cases, that is to say in 29 per 1000 marriages, neither bridegroom nor bride could sign the register. This was a marked improvement even upon recent figures; and, if we go back to the earlier years of registration in the table (Table 7), we find that forty years ago in not far short of a quarter of the marriages neither the man nor the woman was able to write.

Buildings registered for the Solemnisation of Marriages.—There were, at the end of 1888, 14,923 Churches or Chapels belonging to the Established Church in which marriages could be solemnised, showing an increase of 56 upon the number at the end of the preceding year. The number of buildings registered for marriages by other rites than those of the Established Church standing on the register at the end of 1888 was 10,116 (Table 9), showing an increase in the course of the year of 182, or 1·8 per cent. upon the number on the register at the end of 1887.

Certified Places of Worship.—At the end of 1887 there were on the register 25,330 places of worship not belonging to the Established Church, certified for religious worship under Acts 15 & 16 Vict. c. 36, and 18 & 19

Vict. c. 81. During the year 1888 748 new buildings were registered, while 117 were removed from the register by cancellation; thus the net increase during the year was 631, and the number on the register on the 31st of December 1888 was 25,961. There are grounds, however, for believing that some of the buildings standing on the register are no longer used, although no steps have been taken to remove them from the register by cancellation.

BIRTHS.

The births registered in 1888 numbered 879,868, and were in the proportion of 30·6 to 1000 persons living. This is the lowest birth-rate recorded in this country since civil registration began, with the exception of the first year of registration, 1838, when the system was not yet in thorough working order, and the births that remained unregistered were doubtlessly very numerous. The birth-rate has fallen continuously since 1876, when it was 36·3 and at its maximum.

The rate varied in the registration counties from 24·2 in the little county of Rutland, 25·2 in Sussex, and 25·5 in North Wales, to 34·1 in Durham, and 35·4 both in Essex and in Monmouthshire. In every county, with the single exception of Essex, the rate was below the average of the preceding decennium; but the estimates of the populations of single counties so many years after the last enumeration are of course somewhat doubtful, and very possibly the apparent exceptional increase in the birth-rate, in the case of Essex, may be due to an under-estimate of the growth in that county since 1881. (Table 10.)

Sex.—The male births numbered 447,172, and the female births 432,696, the former being to the latter in the proportion of 1033 to 1000, the proportion in the preceding decennium having been 1038. In no previous year was the proportion of male to female births so low as in 1888.

Illegitimate Births.—The infants registered as born out of wedlock numbered 40,730, and were 4·6 per cent. of the total births, the proportion being lower than in any preceding year (Table 2). It is satisfactory to note that, though the marriage-rate has declined persistently for many years, and with it of course the legitimate birth-rate, the illegitimate birth-rate has also persistently declined, and in 1888 was only 1·4 per 1000 living persons. The registration counties in which the proportion of illegitimate to total births was highest were Norfolk, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Cumberland, and North Wales, all of these habitually showing similarly high proportions. (Table 10.)

DEATHS.

The deaths registered in the year numbered 510,971, and were in the proportion of 17·8 to 1000 persons living. This is far the lowest death-rate as yet recorded, the next lowest being 18·8, the rate recorded in the immediately preceding year 1887. In each of the eight years of the current decennium the death-rate has been under 20·0, whereas in no single previous year had it ever fallen so low. The average in the eight years has been only 19·05, having in the next preceding decennium, 1871-80, been 21·38.

It will be shown in the following paragraphs, in what counties, in which sex, at what ages, and under what diseases the great fall in 1888 occurred.

County death-rates.—The rate in 1888 was only 14·3 in Surrey (extra-metropolitan) and 14·6 in Sussex, and was under 16·0 in Kent, Berkshire, Huntingdonshire, Worcestershire, Rutlandshire, and Westmorland; while

in only one county did it rise as high as 20·0, namely in Lancashire, where the rate was 20·2. In every county, with one exception, the rate was below the previous decennial average; the exception was Dorsetshire, where the rate was the same as the previous average; that average, however, being one of the very lowest. (Table 10.)

Sex.—The 510,971 deaths included 263,294 of males and 247,677 of females. The death-rate of males was 18·8, and that of females 16·8 per 1000 living of each sex respectively, showing a decline for each sex of 10 per cent. from the average rate of the immediately preceding ten years 1878-87.

Out of equal numbers living there were 1121 deaths of males to 1000 deaths of females, a difference somewhat greater than in any of the three next preceding years (Table 2), and slightly exceeding the decennial average.

Ages at Death.—In Tables 11-14 are given the death-rates at different ages for each sex; and, if the figures for 1888 be compared with those for previous years, it will be seen that, though the mortality declined at almost every age, yet the main diminution was in the periods of infancy and childhood. The rate in the first age-period, 0-5 years, was for boys 15, and for girls 16 per cent. below the average in the preceding ten years; and among children in the second age-period, 5-10 years, the decline was 22 per cent. for boys, and 20 per cent. for girls; all these declines being greater than the falling off in the general death-rate at all ages, which, as stated in the last paragraph, was only 10 per cent. for each sex. The year 1888 was thus clearly especially favourable to infants and children, and, as will be seen later on, the favourable condition consisted in the coolness of the summer months which checked infantile diarrhoea, and the mildness of the winter months which checked infantile bronchitis.

The proportion of deaths of infants in the first year of life to the registered births, or the infantile mortality, which is largely influenced by the amount of summer diarrhoea, was 136 deaths to 1000 births, and, as may be seen in Table 18, the proportion has only twice been lower than this, namely in 1879 and in 1881, each of which years was also distinguished by exceptionally low diarrhoea mortality.

In almost every county (Table 10) the infantile mortality was considerably below the decennial average; but the rate varied from 87 in Westmorland, 95 in Herefordshire, and 100 in Dorsetshire, to 154 in the West Riding, 159 in Lancashire, 162 in Staffordshire, and 163 in Leicestershire, all these latter being counties in which the infantile mortality is invariably in excess.

It will be noticed that in this Report the deaths of infants in the first year of life have for the first time been sub-divided and shown for shorter sub-periods (pp. 106-133).

Among the deaths were 69 of reputed centenarians, 19 being men and 50 being women. A large share of these aged persons was as usual contributed by Wales.

Urban and Rural mortality.—The urban death-rate is invariably in excess of the rural death-rate; but the effect of sanitary measures has been to reduce the difference between the two very considerably. Both have fallen, but the urban rate more than the rural. In the three successive decennial periods, 1851-60, 1861-70, 1871-80, for every hundred deaths in the rural districts there were, out of equal numbers living, 124, 126, and 122 deaths in the urban population. But since 1880 only on one occasion, namely in 1882, has the proportion been so high as 120, and in 1888 it fell to 110, the minimum yet reached. (Table 24.) This is in great part attributable to the cool summer and consequent comparative absence

of infantile diarrhoea, which is a disease of towns rather than of rural districts, and which causes the excess of urban over rural mortality to be much greater in the third than in any other quarter of the year.

REGISTERED CAUSES OF DEATH.

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

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

Causes of Death.	Total Deaths 1888.	Rate per Million living.							
		1883.	1887.	1886.	1885.	1884.	1883.	1882.	1881.
Zymotic diseases	60,166	2,097	2,660	2,648	2,507	3,094	2,639	3,088	2,660
Parasitic diseases	709	25	29	35	30	38	39	37	39
Dietetic diseases	1,779	62	63	59	59	58	66	68	66
Constitutional diseases	89,332	3,111	3,166	3,330	3,276	3,404	3,407	3,395	3,328
Developmental diseases	44,293	1,543	1,555	1,618	1,598	1,574	1,632	1,558	1,582
Local diseases	272,026	9,479	9,720	9,915	9,908	9,543	9,890	9,591	9,348
Violence	17,534	611	642	626	625	651	675	669	697
Ill-defined and not specified causes	25,132	871	955	1,047	1,007	1,149	1,188	1,154	1,160
All causes	510,971	17,799	18,790	19,278	19,010	19,511	19,536	19,560	18,880
									21,378

Zymotic or Specific Febrile Diseases.—The deaths ascribed to this class of specially preventable diseases numbered 60,166, and were in the proportion of 2097 to a million persons living. This rate was far lower than that recorded in any previous year in the current decennium, and no less than 44 per cent. below the mean rate in the preceding decennium, 1871-80.

It will be seen on reference to Table 16, that the decline in mortality was shared by all the diseases in this class, with the single exception of diphtheria; the rate under each other heading in the group having been considerably below the previous decennial average, and, in the majority of cases, if not actually at the minimum point yet attained, not far above it.

The deaths from *small-pox* were 1026, and in the ratio of 36 per million living, a ratio somewhat higher than that in either of the two next preceding years, but lower than the decennial average, which had been 54. To the 1026 deaths ascribed to *small-pox* may be added 116 ascribed to *chicken-pox*, and not improbably cases of mistaken *small-pox*; with this addition the rate instead of being 36 would still have only been 40.

Of the 1026 deaths ascribed to *small-pox* 91 were certified to have been of vaccinated and 269 to have been of unvaccinated persons, while concerning the remaining 666 there was no information.

Of the 1026 deaths no less than 409, or two-fifths of the whole, occurred in Sheffield with Ecclesall Bierlow. There were also minor outbreaks in Preston (52 deaths), Bristol and Clifton (47 deaths), Caistor (48 deaths), Ashton-under-Lyne (34 deaths), and Chesterfield (30 deaths).

The deaths from *measles* were 9784 and in the proportion of 341 per million living. This is the lowest rate recorded in any year since 1881, when the rate was only 280, and contrasts strongly with the rate in the immediately preceding year 1887, which was 594 and the highest, with the exception of 1839, on record. The exceptionally low rate in 1888 was probably to a considerable extent due to the excessive pre-

valence of the disease in 1887, which had left comparatively few children unprotected by previous attack. There were, however, some registration counties in which the measles mortality in 1888 was anything but low. Thus in Staffordshire the deaths per million living were 825, in Monmouthshire 747, in Dorsetshire 649, in London 565, in Gloucestershire 513, in Bedfordshire 455, and in Lancashire 427; and it is to be noted that in some of them, namely, the industrial counties of Stafford, Monmouth, London, and Lancaster the measles death-rate is almost always in excess. (Table 23.)

The deaths from *scarlet-fever* numbered 6378, and were in the proportion of 222 to a million living. For four successive years, 1885-88, the rate has been below 300, a level to which it had never fallen in any single preceding year. In 1874 the rate was 1051, and from that date has fallen almost uninterruptedly year after year. So persistent a decline can scarcely be explained by referring it to the casual fluctuation to which all the zymotic diseases are subject, and seems to point to some persistent improvement in the conditions on which the prevalence of this disease depends; and not improbably one such improvement consists in the extended facilities for isolation provided by sanitary authorities; and the greater care taken by school managers to exclude children coming from infected houses. The highest rates in the registration counties were 350 in Derbyshire, 362 in the West Riding, 387 in Lancashire, and 513 in South Wales, all of these being mining or industrial counties. (Table 23.)

The deaths ascribed to *typhus* numbered 160, being in the proportion of only 6 to a million living. This is the lowest typhus rate on record; the rate having fallen uninterruptedly, with the exception of a slight recrudescence in 1874, and again in 1882-83, from 193 per million in 1869, when the distinction of typhus from other fevers was first made in these annual reports, to the present insignificant figure. Doubtlessly much of this decline is due to the stricter use of the term typhus, which in earlier years was used frequently for any form of severe febrile attack; but the experience of our hospitals shows that this is not the whole explanation, and that there has been, for some reason or other, an extraordinary diminution, amounting almost to complete disappearance, of this species of continued fever. As has been several times pointed out in former reports it is in the northern counties that this disease still maintains a position; for out of the 160 deaths in all England and Wales, 10 occurred in Cheshire, 12 in the West Riding, 21 in Durham, and 67 in Lancashire; of these last, 35 occurred in Liverpool and the immediately surrounding districts, 15 in Manchester, Salford, and Prestwich, while the remaining 17 were scattered among the other registration districts of the county.

The deaths from *enteric fever* numbered 4848, being in the ratio of 169 per million living; while the deaths ascribed to simple or to ill-defined forms of continued fever were 436, or 15 per million living. These two rates, as that from typhus, were the lowest on record. Taking the 8 years of the current decennium, the mean annual rates have been 201 per million living for enteric and 28 for simple or ill-defined fever, while the average rates in the next preceding decennium had been 326 and 105 respectively. As the conditions under which outbreaks of enteric fever occur are more thoroughly known than those which bring about typhus, there seems no reason why we should not hope that this disease also may, like typhus, before many years practically disappear from the death account. The enteric fever rate in 1888 was less than 100 per million living in the counties of Surrey (extra-metropolitan), Sussex, Herts, Oxon, Bedford, Cambridge, Wilts, Dorset, Cornwall, Hereford, Rutland, and Cumberland; while it exceeded 200 in the counties of Northampton, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, Chester, and Lancaster, the former being all rural and the latter, with one exception, industrial counties. (Table 20.)

Under *whooping-cough* 12,287 deaths were registered in the year, being 428 per million of the estimated population. This rate was somewhat, but not much, below the average, the mean rate in the ten preceding years, 1878-87, having been 490. This disease of children is much less amenable to sanitary interference than are most other zymotics, and the mortality from it has consequently been comparatively little reduced. The mortality was higher among girls than among boys, the rate under five years of age having been 3314 per million for the former and only 2780 per million for the latter; and it will be seen later on, when the age and sex incidence of zymotic diseases comes under consideration, that this higher mortality of girls is in accordance with the habitual incidence of this disease.

In the registration counties the rate varied from 17 per million in Herefordshire, 29 in Monmouthshire, and 85 in Cornwall, to 516 in Norfolk, 545 in Leicestershire, 576 in Staffordshire, 697 in London, 740 in Essex, 746 in Cumberland, and 934 in Middlesex (extra-metropolitan). (See Tables 20 and 23.)

The deaths registered under the heading *diphtheria* numbered 4815, being in the proportion of 168 per million living. With the single exception of 1884, the mortality from this disease had not been so high as this for more than 20 years. The differences of opinion as to what forms of throat affections should be termed diphtheritic doubtlessly make the mortality figures under this heading somewhat untrustworthy; still an examination of the figures for successive years, as given in Table 16, leaves but little room for doubt that this affection is on the increase, the registered rate having averaged 156 per million in the eight years of the current decennium, against an average of 121 in the next preceding decennial period.

It was pointed out in the 47th Annual Report (p. xiii), that an examination of the death-rates in the separate counties for a succession of years led to the conclusion that there are in this country two tolerably definite areas in which diphtheria apparently finds its most suitable home, and these areas were for convenience styled respectively the South-eastern and the Welsh diphtheritic regions. If the rates for 1888, as given in Table 20, be examined, it will be seen that of the sixteen registration counties in 20, be examined, it will be seen that of the sixteen registration counties in which the diphtheria mortality in that year exceeded the rate for the whole country no less than twelve form a compact area in the South-eastern district, while of the counties in or about the western district only one, namely, Monmouthshire, showed a similar excess. The remaining three counties, which form no part of either diphtheritic region, but nevertheless had in 1888 rates above the general average, were Lancashire, Devonshire, and Dorsetshire.

The deaths from *diarrhoea*, including *dysentery*, numbered 12,839, being in the proportion of 447 to a million living. This was not only far below the average, the mean annual rate in the immediately preceding ten years having been 749 per million, but was lower than the rate recorded in any one of the preceding forty years.

Of these 12,839 deaths, 8212 were of infants in the first year of life; and, comparing this figure with the births registered in the year, it will be found that the infantile diarrhoea deaths were in the proportion of 9333 to a million births, the proportion having been 16,355 in 1871-80, and 13,949 in 1881-87.

The diarrhoea mortality is mainly determined by the summer temperature, and the exceptionally low death-rate of 1888 is ascribable to the exceptionally low temperature of July and August, the mean temperature at Greenwich in these two months having been 57°.9 and 59°.1 respectively, against an average in 100 years of 61°.6 and 60°.8.

It is more striking, however, to compare 1888 with the immediately preceding year 1887, because the general sanitary conditions can hardly have changed much in these two contiguous years, and therefore any great difference in the diarrhoea mortalities can safely be attributed to other than sanitary causes. In 1887 the proportion of infantile deaths from diarrhoea to registered births was 15,909 per million, while in 1888 it was only 9333. But in 1887 the mean temperatures in June, July, and August were respectively 60°.9, 66°.5, and 62°.5; while in 1888 they were 58°.3, 57°.9, and 59°.1; a difference, taking the whole period of these months, of almost five degrees of Fahrenheit, so that those five degrees of extra heat in the summer of 1887 cost between six and seven thousand deaths of infants from bowel complaints per million registered births.

Puerperal Fever.—The deaths thus described were 2386, and, adding to these 1774 deaths from the other accidents of childbirth, we have a total of 4160 directly ascribed to parturition. This was in the proportion of 4.73 deaths to 1000 registered births, a rate somewhat higher than the previous decennial average, which had been only 4.51. The childbirth mortality was, as usual, much higher in Wales, and especially in North Wales, than in the English counties. (Table 23.)

Hydrophobia.—There were but 14 deaths ascribed to this disease in the year, being a smaller number than in any year since 1868. (Table 15.) Of these 14 deaths, 5 occurred in Lancashire, and 6 either in London or the immediately adjoining counties, while there was one apiece in Wiltshire, Cumberland, and Glamorganshire.

The great interest attaching to this disease makes it worth while to supplement the somewhat minute examination to which its statistics were subjected in the 48th Annual Report by a Table showing the geographical distribution of the deaths caused by it in the 20 years 1869-88. The number of deaths is too small to give a sufficient basis for calculation of trustworthy rates for each separate county. But by grouping these as is done in Table C., a somewhat better basis can be obtained.

TABLE C.—DEATHS AND AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE FROM HYDROPHOBIA
IN GROUPS OF COUNTIES, 1869-88.

COUNTIES.	Enumerated Population, 1881.	Deaths 1869-88.	Annual Deaths per Million living.
London - - - -	3,816,483	121	1.59
Middlesex (ex.met.) - - -	1,550,395	45	1.45
Surrey (ex.met.) - - -			
Kent (ex.met.) - - -			
Sussex - - - -	1,317,495	24	0.91
Hampshire - - -			
Berkshire - - -			
Hertfordshire - - -			
Buckinghamshire - - -			
Oxfordshire - - -	1,215,445	23	0.95
Northamptonshire - - -			
Huntingdonshire - - -			
Bedfordshire - - -			
Cambridgeshire - - -			
Essex - - - -	552,268	9	0.81

TABLE C.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Enumerated Population, 1881.	Deaths 1869–88.	Annual Deaths per Million living.
Suffolk			
Norfolk			
Wiltshire			
Dorsetshire			
Devonshire			
Cornwall			
Somersetshire			
Gloucestershire			
Herefordshire			
Shropshire			
Worcestershire			
Warwickshire			
Leicestershire			
Rutlandshire			
Lincolnshire			
Staffordshire			
Nottinghamshire			
Derbyshire			
Lancashire			
Cheshire			
West Riding			
North Riding			
East Riding			
Durham			
Northumberland			
Cumberland			
Westmorland			
Monmouthshire			
Wales			

It appears from the Table that hydrophobia has in this country two centres, from which it radiates into the surrounding districts.

The more important of these two centres consists of the county of Lancaster, where the annual mortality is 3·39 per million, and far higher than in any other part of the country whatsoever. From Lancashire the disease radiates into the contiguous counties of Chester and the West Riding, in which the rate is 2·43, and higher than anywhere else, excepting of course Lancashire itself. Then come the next adjoining counties on the south and east of these, namely, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire, with a rate of 1·94; and then a further ring, consisting of Northumberland, Durham, North and East Riding, and Staffordshire, with rates varying from 1·22 to 1·34. The arrangement, which is of course best seen by duly shading an outline map, is so definite, that no reasonable doubt can exist that Lancashire is the central point from which the disease starts, and that the other counties in the North are affected in proportions determined by their

respective proximities to that centre. It is, however, to be noted that there is no radiation apparently into Westmorland and Cumberland, notwithstanding their proximity to Lancashire. Possibly their exceptional exemption may be explicable on geographical grounds, such as the presence of physical barriers and the comparative absence of great open lines of communication between the main part of Lancashire and these small mountainous counties.

The second centre consists of London, where the rate is 1·59 and higher than in any of the southern counties. From London the disease spreads into the extra-metropolitan portions of the three metropolitan counties of Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, in which the rate is 1·45; and then into the wider belt of counties round these, Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Hertfordshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Essex.

This geographical distribution of hydrophobia in man tallies very closely, as might be expected, with the distribution of rabies in animals. For it appears from the last report of the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council (page 151) that "there are two groups of counties or districts in which this malady is chiefly localised and where it may be said to be enzootic. The first comprises the counties of Chester, Lancaster, York (West Riding), Stafford, and Derby;—the second includes the Metropolis and the adjoining counties of Middlesex, Essex, Kent, Surrey, and Sussex." It would be of much interest to know whether these two centres of rabies and hydrophobia are distinguished from the rest of the country in the number or character of the dogs that inhabit them.

Parasitic diseases.—Of the total 709 deaths in this class, 54 were ascribed to Hydatids, the average annual number in the seven earlier years of the current decennium having been 53; to worms and other animal parasites were ascribed 109 deaths, the average in the preceding seven years having been 131; vegetable parasites were credited with seven deaths, while the remaining 539 were ascribed to the very unsatisfactory heading thrush. It is, however, a sign of improving statement of causes by medical men that the deaths thus inadequately described are year by year falling off in number. In 1888 they were fewer than ever before, and the rate for the whole class fell in consequence to its minimum, being no more than 18 to a million living.

Dietetic Diseases.—The deaths in this class, in which intemperance is the chief heading, were 1779, and in the proportion of 62 per million living, a rate scarcely differing from the average of recent years.

Constitutional Diseases.—The deaths in this class numbered 89,332, being 3111 per million living, and fewer in proportion to the population than in any previous year of the current decennium, or than in the preceding decennial period. The decline was due to the further falling off in the mortality from phthisis and other tubercular diseases, which was at its minimum; while there was, as usual, a slight increase under cancer, and diabetes remained at the same point as had been reached in the previous year, that point being its maximum. The mortality from rheumatic fever and from rheumatism remained very nearly at the level of recent years. (Table 16.)

Developmental Diseases.—The deaths thus classed numbered 44,293, being 1543 per million living, a rate slightly, but not materially, lower than that recorded in any other year in the Table (Table B.). The main heading in the class is Old Age, and under this there was a slight further decline, attributable probably to the more precise designation of the causes of death of aged persons. The deaths from premature birth, which is the only other considerable heading in the class, were in the proportion of 15·98 deaths to 1000 registered births.

It has been pointed out in former reports, and the fact is of sufficient importance to deserve being again noticed, that the proportion of premature births, or rather of deaths so described, to total births, is constantly increasing, and though the deaths ascribed to congenital malformations have not increased to an equal extent, yet here also there appears to be a tendency to rise; and in 1888 the mortality under each of these headings reached its maximum, as the following table shows.

TABLE D.—PREMATURE BIRTHS AND CONGENITAL MAL-FORMATIONS.
DEATHS TO 1000 BIRTHS, 1861-1888.

YEAR.	Premature Births.	Congenital Mal-formations.
1861-65	11.19	1.76
1866-70	11.50	1.84
1871-75	12.60	1.85
1876-80	13.38	2.39
1881	13.63	3.20
1882	13.99	3.31
1883	14.45	3.08
1884	14.42	3.15
1885	14.43	3.41
1886	15.09	3.33
1887	15.89	3.29
1888	15.98	3.45

Local Diseases.—The deaths in this class numbered 272,026, and were in the proportion of 9479 to a million living, a rate which though not actually the lowest shown in Table B., for it exceeded the rate in 1881, was nevertheless below the average of recent years. The decline was under diseases of the nervous system, of the liver and digestive organs, and of the respiratory system, these latter having probably fallen off in consequence of the mildness of the winter months; for the year 1888 had not only a remarkably cool summer, which diminished the diarrhoea mortality, but also a remarkably mild winter period. On the other hand there was a further slight increase in the mortality from the diseases of the circulatory system, and the deaths from urinary diseases remained practically at the level of recent years.

Violence.—The deaths ascribed to some or other form of violence numbered 17,534, and were in the proportion of 611 to a million living. Both the deaths from accident or negligence and the deaths from homicide were fewer in proportion to the population than in any previous year (Table 16), the rate for the former being 519 and for the latter 10 per million living. On the other hand the deaths from suicide, 2308 in number, were relatively more numerous than they had ever been before, being 81 to a million living.

The deaths from homicide include all those in which a jury has returned a verdict either of murder or manslaughter. Doubtlessly the line between the two is very vague; and consequently in the 49th Annual Report (p. xxi), when the age and sex liabilities to these forms of violent death were considered, the two were taken together. Still, as the deaths ascribed to manslaughter purport to be due to unintentional killing, while in those ascribed to murder the intention was held to be the destruction of life, it may be of interest to examine what ages and which sex are most liable to murder. The following table gives the experience of 25 years, namely, 1863-1887.

TABLE E.—DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM MURDER AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS, PER MILLION LIVING, 1863-1887.

AGES.	Murders.		Annual Rates per Million living, 1863-87.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All Ages	-	-	2,656	2,658
0-	1,626	1,629	178	180
1-	51	55	6	7
2-	32	38	4	5
3-	24	30	3	4
4-	15	25	2	3
Total under 5	1,748	1,777	43	43
5-	59	70	2	2
10-	27	25	0.8	0.8
15-	65	52	2	2
20-	122	105	5	4
25-	208	219	5	5
35-	179	187	5	5
45-	113	115	4	4
55-	71	58	4	3
65-	39	35	4	3
75 and upwards	25	15	7	3

It will be seen from the Table that more than 60 per cent. of the deaths from murder are cases of infanticide, murders of infants in the first year of life. The first year passed, the chances of murder decrease year by year through infancy and childhood, till a minimum is reached about the close of the fifteenth year. Then the rate again rises, and having after a few years reached some 5 per million remains pretty much the same throughout the rest of life. There is very slight difference in the respective liabilities of the two sexes; but, so far as conclusions can be drawn from such scanty data, there appears to be a slightly greater tendency to destroy female infants and very old men, rather than male infants or aged women.

Ill-defined and Not-specified Causes.—The deaths in this unsatisfactory class numbered 25,132, being 4.9 per cent. of all the deaths registered. This shows a further improvement in the certification of causes of death, the average percentage in the preceding years of the current decennium having been 5.7. It was, however, found necessary to send no less than 3370 letters of inquiry to medical practitioners, asking for further particulars as to causes of death that had been indefinitely stated. The result of this laborious work was to add 367 deaths to the heading cancer, 301 to puerperal fever and accidents of childbirth, and varying numbers to other definite headings.

Certification of the Causes of Death.—During the year 1888 the causes of 466,646, or 91.3 per cent. of the 510,971 deaths, were certified by registered medical practitioners; and the causes of 28,578, or 5.6 per cent., were certified by coroners after inquest. The causes of 15,747, or 3.1 per cent. of the total deaths, were not certified, the proportion of uncertified deaths having steadily declined from 4.7 per cent. in 1879 to 3.3 per cent. in 1887. The proportion of uncertified deaths as usual varied very considerably in different parts of England and Wales. In the county of London the proportion in 1888 did not exceed 1.0 per cent. The lowest percentages of uncertified deaths in the other counties were 0.9 in

Middlesex, 1·1 in Surrey, 1·2 in Wiltshire, 1·3 in Monmouthshire, and 1·4 in Sussex; while the highest percentages were 4·4 in the West Riding, 4·5 in Derbyshire, 4·6 in Cornwall, 4·7 in Herefordshire, 4·8 in Kent, 5·0 in Durham, and 6·4 in Huntingdonshire. In Wales the percentage of uncertified deaths was 6·9, being 8·7 in North Wales, and 6·1 in South Wales.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION.

The number of names added in 1888 to the alphabetical indexes of births, deaths, and marriages recorded in the national register of England and Wales was 1,798,481. At the close of the year the aggregate number of names in these indexes, which embraced a period of 5½ years, was 77,554,236. The total number of searches in 1888 in the various registers was 40,477, showing an increase of 2727 upon the number in the previous year. The number of certificates issued was 30,053, and 2565 more than in 1887. The amount received as fees for searches and certificates in the year 1888 and paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer was 5,808*l.* os. 6*d.* an increase of 460*l.* 15*s.* 6*d.* upon the amount in the previous year. (Table 26.)

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

MORTALITY IN THE ARMY.*

The average strength of the Army, at home and abroad, in 1888, was 211,105, and the deaths were 2041, so that the rate of mortality was 9·7 per 1000; in the two preceding years the rates had been 13·8 and 9·6. The mortality in the army abroad was 12·6 per 1000, whereas it had averaged 15·3 in the five preceding years; the rate at home was 6·8, corresponding with the rate in the preceding quinquennium. (Table 29.)

MORTALITY IN THE NAVY.†

The average force afloat in 1888 was 50,060. The deaths were 286, being in the ratio of 5·71 per 1000 of the strength. Of the 286 deaths, 198 were due to disease, and 88 (including 8 from heat-stroke) to violence; so that the death-rate from disease was 3·95 and from violence 1·76 per 1000.

Of the 88 deaths from violence 35 resulted from accidental drowning, 44 from other accidental causes, and 9 from suicide.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

Marine Register Book.—In accordance with the Births and Deaths Registration Act of 1874, commanding officers of British ships not in Her Majesty's service, are required, under a penalty, to transmit returns of all births and deaths occurring on board their ships to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, who furnishes certified copies of such returns to the Registrars-General of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Returns of a similar character are also received from the commanding officers of Her Majesty's ships. These certified copies of entries of births and deaths at sea constitute the "Marine Register Book." During the year 1888 the

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

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

entries added to this Register related to 232 births and to 3374 deaths. Of these 3374 deaths, 1486 were of persons returned as of English origin, while 499 were indefinitely returned as of persons of "British" origin.

Among passengers on board merchant vessels at sea (Table 32), 129 births and 447 deaths were reported in 1888, showing a decline of 15 births and of 423 deaths, as compared with the numbers in 1887.

Mercantile Marine.—The Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen reports that the number of masters and of merchant seamen afloat in registered vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, including the islands in the British Seas, during 1888 was 223,673, showing an increase of 3407 upon the number in the preceding year. The reported deaths among these masters and merchant seamen during 1888 were 3114, and were equal to an annual rate of 13·9 per 1000 of the strength; this was 1·5 below the rate in 1887, and was lower than the recorded rate in any recent year.

INTERNATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS.

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

The *marriage-rates* in 1888, with the exception of a further increase in Belgium, scarcely differed from those recorded in 1886 and 1887. The mean rate in the nine European States furnishing returns was 15·2 per 1000, and exceeded the rate in the United Kingdom by 1·9. The rates in the various States ranged from 12·3 in Norway and 13·8 in the Netherlands, to 15·8 in Austria and 16·1 in Prussia.

The *birth-rates* showed a further general decline in the European States, the mean rate being 32·8, which exceeded the rate in the United Kingdom by 3·2. The rates in the various States ranged from 23·1 in France and 27·7 in Switzerland, to 36·6 in Italy, 36·7 in the German Empire, and 37·9 in Austria.

The *death-rates*, compared with those in 1887, showed an increase in Denmark, Norway, Austria, the Netherlands, and Belgium, whereas they declined in the other States. The mean rate of mortality in the nine European States furnishing returns was 24·3 per 1000, and exceeded the rate in the United Kingdom by no less than 6·5. The rates in the various States ranged from 16·9 in Norway and 19·7 in Denmark, to 23·8 in the German Empire, 26·8 in Italy, and 29·2 in Austria. It should be remembered, however, that, in order to make these crude death-rates strictly comparable, due correction should be made for the variations in the proportional age-distribution of the several populations.

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY IN RELATION TO SEX AND AGE.

In the last Annual Report (pp. xxi-xxxiv) statistics, based upon the enormous mass of data that have accumulated in the General Register Office since its establishment half a century ago, were given as to the age and sex incidence of a considerable number of fatal diseases. How wide was the basis upon which these statistics were founded may be judged from the fact that the rates of mortality at the several age-periods and in the two sexes for phthisis were calculated from not far short of two million recorded deaths from that disease. In the diseases examined in that report the main zymotic affections were not included, partly for want of space, and partly

because those zymotic affections require a somewhat different mode of investigation ; for as several of them are mainly, though not exclusively, destructive in the earlier years of life, it becomes necessary in their case to split up the first age-period, 0-5 years, into single-year periods, and further, if possible, to divide the first year itself into shorter sub-divisions of time.

It will, however, be convenient first of all to give a Table (Table F) for these zymotics drawn up on the same plan as was used for the other diseases, and to show in a separate Table (Table G) the further sub-divisions of the first age-period. As in the corresponding Table in the former Report, the second column in Table F gives the period over which the observations have extended, while the third gives the total number of observations that have accumulated in that period. Columns 5-15 give the annual death-rates at eleven successive age-periods per million living at each such period ; while in column 4 are given the annual rates per standard million, that is for a million males and females having identically the same age-distribution, this distribution being that given at p. xxi of the last Report.

It will be noted that with the single exception of enteric fever, all the diseases in the Table are diseases that are pre-eminently, though not exclusively, fatal in the first five years of life, and that the only diseases of which the very high rate of mortality extends beyond that first age-period are scarlet-fever, diphtheria, and, as already mentioned, enteric fever. It is this, as before explained, that makes it advisable to split up the first age-period into single years. But it must be remembered that death-rates calculated for single years of life are far less trustworthy than those calculated for quinquennial or decennial periods, inasmuch as neither the living population nor the number of deaths can be ascertained with anything like so great accuracy as is possible for the longer periods. For, when a child is stated by its parents to be three years old, we may feel assured that it comes well within the 0-5 age-period, but can by no means feel equally certain that the parent may not have meant "in its third year of life" and not "three at its last birth-day." At the same time the effect of this uncertainty must not be exaggerated ; and the rates may, in spite of it, be accepted as approximately correct.

Small-pox.—The mortality from small-pox was considered at length in the 43rd Annual Report, and it was there shown how enormously, not only the aggregate death-rate from this disease, but the relative mortality at different age-periods, had been altered concurrently with the increasing use of vaccination. The average rates therefore for 1854-87 given in Table F differ very widely from the rates if calculated for a shorter and more recent period. But as there is no reason to suppose that vaccination is neglected more commonly in one sex than the other, the rates in the Table may be safely used for comparison between males and females in regard to their liability to death from small-pox. The Tables show that throughout life, with the exception of the 2nd and 3rd years and of one later quinquennium, the mortality of males exceeds that of females, and this in a very high degree, and that, taking all ages together, the average annual male rate has been 183 and the average annual female rate 148 per standard million. The exceptional quinquennial period is the 10-15 years period, when the female slightly exceeds the male mortality, being also very little behind it in the next quinquennial age-period. This, however, is simply an instance of what is observable in many other diseases, namely that, at a stage of life when important organic changes are going on in the female body, the mortality of females rises to a much higher level as compared with that of males than at the other periods of life. The excess on the female side in the 2nd and 3rd years is but very slight, and, did it stand as an isolated fact, might be attributed to the comparative untrustworthiness of rates calculated for single-year periods. But, on looking at the figures for other diseases it will be seen that several of them present somewhat analogous features.

TABLE F.—AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATES FROM THE CHIEF ZYMOtic DISEASES PER MILLION LIVING AT SUCCESSIVE AGE-PERIODS, AND
PER STANDARD MILLION AT ALL AGES (in continuation of Table C. in 50th Annual Report, pp. xxii-iv).

DISEASE.	Period taken for Calculation.	Number of Deaths in Period.	Annual Mortality per Million living.												
			ALL AGES. (Standard Million.)	Under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and upwards.	
			Column 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.
Small-pox	1854-87	M.	70,136	183	511	187	76	120	218	175	123	87	55	43	37
		F.	57,889	148	493	167	80	108	128	102	69	45	32	20	18
Measles	1848-87	M.	187,338	426	2,888	236	25	8	6	4	3	2	1	0.7	1
		F.	180,264	408	2,738	259	32	11	8	8	5	2	1	1	1
Scarlet-fever	1859-85	M.	238,262	763	3,681	1,667	346	111	59	36	20	12	6	4	5
		F.	231,299	738	3,482	1,613	381	113	77	58	28	9	7	5	3
Diphtheria	1859-87	M.	53,086	157	655	337	100	46	27	19	18	19	24	25	23
		F.	59,988	176	664	434	147	53	30	24	21	16	19	19	20
Croup	1848-87	M.	97,376	221	1,393	254	13	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.14	0.08	0.3	0.6
		F.	84,694	192	1,204	231	12	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.06	0.3
Whooping-cough	1848-87	M.	198,785	451	3,217	118	5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8
		F.	243,752	554	3,916	179	10	2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	2
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	1848-87	M.	406,941	932	5,526	83	32	33	49	69	102	191	478	1,404	3,941
		F.	375,909	835	4,805	87	32	35	57	91	124	185	464	1,357	3,733
Enteric Fever	1869-87	M.	67,064	288	303	264	250	353	395	301	240	244	256	287	210
		F.	67,751	277	312	304	310	389	302	253	217	203	210	221	154

TABLE G.—ANNUAL DEATH-RATES PER MILLION LIVING AT EACH OF THE FIRST FIVE YEARS OF AGE.

DISEASE.	Period taken for Calculation.	Number of Deaths in Period under 5 Years of Age.	Annual Mortality per Million living.					
			Under 5 Years.	Under 1 Year.	1-	2-	3-	4-5.
Columns 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.
Small-pox	- - - -	1854-87	M. 26,906 F. 25,937	511 493	1,035 946	432 448	367 381	341 333
Measles	- - - -	1848-87	M. 172,567 F. 168,307	2,888 2,738	3,011 2,515	5,812 5,462	2,883 2,935	1,599 1,680
Scarlet fever	- - - -	1859-85	M. 156,456 F. 147,885	3,681 3,482	1,664 1,384	4,170 3,874	4,676 4,491	4,484 4,332
Diphtheria	- - - -	1859-87	M. 30,358 F. 30,765	655 664	464 356	720 665	675 731	757 835
Croup	- - - -	1848-87	M. 83,260 F. 71,825	1,393 1,204	1,043 752	1,871 1,574	1,633 1,519	1,422 1,294
Whooping-cough	- - - -	1848-87	M. 192,190 F. 233,599	3,217 3,916	6,769 7,306	4,930 6,223	2,071 2,954	1,086 1,629
Diarrhoea and Dysentery	- - - -	1848-87	M. 330,187 F. 286,631	5,526 4,805	18,972 15,899	5,024 4,950	1,042 1,057	393 381
Enteric fever	- - - -	1869-87	M. 9,769 F. 10,084	303 312	183 171	306 299	364 365	343 374

Thus, under diarrhoea, measles, diphtheria, and enteric fever, though the male mortality in the first two years is in excess, a change sets in in the third year, and the female rate becomes the higher. The general explanation appears to be that the first year of life, and in a smaller degree also the second, is pre-eminently dangerous to male children, who from a pathological point of view are weaker than girls of corresponding age, and, if not more liable to be attacked by most illnesses, are at any rate more likely to succumb to them. These first years of life over, the two sexes for the rest of early childhood stand more on an equality; and, more of the weakly males having already succumbed, there may perhaps now be even some slight inferiority on the side of the girls.

The much greater mortality from small-pox of males than of females seems to have escaped the notice of most writers on this disease, who speak of the two sexes as equally susceptible to attack, and do not state such attacks to be more fatal in the one than in the other sex. But the basis (128,025 deaths) on which the rates in Tables F. and G. are based is so large, and the difference in the rates is so great, that it is impossible to question the reality of the fact, that for some reason or other the male mortality from small-pox far exceeds that of females. There are two possible explanations, namely, greater susceptibility to attack on the part of males, or greater chance of an attack in their case proving fatal. Not improbably both explanations are concurrently admissible; for, judging from such imperfect data as are furnished by the reports of our public small-pox hospitals, not only do the male cases admitted far outnumber the female cases, but a much larger proportion of them terminate in death.

Measles.—There is reason to believe that all ages and both sexes are equally liable to be attacked by this disease, for, when after an absolute immunity of many years, a case of measles was introduced into the Faroe Islands, the infection spread to all persons without exception, saving some few aged persons who had had an attack in their early childhood and were consequently protected. But in this country, where the virus is always present, so very large a proportion of the population is attacked in infancy or childhood that the number remaining unprotected at more advanced ages is comparatively small. Thus the disease appears to be almost limited to childhood, and the mortality of course follows the same limitation. Whether any part, and, if so, how great a part, in the low mortality of the more advanced ages is due to diminished case-mortality at such ages, there are unfortunately no means of deciding, in the absence of sufficiently ample records of cases.

Limiting ourselves, therefore, to the mortality figures, we find that the death-rate from measles is at its maximum for each sex in the second year of life, and then falls rapidly, year by year, until, after childhood is past, it becomes insignificant. Taking the whole of life the aggregate mortality is somewhat higher for males than for females, the mean annual deaths per standard million having been 426 for the former and 408 for the latter in the forty years 1848-87. But it is curious that this excess on the side of males is entirely due to their higher mortality in the first two years of life, and that at each later year in the first quinquennium and in each later age-period, the female mortality is the higher. These excesses on the female side are not very large, but are sufficiently so to be unmistakeable; and their being maintained regularly, age-period after age-period, leaves no doubt that they are not casual but the outcome of some persistent law.

Scarlet Fever.—The statistics of scarlet fever were examined in great detail in the 49th Annual Report (pp. xiii-xviii), and it will, therefore, be unnecessary to do more on the present occasion than quote the conclusions to which that elaborate inquiry led. They were as follow:—

1. The mortality from this disease is at its maximum in the third year of life, and after this diminishes with age, at first slowly, afterwards rapidly.
2. This diminution is due to three contributory causes; (*a*) the increased proportion in the population at each successive age-period of persons protected by a previous attack; (*b*) the diminution of liability to infection in successive age-periods of those who are as yet unprotected; (*c*) the diminishing risk in successive age-periods of an attack, should it occur, proving fatal.
3. The liability of the unprotected to infection is small in the first year of life, increases to a maximum in the fifth year or soon after, and then becomes rapidly smaller and smaller with advance of years.
4. The chance that an attack will terminate fatally is highest in infancy, and diminishes rapidly to the end of the twenty-fifth year, after which an attack is again somewhat more dangerous.
5. The female sex throughout life, the first year possibly excepted, is more liable to scarlet fever than is the male sex.
6. But the attacks in males, though fewer, are more likely to terminate fatally.

Diphtheria.—It is scarcely to be doubted that the returns of deaths under this heading are untrustworthy, there being apparently no thorough consensus among medical practitioners as to the precise use of the term, and especially there being a difference in opinion as regards its relation to croup. Not infrequently it has been found that, there being an outbreak of sore-throats in some district, the deaths in one medical man's practice are returned as due to diphtheria, in another's as due to sore-throat, and in another's perhaps to croup. On this account the figures for croup have been put in the two previous Tables side by side with those for diphtheria, although croup, in accordance with the classification of the College of Physicians, does not find its place in these Reports among the zymotic affections, but among diseases of the respiratory system. A comparison of the figures under the two headings in Tables F. and G. will, however, sufficiently show, that, though there may be considerable confusion and an absence of any very clear line of demarcation between the deaths ascribed to croup and those ascribed to diphtheria, the two names can scarcely be regarded as mere aliases for one and the same affection. For while the mortality under croup is throughout considerably higher among boys than among girls, the mortality under diphtheria after the first two years of infancy is much higher in the female sex, diphtheria being the only zymotic disease, with the exception of whooping-cough, to which females furnish, out of equal numbers living, more victims than do males.

The mortality from diphtheria rises to its maximum about the fourth year of life, and then falls in each successive age-period with the exception of an insignificant rise in old age.

Sufficient data are unfortunately not to be found for determining whether the higher death-rates of females and of the young are explicable by higher case-mortality; that is to say, whether, and to what extent, an attack of diphtheria is more likely to terminate fatally in a female than in a male, and in a child than in an adult; but it appears from such data as are procurable* that the susceptibility to attack among those living in cottages where the disease is present is very much greater for females than for males, and for those under than for those over 20 years of age; and further that in the first two years of life the susceptibility is not so great as somewhat later on; so that the mortality figures in Tables F. and G. show at any rate a general correspondence with the observed facts as to susceptibility.

* Cf. St. George's Hosp. Reports, 1877-78., ix. 717-8.

Whooping-cough.—The mortality from this affection is at its maximum in the first year of life, in which respect whooping-cough resembles diarrhoea and small-pox, but differs from measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, and enteric fever, all of which reach their maxima in a later year. The first year passed, the mortality from whooping-cough falls gradually year by year, and after the tenth year becomes quite insignificant. Whooping-cough presents this peculiarity, which, however, is shared in a smaller degree by diphtheria, that it is more destructive to females than to males, the mean annual mortality per standard million being 554 for the former, and only 451 for the latter sex. Moreover, if we put aside those advanced age-periods when the deaths are too few to give a safe basis for calculation, the excess on the female side shows itself at each successive age-period; and this is the only zymotic disease in which such a condition of things presents itself.

There are unfortunately no adequate data available for determining whether the greater mortality of the female sex is due to greater liability to attack, or to higher case-mortality. It appears, however, to be the opinion of medical authorities, that girls are much more liable than boys to contract this ailment.*

Diarrhoea.—Of all the affections included in the above Tables the most destructive is diarrhoea, with which is comprised dysentery. These bowel affections are most fatal at the two extremes of life, and especially in infancy, the mean annual mortality in the first year of life having been in the forty years, 1848-87, no less than 18,972 per million living among male infants and 15,899 per million among girls. After the first year of life the mortality falls very greatly and diminishes continuously until a minimum is reached in the 10-15 years period, after which it again rises slowly but uninterruptedly, age-period after age-period, to the end. In the first year of life, and also in old age, the male exceeds the female mortality, but in the intervening age-periods there is no such very marked difference between the sexes, and in the child-bearing periods, from 15 to 45 years, the mortality is distinctly higher among females. But as the first year and old age are the periods when diarrhoea is by far the most fatal, the total mortality of males at all ages is considerably in excess of the female mortality, the annual deaths averaging 932 for the former and only 835 for the latter, per standard million.

Enteric Fever.—It is highly probable that a large proportion of the deaths ascribed to enteric fever among infants and very young children are in reality not due to that disease, but to some undetected cause manifesting itself in feverish symptoms; for there appears to be a very general consensus among the best authorities, that true enteric fever is very rare among children in the first two years, and uncommon even in the third and fourth years of life. Taking, however, the figures as they stand, the registered mortality from this disease is at its minimum, for each sex, in the first year of life, after which it rises and remains high for the remaining years of the first quinquennial period, so that the annual rate in the aggregate quinquennium is high, 303 for males and 312 for females per million.

After this first period is over, the rate falls not inconsiderably for males, but quite insignificantly for females, until the 15th year of life has been completed, when the rate again rises, reaches a maximum in the 20-25 years period, and then falls to remain comparatively low through the remaining age-periods.

The aggregate rate for all ages is somewhat, but very slightly, higher for males than for females, being 288 for the former and 277 for the latter

* Cf. Barthez et Rilliet., ii., 644. Steffen in Ziemssen's Cyclop., vi., 717.

per standard million; and this excess on the side of males is the more noticeable inasmuch as an attack of this fever is on the whole somewhat more likely to prove fatal in the case of females than in the case of males.*

But though the male death-rate from enteric fever at all ages in the aggregate exceeds that of females, this is by no means the case at each separate age-period. On the contrary the female mortality is very considerably the higher from the third year of life until the end of the twentieth.

Is this higher death-rate of females at these ages due to greater liability on their part to contract the disease, or to its being in their case more often fatal? The latter appears to be the case, as is shown in the following Table (Table H.), in which the number of deaths per million in each sex at each age-period is multiplied by the number of cases to one death, as deduced from the records of the London Fever and Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals. The Table shows that so far from females between 5 and 20 years of age being more liable than males to attacks of enteric fever, their liability is considerably less; and that it is the more dangerous nature of the attack, or in other words the higher case-mortality, and not a greater number of attacks, to which the excessive female death-rate at these age-periods is due. The Table, though the case-mortality is only based on 5716 recorded attacks, which doubtlessly is scarcely a sufficiently wide foundation, shows clearly enough how dangerous it is to draw inferences as to the liability of different ages and sexes to any given disease merely from the mortality figures.

TABLE H.—ENTERIC FEVER.—AVERAGE ATTACKS TO ONE DEATH; AND ESTIMATED ANNUAL ATTACKS AT SUCCESSIVE AGE-PERIODS PER MILLION LIVING AT EACH SUCH PERIOD.

AGES.	MALES.			FEMALES.		
	Annual Deaths per Million living.	Average Cases to one Death. (London Hospitals.)	Estimated Annual Cases per Million living.	Annual Deaths per Million living.	Average Cases to one Death. (London Hospitals.)	Estimated Annual Cases per Million living.
0 —	303	6.08	1,842	312	8.33	2,599
5 —	264	13.79	3,641	304	9.58	2,912
10 —	250	11.19	2,798	310	5.54	1,717
15 —	353	6.27	2,213	389	4.49	1,747
20 —	395	4.49	1,774	302	5.69	1,718
25 —	301	3.64	1,096	253	4.77	1,207
35 —	240	3.57	857	217	4.47	970
45 & upwds.	253	2.19	554	205	4.79	982

In dealing with the zymotic diseases in Table G., the first quinquennium has been broken up into single-year periods. The first year of life, however, with its excessively high death-rate, is of such importance that it will be worth while attempting to sub-divide it into still shorter periods. But before so doing, it is necessary to repeat, and even with greater emphasis, the caution already given as to single-year periods, namely that the shorter the age-period for which rates are calculated the less trustworthy are the results. The differences, however, in the rates in the several

* This statement is based on the results of 5716 cases collected from successive reports of Metropolitan Hospitals. It was found that the case-mortality for males was 171 per 1000 and for females 188 per 1000; and this result tallies pretty closely with that of medical writers. Thus the cases collected by Murchison gave him a mortality for males of 177, and for females of 189 per 1000 cases.

sub-divisions of the first year, as shown in the following Table, are as a rule so very great, that, when every allowance has been made for possible and probable inaccuracies, some most certain inferences may be drawn without risk of error. It has not been thought worth while to calculate the rates separately for males and females. The figures, therefore, are for all infants irrespective of sex.

TABLE I.—DEATH-RATES FROM VARIOUS CAUSES OF INFANTS IN SUB-PERIODS OF THE FIRST YEAR OF LIFE, 1852-70 AND 1881-7.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Annual Rates per Million.		
	Under Three Months.	Three Months and under Six Months.	Six Months and under One Year.
All Causes	-	313,429	129,224
Small-pox	-	1,573	890
Measles	-	384	885
Scarlet Fever	-	303	688
Diphtheria	-	320	304
Whooping-cough	-	4,560	6,144
Fever	-	384	581
Diarrhoea	-	20,996	20,138
Erysipelas	-	1,905	774

The most noticeable feature in this table is that though the annual mortality of infants from all causes is far higher in the first three months of life than in the next quarter, and in this again than in the remaining six months of the first year, the contrary is the case as regards most of the zymotic diseases, the annual mortality increasing with the advance of age, and being especially low in the first three months. This is the case with Measles, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping-cough, and Fever, from all of which diseases very early infancy appears to enjoy a marked degree of immunity. But the figures for Small-pox, for Diarrhoea, and for Erysipelas contrast in the most striking way with these: for under each of those headings the mortality is highest in the first three months, and declines very greatly after that age.

As regards Small-pox the probable explanation of this is to be found in the fact that the proportion of infants who are protected by vaccination is comparatively small in the first three months, and increases with the advance of age. As regards Erysipelas, under which somewhat vague name are probably included a variety of skin affections, the fact that the mortality is enormously greater in the first three months than later on is scarcely compatible with the opinion, sometimes put forth, that the mortality of infants from this affection is in large measure due to vaccination; for the excess is at the period when vaccination is least common, and the mortality largely decreases when the usual time for vaccination has arrived. There remains Diarrhoea; here there is no very great difference of rates between the first and the second three months, in each of which short periods the mortality is enormously high; but these two sub-divisions of the first year contrast in a remarkable degree with the third and latest sub-division, in which the mortality falls off by not far short of 50 per cent. And this is the more noteworthy, inasmuch as it appears to be the belief of those who have given attention to the subject, that diarrhoea is more common among infants who have been weaned than among those who are still at the breast. If this be so, the necessary inference appears to be, that diarrhoea, though less frequent among infants in the first six months of life than among those somewhat older, is never-

theless so much more likely to prove fatal to them, that the comparative paucity of attacks is much more than counterbalanced.

The age and sex incidence of the chief diseases in our Tables has now been pretty fully considered, and from the accounts given in the present and the last Reports it will be sufficiently clear that before any satisfactory answer can be returned to the question, whether any given disease is more fatal in the one than in the other sex, it is absolutely necessary to take age into account. There are, it is true, some diseases among those to which both sexes are liable, that are at every age-period more destructive to one sex than the other. Such, for instance, are gout, carbuncle, alcoholism, diabetes, fistula, pleurisy, aneurism, calculus, cystitis, and generally diseases of the urinary organs, which at each age-period carry off more males than females; such also are cancer, chorea, and gallstones, which are practically at all ages more destructive to women. But in the majority of cases, one and the same disease is more fatal at some ages in one sex, and at other ages in the other. As instances may be cited phthisis, apoplexy, syphilis, erysipelas, and hernia; to which may further be added several others, which, though at most age-periods they carry off annually more males than females, yet in the exceptional period of puberty reverse the order of fatality, and are more destructive to the female sex; such are pneumonia, bronchitis, and generally diseases of the respiratory organs, and such also are pericarditis and rheumatic fever.

If a simpler answer as to the respective mortalities of the two sexes be required, the only way to obtain it is, as has been previously explained, to apply the death-rates for each sex at the successive age-periods to a male and female population in which the age distribution is identical; and, when this is done, it is found that the annual mortality in almost all cases is higher in the male than in the female sex, the only, or almost the only, exceptions to this rule being cancer, chorea, gallstones, peritonitis, diphtheria, and whooping-cough, under each of which headings the female mortality is the higher. Among the other diseases the excess on the male side is sometimes comparatively slight, as in enteric fever, measles, scarlet fever, diseases of the digestive organs, syphilis, and rheumatic fever, under none of which headings is the excess as much as ten per cent.; but there are other headings under which the male rate is from two to five times, or in one instance as much as nine times, as high as the female rate. Such are alcoholism, gout, carbuncle, aneurism, fistula, calculus, cystitis, and generally diseases of the urinary organs, and such also are accident and suicide.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful Servant,

BRYDGES P. HENNIKER,

General Register Office, Somerset House,

Registrar-General.

30th November 1889.

REMARKS ON THE METEOROLOGY OF THE YEAR 1888.*

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

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

Atmospheric Pressure.—The readings of the barometer were generally above their averages till the 9th of February, being particularly so from the 9th to the 13th of January, when they were about three-quarters of an inch above their averages, the mean daily excess for the 40 days being $0\cdot28$ in.; from February 10th to the 22nd they were below, the mean daily deficiency being $0\cdot22$ in.; from February 23rd to March 2nd they were above, the mean daily excess being $0\cdot16$ in.; from March 3rd to the 31st they were below, particularly so on the 11th, 28th, and 29th days, when they were over an inch below their averages, the mean daily deficiency for the 29 days being $0\cdot43$ in.; from April 1st to June 4th they were generally for a few days together above or below their averages and nearly to the same value; from June 5th to July 31st they were generally below, the mean daily deficiency being $0\cdot14$ in.; from August 1st to October 30th they were generally above, the mean daily excess for these 91 days being $0\cdot12$ in.; from October 31st to November 14th they were below, the mean daily deficiency being $0\cdot21$ in.; from November 15th to the 25th they were above, the mean daily excess being $0\cdot16$ in.; and from November 26th to the end of the year they were generally below, the mean daily deficiency for these 36 days being $0\cdot08$ in.

The highest reading of the barometer in the year at the height of 150 feet above the sea was $30\cdot54$ ins. on January 11th, and the lowest was $28\cdot54$ ins. on March 28th; the yearly range was therefore $2\cdot00$ ins.

Temperature.—The temperature of the air was generally below its average till the 12th of April, being particularly so on the 1st and 30th of January; on the 2nd, and from the 22nd to the 29th of February; on the 1st, 2nd, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th of March; and from the 4th to the 10th days of April, the deficiency below the average of each of these days being nearly 10° or more than 10° , the mean daily deficiency for the 103 days ending April 12th being $4\cdot1$; from April 13th to the 18th it was above, the mean daily excess being $2\cdot7$; from April 19th to May 16th it was below, the mean daily deficiency being $2\cdot5$; from May 17th to the 21st it was above, being particularly so on the 19th day, when it was $12\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above its average, the mean daily excess being $4\cdot8$; from May 22nd to the 31st it was below, the mean daily deficiency being $3\cdot6$; from June 1st to the 4th it was above, particularly so on the 3rd day, when it was $10\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ above its average, the mean daily excess being $5\cdot8$; from June 5th to August 6th it was generally below, particularly so from the 17th to the 20th of June, and on the 11th and 12th of July, when it was $16\cdot5$ and $15\cdot1$ respectively below the average, the mean daily deficiency for the 63 days ending August 6th being $4\cdot7$; from August 7th to 12th it was above, the mean daily excess being $4\cdot8$; from August 13th to October 24th it was generally below, particularly so from the 1st to the 9th of October, the mean daily deficiency for these 9 days being $13\cdot4$; and the mean daily deficiency for the 73 days ending October 24th being $3\cdot6$; from October 25th to December 8th it was generally above, being particularly so on the 27th and 28th of October, on the 16th and 25th of November, and on the 5th and 6th days of December, and on all these days it was over 10° above the average, the mean daily excess for the 45 days ending December 8th being $3\cdot6$; from December 9th to 18th it was below, being as much as $12\cdot8$ below on the 10th, and $11\cdot2$ on the 18th; the mean

* For Meteorological Tables, see pp. lxiv-lxix.

daily deficiency being $8^{\circ}6$; and from December 19th to the end of the year it was above, the mean daily excess being $2^{\circ}5$.

The highest temperatures of the air were $87^{\circ}7$ at the Royal Observatory, 87° at Cambridge, and $86^{\circ}5$ at Royston; and the lowest were $11^{\circ}5$ at Somerleyton, $12^{\circ}5$ at Carlisle, and $12^{\circ}6$ at Bath.

Rainfall.—The falls of rain were below their average in January and February, and above in March. The total fall in the three months at Greenwich was $4^{\circ}56$ ins., being $0^{\circ}42$ in. below the average. The falls of rain were below their average in April and May, and above in June. The total fall for the three months at Greenwich was $5^{\circ}50$ ins., being $0^{\circ}28$ in. below the average. The falls of rain for July and August were above their average, and below in September. At Greenwich the total fall in these three months was $11^{\circ}21$ ins., being $3^{\circ}93$ ins. above the average. The fall of rain for October was below the average, above for November, and below for December. At Greenwich the total fall for these three months was $6^{\circ}22$ ins., being $0^{\circ}89$ in. below the average. The fall of rain for the year was $27^{\circ}49$ ins., being $2^{\circ}34$ ins. above the average; and the number of days on which it fell was 167.

The heaviest falls of rain at our stations in the year were at Bath $41^{\circ}34$ ins., at Truro $40^{\circ}94$ ins., and at Plymouth $37^{\circ}00$ ins.

The least falls were at Cambridge $18^{\circ}94$ ins., at Nottingham $20^{\circ}00$ ins., and at Royston $21^{\circ}62$ ins.

The greatest numbers of days of rain were 229 at Guernsey, 223 at Salisbury, and 213 at Stonyhurst; and the smallest numbers of rainy days were 153 at Cambridge, 159 at Royston, and 160 at Rugby.

Thunderstorms occurred on 60 days at the different stations during the year; of these, 16 took place in July, 12 in June, 10 in August, 5 in both March and November, 4 in May, 4 in September, 3 in April, and 1 in October, and none were reported in January, February, or December.

Thunder was heard but lightning was not seen on 63 days during the year; of these, 14 were in July, 12 in August, 11 in June, 7 both in May and September, 3 in November, and 2 both in March and October.

Lightning was seen but thunder was not heard on 42 days during the year; of these, 11 were in August, 8 in June, 5 in both July and September, 4 in November, 3 in May, 3 in October, and 1 in each of the months of March, April, and December.

Solar halos were seen on 92 days during the year; of these, 13 were in June, 11 in both April and August, 9 in July, 8 in each of the months of March, May, and November, 7 in both October and December, 4 in September, 3 in January, and 2 in February.

Lunar halos were seen on 32 days during the year; of these, 7 were in November, 5 in December, 4 in both January and March, 3 in both August and October, 2 in July, and 1 in each of the months of February, April, June, and September.

Snow fell on 86 days during the year; of these, 25 were in March, 23 in February, 14 in April, 13 in January, 5 in October, 4 in November, and 1 in both May and July; the last fall in the spring was May 2nd, at Halifax, none fell in June, August, September, or December; and the first fall in the autumn was on the 1st of October.

Hail fell on 92 days during the year; of these, 15 were in February, 14 in March, 12 in April, 9 in both January and November, 7 in both May and July, 5 in both August and October, 4 in June, 3 in September, and 2 in December.

Fog prevailed on 174 days during the year; of these, 22 were in October 20 in each of the months of January, September, and December, 17 in June, 15 in November, 12 in March, 11 in both February and July, 10 in April 9 in May, and 7 in August.

PRELIMINARY TABLES.

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

YEAR.	UNITED KINGDOM. AREA 77,143,938 ACRES.			ENGLAND AND WALES. AREA 37,239,351 ACRES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1839	26,200,106	12,796,609	13,403,497	15,514,255	7,586,593	7,927,662
1840	26,487,026	12,937,181	13,549,845	15,730,813	7,689,301	8,041,512
1841	26,751,199	13,065,536	13,685,663	15,929,492	7,784,883	8,144,609
1842	27,004,417	13,194,189	13,810,228	16,130,326	7,887,620	8,242,706
1843	27,255,699	13,321,297	13,934,402	16,332,228	7,990,370	8,341,858
1844	27,525,119	13,456,832	14,068,287	16,535,174	8,093,100	8,442,074
1845	27,776,364	13,582,614	14,193,750	16,739,136	8,195,776	8,543,360
1846	28,002,094	13,694,941	14,307,153	16,944,092	8,298,360	8,645,732
1847	27,972,537	13,675,994	14,296,543	17,150,018	8,400,820	8,749,198
1848	27,820,088	13,593,648	14,226,440	17,356,882	8,503,116	8,853,766
1849	27,669,579	13,512,837	14,156,742	17,564,656	8,605,212	8,959,444
1850	27,523,694	13,436,128	14,087,566	17,773,324	8,707,074	9,066,250
1851	27,393,337	13,369,095	14,024,242	17,982,849	8,808,662	9,174,187
1852	27,448,257	13,394,542	14,053,715	18,193,206	8,909,938	9,283,268
1853	27,542,588	13,441,288	14,101,300	18,404,368	9,010,866	9,393,502
1854	27,658,704	13,496,584	14,162,120	18,616,310	9,111,410	9,504,900
1855	27,821,730	13,574,202	14,247,528	18,829,000	9,211,528	9,617,472
1856	28,011,034	13,661,616	14,349,418	19,042,412	9,311,182	9,731,230
1857	28,188,280	13,739,458	14,448,822	19,256,516	9,410,334	9,846,182
1858	28,389,770	13,828,357	14,561,413	19,471,291	9,508,949	9,962,342
1859	28,590,224	13,915,802	14,674,422	19,686,701	9,606,982	10,079,719
1860	28,778,411	13,997,137	14,781,274	19,902,713	9,704,394	10,198,319
1861	28,977,133	14,086,431	14,890,702	20,119,314	9,801,152	10,318,162
1862	29,243,610	14,218,788	15,024,822	20,371,013	9,923,272	10,447,741
1863	29,470,969	14,329,606	15,141,363	20,625,555	10,046,909	10,578,946
1864	29,680,437	14,431,943	15,248,494	20,883,889	10,172,089	10,711,800
1865	29,925,177	14,552,746	15,372,431	21,145,151	10,298,826	10,846,325
1866	30,147,755	14,656,115	15,491,640	21,409,684	10,427,146	10,982,538
1867	30,409,132	14,781,924	15,627,208	21,677,525	10,557,066	11,120,459
1868	30,689,977	14,917,163	15,772,814	21,948,713	10,688,600	11,260,113
1869	30,978,278	15,056,678	15,921,600	22,223,299	10,821,775	11,401,524
1870	31,256,535	15,189,549	16,066,986	22,501,316	10,956,608	11,544,708
1871	31,555,694	15,331,177	16,224,517	22,788,594	11,092,620	11,695,974
1872	31,874,183	15,485,219	16,388,964	23,096,495	11,242,495	11,854,000
1873	32,177,550	15,630,140	16,547,410	23,408,556	11,394,394	12,014,162
1874	32,501,517	15,788,489	16,713,028	23,724,834	11,548,346	12,176,488
1875	32,838,758	15,957,608	16,881,150	24,045,385	11,704,378	12,341,007
1876	33,199,994	16,138,194	17,061,800	24,370,267	11,862,519	12,507,748
1877	33,575,941	16,325,250	17,250,691	24,699,539	12,022,796	12,676,743
1878	33,943,773	16,508,370	17,435,403	25,033,259	12,185,238	12,848,021
1879	34,302,557	16,687,367	17,615,190	25,371,489	12,349,875	13,021,614
1880	34,622,930	16,844,178	17,778,752	25,714,288	12,516,737	13,197,551
1881	34,952,204	17,005,692	17,946,512	26,061,736	12,682,383	13,379,353
1882	35,297,114	17,173,950	18,123,164	26,413,861	12,853,737	13,560,124
1883	35,611,770	17,328,684	18,283,086	26,770,744	13,027,407	13,743,337
1884	35,961,663	17,501,448	18,460,215	27,132,449	13,203,423	13,929,026
1885	36,331,119	17,684,167	18,646,952	27,499,041	13,381,817	14,117,224
1886	36,709,477	17,871,248	18,838,229	27,870,586	13,562,621	14,307,965
1887	37,075,963	18,051,123	19,024,840	28,247,151	13,745,863	14,501,288
1888	37,440,494	18,229,360	19,211,134	28,628,804	13,931,592	14,697,212

middle of each of the Years 1839–88, exclusive of the Population of the Islands in Navy, and Merchant Service Abroad.

SCOTLAND.* AREA 19,084,659 ACRES.			IRELAND.* AREA 20,819,928 ACRES.			YEAR.
Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
2,574,413	1,221,884	1,352,529	8,111,438	3,988,132	4,123,306	1839
2,600,692	1,234,910	1,365,782	8,155,521	4,012,970	4,142,551	1840
2,621,854	1,242,689	1,379,165	8,199,853	4,037,964	4,161,889	1841
2,653,165	1,258,690	1,394,475	8,220,926	4,047,879	4,173,047	1842
2,683,639	1,274,223	1,409,416	8,239,832	4,056,704	4,183,128	1843
2,713,318	1,289,265	1,424,053	8,276,627	4,074,467	4,202,160	1844
2,742,167	1,303,795	1,438,372	8,295,061	4,083,043	4,212,018	1845
2,770,154	1,317,792	1,452,362	8,287,848	4,078,789	4,209,059	1846
2,797,245	1,331,236	1,466,009	8,025,274	3,943,938	4,081,336	1847
2,823,406	1,344,105	1,479,301	7,639,800	3,746,427	3,893,373	1848
2,848,609	1,356,381	1,492,228	7,256,314	3,551,244	3,705,070	1849
2,872,821	1,368,045	1,504,776	6,877,549	3,361,009	3,516,540	1850
2,896,015	1,379,080	1,516,935	6,514,473	3,181,353	3,333,120	1851
2,918,162	1,389,469	1,528,693	6,336,889	3,095,135	3,241,754	1852
2,939,236	1,399,196	1,540,040	6,198,984	3,031,226	3,167,758	1853
2,959,211	1,40					

TABLE 2.—ENGLAND.—Annual Marriage-, Birth-, and Death-rates, 1839-88.

YEAR.	MARRIAGES. Persons Married to 1000 living.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			YEAR.			
		Births to 1000 Living.		Illegitimate Births in 1000 Births.	Births of Males to 1000 Births of Females.	Deaths to 1000 Living.					
		Total.	Legitimate.			Males.	Females.				
1838	15·4	30·3	—	—	—	1048	21·9	22·8	21·0	1086	1839
1839	15·9	31·7	—	—	—	1051	22·8	23·7	22·0	1076	1840
1840	15·6	31·8	—	—	—	1053	21·6	22·4	20·8	1074	1841
1841	15·4	32·2	—	—	—	1050	21·7	22·4	21·0	1067	1842
1842	14·7	32·1	29·9	2·2	67	1054	21·2	22·0	20·5	1074	1843
1843	15·2	32·3	—	—	—	1054	21·5	22·3	20·8	1074	1844
1844	16·0	32·6	—	—	—	1050	20·9	21·7	20·1	1077	1845
1845	17·2	32·5	30·2	2·3	70	1049	23·0	23·9	22·2	1076	1846
1846	17·2	33·8	31·5	2·3	67	1043	24·7	25·5	23·9	1069	1847
1847	15·8	31·5	29·4	2·1	67	1043	23·0	23·8	22·2	1074	1848
1848	15·9	32·4	30·3	2·1	65	1043	25·1	25·8	24·4	1054	1849
1849	16·2	32·9	30·7	2·2	68	1042	20·8	21·4	20·1	1064	1850
1850	17·2	33·4	31·1	2·3	68	1047	22·0	22·8	21·2	1072	1851
1851	17·2	34·2	31·9	2·3	68	1046	22·3	23·2	21·5	1078	1852
1852	17·4	34·2	31·9	2·3	68	1051	22·9	23·8	22·0	1085	1853
1853	17·9	33·3	31·1	2·2	65	1044	23·5	24·4	22·7	1077	1854
1854	17·2	34·1	31·9	2·2	64	1041	22·6	23·5	21·7	1081	1855
1855	16·2	33·7	31·5	2·2	64	1042	20·5	21·3	19·6	1085	1856
1856	16·7	34·4	32·2	2·2	65	1042	21·8	22·6	21·1	1071	1857
1857	16·5	34·4	32·2	2·2	65	1045	23·1	23·9	22·3	1070	1858
1858	16·0	33·7	31·5	2·2	66	1046	22·4	23·3	21·5	1080	1859
1859	17·0	35·0	32·7	2·3	65	1047	21·2	22·1	20·3	1090	1860
1860	17·1	34·3	32·1	2·2	64	1046	21·2	22·1	20·3	1090	1861
1861	16·3	34·6	32·4	2·2	63	1046	21·6	22·7	20·6	1099	1862
1862	16·1	35·0	32·8	2·2	63	1041	21·4	22·4	20·5	1095	1863
1863	16·8	35·3	33·0	2·3	65	1047	23·0	24·1	21·9	1101	1864
1864	17·2	35·4	33·1	2·3	64	1042	23·7	24·9	22·5	1104	1865
1865	17·5	35·4	33·2	2·2	62	1040	23·2	24·5	22·0	1113	1866
1866	17·5	35·2	33·1	2·1	60	1043	23·4	24·6	22·2	1106	1867
1867	16·5	35·4	33·3	2·1	59	1043	21·7	23·0	20·5	1118	1868
1868	16·1	35·8	33·7	2·1	59	1036	21·8	23·1	20·7	1115	1869
1869	15·9	34·8	32·8	2·0	58	1042	22·3	23·6	21·0	1119	1870
1870	16·1	35·2	33·2	2·0	56	1041	22·9	24·2	21·6	1121	1871
1871	16·7	35·0	33·0	2·0	56	1035	22·6	23·9	21·3	1123	1872
1872	17·4	35·6	33·7	1·9	54	1041	21·3	22·6	19·9	1134	1873
1873	17·6	35·4	33·6	1·8	52	1039	21·0	22·4	19·8	1132	1874
1874	17·0	36·0	34·2	1·8	50	1037	22·2	23·6	20·9	1128	1875
1875	16·7	35·4	33·7	1·7	48	1043	22·7	24·1	21·4	1126	1876
1876	16·5	36·3	34·6	1·7	47	1038	20·9	22·3	19·6	1140	1877
1877	15·7	36·0	34·3	1·7	47	1036	20·3	21·7	18·9	1145	1878
1878	15·2	35·6	33·9	1·7	47	1042	21·6	22·9	20·3	1126	1879
1879	14·4	34·7	33·0	1·7	48	1036	20·7	22·0	19·6	1124	1880
1880	14·9	34·2	32·6	1·6	48	1036	20·5	21·8	19·3	1130	1881
1881	15·1	33·9	32·2	1·7	49	1039	18·9	20·0	17·8	1122	1882
1882	15·5	33·7	32·1	1·6	49	1038	19·6	20·7	18·5	1118	1883
1883	15·4	33·3	31·7	1·6	48	1035	19·5	20·7	18·5	1120	1884
1884	15·0	33·3	31·7	1·6	47	1041	19·5	20·7	18·4	1122	1885
1885	14·4	32·5	30·9	1·6	48	1040	19·0	20·0	18·0	1113	1886
1886	14·1	32·4	30·9	1·5	47	1038	19·3	20·3	18·3	1113	1887
1887	14·2	31·4	29·9	1·5	48	1039	18·8	19·8	17·8	1110	1888
1888	14·2	30·6	29·2	1·4	46	1033	17·8	18·8	16·8	1121	1889
1889	31·1	29·7	1·4	46							

1890 30·2 28·9 1·3 44

TABLE 3.—ENGLAND.—Annual Marriage-, Birth-, and Death-rates, in Groups of Years, 1838-88.

PERIOD.	MARRIAGES. Persons Married to 1,000 Living.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.			YEAR.		
		Births to 1000 Living.		Illegitimate Births in 1000 Births.	Births of Males to 1,000 Births of Females.	Deaths to 1000 Living.				
		Total.	Legitimate.		Males.	Females.				
1838-88-	16·1	33·9	32·2*	2·0*	58*	1043	21·6	22·7	20·6	1100
1841-50-	16·1	32·6	—	—	—	1049	22·4	23·1	21·6	1070
1851-60-	16·9	34·1	31·9	2·2	65	1046	22·2	23·1	21·4	1079
1861-70-	16·6	35·2	33·0	2·2	61	1042	22·5	23·7		

TABLE 5.—ENGLAND.—**Marriages.—Manner of Solemnisation, 1841-88**

YEAR.	ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.						NOT ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.					
	Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated.	Total in ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	Total NOT IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Denominations.	Quakers.	Jews.	Civil Marriages in Superintendent Registrar's Office.
1841 -	0·1	129	637	8	160	934	66	48	0·5	0·9	17	
1842 -	0·1	126	637	8	155	926	74	52	0·5	1·4	20	
1843 -	0·1	117	646	10	145	918	82	57	0·5	1·2	23	
1844 -	0·1	113	643	12	139	907	93	17	48	0·4	1·3	26
1845 -	0·1	111	646	12	132	901	99	20	49	0·5	1·3	28
1846 -	0·1	118	638	13	127	896	104	21	52	0·5	1·5	29
1847 -	0·1	126	625	14	125	890	110	22	55	0·6	1·4	31
1848 -	0·1	122	626	16	115	879	121	26	58	0·5	1·3	35
1849 -	0·1	118	639	18	93	868	132	30	61	0·4	1·6	39
1850 -	0·1	114	645	21	77	857	143	37	63	0·5	1·7	41
1851 -	0·1	115	644	22	68	849	151	43	62	0·4	1·7	44
1852 -	0·1	123	670	23	27	843	157	47	63	0·4	1·6	45
1853 -	0·1	125	664	23	27	839	161	51	62	0·5	1·8	46
1854 -	0·1	132	658	24	26	840	160	49	61	0·3	1·8	48
1855 -	0·1	134	655	25	26	840	160	48	61	0·4	1·5	49
1856 -	0·1	134	655	25	25	839	161	47	60	0·5	2·0	51
1857 -	0·1	134	641	24	25	824	176	46	67	0·4	2·0	61
1858 -	0·1	127	644	24	26	821	179	43	70	0·5	1·4	64
1859 -	0·1	121	643	25	23	812	188	46	75	0·4	1·9	65
1860 -	0·1	122	638	25	22	807	193	46	79	0·4	1·8	66
1861 -	0·1	123	628	25	22	798	202	48	80	0·4	1·6	72
1862 -	0·1	119	627	24	21	791	209	45	84	0·4	1·8	78
1863 -	0·1	111	632	25	20	788	212	47	84	0·3	1·8	79
1864 -	0·1	110	629	24	19	782	218	48	87	0·3	1·9	81
1865 -	0·1	112	629	22	19	782	218	47	89	0·3	1·9	80
1866 -	0·1	108	630	23	17	778	222	48	91	0·3	1·6	81
1867 -	0·1	108	628	22	17	775	225	44	95	0·4	1·8	84
1868 -	0·1	103	627	23	16	769	231	42	97	0·4	1·7	90
1869 -	0·1	98	627	23	15	763	237	41	99	0·3	1·9	95
1870 -	0·1	94	634	22	10	760	240	41	99	0·3	2·0	98
1871 -	0·1	89	642	22	8	761	239	40	100	0·3	2·1	97
1872 -	0·1	85	645	21	6	757	243	42	100	0·2	2·1	99
1873 -	0·1	85	642	20	5	752	248	40	102	0·4	2·4	103
1874 -	0·1	87	637	19	4	747	253	40	105	0·2	2·3	105
1875 -	0·1	87	635	18	4	744	256	42	107	0·3	2·4	104
1876 -	0·2	87	630	18	3	738	262	42	110	0·3	2·3	107
1877 -	0·1	84	627	18	4	733	267	43	112	0·4	2·2	109
1878 -	0·1	82	623	18	3	726	274	42	113	0·3	2·7	116
1879 -	0·2	78	624	18	3	723	277	41	113	0·3	2·5	120
1880 -	0·2	73	623	18	3	717	283	43	111	0·3	2·4	126
1881 -	0·3	68	626	18	3	715	285	45	111	0·3	2·5	126
1882 -	0·4	65	631	17	2	715	285	45	111	0·3	2·5	126
1883 -	0·3	63	629	18	2	712	288	44	113	0·3	2·6	128
1884 -	0·3	60	628	17	2	707	293	43	116	0·3	2·9	131
1885 -	0·3	58	630	17	3	708	292	41	118	0·2	2·2	130
1886 -	0·2	56	632	17	2	707	293	42	117	0·2	2·4	130
1887 -	0·1	53	629	17	2	701	299	43	116	0·3	2·2	136
1888 -	0·1	51	632	16	2	701	299	42	116	0·3	2·9	137

TABLE 6.—ENGLAND. Marriages.—Manner of Solemnisation, in Counties,
1888.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.		ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.						NOT ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.					
		Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated.	Total in ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	Total NOT in ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	In Registered Places.	Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Denominations.	Quakers.	Jews.	Civil Marriages in Superintendent Register's Office
ENGLAND	- -	0·1	51	632	16	2	701	299	42	116	0·3	3·9	137
I.—LONDON.	- -	0·2	65	732	0	0	797	203	38	42	0·2	16·4	106
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.													
Surrey (extra-metrop.)	- -	0·3	60	705	8	3	776	224	22	88	1·3	—	113
Kent (extra-metrop.)	- -	—	40	675	11	6	732	268	13	124	0·2	—	131
Sussex	- -	0·3	56	724	5	2	787	213	15	80	0·6	0·9	116
Hampshire	- -	—	50	638	16	3	707	293	15	97	0·2	0·4	180
Berkshire	- -	—	34	748	1	4	787	213	8	102	—	—	103
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.													
Middlesex (extra-metrop.)	- -	—	61	753	0	1	815	185	18	81	0·4	—	86
Hertfordshire	- -	—	44	783	4	1	8·2	168	3	94	—	—	71
Buckinghamshire	- -	1·1	30	768	1	10	810	190	1	124	—	—	65
Oxfordshire	- -	—	53	759	2	3	817	183	16	86	—	—	81
Northamptonshire	- -	0·5	30	653	9	5	697	303	6	142	—	—	155
Huntingdonshire	- -	—	25	774	—	6	805	195	—	126	—	—	63
Bedfordshire	- -	—	25	706	17	7	755	245	2	132	1·0	—	110
Cambridgeshire	- -	—	34	756	2	3	795	205	2	118	—	—	85
IV.—EASTERN.													
Essex	- -	—	40	783	3	3	829	171	17	88	0·2	—	66
Suffolk	- -	0·5	26	724	1	7	758	242	5	111	—	—	126
Norfolk	- -	—	41	699	1	5	746	254	8	103	—	—	143
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.													
Wiltshire	- -	—	30	681	3	5	719	281	9	176	—	—	96
Dorsetshire	- -	—	50	712	11	4	777	223	13	120	0·8	—	89
Devonshire	- -	—	71	506	7	4	588	412	12	138	—	0·4	262
Cornwall	- -	0·5	64	476	4	4	548	452	2	214	—	—	236
Somersetshire	- -	0·6	51	675	6	8	741	259	5	154	—	—	100
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.													
Gloucestershire	- -	—	55	627	4	3	669	311	17	105	0·5	2·1	186
Herefordshire	- -	—	60	646	2	14	722	278	9	122	1·5	—	145
Shropshire	- -	—	82	624	15	7	738	262	14	132	—	—	116
Staffordshire	- -	0·1	29	762	8	1	800	200	31	87	—	0·1	82
Worcestershire	- -	—	42	768	3	1	714	186	15	84	—	—	87
Warwickshire	- -	—	26	761	12	2	801	199	32	55	0·5	3·5	108
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.													
Leicestershire	- -	—	24	667	14	3	708	292	14	129	—	—	149
Rutlandshire	- -	—	36	806	—	7	849	151	7	72	—	—	72
Lincolnshire	- -	0·3	46	695	6	3	750	250	8	187	—	0·3	55
Nottinghamshire	- -	—	43	665	2	1	711	289	12	109	0·6	0·3	167
Derbyshire	- -	—	54	661	9	2	726	274	25	166	0·4	—	83
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.													
Cheshire	- -	0·2	66	610	14	0	690	310	64	141	—	—	105
Lancashire	- -	0·1	55	553	47	0	655	345	115	144	0·2	3·1	83
IX.—YORK.													
West Riding	- -	—	27	676	26	1	730	270	39	136	0·2	3·3	91
East Riding (with York)	- -	—	65	635	3	1	704	296	39	114	0·3	4·0	139
North Riding	- -	0·4	81	568	11	3	663	337	58	106	0·4	0·9	172
X.—NORTHERN.													
Durham	- -	—	37	439	49	1	526	474	76	104	0·7	1·1	292
Northumberland	- -	—	61	477	11	1	550	450	74	98	0·8	2·5	275
Cumberland	- -	—	137	381	61	2	581	419	71	111	0·6	—	236
Westmorland	- -	—	151	598	19	—	768	232	8	94	5·4	—	125
XI.—WELSH.													
Monmouthshire	- -	0·5	43	414	8	1	467	533	31	184	—	0·5	317
South Wales	- -	—	55	252	16	0	323	677	33	253	—	0·9	390
North Wales	- -	—	78	248	16	2	344	656	7	341	—	—	308

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

TABLE 7.—ENGLAND.—First Marriages, Re-Marriages, Marriages of Minors, and Signatures by Mark, 1841-88.

YEAR.	IN 1000 MARRIAGES.											
	FIRST MARRIAGES.		RE-MARRIAGES.		UNDER 21 YEARS.		SIGNED BY MARK.					
	Bachelors.	Spin-sters.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Both.	Men.	Women.	Both.
1841	-	-	-	-	44	133	326	488	-			
1842	-	869	911	131	89	45	135	320	479	-		
1843	-	868	913	132	87	45	132	327	490	-		
1844	-	872	915	128	85	42	132	324	492	-		
1845	-	874	914	126	86	44	135	332	496	-		
1846	-	874	917	126	83	43	137	326	482	-		
1847	-	871	915	129	85	41	133	312	455	240		
1848	-	862	911	133	89	44	141	312	454	239		
1849	-	862	911	138	89	47	149	310	459	-		
1850	-	855	907	145	93	49	151	311	462	-		
1851	-	860	910	140	90	50	157	308	453	235		
1852	-	865	911	135	89	54	170	305	446	231		
1853	-	864	910	136	90	56	178	304	439	227		
1854	-	864	910	136	90	58	180	300	427	221		
1855	-	856	905	144	95	55	179	295	412	211		
1856	-	861	906	139	94	57	183	288	402	202		
1857	-	862	909	138	91	56	181	277	388	192		
1858	-	858	908	142	92	59	184	270	376	184		
1859	-	859	909	141	91	62	191	267	376	182		
1860	-	861	910	139	90	63	194	255	362	170		
1861	-	860	909	140	91	64	195	246	347	161		
1862	-	863	910	137	90	65	198	237	332	153		
1863	-	865	912	135	88	66	199	238	331	153		
1864	-	862	909	138	91	66	201	233	324	147		
1865	-	861	908	139	92	67	201	225	312	141		
1866	-	861	906	139	94	67	200	216	300	184		
1867	-	857	904	143	96	69	202	211	288	127		
1868	-	860	906	140	94	72	210	201	278	119		
1869	-	860	905	140	95	72	214	199	276	117		
1870	-	864	904	136	96	75	216	198	273	116		
1871	-	861	903	139	97	79	220	194	268	113		
1872	-	863	901	137	99	80	223	194	263	111		
1873	-	863	899	137	101	82	224	188	254	106		
1874	-	863	898	137	102	84	227	179	242	98		
1875	-	859	898	141	102	83	222	172	232	93		
1876	-	859	897	141	103	83	220	163	221	86		
1877	-	862	901	138	99	81	220	153	209	79		
1878	-	864	902	136	98	78	216	146	198	73		
1879	-	865	905	135	95	74	214	188	185	67		
1880	-	869	905	131	95	73	215	140	186	68		
1881	-	872	908	128	92	72	214	135	177	64		
1882	-	875	912	125	88	76	220	182	171	62		
1883	-	876	911	124	89	74	218	126	155	55		
1884	-	874	911	126	89	73	213	117	142	48		
1885	-	873	912	127	88	70	210	107	129	43		
1886	-	876	914	124	83	67	206	96	115	37		
1887	-	878	916	122	84	65	202	91	106	34		
1888	-	881	917	119	83	63	199	83	97	29		

TABLE 8.—ENGLAND.—Marriages, Marriages of Minors, and Signatures by Mark, in Counties, 1878-1887, and 1888.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.	Persons Married in 1000 living.	IN 1000 MARRIAGES.											
		Under 21 Years.				Signed by Mark.							
		Average of ten Years, 1878-87.		1888.		Average of ten Years, 1878-87.		1888.		Average of ten Years, 1878-87.		1888.	
ENGLAND - -	14·8	14·2	73	213	63	199	123	156	83	97	29		
I.—LONDON - -	17·6	16·1	55	187	52	190	64	88	47	58	17		
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.													
Surrey (extra-metrop.) - -	12·6	11·7	42	153	38	148	75	51	45	33	10		
Kent (extra-metrop.) - -	13·7	12·5	57	215	41	186	103	81	66	50	14		
Sussex - - -	12·9	12·1	62	176	49	154	97	53	64	29	9		
Hampshire - - -	15·0	14·5	44	190	34	165	87	66	66	39	13		
Berkshire - - -	12·7	12·4	54	166	39	142	122	77	88	49	21		
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.													
Middlesex (extra-metrop.) - -	11·2	11·5	50	168	52	163	88	68	57	50	16		
Hertfordshire - - -	10·8	11·0	90	187	87	186	190	146	136	83	39		
Buckinghamshire - - -	12·6	11·8	102	214	93	214	168	136	124	79	37		
Oxfordshire - - -	12·8	12·4	70	179	46	175	128	87	77</				

TABLE 9.—ENGLAND.—Churches and Chapels of the Established Church; and Registered Buildings for Solemnisation of Marriage, 31st December, 1888.

REGISTRATION DIVISIONS AND COUNTIES.	ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINA- TIONS.	ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	Other Religious Denominations.																							
			ALL OTHER RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.																							
			Presbyterians.		Independents.		Baptists.		United Brethren or Moravians.		Roman Catholics.		Unitarians.		Original Connexion.		New Connexion.		Primitive Methodist.		United Methodist Free Church.		Other Wesleyan Methodists.		Calvinistic Methodists.	
			Pres.	Indep.	Bapt.	Unit.	Org. Conn.	New Conn.	Primit. Meth.	U. M. F. Ch.	Other W. Meth.	All others.	C. Meth.	Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.	New Jerusalem Church.	Cath. and Apost. Church.	Calvinist. Meth.	Conn.	U. M. F. Ch.	Other W. Meth.	Calvinist. Meth.	Conn.				
	ENGLAND - -	25039	14923	10116	358	2306	1889	26	960	143	1897	159	764	441	139	539	35	43	33	384						
No.	DIVISION.																									
I.	LONDON - -	1202	577	625	45	153	135	1	66	12	82	5	19	21	4	9	1	5	8	59						
II.	SOUTH EASTERN - -	2665	1798	867	28	230	213	-	87	12	157	-	57	10	16	3	10	1	3	40						
III.	SOUTH MIDLAND - -	2223	1502	721	6	187	250	5	44	3	133	-	37	12	4	-	4	1	3	32						
IV.	EASTERN - -	2127	1638	489	8	162	120	-	34	6	76	-	44	14	1	-	2	2	1	19						
V.	SOUTH WESTERN - -	2893	1973	920	15	228	164	5	56	10	228	1	45	44	68	2	3	2	2	47						
VI.	WEST MIDLAND - -	2815	1858	957	20	221	172	3	112	15	183	33	90	30	3	13	10	2	6	44						
VII.	NORTH MIDLAND - -	2183	1494	689	8	114	142	1	54	9	166	13	96	61	-	-	1	4	1	19						
VIII.	NORTH WESTERN - -	2585	1005	1580	88	282	160	4	268	37	813	39	128	105	28	36	3	19	5	65						
IX.	YORK - -	2323	1187	1136	20	210	122	6	95	20	327	51	143	104	4	-	-	6	3	27						
X.	NORTHERN - -	1256	677	579	117	62	30	-	94	4	111	16	83	37	4	-	-	1	1	19						
XI.	WELSH - -	2767	1214	1553	5	457	381	1	50	15	121	1	22	3	7	476	1	-	-	13						
	I.—LONDON.																									
	Middlesex (part of) - -	796	390	406	32	101	72	1	50	8	53	2	14	11	1	8	1	3	6	43						
	Surrey (part of) - -	290	134	156	6	39	47	-	10	4	20	2	3	10	1	1	-	1	2	10						
	Kent (part of) - -	116	53	63	7	13	16	-	6	-	9	1	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	6						
	II.—SOUTH EASTERN.																									
1	Surrey (extra-metropolitan) -	366	219	147	6	44	35	-	18	2	27	-	8	1	2	-	1	1	1	5						
2	Kent (extra-metropolitan) -	724	489	235	6	58	69	-	21	2	49	-	14	2	3	-	3	1	1	6						
3	Sussex - -	573	394	179	7	51	44	-	21	4	25	-	5	1	3	-	3	1	1	11						
4	Hampshire - -	638	430	203	6	59	40	-	16	3	37	-	15	5	10	-	1	-	1	15						
5	Berkshire - -	364	266	98	3	18	25	-	11	1	19	-	15	1	-	-	2	-	-	3						
	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.																									
6	Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) -	258	130	128	4	38	32	-	15	-	21	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	1	12						
7	Hertfordshire - -	283	188	95	1	41	27	-	4	1	12	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	1	4						
8	Buckinghamshire - -	279	196	83	-	18	34	-	16	-	6	-	2	-	1	-	1	-	4	4						
9	Oxfordshire - -	338	264	74	1	18	18	1	9	3	16	-	4	4	4	-	1	-	1	2						
10	Northamptonshire - -	443	313	130	-	35	47	1	6	1	23	-	5	4	3	-	1	-	4	4						
11	Huntingdonshire - -	119	81	38	-	5	21	1	2	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3							
12	Bedfordshire - -	214	138	76	-	12	31	2	2	-	23	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1							
13	Cambridgeshire - -	289	192	97	-	20	40	-	3	1	16	-	12	2	-	-	1	-	-	2						
	IV.—EASTERN.																									
14	Essex - -	625	426	199	3	86	33	-	17	2	35	-	5	1	1	-	1	1	1	13						
15	Suffolk - -	652	510	142	3	50	47	-	8	1	17	-	12	1	-	-	1	1	-	2						
16	Norfolk - -	850	702	148	2	26	40	-	9	3	24	-	27	12	-	-	1	-	-	4						
	V.—SOUTH WESTERN.																									
17	Wiltshire - -	483	330	153	1	44	50	2	7	-	23	-	15	2	-	-	1	-	8							
18	Dorsetshire - -	376	294	82	-	26	7	-	10	3	24	-	10	-	1	-	1	-	1							
19	Devonshire - -	818	539	279	11	70	50	1	17	3	60	-	4	5	30	2	-	-	1	25						
20	Cornwall - -	403	253	150	-	19	7	-	8	-	58	1	4	26	25	-	2	-	-	1						
21	Somersetshire - -	813	557	256	3	69	50	2	14	4	63	-	12	11	12	-	1									

TABLE 11.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates at Twelve Groups of Ages,
1839-88.*—Males.

YEAR.	DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING. MALES.												
	AGES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and upwds.
1839	22.8	71.8	9.1	5.1	7.2	9.4	9.9	12.6	17.7	31.6	63.4	139.1	291.2
1840	23.7	75.2	10.8	5.4	7.4	9.3	9.9	12.7	17.7	31.2	66.0	144.5	311.3
1841	22.4	68.4	9.6	5.1	7.2	9.2	9.8	12.2	17.7	31.3	64.5	142.6	303.0
1842	22.4	70.4	9.0	5.0	6.9	8.9	9.3	12.0	17.2	30.3	65.7	145.6	300.6
1843	22.0	68.8	8.4	4.8	6.7	8.9	9.2	12.2	17.0	30.0	65.5	140.7	293.5
1844	22.3	69.5	8.9	4.7	6.4	8.9	9.3	12.3	17.3	30.3	66.9	145.8	319.9
1845	21.7	66.5	8.2	4.6	6.6	9.1	9.2	12.1	17.0	29.6	64.7	143.7	308.4
1846	23.9	77.4	8.2	5.1	7.3	10.0	10.2	12.8	17.8	31.1	67.4	150.4	328.9
1847	25.5	76.0	9.7	5.5	8.0	10.8	11.0	14.5	20.5	36.5	77.1	173.6	364.6
1848	23.8	73.6	10.4	5.3	7.2	10.0	10.2	13.1	18.4	32.4	67.7	149.2	309.5
1849	25.8	75.0	11.2	6.5	8.0	11.1	12.4	15.9	22.4	36.4	72.4	151.7	304.7
1850	21.4	66.8	8.1	4.7	6.2	8.2	8.8	11.7	17.0	29.7	63.1	140.1	289.7
1851	22.8	72.9	8.7	4.9	6.8	8.8	9.5	12.4	17.7	30.2	64.1	140.6	288.6
1852	23.2	74.6	9.0	5.2	6.9	9.2	9.7	12.3	17.9	30.4	62.8	141.7	292.7
1853	23.8	73.0	8.5	5.1	7.2	9.6	10.3	13.2	19.3	32.4	69.1	159.8	328.3
1854	24.4	77.3	9.4	5.5	7.3	9.7	10.5	13.6	19.3	31.8	66.5	149.2	296.0
1855	23.5	71.5	8.2	5.0	6.7	8.9	9.8	12.8	18.6	32.8	70.7	162.9	349.2
1856	21.3	67.0	7.2	4.5	6.4	8.4	9.1	11.8	16.6	29.0	60.6	130.7	283.4
1857	22.6	72.2	7.8	4.7	6.4	8.4	9.2	12.0	17.3	29.9	63.3	143.9	306.1
1858	23.9	76.5	10.5	5.0	6.8	8.7	9.3	12.3	17.7	30.9	66.2	147.0	323.5
1859	23.3	74.7	9.2	4.8	6.4	8.4	9.2	12.3	17.8	30.8	64.2	140.2	298.9
1860	22.1	67.3	6.8	4.1	6.1	8.2	9.0	12.4	17.8	31.5	67.3	151.2	314.9
1861	22.7	71.8	6.7	4.3	6.4	8.8	9.2	12.3	17.6	30.9	65.4	146.5	315.7
1862	22.4	69.8	7.7	4.4	6.2	8.2	9.2	12.4	18.1	31.3	63.3	139.9	296.7
1863	24.1	77.8	10.3	5.0	6.4	8.5	9.4	12.8	18.2	31.7	63.9	139.4	309.7
1864	24.9	75.8	9.8	4.9	6.5	9.1	10.3	14.3	20.1	35.2	70.3	151.4	334.4
1865	24.5	75.0	8.1	4.7	6.4	9.2	10.6	14.2	20.5	34.7	68.6	151.8	325.6
1866	24.6	74.9	7.8	4.6	6.5	9.2	10.9	14.7	20.9	34.7	68.9	150.6	323.5
1867	23.0	69.3	6.5	4.0	6.0	8.4	10.0	13.6	19.1	33.5	68.3	152.5	332.4
1868	23.1	72.8	7.8	4.2	5.9	8.0	9.7	13.2	18.9	31.9	63.8	139.1	282.4
1869	23.6	72.5	8.3	4.3	5.7	7.9	9.9	13.5	19.3	33.3	68.4	149.1	308.9
1870	24.2	75.0	8.9	4.5	5.9	8.0	10.1	13.8	19.6	33.9	69.6	152.1	320.7
1871	23.9	71.7	8.3	4.4	6.4	9.2	11.1	14.4	20.0	33.9	67.5	145.2	312.8
1872	22.6	67.6	7.0	4.1	6.0	8.7	10.3	14.0	19.4	32.5	65.5	140.3	292.0
1873	22.4	66.4	6.0	3.7	5.3	7.5	9.5	13.6	19.8	34.1	70.9	150.6	324.9
1874	23.6	71.8	7.4	3.9	5.3	7.5	9.6	14.3	20.9	35.8	71.4	146.4	322.8
1875	24.1	71.9	6.9	3.8	5.6	7.6	9.7	15.0	21.5	37.7	74.7	165.0	363.8
1876	22.3	67.6	6.3	3.5	5.3	7.3	9.3	13.8	19.9	34.3	67.2	145.8	302.6
1877	21.7	63.9	6.1	3.5	4.9	7.0	9.1	13.7	19.7	34.7	68.2	145.8	324.9
1878	22.9	71.2	6.6	3.6	4.9	6.8	8.8	13.6	20.0	35.1	69.5	154.8	353.9
1879	22.0	63.3	6.3	3.3	4.7	6.4	8.6	13.8	20.4	36.8	74.0	168.7	365.5
1880	21.8	69.2	6.4	3.3	4.5	6.1	7.9	12.5	19.1	33.7	68.1	145.8	310.9
1881	20.0	56.4	5.8	3.2	4.5	6.1	8.3	13.0	19.3	33.9	67.8	144.9	294.1
1882	20.7	62.5	6.3	3.2	4.6	5.9	8.2	12.6	19.1	33.5	66.2	139.0	286.6
1883	20.7	59.3	6.1	3.3	4.7	6.2	8.3	13.0	19.8	34.6	70.1	148.3	300.8
1884	20.7	62.3	5.7	3.2	4.6	6.0	8.1	12.6	19.5	32.8	68.4	141.0	287.8
1885	20.0	57.5	5.0	2.9	4.4	5.8	8.0	12.5	19.4	33.4	71.4	143.8	312.6
1886	20.3	60.3	4.6	2.8	4.3	5.6	7.6	12.0	19.3	33.5	72.8	151.3	334.2
1887	19.8	57.8	4.9	2.9	4.2	5.8	7.4	11.9	18.9	33.5	72.0	146.9	304.6
1888	18.8	52.7	4.5	2.7	4.0	5.4	7.2	11.7	19.2	32.7	71.6	141.6	293.3

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

TABLE 12.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates at Twelve Groups of Ages,
1839-88.*—Females.

YEAR.	DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING. FEMALES.												
AGES.													
ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 and upwds.	

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TABLE 13.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates at Twelve Age-periods in Groups of Years, 1838–88.*—Males and Females.

PERIOD.	AGES.													85 and upwds.	
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-			
DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING.															
MALES.															
1838 to 1888.															
1838	22·7	69·5	7·8	4·4	6·1	8·2	9·4	13·0	18·9	32·8	67·7	147·6	313·1		
1841-50	23·1	71·2	9·2	5·1	7·1	9·5	9·9	12·9	18·2	31·8	67·5	148·3	312·3		
1851-60	23·1	72·7	8·5	4·9	6·7	8·8	9·6	12·5	18·0	31·0	65·5	146·7	308·2		
1861-70	23·7	73·5	8·2	4·5	6·2	8·5	9·9	13·5	19·2	33·1	67·1	147·2	315·0		
1871-80	22·7	68·5	6·7	3·7	5·3	7·4	9·4	13·8	20·1	34·9	69·7	150·8	327·4		
1888-40	23·3	72·6	9·7	5·3	7·3	9·5	10·2	12·9	18·2	32·1	65·8	144·0	306·2		
1841-45	22·2	68·7	8·8	4·8	6·8	9·0	9·4	12·2	17·2	30·3	65·5	143·7	305·1		
1846-50	24·1	73·8	9·5	5·4	7·3	10·0	10·5	13·6	19·2	33·2	69·5	153·0	319·5		
1851-55	23·5	73·9	8·8	5·1	7·0	9·2	10·0	12·9	18·6	31·5	66·6	150·8	311·0		
1856-60	22·6	71·5	8·3	4·6	6·4	8·4	9·2	12·2	17·4	30·4	64·3	142·6	305·4		
1861-65	23·7	74·0	8·5	4·7	6·4	8·7	9·7	13·2	18·9	32·8	66·3	145·8	316·4		
1866-70	23·7	72·9	7·9	4·3	6·0	8·3	10·1	13·8	19·6	33·5	67·8	148·7	313·6		
1871-75	23·3	69·9	7·1	4·0	5·7	8·1	10·0	14·3	20·3	34·8	70·0	149·5	323·8		
1876-80	22·1	67·0	6·3	3·4	4·9	6·7	8·7	13·4	19·8	34·9	69·4	152·2	331·6		
1881-85	20·4	59·6	5·8	3·2	4·6	6·0	8·2	12·7	19·4	33·6	68·8	144·6	296·4		
FEMALES.															
1838	20·6	59·7	7·5	4·5	6·6	7·8	9·4	12·0	15·6	28·0	59·9	134·2	287·7		
1841-50	21·6	61·1	8·9	5·4	7·9	9·1	10·6	12·9	16·1	28·4	60·9	135·9	293·3		
1851-60	21·4	63·0	8·4	5·1	7·4	8·6	10·0	12·2	15·3	27·1	58·9	134·5	288·9		
1861-70	21·4	63·7	7·8	4·5	6·7	8·0	9·7	12·1	15·6	27·9	59·1	134·9	285·1		
1871-80	20·1	58·4	6·3	3·7	5·5	6·8	8·6	11·6	15·6	23·7	61·0	135·4	296·4		
1888-40	21·5	62·4	9·4	5·8	8·3	9·1	10·3	12·7	15·8	28·1	57·3	130·0	278·4		
1841-45	20·6	58·6	8·6	5·2	7·7	8·6	9·9	12·2	15·1	27·2	59·1	131·8	288·6		
1846-50	22·6	63·7	9·2	5·7	8·1	9·6	11·2	13·7	17·0	29·7	62·8	140·1	297·9		
1851-55	21·8	63·8	8·5	5·3	7·8	8·9	10·3	12·6	15·8	27·8	59·6	137·1	292·0		
1856-60	21·0	62·3	8·3	4·8	7·1	8·2	9·6	11·9	14·8	26·5	58·1	131·9	285·8		
1861-65	21·5	64·1	8·3	4·8	6·9	8·2	9·8	12·1	15·5	27·9	59·1	133·7	287·7		
1866-70	21·2	63·3	7·4	4·3	6·4	7·8	9·6	12·1	15·8	27·9	59·1	136·1	282·4		
1871-75	20·7	60·0	6·6	4·0	5·9	7·4	9·2	12·0	15·9	28·7	61·2	135·3	293·8		
1876-80	19·5	56·8	5·9	3·5	5·0	6·2	8·0	11·2	15·4	28·6	60·8	135·5	299·0		
1881-85	18·2	50·5	5·6	3·3	4·7	5·9	7·9	10·9	15·2	27·8	59·5	129·4	267·8		

* See Note to Table 11.

TABLE 14.—ENGLAND.—Death-rates, at Twelve Groups of Ages, in Registration Counties, 1888.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85 & up-wards.
ENGLAND - -	17·8	48·3	4·5	2·8	4·0	5·3	7·0	10·7	16·7	29·7	66·1	135·8	284·4
I.—LONDON - -	18·4	58·4	5·3	2·6	3·3	4·1	6·7	11·6	19·1	32·1	67·9	139·0	291·7
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.													
No. 1 Surrey (extra-metro.)	14·3	32·8	3·1	2·6	3·2	4·5	6·1	9·6	16·6	25·9	60·6	127·2	332·5
2 Kent (extra-metrop.)	15·9	39·3	3·9	2·8	4·1	5·3	6·2	9·8	14·2	25·2	55·5	120·1	289·8
3 Sussex - - -	14·6	31·4	3·3	2·5	3·3	4·0	5·5	9·6	14·4	23·4	54·6	133·4	274·4
4 Hampshire - - -	16·7	39·1	4·0	1·9	4·0	6·2	10·2	15·1	25·6	62·3	134·6	270·0	
5 Berkshire - - -	15·2	33·7	4·0	2·0	3·1	5·0	6·5	8·8	13·1	23·9	55·6	125·4	328·4
III.—SOUTH MID-LAND.													
6 Middlesex (ex.-metro.)	16·4	47·9	5·0	2·5	2·8	3·8	5·7	10·3	15·4	26·9	60·3	122·1	299·7
7 Hertfordshire - -	16·7	36·9	4·0	2·0	3·6	6·3	5·8	9·4	12·9	25·5	60·3	145·8	354·7
8 Buckinghamshire - -	16·3	37·0	3·7	2·3	3·9	4·8	5·9	7·9	13·0	22·8	65·5	125·4	354·6
9 Oxfordshire - -	16·1	33·6	3·0	2·1	2·7	4·6	6·4	8·7	13·1	23·9	62·0	149·9	342·5
10 Northamptonshire - -	16·5	40·3	4·0	2·9	3·7	5·3	6·6	8·6	12·4	24·7	61·8	140·6	309·6
11 Huntingdonshire - -	15·9	32·6	3·0	2·0	3·6	6·0	5·0	8·5	12·6	23·4	57·0	115·1	397·1
12 Bedfordshire - -	17·3	45·3	4·0	2·8	3·2	4·							

TABLE 15.—ENGLAND.—Deaths from Various Causes, 1864-88.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	
ALL CAUSES - - -	495531	490909	500639	471073	480622	491828	51329	514879	492265	492520	520632	516153	510315	500496	539872	526255	528624	491935	516654	522997	530828	522750	537276	530758	510971	
Small-pox - - -	7624	6361	2977	2467	1994	1482	2547	23062	19022	2303	2084	849	2408	4278	1856	536	648	3098	1317	957	2234	2827	275	506	1026	
Measles - - -	8323	8562	10940	6588	11630	10809	7543	9298	7403	12255	6173	9971	9045	7765	9185	12238	7300	12711	9329	11234	14495	12013	16765	9784		
Scarlet Fever - - -	29700	17700	11685	12300	21912	27641	32543	18567	11922	13144	24922	20469	16983	14456	18842	17613	17404	14275	13732	12649	10863	6355	5986	7859	6378	
Typhus - - -	20106	23034	21104	16862	19701	{ 4281	8660	8731	8461	8741	8793	8861	8913	7550	8979	7652	5860	6710	5529	6036	6078	6380	4765	5061	5155	4848
Enteric Fever - - -						5310	5254	4248	3352	3081	3089	2599	1974	1923	1776	1472	1490	1159	1016	963	768	662	605	507	436	
Simple and Ill defined Fever - - -																										
Whooping-cough - - -	8570	8647	15764	11873	9223	10366	11901	10360	13806	9612	10862	14280	10556	11358	17784	12752	13662	10830	15259	10471	11476	13106	12936	11251	12287	
Diphtheria - - -	5464	4145	3000	2600	3013	2606	2699	2525	2152	2531	3560	3415	3151	2781	3498	3038	2810	3153	3992	4218	5020	4471	4098	4443	4815	
Other Miasmatic Diseases* - - -	983	746	778	741	439	1014	1383	811	481	435	429	791	464	477	461	494	423	450	471	455	392	495	395	475	443	
Cholera - - -	934	1291	14378	922	1498	702	1065	866	801	749	596	550	598	309	629	209	797	317	351	392	805	308	536	462	220	
Diarrhea, Dysentery - - -	17432	24603	18266	20813	30929	20775	26126	24937	23034	22514	21888	24729	22417	15282	25103	11463	30185	14536	17185	15933	26412	13398	24748	20242	12839	
Malarial Diseases† - - -	314	197	258	207	163	199	265	263	186	165	193	185	143	208	209	217	167	362	345	288	276	227	215	193	159	
Hydrophobia - - -	12	19	36	10	7	18	32	56	39	28	61	47	53	79	50	35	29	34	28	34	28	60	26	29	14	
Other Zoogenous Diseases - - -	22	20	20	15	21	26	29	34	24	26	33	44	27	43	56	61	71	83	65	73	68	61	62	59		
Venereal Diseases - - -	1774	1885	1853	1888	2085	2087	2046	1995	2081	2078	2225	2461	2421	2353	2456	2316	2441	2334	2478	2570	2571	2452	2525	2358	2212	
Erysipelas - - -	2091	1953	1665	1446	1943	1854	2120	2216	1771	2027	3358	3018	2327	2077	1870	1824	2014	2314	2435	2166	2145	1996	1523	1853	1635	
Puerperal Fever - - -	1484	1333	1197	1066	1196	1181	1492	1464	1400	1740	3108	2504	1746	1444	1415	1464	1659	2287	2584	2616	2468	2420	2078	2450	2386	
Other Septic Diseases - - -	206	242	273	246	337	355	407	375	366	405	674	645	584	577	645	646	712	617	583	633	549	421	384	465		
Thrush - - -	1006	1244	966	1163	1124	1030	1203	1119	1039	1168	1234	1283	1242	1134	1420	927	1276	808	723	845	853	692	810	655	539	
Other Parasitic Diseases - - -	165	183	166	172	172	148	151	160	154	183	188	227	204	225	240	230	247	211	246	194	196	180	169	170		
Intemperance - - -	1059	1049	933	743	788	764	645	740	713	777	1053	1143	1120	1146	1166	1116	928	950	1213	1323	1283	1269	1334	1292	1442	
Other Dietetic Diseases - - -	666	653	606	658	557	518	602	529	450	457	477	566	568	480	707	606	705	491	1308	480	307	288	264	323	1451	
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart - - -	2559	2530	2388	2256	2503	2753	2791	2726	2456	2503	8203	4044	3640	3574	3420	3415	3354	{ 2429	2590	2357	2714	2912	2530	2650	2697	
Rheumatism - - -																	{ 967	930	1015	873	867	981	942			
Cancer - - -	8065	7875	8246	8487	8834	9266	9530	9850	9945	10395	10941	11336	11521	12061	12594	12722	13210	13542	14057	14614	15198	15360	16248	17113	17506	
Phtisis - - -	53046	53734	55714	55042	51423	52270	54231	53376	52539	51355	49379	52943	51775	51353	52856	51272	48201	47541	48715	50053	49325	48175	47872	44935	44248	
Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases - - -	16247	16908	16335	16520	16496	16365	16694	16266	16256	16496	16596	19042	18036	18850	20321	18788	21427	18363	19245	18937	20083	17983	20203	18586	18434	
Diabetes Mellitus - - -	635	669	678	680	671	735	735	805	769	827	882	940	910	1006	1057	1048	1059	1237	1253	1369	1475	1524	1634	1750	1773	
Other Constitutional Diseases - - -	1093	1307	1362	1437	1401	1369	1414	1401	1329	1297	1366	1575	1736	2087	2222	2338	2493	2630	2894	2858	2951	3061	3402	3389	3732	

* Deaths from Relapsing Fever prior to 1869 were classed with "Simple and Ill-defined Fever," and deaths from Cerebro-spinal Fever prior to 1877 were classed with Typhus, but, since those dates, have been included under this heading.

† Deaths of children under 5 years of age from Remittent Fever were classed with Enteric Fever from 1869 to 1880,

TABLE 16.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates, from Various Causes, to a Million Persons living, 1864-88.

(Decimals are omitted, the nearest whole number being taken. When the Deaths from any Cause were too few to give a rate of 0·5, a cipher is inserted.)

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
ALL CAUSES - - -	2363	23216	23386	21731	21838	22266	22902	22594	21255	21041	22199	22728	20883	20266	21370	20746	20501	18880	19560	19536	19511	19010	19278	18790	17799
Small-pox - - -	364	301	139	114	91	67	113	1012	821	98	88	35	99	173	74	21	25	119	50	36	82	103	10	18	36
Measles - - -	337	405	511	304	523	464	335	408	368	316	517	257	408	366	310	362	478	280	481	348	416	526	431	594	341
Scarlet Fever - - -	1418	837	546	567	996	1244	1446	815	515	562	1051	851	691	585	753	694	675	548	520	472	399	231	215	278	222
Typhus - - -	149	147	121	80	70	74	62	48	45	36	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	9	6
Esteric Fever - - -	960	1089	986	778	895	390	388	371	377	376	374	371	309	279	306	231	261	212	229	227	234	173	182	182	189
Simple and Ill-defined Fever						239	233	186	145	132	130	108	81	78	71	58	58	44	38	36	28	24	22	18	15
Whooping-cough - - -	409	409	736	548	419	493	529	455	596	411	437	594	432	460	711	503	530	416	577	391	422	477	464	398	428
Diphtheria - - -	261	196	140	120	137	117	120	111	93	108	150	142	129	111	140	120	109	121	151	158	185	163	147	157	168
Other Miasmatic Diseases *	47	35	36	34	20	46	62	36	21	19	18	33	19	19	18	19	16	17	18	14	18	14	16	15	
Cholera - - -	45	61	672	43	68	32	47	38	35	32	25	23	25	13	25	8	31	12	18	15	30	11	19	16	8
Diarrhoea, Dysentery - - -	832	1164	853	960	1405	935	1161	1094	995	962	923	1029	917	619	1003	452	1171	558	651	595	971	487	888	717	447
Malarial Diseases *	15	9	12	10	7	9	12	12	7	7	8	8	6	8	8	9	6	14	13	11	10	8	8	7	6
Hydrophobia - - -	1	1	2	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	0	2
Other Zoogenous Diseases - - -	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	0
Venereal Diseases - - -	85	89	87	87	95	94	91	88	90	89	94	102	99	95	98	91	95	90	94	96	94	89	91	83	77
Erysipelas - - -	100	92	78	69	88	83	94	97	76	87	142	126	95	84	75	72	78	89	92	81	79	73	55	66	57
Puerperal Fever - - -	71	63	56	49	54	53	66	64	60	74	131	104	71	58	57	58	64	88	98	91	88	75	87	83	
Other Septic Diseases - - -	10	11	13	11	15	16	18	16	16	17	28	27	22	24	23	25	27	23	22	23	20	15	13	17	
Thrush - - -	48	59	45	54	51	46	53	49	45	50	52	53	51	46	57	37	49	31	28	32	31	25	29	23	19
Other Parasitic Diseases - - -	8	9	8	8	8	7	7	7	7	8	7	8	7	8	10	9	10	8	9	7	5	6	6	6	
Intemperance - - -	50	50	44	34	36	34	29	32	31	33	44	48	46	46	45	37	37	47	50	48	47	48	49	51	50
Other Dietetic Diseases - - -	32	31	28	30	25	23	27	23	19	20	20	24	24	20	26	28	24	27	19	18	18	11	10	12	12
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism)	122	120	109	104	114	124	124	120	106	107	135	168	149	145	137	135	130	{ 98	98	88	100	106	91	94	94
Rheumatism - - -																	{ 87	35	38	32	31	35	35	33	
Cancer - - -	385	372	385	392	401	417	424	423	429	444	461	471	471	488	503	502	512	520	532	546	559	566	583	606	610
Pthisis - - -	2533	2541	2602	2539	2336	2352	2410	2342	2271	2194	2081	2202	2119	2079	2112	2021	1869	1825	1844	1870	1812	1752	1718	1591	1541
Other Tubercular and Sero-fulous Diseases - - -	776	800	763	762	750	745	742	714	702	705	700	792	738	763	812	741	831	705	729	707	738	654	726	658	642
Diabetes Mellitus - - -	32	32	32	31	30	33	33	35	33	35	37	39	37	41	42	41	41	47	51	54	55	59	62	62	
Other Constitutional Diseases - - -	52	62	64	66	64	62	63	62	57	55	58	66	71	85	89	92	97	101	110	107	109	111	122	120	129

* See Notes to Table 15.

TABLE 16 (continued).—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates, from Various Causes, to a Million Persons living, 1864-88.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Premature Birth - - -	398	416	418	415	398	390	409	423	446	435	444	486	468	470	480	470	476	462	471	481	481	469	489	499	490
Atelectasis * - - -</																									

TABLE 17.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates, from various Causes, to a Million Persons living, in Groups of Years, 1858-88.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	3 Years 1858-60.	5 Years 1861-65.	5 Years 1866-70.	5 Years 1871-75.	5 Years 1876-80.	5 Years 1881-85.	3 Years 1886-88.
ALL CAUSES - - - -	22221·3	22582·0	22424·6	21963·4	20793·2	19299·4	18622·3
Small-pox - - - -	219·3	218·6	104·8	410·8	78·4	78·0	21·3
Measles - - - -	480·0	456·6	428·4	373·2	384·8	410·2	455·3
Scarlet Fever - - - -	891·0	982·4	959·8	758·8	679·6	484·0	238·3
Typhus - - - -				81·4	34·2	22·8	7·3
Enteric Fever - - - -	792·0	921·8	849·8	373·8	277·2	215·0	177·7
Simple and Ill-defined Fever - - - -				140·2	69·2	34·0	18·3
Whooping-cough - - - -	494·3	515·8	545·0	498·6	527·2	456·6	430·0
Diphtheria - - - -	372·3	247·6	126·8	120·8	121·8	155·6	157·3
Other Miasmatic Diseases* - - -	75·7	46·0	39·6	25·4	18·2	16·8	15·0
Cholera - - - -	32·0	42·4	172·4	30·6	20·4	16·2	14·3
Diarrhoea, Dysentery - - - -	777·3	874·0	1062·8	1000·6	832·4	652·4	684·0
Malarial Diseases* - - - -	32·7	16·2	10·0	8·4	7·4	11·2	7·0
Hydrophobia - - - -	0·0	0·4	0·8	2·0	1·8	1·2	0·7
Other Zoogenous Diseases - - -	0·3	0·6	1·0	1·2	1·8	2·6	2·0
Venereal Diseases - - - -	62·3	77·6	90·8	92·6	95·6	92·6	83·7
Erysipelas - - - -	95·0	87·4	82·4	105·6	80·8	82·8	59·3
Puerperal Fever - - - -	55·7	56·0	55·6	86·6	61·6	92·6	81·7
Other Septic Diseases - - - -	?	8·3	14·6	20·8	23·8	23·0	15·0
Thrush - - - -	57·0	50·0	49·8	49·8	48·0	29·4	23·7
Other Parasitic Diseases - - -	8·0	8·6	7·6	7·0	9·2	7·2	6·0
Intemperance - - - -	40·3	41·6	35·4	37·6	42·2	48·0	50·0
Other Dietetic Diseases - - -	32·0	30·4	26·6	21·2	23·0	15·4	11·3
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart - - - - -	102·7	108·2	115·0	127·2	139·2	97·0	93·0
Rheumatism - - - - -						34·8	33·0
Cancer - - - - -	335·3	367·8	403·8	445·6	495·2	544·6	599·7
Phthisis - - - - -	2565·0	2526·6	2447·8	2218·0	2040·0	1820·6	1616·7
Other Tubercular and Serofulvous Diseases - - - - -	739·0	784·4	752·4	722·6	777·0	706·6	675·3
Diabetes Mellitus - - - -	25·7	29·2	31·8	35·8	40·4	50·8	61·0
Other Constitutional Diseases - - -	46·0	51·2	63·8	59·6	86·8	107·6	123·7

* See notes to Table 15.

TABLE 17 (continued).—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates, from various Causes, to a Million Persons living, in Groups of Years, 1858-88.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	3 Years 1858-60.	5 Years 1861-65.	5 Years 1866-70.	5 Years 1871-75.	5 Years 1876-80.	5 Years 1881-85.	3 Years 1886-88.
Premature Birth - - - -	378·7	392·4	406·0	446·8	472·8	472·8	492·7
Atelectasis* - - - -	?	?	?	?	?	23·4	26·0
Congenital Malformations - - -	57·7	61·6	64·8	65·6	84·4	84·0	79·3
Old Age - - - -	1422·0	1352·8	1275·8	1206·8	1072·2	1008·6	974·0
Convulsions - - - -	1296·7	1258·0	1204·0	1111·2	971·4	843·8	770·3
Diseases of Nervous System - - -	1484·0	1546·0	1605·2	1716·0	1803·6	1797·6	1785·3
Diseases of Organs of Special Sense-	7·0	8·0	8·6	7·6	13·4	19·6	21·3
Diseases of Circulatory System - -	900·3	996·6	1095·8	1256·8	1415·2	1459·6	1644·7
Croup - - - -	274·7	287·6	208·0	184·2	154·2	162·4	133·3
Diseases of Respiratory System - -	3265·0	3320·6	3394·2	3685·4	3796·2	3530·8	3535·8
Dentition - - - -	197·0	201·0	191·4	187·8	179·0	176·2	157·7
Diseases of Liver, Ascites - - -	394·0	416·0	417·6	427·8	423·6	370·0	332·7
Other Diseases of Digestive System	628·0	603·0	566·0	558·6	571·8	565·6	590·3
Diseases of Lymphatic System* - -	?	?	?	?	?	7·0	7·7
Diseases of Spleen - - - -	3·0	3·8	4·0	3·8	5·0	4·6	4·3
Diseases of other Ductless Glands* - -	1·0	1·8	3·8	4·4	7·6	8·8	10·3
Diseases of Urinary System - - -	217·7	246·2	286·8	326·4	374·6	420·0	440·7
Diseases of Organs of Generation - -	60·7	62·0	62·8	59·6	58·6	60·0	56·3
Diseases of Parturition - - -	110·3	113·4	106·0	107·6	79·6	72·4	62·7
Diseases of Organs of Locomotion - -	89·3	106·4	98·2	101·6	107·8	93·4	88·3
Diseases of Integumentary System - -	78·3	74·2	65·8	66·0	74·8	64·2	63·3
Accident and Negligence - - -	653·0	689·6	677·8	670·6	630·4	576·6	534·0
Homicide - - - -	18·0	19·4	19·0	16·6	14·0	12·6	11·0
Suicide - - - -	65·3	65·2	66·4	66·0	73·6	73·8	80·3
Execution - - - -	0·3	0·8	0·4	0·4	1·0	0·4	1·0
Ill-defined and not specified Causes -	2288·4	2207·6	2117·6	1830·0	1389·2	1131·6	957·4

* See notes to Table 15.

TABLE 18.—ENGLAND.—Annual Death-rates from the Principal Zymotic Diseases, and Infant Mortality, 1838-88.

PERIOD.	ANNUAL MORTALITY PER MILLION PERSONS LIVING, FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOtic DISEASES.											ANNUAL MORTALITY of Infants under one year of age to 1000 Births.
	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Ill-defined Fever.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Cholera.		
Cols.:—1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1838-42 (5 years.)	576	539	797	504		1058		254	44	152		
1847-50 (4 years.)	292	403	884	480		1246		900	810	154	(8 years.)	
1851-60	222	412	982	505		913		918	170	154		
1861-70	162	443	971	187	530		886	968	107	154		
1871-80	245	379	719	121	513	58	326	917	26	149		
1838	1064	426	380	596		1228		203	22	159		
1839	589	705	666	528		1010		200	25	152		
1840	661	591	1256	389		1089		260	25	154		
1841	400	433	889	508		932		236	28	145		
1842	168	542	794	502		1004		372	100	152		
1843	—	—	—	—		—		—	—	150		
1844	—	—	—	—		—		—	—	148		
1845	—	—	—	—		—		—	—	143		
1846	—	—	—	—		—		—	—	164		
1847	246	507	857	540		1807		865	46	164		
1848	397	395	1178	394		1266		787	110	154		
1849	264	311	747	548		1044		1189	3033	160		
1850	262	398	753	437		865		760	50	148		
1851	389	521	758	440		997		941	63	154		
1852	401	320	1035	440		1022		1117	76	158		
1853	171	266	853	609		1008		874	240	160		
1854	151	498	995	525		1015		1181	1080	157		
1855	131	391	894	20	541	875	754	44	154			
1856	116	373	705	32	483	847	793	40	144			
1857	202	310	652	82	526	988	1189	60	156			
1858	329	476	1212	329	598	918	787	35	158			
1859	193	485	976	517	456	806	1001	45	153			
1860	136	479	485	261	429	652	544	16	148			
1861	64	450	451	225	612	767	1002	42	153			
1862	78	481	728	241	602	919	597	25	142			
1863	286	550	1478	315	547	874	775	39	149			
1864	364	397	1418	261	409	960	832	45	153			
1865	301	405	837	196	409	1089	1164	61	160			
1866	139	511	546	140	736	986	853	672	160			
1867	114	304	567	120	548	778	960	43	153			
1868	91	528	996	137	419	895	1405	68	155			
1869	67	484	1244	117	493	198	390	239	935	83	156	
1870	113	335	1448	120	529	147	388	233	1161	47	160	
1871	1012	408	815	111	455	121	371	186	1094	38	158	
1872	821	388	515	98	596	80	377	145	995	35	150	
1873	98	316	562	108	411	70	376	132	962	32	149	
1874	88	517	1051	150	437	74	374	130	923	25	151	
1875	83	257	851	142	594	62	371	108	1029	23	158	
1876	99	408	691	129	432	48	309	81	917	25	146	
1877	173	366	585	111	460	45	279	78	619	13	136	
1878	74	310	753	140	711	36	306	71	1003	25	152	
1879	21	362	694	120	503	21	231	58	452	8	135	
1880	25	478	675	109	530	21	261	58	1171	31	153	
1881	119	280	548	121	416	21	212	44	558	12	130	
1882	50	481	520	151	577	36	229	38	651	13	141	
1883	86	348	472	158	391	33	227	36	595	15	137	
1884	82	416	399	185	422	12	234	28	971	30	147	
1885	103	526	281	163	477	12	173	24	487	11	138	
1886	10	431	215	147	464	9	182	18	717	16	145	
1887	18	594	278	157	398	7	182	18	717	16	145	
1888	36	341	222	168	428	6	169	15	447	8	136	

TABLE 19.—LONDON.—Annual Death-rates from the Principal Zymotic Diseases, and Infant Mortality, 1838-88.

PERIOD.	ANNUAL MORTALITY PER MILLION PERSONS LIVING, FROM THE PRINCIPAL ZYMOtic DISEASES.											ANNUAL MORTALITY of Infants under one year of age to 1000 Births.
	Small-pox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping-cough.	Typhus.	Enteric Fever.	Simple and Ill-defined Fever.	Diarrhea and Dysentery.	Cholera.		
Cols.:—1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1838-40 (3 years.)	1065	695	1108		804		1339		274	21	—	
1841-50	402	623	863		867		979		782	688	157	
1851-60	280	530	892		877		886		1030	514	155	
1861-70	276	576	1133	179	882		904		1040	243	162	

TABLE 20.—ENGLAND.—Death-rates from several Causes in Registration Counties, 1888.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1888.*	DEATH-RATE, PER MILLION PERSONS LIVING, FROM																				Other Causes.																									
		ALL CAUSES.		Small-pox.		Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Diphtheria.		Whooping- cough.		Typhus.		Enteric Fever.		Simple and Ill- defined Fever.		Diarrhea and Dysentery.		Cholera.		Cancer.		Tubes Mesen- terica.		Phthisis.		Other Tubercular and Scrofulous Diseases.		Diseases of Ner- vous System.		Diseases of Cir- culatory System.		Diseases of Re- spiratory Sys- tem.		Diseases of Di- gestive System.		Diseases of Uri- nary System.		Diseases of Or- gans of Genera- tion.		Puerperal Fever.		Childbirth.	
ENGLAND	28,628,804	17799	36	341	222	168	428	6	169	15	447	8	610	236	1541	406	2165	1500	3917	1012	497	65	83	62	611	3185																					
I.—LONDON	4,282,921	18418	1	565	277	305	697	2	162	8	514	13	683	296	1750	497	2184	1500	3917	1012	497	65	83	62	611	3185																					
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.																																															
Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	543,470	14344	4	128	70	220	277	2	81	9	229	4	606	180	1488	339	2430	1574	2397	879	389	44	72	55	481	2386																					
Kent (extra-metropolitan)	768,929	15901	22	148	80	213	449	1	153	12	364	8	673	204	1472	401	2359	1713	2672	978	454	45	79	51	582	2868																					
Sussex	552,765	14603	—	45	79	195	368	2	92	11	281	4	756	144	1494	395	1893	1701	2483	963	438	52	63	34	379	2731																					
Hampshire	612,418	16745	—	287	78	168	244	2	134	16	329	5	722	217	1770	370	2144	1863	2933	967	459	37	54	67	534	3045																					
Berkshire	264,751	15218	—	121	162	237	218	—	132	—	260	8	663	147	1375	331	2113	1876	2851	881	395	45	64	75	414	2850																					
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.																																															
Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	493,853	16355	2	283	204	231	934	—	152	18	457	10	578	257	1332	515	2147	1508	3034	1023	424	40	87	42	483	2544																					
Hertfordshire	207,290	16737	10	269	63	188	438	—	91	—	327	10	669	135	1386	322	2550	1982	2935	929	495	38	106	43	534	3222																					
Buckinghamshire	155,818	16282	—	397	102	205	160	—	160	13	333	—	696	166	1062	301	2298	1939	2579	960	454	64	58	102	550	3713																					
Oxfordshire	182,365	16121	—	77	33	77	170	—	98	11	350	—	684	98	1230	394	2390	1898	2516	1077	498	71	38	49	530	3832																					
Northamptonshire	298,678	16468	—	217	190	107	290	3	250	17	331	—	735	170	1182	424	2321	1780	2985	985	334	33	80	83	528	3423																					
Huntingdonshire	49,771	15930	—	20	160	220	180	—	120	20	301	60	922	220	1342	260	1964	1643	2705	661	200	20	40	—	501	4371																					
Bedfordshire	155,570	17257	—	455	218	186	224	—	83	6	359	6	769	154	1532	404	2545	1718	3103	1058	429	58	51	346	3502	3861																					
Cambridgeshire	190,282	16803	—	110	73	257	309	—	79	5	273	5	912	173	1431	367	1971	1934	2725	975	519	63	79	519	3861	3861																					
IV.—EASTERN.																																															
Essex	647,415	16846	2	220	162	337	740	2	173	6	350	12	538	236	1462	428	2361	1579	3129	923	428	34	60	69	495	3100																					
Suffolk	356,651	17216	3	95	53	101	369	3	120	14	308	—	674	196	1471	439	2276	1820	2768	970	459	56	70	67	520	4364																					
Norfolk	440,984	18067	5	27	77	158	516	5	142	20	452	—	758	170	1472	332	2515	1633	2775	1065	391	66	70	57	513	4848																					
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.																																															
Wiltshire	249,416	17321	—	224	64	144	180	—	92	4	248	—	652	136	1323	292	2655	2503	3199	1104	604	68	84	60	504	3181																					
Dorsetshire	181,313	17018	—	649	11	192	143	—	38	33	242	—	748	121	1331	286	2552	2233	3069	1051	495	77	61	28	693	2965																					
Devonshire	607,416	18709	—	264	182	181	143	3	158	13	294	8	701	202	1663	438	2608	2203	3733	1074	532	76	57	56	596	3524																					
Cornwall	303,662	18148	—	62	62	123	85	—	99	20	217	—	723	207	1573	414	2401	1888	3143	1041	394	69	89	86	549	4895																					
Somersetshire	494,394	17393	18	385	77	153	135	—	103	10	206	—	752	151	1239	351	2364	2253	3193	992	484	56	77	71	605	3721																					

* The Populations of the counties have been estimated to the middle of 1888 from the numbers enumerated at the Censuses in 1871 and 1881.

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TABLE 20 (continued.)—ENGLAND.—Death-rates from several Causes in Registration Counties, 1888.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.	Estimated Population in the middle of 1888.*	DEATH-RATE PER MILLION PERSONS																			

TABLE 21.—ENGLAND.—Death-rates of Persons, Males, and Females, from various Causes, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 living.			CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 living.			CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 living.		
	Persons.		Males.		Persons.		Males.		Persons.		Males.
ALL CAUSES -	17799	18847	16806	Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes -	303	334	273	Acute Nephritis -	50	60	41
				Apoplexy -	582	529	593	Bright's Disease -	243	289	216
Small-pox -	36	44	27	Sofening of Brain -	114	130	98	Uræmia -	17	18	16
Chicken-pox -	4	5	4	Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis -	310	288	330	Suppression of Urine -	4	6	3
Measles -	341	365	318	Paralysis Agitans -	7	8	6	Calculus -	9	15	4
Epidemic Rose Rash -	4	5	4	Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane -	90	112	69	Hæmaturia -	5	7	3
Scarlet Fever -	222	230	214	Diseases of Bladder and of Prostate -	72	133	15	Diseases of Bladder and of Prostate -	26	35	18
Typhus -	6	6	5	Chorea -	4	2	5	Other Diseases of Urinary System -	33	49	29
Relapsing Fever -	0	0	0	Epilepsy -	101	106	96				
Influenza -	3	4	3	Convulsions -	723	83	68				
Whooping-cough -	428	399	455	Laryngismus Stridulus -	26	35	18				
Mumps -	3	3	3	Idiopathic Tetanus -	2	3	1	Ovarian Disease -	19	-	38
Diphtheria -	168	162	178	Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord -	66	77	56	Diseases of Uterus and Vagina -	21	-	42
Cerebro-spinal Fever -	1	1	1	Other Diseases of Nervous System -	157	173	142	Disorders of Menstruation -	3	-	6
Simple and Ill-defined Fever -	15	15	15				Pelvic Abscess -	6	-	11	
Enteric Fever -	169	188	151				Perineal Abscess -	2	3	1	
Other Miasmatic Diseases -							Diseases of Testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c. -	3	5	-	
Cholera -	8	8	8	Otitis, Otorrhœa -	18	21	15				
Diarrhoea, Dysentery -	447	484	413	Epistaxis and Diseases of Nose -							
Remittent Fever -	3	3	3	Ophthalmia and Diseases of Eye -	3	4	2	Abortion, Miscarriage -	3	-	6
Ague -	3	4	2		2		Puerperal Mania -	2	-	5	
Hydrophobia -	0	1	0				Puerperal Convulsions -	13	-	25	
Glanders -	0	0	-	Endocarditis, Valvular Disease -	265	258	272	Placenta Prævia, Flooding -	27	-	52
Splenic Fever -	0	1	0	Pericarditis -	20	24	15	Phlegmasia Dolens -	2	-	5
Cow-pox and other Effects of Vaccination -	2	1	2	Hypertrophy of Heart -	12	13	11	Other Accidents of Childbirth -	15	-	29
Syphilis -	67	70	64	Angina Pectoris -	24	31	18				
Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra -	10	20	1	Syncope -	60	58	61				
Varicose Veins -				Aneurism -	27	43	12	Caries, Necrosis -	35	42	29
Phagedæna -	3	3	3	Senile Gangrene -	51	60	41	Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis -	9	10	7
Erysipelas -	57	62	53	Embolism, Thrombosis -	36	27	46	Other Diseases of Organs of Locomotion -	40	46	33
Pyæmia, Septicæmia -	14	14	13	Pulæbitis -	4	4	5				
Puerperal Fever -	83	-	162	Varicose Veins -	3	3	4				
Thrush -	19	21	17	Other Diseases of Circulatory System -	1164	1113	1208				
Other Dis. from Vegetable parasites -	0	0	0				Carbuncle -	5	8	3	
Hydatid Disease -	2	2	2	Phlegmon, Cellulitis -	11	12	10	Laryngitis -	55	-	1055
Other Dis. from Animal parasites -	4	3	4	Lupus -	3	2	4	Croup -	14	-	3112
Starvation, Want of Breast Milk -	11	12	10	Ulcer, Bedsores -	20	15	25	Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea -	14	-	7108
Scurvy -	1	1	0	Eczema -	13	16	10	Hydatid Disease -	106	-	
Intemperance, Chronic Alcoholism	39	47	32	Pemphigus -	4	4	3	Other Diseases from Animal parasites -	213	-	
Delirium Tremens -	11	20	3	Other Diseases of Integumentary System -	7	8	6				
Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart -	94	98	90								
Rheumatism -	33	31	35	Fractures and Contusions -	232	374	96	Starvation, Want of Breast-milk -	603	-	
Gout -	19	31	8	Gunshot Wounds -	4	7	1	Scurvy -	39	-	
Rickets -	29	36	23	Cut, Stab -	5	8	2	Intemperance, Chronic Alcoholism -	2202	-	
Cancer -	610	450	761	Burn, Scald -	72	72	73	Delirium Tremens -	638	-	
Tubes Mesenterica -	236	262	211	Poison -	13	19	8				
Tubercular Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus) -	235	266	205	Drowning -	83	140	29				
Phthisis -	1541	1682	1406	Suffocation -	71	77	66				
Other Forms of Tuberculosis -	171	181	162	Otherwise -	39	58	22				
Purpura, Haemorrhagic Diathesis -	10	11	10								
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocytæmia -	52	37	65	Murder, Manslaughter -	10	11	10				
Diabetes Mellitus -	62	77	48								
Other Constitutional Dis. -	19	17	2								
Premature Birth -	490	569	415								
Atelectasis -	29	33	2								
Cyanosis -	31	35	27								
Spina Bifida -	21	18	24								
Imperforate Anus -	6	9	3								
Cleft Palate, Harelip -	7	7	7								
Other Congenital Defects -	12	12	12								
Old Age -	947	838	1048								

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

TABLE 22.—ENGLAND.—Deaths from various Causes, to a Million Deaths from All Causes, 1888.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Proportional Number.	CAUSE OF DEATH.	Proportional Number.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
		ALL CAUSES -	1,000,000	
Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes -	170.5	Acute Nephritis -	2824	
Apoplexy -	31561	Bright's Disease -	13584	
Softening of Brain -	6383	Uræmia -	938	
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis -	17390	Suppression of Urine -	239	
Paralysis Agitans -	391	Calculus -	507	
Insanity, General Paralysis of Insane -	5071	Hæmaturia -	268	
Diseases of Bladder and of Prostate -	122	Other Diseases of Bladder and of Prostate -	4057	
Acute Nephritis -	207	Other Diseases of Urinary System -	2163	
Small-pox -	1948	Other Diseases of Urinary System -		
Chicken-pox -	227			
Measles -	1948			
Epidemic Rose Rash -	241			
Scarlet Fever -	12482			
Typhus -	313			
Relapsing Fever -	16			
Influenza -	180			
Whooping-cough -	24046			
Mumps -	163			
Diphtheria -	9423			
Cerebro-spinal Fever -	35			
Simple and Ill-defined Fever -	853			
Enteric Fever -	9488			
Other Miasmatic Diseases -				
Cholera -	431			
Diarrhoea, Dysentery -	25126			
Otitis, Otorrhœa -	1010			
Epistaxis and Diseases of Nose -	172			
Ophthalmia and Diseases of Eye -	133			

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND.—Death-rates from Measles, Scarlet Fever, Fever, Whooping-cough, and Puerperal Fever and Childbirth, in Registration Counties, in 1878-87, and 1888.

REGISTRATION COUNTY.	TO A MILLION PERSONS LIVING.								To 1000 Births. Puerperal Fever, and Accidents of Childbirth.	
	Measles.		Scarlet Fever.		Fever (Typhus, Enteric, Simple and Ill-defined).		Whooping-cough.			
	Ten Years 1878-87.	1888.	Ten Years 1878-87.	1888.	Ten Years 1878-87.	1888.	Ten Years 1878-87.	1888.		
ENGLAND - -	421	341	479	222	285	190	490	428	4·51	4·73
I.—LONDON - -	581	565	463	277	254	172	785	697	3·79	3·74
II.—SOUTH EASTERN.										
Surrey (extra-metrop.) -	267	128	175	70	157	92	375	277	4·38	4·69
Kent (extra-metrop.) -	248	148	178	80	225	166	385	449	3·89	4·31
Sussex - -	233	45	160	79	185	105	378	368	4·12	3·87
Hampshire - -	342	287	130	78	308	152	343	244	4·22	3·96
Berkshire - -	299	121	240	162	161	132	373	218	4·19	4·98
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND.										
Middlesex (extra-metrop.)	348	283	276	204	220	170	511	934	4·08	3·93
Hertfordshire - -	241	269	202	63	187	91	400	438	4·03	5·25
Buckinghamshire - -	300	397	236	102	221	173	442	160	4·29	5·16
Oxfordshire - -	260	77	253	33	180	109	283	170	4·52	2·94
Northamptonshire - -	393	217	312	190	247	270	415	290	4·39	5·88
Huntingdonshire - -	196	20	274	160	241	140	265	180	3·62	1·42
Bedfordshire - -	258	455	303	218	184	89	422	224	3·77	3·80
Cambridgeshire - -	230	110	238	73	209	84	421	309	4·15	4·85
IV.—EASTERN.										
Essex - -	338	220	336	162	239	181	565	740	3·63	3·65
Suffolk - -	199	95	169	53	173	137	408	369	3·55	4·46
Norfolk - -	215	27	297	77	238	167	350	516	4·49	4·07
V.—SOUTH WESTERN.										
Wiltshire - -	246	224	224	64	160	96	264	180	4·57	4·98
Dorsetshire - -	234	649	127	11	134	71	266	143	4·62	3·12
Devonshire - -	500	264	152	182	250	174	455	148	4·30	3·97
Cornwall - -	314	62	256	62	286	119	573	55	4·31	6·04
Somersetshire - -	260	385	219	77	182	113	355	135	3·97	5·05
VI.—WEST MIDLAND.										
Gloucestershire - -	369	513	350	145	191	158	369	132	4·31	5·63
Herefordshire - -	202	139	246	35	105	69	247	17	4·99	4·72
Shropshire - -	179	177	319	90	221	144	253	275	5·31	4·72
Staffordshire - -	447	825	641	93	283	183	437	576	4·41	4·67
Worcestershire - -	335	262	514	59	280	193	322	362	4·56	3·85
Warwickshire - -	372	367	504	101	204	141	548	440	4·11	4·31
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND.										
Leicestershire - -	380	336	525	57	241	224	361	545	4·13	4·78
Rutlandshire - -	200	87	205	—	117	87	209	218	3·18	1·80
Lincolnshire - -	173	88	341	92	228	278	329	356	4·14	3·85
Nottinghamshire - -	438	337	563	190	311	300	431	414	4·68	4·85
Derbyshire - -	323	249	548	350	246	235	364	363	4·79	6·06
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN.										
Cheshire - -	424	226	486	254	283	284	400	270	4·95	5·98
Lancashire - -	653	427	692	387	410	287	548	492	5·10	5·80
IX.—YORK.										
West Riding - -	373	363	717	362	328	173	486	412	4·99	5·25
East Riding (with York) -	281	115	600	169	362	191	420	213	3·80	4·34
North Riding - -	284	117	489	162	332	205	399	341	4·57	3·74
X.—NORTHERN.										
Durham - -	494	68	939	235	436	218	458	433	4·84	4·20
Northumberland - -	439	42	719	280	378	168	449	299	5·08	4·45
Cumberland - -	404	397	323	47	238	87	389	746	4·88	4·45
Westmorland - -	136	109	296	78	209	218	201	140	4·11	4·91
XI.—WELSH.										
Monmouthshire - -	499	747	631	86	298	143	490	29	5·09	4·84
South Wales - -	426	249	627	513	402	211	464	151	5·84	5·97
North Wales - -	239	324	372	104	228	128	315	176	6·18	7·49

TABLE 24.—ENGLAND. Death-rates in Town* and Country Districts, 1851-88.

YEAR.	Persons to a Square Mile in England and Wales.	ANNUAL DEATHS to 1000 Persons living in			Deaths in Town Districts to 100 Deaths in Country Districts, in equal Numbers living.
		England and Wales.	Town* Districts.	Country Districts.	
1851-60	325	22·2	24·7	19·9	124
1861-70	365	22·5	24·8	19·7	126
1871-80	415	21·4	23·1	19·0	122
1881	447	18·9	20·1	16·9	119
1882	454	19·6	20·9	17·3	121
1883	460	19·5	20·5	17·9	115
1884	466	19·5	20·6	17·7	116
1885	473	19·0	19·7	17·8	111
1886	479	19·3	20·0	18·0	111
1887	485	18·8	19·7	17·2	115
1888	492	17·8	18·4	16·7	110

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

TABLE 25.—ENGLAND. Town and Country Districts.—Annual Death-rates in each Quarter of the Eight Years, 1881-88.

Area in Acres.	ESTIMATED POPULATION in the middle of 1888.	Quarter ending	ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per 1000 in each Quarter of the Years
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TABLE 26.—ENGLAND. Names on the Registers, Searches, and Fees received, at the General Register Office, 1839–88.

YEAR.	NAMES ON THE REGISTERS AT THE END OF EACH YEAR.				SEARCHES IN THE REGISTERS, INCLUDING NON-PAROCHIAL.	
	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	TOTAL.	NUMBER.	AMOUNT RECEIVED FOR SEARCHES AND FOR CERTIFICATES.
1839	—	599,424	1,120,477	830,445	2,550,346	£ s. d. 18 16 6
1840	—	844,754	1,622,780	1,190,132	3,657,666	Not known. 33 5 6
1841	—	1,089,746	2,134,938	1,533,979	4,758,663	124 7 6
1842	—	1,327,396	2,652,677	1,883,498	5,863,571	290 15 0
1843	—	1,575,032	3,180,002	2,229,943	6,984,977	2,186 311 16 6
1844	—	1,839,530	3,720,765	2,586,876	8,147,171	2,409 342 16 6
1845	—	2,127,016	4,264,286	2,936,242	9,327,544	2,269 329 1 6
1846	—	2,418,344	4,836,911	3,826,557	10,581,812	2,262 329 7 0
1847	—	2,690,034	5,376,876	3,749,861	11,816,771	2,278 339 13 0
1848	—	2,966,494	5,939,935	4,149,694	13,056,123	2,544 365 11 6
1849	—	3,250,260	6,518,094	4,590,533	14,358,887	2,534 357 1 6
1850	—	3,555,748	7,111,516	4,959,528	15,626,792	2,562 366 13 0
1851	—	3,864,160	7,727,381	5,354,924	16,946,465	2,895 419 10 6
1852	—	4,181,724	8,351,393	5,762,059	18,295,176	3,291 467 5 0
1853	—	4,510,764	8,963,784	6,183,156	19,657,704	3,520 505 4 0
1854	—	4,830,218	9,598,189	6,621,061	21,049,468	3,827 568 7 6
1855	—	5,134,444	10,233,232	7,046,764	22,414,440	3,989 592 9 0
1856	—	5,453,118	10,890,685	7,437,270	23,781,073	4,432 653 15 0
1857	—	5,771,312	11,553,756	7,857,085	25,182,153	4,355 630 1 6
1858	—	6,083,452	12,209,237	8,306,741	26,599,430	5,585 815 1 6
1859	—	6,418,898	12,899,118	8,747,522	28,065,538	6,483 949 17 0
1860	—	6,759,210	13,583,166	9,170,243	29,512,619	7,085 1,031 18 0
1861	—	7,086,622	14,279,572	9,605,357	30,971,551	7,484 1,099 1 6
1862	—	7,414,682	14,992,256	10,041,923	32,448,861	8,522 1,250 12 0
1863	—	7,761,702	15,719,673	10,515,760	33,997,135	8,825 1,280 17 6
1864	—	8,122,476	16,459,948	11,011,291	35,593,715	9,607 1,371 18 6
1865	—	8,493,424	17,208,017	11,502,200	37,203,641	10,182 1,487 12 0
1866	—	8,868,976	17,961,887	12,002,889	38,833,752	12,135 1,880 15 6
1867	—	9,227,284	18,730,236	12,473,962	40,431,482	12,343 1,906 16 6
1868	—	9,581,208	19,517,094	12,954,584	42,052,886	12,913 2,031 11 0
1869	—	9,935,148	20,290,475	13,449,412	43,675,035	14,260 2,247 7 6
1870	—	10,298,458	21,083,262	13,964,741	45,346,461	16,170 2,456 19 6
1871	—	10,678,682	21,880,690	14,479,620	47,038,992	17,910 2,705 7 0
1872	—	11,081,216	22,706,597	14,971,885	48,759,698	18,970 2,867 5 6
1873	—	11,492,446	23,536,375	15,464,405	50,493,226	20,941 3,142 9 6
1874	—	11,896,466	24,391,331	15,991,037	52,278,834	22,354 3,364 7 0
1875	—	12,298,890	25,241,938	16,537,490	54,078,318	26,356 3,879 15 6
1876	—	12,702,638	26,129,906	17,047,805	55,880,349	27,590 4,109 15 6
1877	—	13,091,342	27,018,106	17,548,301	57,657,749	27,721 4,211 13 6
1878	—	13,471,450	27,910,012	18,088,173	59,469,635	28,540 4,813 7 6
1879	—	13,835,614	28,790,401	18,614,428	61,240,443	29,690 4,517 15 0
1880	—	14,219,544	29,672,044	19,143,052	63,081,640	31,308 4,695 3 0
1881	—	14,314,124	30,555,686	19,634,987	64,804,797	32,305 4,976 12 6
1882	—	15,022,934	31,441,700	20,151,641	66,619,275	33,597 5,170 15 0
1883	—	15,435,702	32,335,422	20,674,638	68,445,762	34,810 5,356 0 0
1884	—	15,844,304	33,242,172	21,205,466	70,291,942	34,813 5,177 15 0
1885	—	13,239,794	34,136,442	21,728,216	72,104,452	36,450 5,317 13 6
1886	—	16,631,936	35,040,202	22,265,492	73,937,630	36,079 5,168 16 0
1887	—	17,032,972	35,926,533	22,796,250	75,755,755	37,750 5,347 5 0
1888	—	17,440,614	36,806,401	23,307,221	77,554,236	40,477 5,803 0 6

TABLE 27.—ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS. Area and Population; and Births and Deaths, 1871–88.

YEAR.	ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.	ISLE OF MAN.	JERSEY.	GUERNSEY AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.					
				Area in Acres	193,647	145,325	28,717	19,605	
ENUMERATED POPULATION.									
1861	—	143,447	52,469	55,613	35,365				
1871	—	144,638	54,042	56,627	33,969				
1881	—	141,260	53,558	52,445	35,257				
BIRTHS.* DEATHS. BIRTHS. DEATHS. BIRTHS. DEATHS. BAPTISMS. DEATHS.									
1871	—	3,887	3,156	1,684	1,200	1,510	1,268	693	688
1872	—	3,619	3,023	1,511	1,039	1,421	1,301	687	683
1873	—	3,674	2,745	1,586	1,122	1,442	1,051	646	572
1874	—	3,603	2,932	1,518	1,040	1,346	1,081	739	811
1875	—	3,457	3,387	1,488	1,308	1,311	1,299	658	780
1876	—	3,297	2,691	1,434	1,058	1,110	947	753	696
1877	—	3,446	3,077	1,439	1,129	1,283	1,316	724	632
1878	—	3,455	2,845	1,437	1,174	1,285	1,062	733	609
1879	—	3,624	2,999	1,569	1,122	1,312	1,099	743	778
1880	—	3,740	3,050	1,539	1,180	1,415	1,147	786	723
1881	—	3,490	2,653	1,398	1,051	1,363	1,000	729	602
1882	—	3,581	2,748	1,474	1,017	1,418	1,110	689	621
1883	—	3,493	3,001	1,392	1,172	1,376	1,129	725	70

TABLE 29.—ARMY. Strength and Mortality, 1864-88.

(Regiments on passage out and home are included with the Number Abroad.)

YEAR.	STRENGTH.			DEATHS.			DEATH-RATE PER 1000.		
	TOTAL ARMY.	IN UNITED KINGDOM.	ABROAD.	TOTAL ARMY.	IN UNITED KINGDOM.	ABROAD.	TOTAL ARMY.	IN UNITED KINGDOM.	ABROAD.
1864	214,858	82,721	132,137	3,510	1,017	2,493	16·3	12·3	18·9
1865	208,877	84,502	124,375	3,537	959	2,578	16·9	11·3	20·7
1866	201,641	84,124	117,517	2,858	1,056	1,802	14·2	12·6	15·3
1867	200,335	87,807	112,728	3,234	950	2,284	16·1	10·8	20·3
1868	196,900	89,633	107,267	2,804	1,088	1,716	14·2	12·1	16·0
1869	186,668	86,278	100,390	3,250	903	2,347	17·4	10·5	23·4
1870	180,444	88,670	90,774	2,638	1,029	1,609	14·6	11·5	17·7
1871	192,665	105,757	86,908	2,327	1,005	1,322	12·1	9·5	15·2
1872	192,007	104,154	87,853	2,649	940	1,709	13·8	9·0	19·5
1873	188,379	100,583	87,796	2,139	931	1,208	11·4	9·3	13·8
1874	186,389	97,635	88,754	2,136	1,007	1,129	11·5	10·3	12·7
1875	184,669	97,193	87,476	2,269	1,061	1,298	12·3	10·9	13·8
1876	184,433	97,146	87,287	2,102	930	1,172	11·4	9·6	13·4
1877	190,502	101,904	88,598	1,801	856	945	9·5	8·4	10·7
1878	200,758	109,201	91,557	2,249	778	1,471	11·2	7·1	16·1
1879	191,290	88,215	103,075	4,239	796	3,443	22·2	9·0	33·4
1880	188,986	91,887	97,099	3,333	756	2,577	17·6	8·2	26·5
1881	188,798	91,946	96,852	2,650	844	1,806	14·0	9·2	18·6
1882	189,229	94,295	94,934	2,224	806	1,418	11·8	8·5	14·9
1883	181,971	90,071	91,900	1,783	672	1,111	9·8	7·5	12·1
1884	183,004	89,994	93,010	1,611	523	1,088	8·8	5·8	11·7
1885	198,064	91,579	106,485	2,730	735	1,995	13·8	8·0	18·7
1886	203,805	98,057	105,748	2,813	703	2,110	13·8	7·2	20·0
1887	209,574	106,767	102,807	2,006	568	1,488	9·6	5·3	14·0
1888	211,105	106,913	104,192	2,041	731	1,310	9·7	6·8	12·6

TABLE 30.—ROYAL NAVY. Mortality in the Service Afloat, 1856-88.

(From Statistical Reports of the Health of the Navy.)

YEAR.	DEATH-RATE PER 1000.		YEAR.	DEATH-RATE PER 1000.	
	From All Causes.	From Disease alone.		From All Causes.	From Disease alone.
1856	15·5	12·1	1873	8·3	6·0
1857	19·4	14·7	1874	9·4	6·7
1858	25·8	22·0	1875	8·8	6·9
1859	16·7	11·8	1876	9·2	6·0
1860	14·7	11·1	1877	7·1	4·9
1861	15·0	11·5	1878	14·4	5·3
1862	15·3	9·6	1879	8·6	6·2
1863	11·3	7·6	1880	12·6	4·6
1864	14·0	9·0	1881	10·9	5·3
1865	11·3	8·1	1882	9·5	6·9
1866	10·2	7·9	1883	5·9	4·1
1867	11·5	8·4	1884	9·0	5·8
1868	8·9	6·5	1885	7·0	4·8
1869	9·9	7·3	1886	6·9	5·0
1870	19·6	6·7	1887	8·3	4·9
1871	8·5	6·3	1888	5·7	4·0
1872	8·2	5·6			

TABLE 31.—MERCHANT SERVICE. Number and Mortality of Seamen employed in Vessels registered in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and Channel Islands, 1852-88.

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

YEAR.	No. of PERSONS EMPLOYED.	No. of DEATHS REPORTED.	DEATH-RATE per 1000.	YEAR.	No. of PERSONS EMPLOYED.	No. of DEATHS REPORTED.	DEATH-RATE per 1000.
1852	159,563	2,205	13·8	1871	199,738	4,338	21·7
1853	172,525	3,276	19·0	1872	203,720	4,123	20·2
1854	162,416	2,772	17·1	1873	202,239	5,393	26·6
1855	168,537	3,318	19·7	1874	203,606	4,602	22·6
1856	173,918	3,549	20·4	1875	199,667	4,076	20·4
1857	176,387	3,444	19·5	1876	198,638	4,151	20·9
1858	177,832	3,486	19·6	1877	196,562	4,181	21·3
1859	172,506	3,430	19·9	1878	195,585	3,870	19·8
1860	171,592	3,760	21·9	1879	193,548	3,692	19·0
1861	171,957	3,580	20·8	1880	192,972	4,100	21·2
1862	173,863	3,620	20·8	1881	192,903	4,464	23·1
1863	184,727	3,380	18·3	1882	195,937	4,659	23·8
1864	195,756	3,393	19·9	1883	200,727	4,451	22·2
1865	197,643	4,600	23·3	1884	199,654	3,757	18·8
1866	196,371	4,866	25·8	1885	198,781	3,286	16·5
1867	196,340	5,283	26·9	1886	204,470	3,546	17·3
1868	197,502	5,237	26·6	1887	220,266	3,384	15·4
1869	195,490	4,832	24·7	1888	223,673	3,114	13·9
1870	195,962	4,523	23·1				

NOTE.—Up to and including 1886 masters were excluded from the above employment and mortality figures; the latter of which contained some cases of men who died in colonial vessels and fishing vessels not registered under the Merchant Shipping Acts, whose crews are not included in the employment column.

Since 1886 masters are included in both columns, and the employment and mortality figures relate only to persons employed in registered vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and Channel Islands.

TABLE 32.—MERCHANT SERVICE. Births and Deaths at Sea among Passengers* (British Subjects), 1857-88.

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

YEAR.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.
1857	310	168	142	437	297	140
1858	249	132	117	591	409	182
1859	267	135	132	1,023	720	303
1860	250	136	114	593	437	156

TABLE 33.—**Meteorological Elements, Greenwich,**

YEAR.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*	Departure from Average of 40 Years.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Departure from Average of 40 Years.	Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air (Saturation = 100).	Departure from Average of 40 Years.	Mean TEMPERA-TURE of the AIR.	Departure from Average of 40 Years.	
1849	- -	1808	- 46	23·9	- 0·6	73	- 3	50·0	+ 0·7
1850	- -	1841	- 13	19·7	- 4·8	79	- 2	49·3	0·0
1851	- -	1730	- 124	21·6	- 2·9	78	- 3	49·2	- 0·1
1852	- -	1781	- 73	34·2	+ 9·7	76	- 5	50·6	+ 1·3
1853	- -	1597	- 257	29·0	+ 4·5	79	- 2	47·7	- 1·6
1854	- -	1731	- 123	18·7	- 5·8	83	+ 2	48·9	- 0·4
1855	- -	1659	- 195	21·1	- 3·4	83	+ 2	47·1	- 2·2
1856	- -	1775	- 79	22·2	- 2·3	83	+ 2	49·0	- 0·3
1857	- -	1562	- 292	21·4	- 3·1	83	+ 2	51·0	+ 1·7
1858	- -	1626	- 228	17·8	- 6·7	79	- 2	49·2	- 0·1
1859	- -	1598	- 256	25·9	+ 1·4	80	- 1	50·7	+ 1·4
1860	- -	1676	- 178	32·0	+ 7·5	84	+ 3	47·0	- 2·3
1861	- -	1666	- 188	20·8	- 8·7	84	+ 3	49·4	+ 0·1
1862	- -	1680	- 174	26·2	+ 1·7	84	+ 3	49·5	+ 0·2
1863	- -	1775	- 79	20·0	- 4·5	80	- 1	50·3	+ 1·0
1864	- -	1597	- 257	16·7	- 7·8	78	- 3	48·5	- 0·8
1865	- -	1553	- 301	29·0	+ 4·5	80	- 1	50·3	+ 1·0
1866	- -	1917	+ 63	30·7	+ 6·2	82	+ 1	49·8	+ 0·5
1867	- -	1981	+ 127	28·4	+ 8·9	82	+ 1	48·6	- 0·7
1868	- -	2029	+ 175	25·2	+ 0·7	78	- 3	51·5	+ 2·2
1869	- -	2043	+ 189	24·0	- 0·5	81	0	49·5	+ 0·2
1870	- -	1872	+ 18	18·5	- 6·0	79	- 2	48·7	- 0·6
1871	- -	1749	- 105	22·3	- 2·2	81	0	48·7	- 0·6
1872	- -	1998	+ 144	30·0	+ 5·5	82	+ 1	50·7	+ 1·4
1873	- -	1940	+ 86	28·4	- 1·1	82	+ 1	48·9	- 0·4
1874	- -	1915	+ 61	20·0	- 4·5	82	+ 1	49·3	0·0
1875	- -	1942	+ 88	28·2	+ 3·7	80	- 1	49·2	- 0·1
1876	- -	2036	+ 182	24·2	- 0·3	80	- 1	50·1	+ 0·8
1877	- -	2184	+ 330	26·9	+ 2·4	79	- 2	49·4	+ 0·1
1878	- -	1880	+ 26	29·2	+ 4·7	81	0	49·6	+ 0·3
1879	- -	1873	+ 19	31·3	+ 6·8	83	+ 2	46·2	- 3·1
1880	- -	1928	+ 74	29·8	+ 5·3	84	+ 3	49·4	+ 0·1
1881	- -	2030	+ 176	25·2	+ 0·7	81	0	48·7	- 0·6
1882	- -	2151	+ 297	25·2	+ 0·7	84	+ 8	49·7	+ 0·4
1883	- -	2058	+ 204	21·9	- 2·6	82	+ 1	49·4	+ 0·1
1884	- -	2034	+ 180	18·1	- 6·4	80	- 1	50·7	+ 1·4
1885	- -	2008	+ 154	24·0	- 0·5	81	0	48·6	- 0·7
1886	- -	1962	+ 108	24·2	- 0·3	81	0	48·7	- 0·6
1887	- -	1927	+ 73	19·9	- 4·6	79	- 2	47·8	- 1·5
1888	- -	2049	+ 195	27·5	+ 3·0	82	+ 1	47·7	- 1·6
Average in 40 Years	1854	-	24·5	-	81	-	49·3	-	

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

TABLE 34.—**Meteorological Elements for different Parallels**

PARALLEL of LATITUDE, &c.	Mean Elevation in Feet above the Sea Level.	Barometer.		Thermometer.						Mean Temperature				
		Mean Pressure of Dry Air reduced to the Sea Level.	Mean Monthly Range.	Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the Yearly Range of Readings.	Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew-point.			
				in.	in.	o	o	o	o	o	o			
Guernsey	- -	feet.	in.	275	29·679	1·063	76·3	22·0	54·3	54·0	44·8	9·2	48·8	44·8
Between the latitudes,—	—	121	29·650	1·064	77·7	20·3	57·4	54·9	43·3	11·6	48·3	48·7		
50° and 51°	—	221	29·671	1·029	82·9	16·9	66·0	55·0	40·7	14·3	47·2	42·8		
51° and 52°	—	174	29·659	1·002	82·1	15·6	66·5	53·9	39·9	13·9	46·1	42·2		
52° and 53°	—	306	29·684	1·127	81·6	20·3	61·3	52·7	41·6	11·1	46·6	40·5		
53° and 54°	—	114	29·619	1·060	83·8	12·5	71·3	55·2	39·0	16·2	46·9	42·7		

1849-88. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

MEAN TEMPERATURES of the AIR in the Quarters ending the last day of									YEAR.
March.	Departure from Average of 40 Years.	June.	Departure from Average of 40 Years.	Sept.	Departure from Average of 40 Years.	Dec.	Departure from Average of 40 Years.		
o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	1849
41·9	+ 2·1	51·7	- 0·9	61·0	+ 0·7	44·8	+ 0·7	229	36·23
39·4	- 0·4	53·5	+ 0·9	59·6	- 0·7	44·7	+ 0·6	1850	
41·9	+ 2·1	51·5	- 1·1	59·8	- 0·5	43·7	- 0·4	1851	
41·4	+ 1·6	51·2	- 1·4	61·8	+ 1·5	48·1	+ 4·0	1852	
38·1	- 1·7	51·8	- 0·8	58·5	- 1·8	42·3	- 1·8	1853	
40·8	+ 1·0	51·7	- 0·9	59·8	- 0·5	43·7	- 0·4	1854	
34·1	- 5·7	50·5	- 2·1	60·4	+ 0·1	42·7	- 1·4	1855	
40·0	+ 0·2	52·3	- 0·3	59·9	- 0·4	44·2	+ 0·1	1856	
39·2	- 0·6	53·8	+ 1·2	63·3	+ 3·0	47·9	+ 3·8	1857	
37·8	- 2·0	54·3	+ 1·7	61·0	+ 0·7	43·8	- 0·3	1858	
43·3	+ 3·5	55·7	+ 1·1	62·8	+ 2·5	43·3	- 0·8	1859	
38·8	- 1·0	50·5	- 2·1	56·2	- 4·1	42·6	- 1·5	1860	
39·9	+ 0·1	51·8	- 0·8	60·4	+ 0·1	45·5	+ 1·4		

TABLE 35.—Quarterly Meteorological

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

YEAR	Temperature of Air.												Elastic Force of Vapour.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Rain.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.											
	Mean.			Diff. from Average of 117 Years.			Mean.			Diff. from Average of 47 Years.																	
	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Jan., Feb., March.	April, May, June.	July, Aug., Sept.	Oct., Nov., Dec.	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn					Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn							
1888.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o								
YEAR	47.7	-1.0	-1.6	45.1	-1.4	42.3	-1.8	14.4	-1.8	.230	-0.014	3.2	-0.2	82	-1	29.777	+.003	543	+2	27.49	+2.44	108	125	133	10.8	56.6	YEAR.
Winter Quarter	36.9	-1.9	-2.9	34.9	-3.1	32.1	-3.2	9.3	-2.5	.182	-0.026	2.2	-0.2	83	-2	29.754	-.021	555	+3	4.56	-0.42	51	38	2	10.8	42.7	Winter Quarter.
Spring do.	51.6	-0.7	-0.9	47.7	-1.4	43.8	-1.5	19.2	-0.7	.291	-0.015	3.3	-0.2	75	-3	29.779	-.003	539	+1	5.50	-0.18	20	84	37	18.6	55.0	Spring do.
Summer do.	57.6	-2.1	-2.7	54.7	-1.7	52.1	-0.9	17.1	-2.6	.390	-0.015	4.4	-0.2	83	+5	29.800	+.007	533	+3	11.21	+3.93	0	20	72	30.0	56.6	Summer do.
Autumn do.	44.6	+0.9	+0.2	43.0	+0.4	41.1	+0.5	12.1	+0.4	.258	+0.001	3.0	-0.2	88	-2	29.774	+.028	547	0	6.22	-0.89	37	83	22	16.7	49.4	Autumn do.

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

Elements, Greenwich, 1888.

furnished to the Registrar General by the Astronomer Royal.

Degree of Humidity.	Reading of Barometer.	Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Rain.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.									
				Number of Nights it was	At or below 30°.	Between 30° and 40°.							
Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Mean.	Number of Nights it was	At or below 30°.	Between 30° and 40°.							
Diff. from Average of 47 Years.	Number of Nights it was	At or below 30°.	Between 30° and 40°.										
82	-1	29.777	+.003	543	+2	27.49	+2.44	108	125	133	10.8	56.6	YEAR.
83	-2	29.754	-.021	555	+3	4.56	-0.42	51	38	2	10.8	42.7	Winter Quarter.
75	-3	29.779	-.003	539	+1	5.50	-0.18	20	84	37	18.6	55.0	Spring do.
83	+5	29.800	+.007	533	+3	11.21	+3.93	0	20	72	30.0	56.6	Summer do.
88	-2	29.774	+.028	547	0	6.22	-0.89	37	83	22	16.7	49.4	Autumn do.
Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Summer	Autumn	1888.	YEAR.

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

TABLE 36.—Monthly Meteorological

By JAMES

MONTH.	Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Temperature of the Air.												Mean Daily Range.	Departure from Average of 117 years (1771-1888).	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.	Rain.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass.
		Highest by Day.	Lowest by Night.	Range in Month.	Mean of all Highest.	Mean of all Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean for the Month.										
January	in.	51.0	22.1	28.9	41.6	33.6	8.0	37.8	+1.2	34.4								
February	29.777	50.8	18.4	32.4	39.3	30.8	8.5	35.0	-3.8	29.3								
March	29.432	56.5	25.4	31.1	44.4	33.0	11.4	38.0	-3.1	32.7								
April	29.707	67.7	26.3	41.4	52.6	36.3	16.2	43.4	-2.7	37.5								
May	29.879	76.8	33.8	43.0	67.9	45.8	22.1	53.0	+0.5	43.0								
June	29.752	87.6	45.5	42.1	69.2	49.9	19.4	58.3	0.0	50.9								
July	29.600	74.0	42.8	31.2	67.2	51.5	15.7	57.9	-3.8	52.8								
August	29.832	87.7	45.2	42.5	69.4	50.9	18.5	59.1	-1.8	52.7								
September	29.963	74.0	38.5	35.5	65.3	48.8	17.0	55.7	-0.8	50.7								
October	29.888	68.4	27.9	40.5	55.2	37.7	17.5	46.0	-3.5	41.6								
November	29.624	59.4	33.5	25.9	51.5	42.7	8.8	47.0	+4.6	43.3								
December	29.809	58.1	24.8	33.3	45.6	35.6	10.0	40.8	+1.7	38.3								
Means	29.777	67.7	32.0	35.7	55.8	41.3	14.4	47.7	-1.0	42.3								

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Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required for Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity. Saturation = 100.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Relative Proportion of Wind.				Number of Days on which measured.	Rain.	1888. MONTH.	
					N.	E.	S.	W.				
in.	grs.	grs.		grs.	7	7	9	8	7.4	11	0.89	January.
*199	2.4	0.3	88	560	12	7	3	7	8.8	15	0.89	February.
*162	2.0	0.4	79	558	8	6	7	10	8.4	21	2.78	March

TABLE 37.—MEAN ANNUAL VALUES OF METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS from Observations

NAME OF STATION.	Elevation in feet above the Sea Level.	Latitude.	Barometer.		Thermometer.						Mean Temperature	
			Mean.	Mean Monthly Range.	Highest Reading in the Year.	Lowest Reading in the Year.	Difference or Extreme Range.	Mean of all highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew-point.
Guernsey	275	49° 27' N.	29° 679	1° 063	76° 3	22° 0	54° 3	54° 0	44° 8	9° 2	48° 8	44° 8
Truro	43	50° 17'	29° 598	1° 051	76° 0	18° 0	58° 0	57° 3	43° 2	14° 1	49° 4	43° 1
Plymouth	69	50° 23'	29° 669	1° 104	76° 8	23° 0	53° 8	55° 5	44° 1	11° 4	49° 0	45° 2
Torquay	305	50° 29'	29° 673	1° 121	75° 0	21° 6	53° 4	54° 2	43° 4	10° 8	48° 2	43° 6
Ventnor	80	50° 36'	29° 645	1° 031	77° 5	20° 8	56° 7	54° 2	44° 4	9° 8	48° 3	43° 6
Eastbourne	65	50° 41'	..	..	78° 7	17° 9	60° 8	53° 2	42° 9	10° 3	47° 4	42° 4
Osborne	172	50° 45'	29° 664	1° 015	82° 2	20° 6	61° 6	55° 3	41° 9	13° 5	47° 5	44° 5
Southbourne	95	50° 45'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salisbury	186	51° 4	29° 651	1° 085	85° 0	14° 0	71° 0	56° 6	37° 5	19° 1	46° 9	43° 6
Barnstaple	43	51° 5	..	..	78° 0	22° 0	56° 0	56° 0	44° 2	11° 8	49° 6	44° 7
Bath	596	51° 15'	29° 668	1° 041	76° 6	12° 6	64° 0	52° 5	40° 4	12° 1	45° 7	42° 2
Whitchurch	150	51° 29'	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Royal Observatory	159	51° 29'	29° 777	0° 948	87° 7	18° 4	69° 3	55° 8	41° 3	14° 4	47° 7	42° 3
Blackheath	150	51° 29'	29° 655	1° 012	86° 0	17° 0	69° 0	54° 5	39° 9	14° 6	46° 5	42° 5
Camden Square	123	51° 32'	29° 682	1° 025	84° 7	19° 1	65° 6	55° 6	42° 0	13° 6	47° 8	42° 4
Tottenham	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barnet	212	51° 38'	29° 705	1° 017	85° 0	14° 6	70° 4	55° 2	38° 7	16° 5	46° 3	41° 9
Oxford	212	51° 43'	29° 671	1° 075	80° 4	17° 9	62° 5	54° 1	41° 4	12° 7	47° 3	42° 9
Royston	269	52° 2	29° 700	1° 023	86° 5	17° 2	69° 3	55° 2	40° 4	14° 8	46° 5	42° 4
Cambridge	40	52° 13'	29° 621	1° 014	87° 0	15° 5	71° 5	55° 9	40° 0	15° 9	47° 1	44° 1
Rugby	289	52° 19'	29° 676	1° 014	79° 7	12° 9	66° 8	54° 7	38° 4	16° 3	46° 1	43° 9
Lowestoft	89	52° 29'	29° 642	0° 971	74° 0	16° 0	58° 0	52° 6	41° 7	10° 9	46° 6	42° 4
Somerleyton	50	52° 31'	29° 664	0° 977	83° 8	11° 5	72° 3	53° 1	40° 3	12° 8	45° 8	42° 1
Wolverhampton	500	52° 37'	29° 730	0° 986	81° 1	18° 0	63° 1	52° 7	38° 6	14° 1	44° 9	40° 1
Nottingham	122	52° 57'	29° 577	1° 029	82° 6	18° 0	64° 6	53° 1	39° 8	13° 3	45° 7	40° 1
Llandudno	100	53° 20'	29° 664	1° 163	76° 9	25° 7	51° 2	53° 2	43° 2	10° 0	48° 0	41° 4
Liverpool	197	53° 24'	29° 656	1° 111	82° 3	25° 5	56° 8	52° 8	42° 7	10° 1	46° 7	41° 0
Halifax	530	53° 42'	29° 690	1° 086	83° 0	15° 8	66° 2	51° 9	40° 5	11° 4	44° 4	40° 1
Hull	6	53° 45'	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bradford	364	53° 48'	29° 659	1° 097	80° 4	19° 2	61° 2	52° 2	41° 9	10° 2	48° 7	40° 2
Leeds	137	53° 48'	29° 756	1° 115	84° 0	21° 0	63° 0	52° 6	42° 0	10° 6	46° 5	40° 5
Stonyhurst	363	53° 51'	29° 680	1° 182	84° 0	14° 4	69° 6	53° 3	39° 0	14° 3	45° 4	39° 9
Carlisle	114	53° 53'	29° 619	1° 060	83° 8	12° 5	71° 3	55° 2	39° 0	16° 2	46° 9	43° 7

at several Stations in the Year 1888. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

NAME OF STATION.	Mean Monthly Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Satur- ation.	Mean Degree of Humidity (Saturation=100).	Wind.				Rain.				
					Mean estimated Strength.	Relative Proportion of N. E. S. W.	Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Number of Days on which measured.					
Guernsey.	306	3·5	0·6	86	541	1·5	7	7	6·3	229	36·23		
Truro.	285	3·3	0·8	79	543	2·5	8	6	6·3	181	40·94		
Plymouth.	308	3·5	0·6	88	544	1·4	7	7	9	6·7	191	37·00	
Torquay.	292	3·3	0·6	86	541	1·4	7	7	9	6·8	192	36·87	
Ventnor.	271	3·3	0·7	85	544	1·2	7	7	9	5·5	188	26·31	
Eastbourne.	279	3·2	0·7	83	..	0·4	8	6	7	10	6·6	191	27·31
Osborne.	304	3·5	0·5	89	544	0·8	8	6	8	9	6·6	175	26·97
Southbourne.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salisbury.	295	3·4	0·5	89	544	1·2	8	6	7	9	7·0	223	31·84
Barnstaple.	303	3·4	0·7	83	..	1·2	6	7	8	9	4·4	171	33·98
Bath.	277	3·2	0·5	87	537	1·4	8	7	8	8	6·8	208	41·34
Whitchurch.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Royal Observatory.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Blackheath.	280	3·2	0·7	82	543	..	..	..	..	..	7·1	167	27·49
Camden Square.	287	3·2	0·6	87	545	1·0	7	6	9	9	7·0	163	27·08
Tottenham.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Barnet.	276	3·1	0·6	85	545	0·7	7	5	7	12	6·7	162	24·43
Oxford.	286	3·2	0·6	85	543	2·7	8	6	8	9	7·1	170	28·05
Royston.	281	3·2	0·6	86	544	..	8	6	8	9	6·6	159	21·62
Cambridge.	300	3·3	0·4	89	546	1·3	8						

INTERNATIONAL VITAL STATISTICS.

TABLE 38.—ENGLAND. Prices and Pauperism, 1839–88.

Year.	AVERAGE PRICES.												PAUPERISM.					
	Three per cent. CONSOLS* (for Money).	WHEAT per Quarter in England and Wales.	MEAT per lb. at the Metropolitan Meat Market (by the Carcase).						BEST SEABORNE COAL, in the London Market, per Ton.†	Average Number,‡ to 1000 Persons living, in receipt of Poor Law Relief.			In-door Paupers to 1000 in Receipt of Out-door Relief.					
			BEEF.			MUTTON.				Total.	In-door.	Out-door.						
	£ s. d.	s. d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.									
1839	91 13 9	78 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1840	89 12 6	66 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	22 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1841	88 17 6	64 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1842	93 13 9	57 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1843	96 0 0	50 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1844	99 12 6	51 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1845	96 5 0	50 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	18 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1846	92 11 3	54 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1847	84 7 6	69 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	19 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1848	87 5 0	50 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	17 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1849	94 5 0	44 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	16 7	62·0	7·6	54·4	140	—	—	—	—	—
1850	96 15 0	40 3	31 8	4 7	4	3 8	5 8	4 8	16 0	56·7	6·9	49·8	139	—	—	—	—	—
1851	97 7 6	38 6	3 8	5	4 8	3 8	5 8	4 8	15 0	52·4	6·4	46·0	138	—	—	—	—	—
1852	100 3 9	40 9	3 8	5	4 8	4 8	5 8	4 8	15 5	50·3	6·1	44·2	138	—	—	—	—	—
1853	97 14 1	52 11	4	5 8	4 8	4 8	5 8	4 8	20 1	48·2	6·0	42·2	142	—	—	—	—	—
1854	91 15 8	72 5	4 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	22 8	46·4	6·0	40·4	138	—	—	—	—	—
1855	90 7 2	74 8	4 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	6 8	20 10	47·7	6·5	41·2	156	—	—	—	—	—
1856	92 18 9	69 2	4 2	6 8	5 8	4 8	6 8	5 8	17 10	48·2	6·6	41·6	158	—	—	—	—	—
1857	91 16 3	56 5	4 8	6 8	5 8	4 8	6 8	5 8	17 7	44·6	6·3	38·3	165	—	—	—	—	—
1858	96 19 5	44 3	4 8	6 8	5 8	4 8	6 8	5 8	17 4	44·7	6·2	38·5	160	—	—	—	—	—
1859	95 0 0	43 10	4 8	6 8	5 8	4 8	6 8	5 8	17 3	41·5	5·6	35·9	157	—	—	—	—	—
1860	93 19 8	53 3	4	6 8	5 8	4 8	6 8	5 8	19 0	40·1	5·6	34·5	161	—	—	—	—	—
1861	92 0 8	55 4	4	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	18 5	41·9	6·1	35·8	170	—	—	—	—	—
1862	93 8 9	55 5	4	6 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	5 8	16 6	46·7	6·4	40·3	160	—	—	—	—	—
1863	92 17 10	44 8	4 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	5 8	17 1	48·0	6·3	41·7	151	—	—	—	—	—
1864	90 6 3	40 2	4 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	5 8	19 0	43·8	6·1	37·7	161	—	—	—	—	—
1865	89 11 7	41 9	4 8	7	5 8	5 8	6 8	7	19 1	41·9	6·0	35·9	168	—	—	—	—	—
1866	87 16 11	49 11	4 8	7	5 8	5 8	6 8	7	19 0	40·5	6·1	34·4	176	—	—	—	—	—
1867	93 1 3	64 5	4 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	7	19 8	42·5	6·4	36·1	178	—	—	—	—	—
1868	98 19 5	63 9	4 8	6 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	7	17 7	43·6	6·8	36·8	183	—	—	—	—	—
1869	93 2 2	48 2	4 8	7 8	6 8	5 8	6 8	7	17 8	43·4	6·7	36·7	183	—	—	—	—	—
1870	92 13 2	46 10	4 8	7 8	6 8	5 8	6 8	7	17 5	43·5	6·6	36·9	180	—	—	—	—	—
1871	92 18 5	56 10	5 8	7 8	6 8	5 8	6 8	7	18 2	41·6	6·3	35·3	179	—	—	—	—	—
1872	92 10 8	57 1	5 8	7 8	6 8	5 8	6 8	7	23 10	36·9	6·0	30·9	192	—	—	—	—	—
1873	92 14 8	58 8	8 8	7 8	6 8	5 8	6 8	7	31 3	33·9	5·9	28·0	210	—	—	—	—	—
1874	92 12 6	55 9	8 8	7 8	6 8	5 8	6 8	7	24 8	31·5	5·8	25·7	225	—	—	—	—	—
1875	93 15 11	45 2	8 8	7 8	6 8	5 8	6 8	7	22 9	29·7	5·6	24·1	233	—	—	—	—	—
1876	95 5 8	46 2	5 8	8 8	6 8	5 8	6 8	7	20 2	27·5	5·7	21·8	260	—	—	—	—	—
1877	95 10 0	56 9	4 8	8 8	6 8	5 8	6 8	7	18 5	27·0	6·0	21·0	283	—	—	—	—	—
1878	95 5 0	46 5	4 8	8 8	6 8	5 8	6 8	7	16 10	27·3	6·2	21·1	293	—	—	—	—	—
1879	97 12 10	43 10	4 8	7 8	5 8	4 8	6 8	7	16 11	29·0	6·5	22·5	290	—	—	—	—	—
1880	98 10 8	44 4	4 8	7 8	6 8	4 8	6 8	7	14 11	28·4	6·7	21·7	310	—	—	—	—	—
1881	100 2 6	45 4	4 8	7 8	5 8	5 8	6 8	7	16 0	28·2	6·8	21·4	318	—	—	—	—	—
1882	100 17 10	45 0	4 8	8	6 8	5 8	6 8	7	15 10	27·2	6·7	20·5	325	—	—	—	—</td	

TABLE 40.—UNITED KINGDOM. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1864–88.

YEAR.	NUMBERS.				PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	
1864	29,630,437	230,518	461,086	989,022	663,001	15·5	33·3	22·3
1865	29,925,177	239,887	479,774	1,006,109	654,954	16·0	33·6	21·9
1866	30,147,755	241,585	483,170	1,013,627	665,064	16·0	33·6	22·1
1867	30,409,132	231,514	463,028	1,026,781	633,643	15·2	33·8	20·8
1868	30,689,977	226,516	458,032	1,048,423	636,223	14·8	34·2	20·7
1869	30,978,278	226,391	452,782	1,032,394	660,296	14·6	33·3	21·3
1870	31,256,585	234,176	468,352	1,058,023	679,956	15·0	33·8	21·8
1871	31,555,694	243,091	486,182	1,064,911	677,929	15·4	33·7	21·5
1872	31,874,183	253,451	507,702	1,093,950	665,333	15·9	34·3	20·9
1873	32,177,550	253,093	516,186	1,093,855	667,003	16·0	34·0	20·7
1874	32,501,516	252,881	505,762	1,119,955	699,313	15·6	34·4	21·5
1875	32,888,758	251,223	502,446	1,112,505	726,334	15·3	33·9	22·1
1876	33,199,994	254,841	509,682	1,154,971	676,768	15·3	34·8	20·4
1877	33,575,941	244,891	489,782	1,154,681	667,976	14·6	34·4	19·9
1878	33,948,773	239,696	479,382	1,152,796	716,294	14·1	34·0	21·1
1879	34,302,557	228,855	457,710	1,141,447	704,691	13·3	33·3	20·5
1880	34,622,930	236,833	473,666	1,134,299	707,333	13·6	32·7	20·4
1881	34,952,204	245,120	490,240	1,135,660	654,295	14·0	32·5	18·7
1882	35,297,114	253,030	506,060	1,137,820	675,143	14·3	32·2	19·2
1883	35,611,770	254,621	509,242	1,133,343	694,116	14·3	31·8	19·5
1884	35,961,663	252,992	505,984	1,154,782	693,150	14·1	32·1	19·3
1885	36,331,119	244,226	488,452	1,136,321	688,069	13·4	31·3	18·9
1886	36,709,477	241,134	482,268	1,145,614	698,190	13·1	31·2	19·0
1887	37,075,963	246,314	492,628	1,123,106	693,843	13·3	30·3	18·7
1888	37,440,494	249,162	498,324	1,112,650	663,024	13·3	29·6	17·8

TABLE 41.—ENGLAND AND WALES. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1853–88.

YEAR.	NUMBERS.				PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	
1853	18,404,363	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	17·9	33·3	22·9
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	17·2	34·1	23·5
1855	18,829,000	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	16·2	33·7	22·6
1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	657,453	390,506	16·7	34·4	20·5
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,815	16·5	34·4	21·8
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140	655,481	449,656	16·0	33·7	23·1
1859	19,686,701	167,723	325,446	689,881	440,781	17·0	35·0	22·4
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	684,048	422,721	17·1	34·3	21·2
1861*	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	16·3	34·6	21·6
1862	20,371,013	164,030	328,060	712,684	436,566	16·1	35·0	21·4
1863	20,625,855	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837	16·8	35·3	23·0
1864	20,883,889	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531	17·2	35·4	23·7
1865	21,145,151	185,474	370,948	748,069	490,908	17·5	35·4	23·2
1866	21,409,684	187,776	375,552	753,870	500,689	17·5	35·2	23·4
1867	21,677,525	179,154	338,308	768,349	471,073	16·5	35·4	21·7
1868	21,948,713	176,962	338,924	786,858	480,622	16·1	35·8	21·8
1869	22,223,299	176,970	335,940	773,381	494,828	15·9	34·8	22·3
1870	22,501,316	181,655	363,310	792,787	515,329	16·1	35·2	22·9
1871*	22,788,594	190,112	380,224	797,428	514,879	16·7	35·0	22·6
1872	23,096,495	201,267	402,534	825,907	492,265	17·4	35·6	21·3
1873	23,408,556	205,615	411,230	829,778	492,520	17·6	35·4	21·0
1874	23,724,834	202,010	404,020	854,956	526,632	17·0	36·0	22·2
1875	24,045,385	201,212	402,424	850,607	546,453	16·7	35·4	22·7
1876	24,370,267	201,874	403,748	887,968	510,315	16·5	36·3	20·9
1877	24,699,539	194,332	388,704	888,200	500,496	15·7	36·0	20·3
1878	25,083,259	190,054	380,108	891,906	539,872	15·2	35·6	21·6
1879	25,371,489	182,082	364,164	880,389	526,255	14·4	34·7	20·7
1880	25,714,238	191,965	383,930	881,643	528,624	14·9	34·2	20·5
1881*	26,061,736	197,290	394,580	888,642	491,935	15·1	33·9	18·9
1882	26,418,861	204,405	408,810	889,014	516,654	15·5	33·7	19·6
1883	26,770,744	206,384	412,768	890,722	522,997	15·4	33·3	19·5
1884	27,132,449	204,301	408,602	906,750	530,828	15·0	33·8	19·5
1885	27,499,041	197,745	395,490	894,270	522,750	14·4	32·5	19·0
1886	27,870,586	198,071	392,142	903,760	537,276	14·1	32·4	19·3
1887	28,247,151	200,518	401,036	886,331	530,758	14·2	31·4	18·8
1888	28,628,804	203,821	407,642	879,868	510,971	14·2	30·6	17·8

* Census year.

TABLE 42.—SCOTLAND. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1855–88.

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

| YEAR. |
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TABLE 44.—DENMARK (the Kingdom properly so called). Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1850–88.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS				PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1st February.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1850*	1,407,747	10,824	21,648	44,768	27,281†	15·4	31·8	19·3†
1851	1,425,700	14,205	28,410	43,338	26,570	19·9	30·4	18·6
1852	1,443,900	14,153	28,306	48,390	25,550	19·6	33·5	19·8
1853	1,462,300	13,521	27,042	46,614	35,592†	18·5	31·9	24·3†
1854	1,481,000	12,994	25,988	48,725	27,439	17·5	32·9	18·5
1855*	1,499,850	12,821	25,642	48,160	30,157	17·1	32·1	20·1
1856	1,519,500	13,175	26,350	49,553	28,662	17·3	32·6	18·9
1857	1,539,300	13,847	27,694	51,054	33,768	18·0	33·2	21·9
1858	1,559,500	13,626	27,252	52,115	36,388	17·5	33·4	23·3
1859	1,579,900	13,334	26,668	53,361	32,268	16·9	33·8	20·4
1860*	1,603,362	12,849	25,698	52,536	32,624	16·0	32·7	20·2
1861	1,625,200	12,097	24,194	51,616	29,947	14·9	31·8	18·4
1862	1,642,200	12,044	24,088	50,942	30,200	14·7	31·0	18·4
1863	1,659,400	12,456	24,912	51,701	30,333	15·0	31·1	18·3
1864	1,676,700	9,466	18,932	50,797	39,100†	11·3	30·3	23·3†
1865	1,694,300	15,056	30,112	53,218	32,266	17·8	31·4	23·2
1866	1,712,000	14,354	28,708	55,141	35,707	16·8	32·2	20·9
1867	1,729,900	13,225	26,450	52,700	34,558	15·3	30·5	20·0
1868	1,748,000	12,769	25,538	54,490	33,816	14·6	31·2	19·3
1869	1,766,300	12,971	25,942	52,109	33,781	14·7	29·5	19·1
1870*	1,784,741	13,134	26,268	54,420	34,091	14·7	30·5	19·1
1871	1,802,400	13,207	26,414	54,396	35,075	14·6	30·2	19·5
1872	1,820,200	13,627	27,254	55,221	38,433	15·0	30·3	18·4
1873	1,838,100	14,903	29,806	56,571	34,250	16·2	30·8	18·6
1874	1,856,300	15,260	30,520	57,278	37,046	16·4	30·9	20·0
1875	1,874,600	15,915	31,830	59,749	39,423	17·0	31·9	21·0
1876	1,893,100	16,180	32,360	61,788	37,365	17·1	32·6	19·7
1877	1,911,800	15,428	30,856	60,850	35,806	16·1	31·8	18·7
1878	1,930,700	14,295	28,590	61,290	35,792	14·8	31·7	18·5
1879	1,949,800	14,287	28,574	62,455	38,531	14·7	32·0	19·8
1880*	1,969,639	14,959	29,918	62,612	40,237	15·2	31·8	20·4
1881	1,988,500	15,529	31,058	64,145	36,471	15·6	32·3	18·3
1882	2,008,100	15,496	30,992	65,070	38,738	15·4	32·4	19·3
1883	2,028,000	15,642	31,284	64,474	37,403	15·4	31·8	18·4
1884	2,048,000	15,970	31,940	68,340	37,597	15·6	33·4	18·4
1885	2,068,200	15,645	31,290	67,463	36,999	15·1	32·6	17·9
1886	2,088,600	14,834	29,668	68,080	38,094	14·2	32·6	18·2
1887	2,109,200	14,726	29,452	67,417	38,645	14·0	32·0	18·3
1888	2,130,100	15,091	30,182	67,428	41,869	14·2	31·7	19·7

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

* Census year.

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

TABLE 45.—NORWAY. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1871–88.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.				PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1871	1,746,800	11,610	23,220	51,080	29,567	13·3	29·2	16·9
1872	1,757,100	12,302	24,604	52,271	29,172	14·0	29·7	16·6
1873	1,770,000	12,822	25,644	52,981	29,828	14·5	29·9	16·9
1874	1,787,100	13,713	27,426	54,928	32,452	15·3	30·7	18·2
1875*	1,807,800	14,177	28,354	56,358	33,964	15·7	31·2	18·8
1876	1,829,200	14,049	28,098	58,230	34,356	15·4	31·8	18·0
1877	1,852,500	14,022	28,044	58,855	31,354	15·1	31·8	16·9
1878	1,878,200	13,681	27,362	58,408	29,582	14·6	31·1	15·8
1879	1,903,600	12,850	25,700	60,917	28,616	13·5	32·0	15·0
1880	1,921,000	12,751	25,502	58,923	30,550	13·3	30·7	15·9
1881	1,925,900	12,316	24,632	58,342	32,427	12·8	30·0	16·8
1882	1,924,500	12,874	25,748	59,375	35,325	13·4	30·9	18·4
1883	1,925,000	12,710	25,420	59,498	32,834	13·2	30·9	17·1
1884	1,934,000	13,247	26,494	60,025	31,730	13·7	31·0	16·4
1885	1,952,000	13,024	26,048	61,952	32,111	13·3	31·3	16·5
1886	1,936,000	12,819	25,638	60,716	31,566	13·0	30·9	16·1
1887	1,979,000	12,491	24,982	60,918	31,675	12·5	30·8	16·0
1888	1,987,000	12,200	24,400	61,100	33,600	12·3	30·8	16·9

* Census year.

TABLE 46.—SWEDEN. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1850–88.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.				PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	B			

TABLE 47.—AUSTRIA. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths,
1853-88.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.				PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, at the end of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	
1853	17,816,877	137,621	275,242	665,994	570,885	15·4	37·4	32·0
1854	17,911,988	124,258	248,516	654,267	622,695	13·9	36·5	34·8
1855	17,733,086	147,186	294,372	577,177	881,094	16·6	32·5	49·7
1856	17,843,463	147,474	294,948	653,172	541,887	16·5	36·6	30·4
1857*	18,224,500	147,657	295,814	725,334	503,915	16·2	39·8	27·7
1858	18,453,396	155,073	310,146	729,666	532,920	16·8	39·5	28·8
1859	18,671,781	130,656	261,312	753,880	540,475	14·0	40·4	28·9
1860	18,884,598	158,340	316,680	715,606	502,809	16·8	37·9	26·6
1861	19,029,405	151,440	302,880	708,209	563,402	15·9	37·2	29·6
1862	19,193,087	168,684	337,368	726,474	562,792	17·6	37·9	29·3
1863	19,398,051	162,958	325,916	781,455	576,471	16·8	40·3	29·7
1864	19,602,736	160,740	321,480	789,827	585,142	16·4	40·3	29·8
1865	19,750,318	153,492	306,984	746,445	598,863	15·5	37·8	30·3
1866	19,692,487	128,051	256,102	746,507	804,388†	13·0	37·9	40·9†
1867	19,838,970	191,661	383,322	726,538	580,055	19·3	36·6	29·2
1868	20,026,554	182,940	365,880	758,591	571,558	18·3	37·9	28·5
1869*	20,217,531	208,787	417,574	795,360	583,995	20·7	39·3	28·9
1870	20,421,737	199,083	398,166	808,281	598,581	19·5	39·6	29·3
1871	20,601,118	194,591	389,182	801,515	616,729	18·9	38·9	29·9
1872	20,728,929	192,406	384,812	810,147	677,022	18·6	39·1	32·7
1873	20,740,588	194,815	389,630	828,030	811,150‡	18·8	39·9	39·1‡
1874	20,902,239	189,017	378,034	829,709	662,929	18·1	39·7	31·7
1875	21,105,817	180,349	360,698	842,303	634,088	17·1	39·9	30·0
1876	21,319,544	178,148	352,296	853,436	634,363	16·5	40·0	29·8
1877	21,467,718	161,337	322,674	830,776	677,748	15·0	38·7	31·6
1878	21,614,206	164,233	328,466	833,251	683,661	15·2	38·6	31·6
1879	21,812,654	169,088	338,176	855,593	652,491	15·5	39·2	29·9
1880*	21,981,821	167,200	334,400	827,980	654,258	15·2	37·7	29·7
1881	22,136,223	176,983	353,966	833,467	676,515	16·0	38·7	30·6
1882	22,320,116	183,378	366,756	873,522	686,951	16·4	38·9	30·8
1883	22,498,862	176,016	352,032	858,832	677,337	15·7	38·2	30·1
1884	22,707,845	179,171	358,342	878,321	666,523	15·7	38·4	29·2
1885	22,876,095	175,233	350,466	860,663	689,493	15·2	37·4	29·9
1886	23,070,688	180,191	360,382	876,063	678,458	15·6	38·0	29·4
1887	23,284,769	182,088	364,176	889,478	672,302	15·6	38·2	28·9
1888	23,484,995	185,991	371,982	889,901	686,573	15·8	37·9	29·2

NOTE.—The figures in this table refer exclusively to the civil population.

* Census year.

† The excessive mortality in 1866 was due to cholera and the war.

‡ Cholera caused the deaths of 107,007 persons in 1873.

TABLE 48.—HUNGARY. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1876-88.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS. Exclusive of Still-born	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1876	15,510,696	154,805	308,610	704,856	545,570	19·9	45·4	35·2
1877	15,618,027	143,380	286,760	669,816	562,485	18·4	42·9	36·0
1878	15,706,315	147,014	294,028	665,392	577,104	18·7	42·4	36·7
1879	15,863,294	162,188	324,376	713,584	556,005	20·5	45·0	35·1
1880*	15,642,102	144,126	288,252	672,352	583,788	18·4	43·0	37·3
1881	15,776,157	157,733	315,466	676,891	542,838	20·0	42·9	34·4
1882	15,911,191	163,839	327,678	696,682	561,643	20·6	43·8	35·3
1883	16,114,047	167,609	335,218	718,684	515,828	20·8	44·6	32·0
1884	16,351,290	167,404	334,808	740,963	503,720	20·5	45·3	30·8
1885	16,564,571	165,169	330,388	737,110	523,829	19·9	44·5	31·6
1886	16,797,081	160,674	321,348	759,617	527,107	19·1	45·2	31·4
1887	16,973,028	151,511	308,022	744,480	568,533	17·9	43·9	33·5
1888	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Census year.

TABLE 49.—SWITZERLAND. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1868-88.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born	DEATHS. Exclusive of Still-born	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1868	2,620,886	17,648	35,296	?	?	18·4	?	?
1869	2,646,115	19,091	38,182	?	?	14·4	?	?
1870*	2,662,344	18,610	37,220	79,208	68,746	14·0	29·8	25·8
1871	2,679,469	19,514	39,028	77,633	74,002	14·6	29·0	27·6
1872	2,697,165	21,212	42,424	80,329	59,758	15·7	29·8	22·2
1873	2,714,860	2						

TABLE 50.—GERMAN EMPIRE. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1872-88.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.				PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1872	41,185,000	423,900	847,800	1,626,037	1,194,732	20·6	29·0
1873	41,532,000	416,049	832,098	1,648,117	1,174,293	20·0	28·3
1874	41,983,000	400,282	800,564	1,683,440	1,122,396	19·1	26·7
1875*	42,510,000	386,746	773,492	1,724,412	1,172,393	18·2	27·6
1876	43,057,000	366,930	738,860	1,761,046	1,134,452	17·0	26·3
1877	43,608,000	347,792	695,534	1,744,659	1,152,023	16·0	26·4
1878	44,127,000	340,116	680,032	1,714,433	1,157,960	15·4	26·2
1879	44,639,000	335,113	670,226	1,735,871	1,143,773	15·0	25·6
1880*	45,083,000	337,342	674,684	1,696,175	1,173,205	15·0	26·0
1881	45,426,000	338,909	677,818	1,682,149	1,156,391	14·9	25·5
1882	45,717,000	350,457	700,914	1,702,348	1,176,853	15·3	25·7
1883	46,014,000	352,999	705,998	1,683,699	1,190,002	15·3	25·9
1884	46,334,000	362,596	725,192	1,725,583	1,203,500	15·7	26·0
1885*	46,705,000	368,819	737,238	1,729,927	1,199,742	15·8	25·7
1886	47,103,000	372,326	744,652	1,746,133	1,233,787	15·8	26·2
1887	47,540,000	370,659	741,318	1,757,079	1,151,924	15·6	24·2
1888	48,020,000	377,254	754,508	1,761,409	1,142,827	15·7	23·8

* Census year.

TABLE 51.—PRUSSIA. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1853-88.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.				PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	16,987,416	145,345	290,690	633,018	495,092	17·1	29·1
1854	17,076,553	134,261	268,522	622,917	475,005	15·7	27·8
1855*	17,202,831	131,911	263,822	593,511	526,154	15·3	30·6
1856	17,307,264	141,267	282,534	601,005	453,298	16·3	26·2
1857	17,456,292	162,475	324,950	674,784	493,173	18·6	28·2
1858*	17,739,913	167,387	334,774	699,354	488,912	18·9	27·6
1859	17,886,000	150,569	301,138	715,635	462,360	16·8	25·9
1860	18,136,436	151,847	303,694	699,403	429,968	16·7	23·7
1861*	18,491,220	146,992	298,984	692,989	467,612	15·9	25·3
1862	18,639,760	157,118	314,236	692,395	457,736	16·9	24·6
1863	18,894,400	163,704	327,408	745,226	492,068	17·3	26·0
1864*	19,255,139	165,590	331,180	758,988	503,279†	17·2	26·1†
1865	19,336,242	176,236	352,472	761,298	530,157	18·2	29·4
1866	19,475,275	151,759	308,518	765,316	664,903†	15·6	34·1†
1867*	23,971,337	222,466	444,932	884,471	614,211	18·6	36·9
1868	24,069,379	212,958	425,916	887,810	658,728	17·7	36·9
1869	24,237,451	216,914	433,828	919,075	632,042	17·9	37·9
1870	24,405,523	181,539	363,078	938,489	665,942†	14·9	35·5
1871*	24,655,730	196,330	392,660	833,264	709,285†	15·9	33·8
1872	24,814,203	255,886	511,772	984,306	725,944	20·6	29·3
1873	25,085,871	253,327	506,654	989,161	699,650†	20·2	39·4
1874	25,357,539	245,224	490,448	1,013,236	632,186	19·3	40·0
1875*	25,742,404	231,381	462,662	1,041,716	679,865	18·0	40·5
1876	25,921,687	221,727	443,454	1,056,613	660,400	17·1	40·8
1877	26,299,028	210,357	420,714	1,048,528	672,399	16·3	39·9
1878	26,536,369	207,716	415,432	1,032,000	686,300	15·7	38·9
1879	26,843,710	206,752	413,504	1,051,790	666,618	15·4	39·2
1880*	27,279,111	208,456	416,912	1,029,009	692,926	15·3	37·7
1881	27,486,980	209,586	419,172	1,012,921	682,362	15·2	36·8
1882	27,694,849	217,239	434,478	1,036,121	700,333	15·7	37·4
1883	27,902,718	220,748	441,496	1,028,840	711,363	15·8	36·9
1884	28,110,588	225,939	451,878	1,051,168	718,231	16·1	37·4
1885*	28,318,470	230,707	461,414	1,064,690	717,017	16·3	37·6
1886	28,526,342	231,588	463,176	1,074,490	742,887	16·2	37·7
1887	28,734,214	229,999	459,998	1,085,146	686,295	16·0	37·8
1888	28,942,06	233,421	466,842	1,091,218	665,429	16·1	37·7

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

* Census year.

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

TABLE 52.—THE NETHERLANDS. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths, 1853-88.

(Compiled from the Annuaire Statistique des Pays Bas.)

YEAR.	NUMBERS.				PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION in the middle of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	3,154,730	24,487	48,974	104,297	77,415	15·5	33·1
1854	3,180,790	23,655	47,710	104,244	76,475	15·0	32·8
1855	3,207,065	23,367	46,734	102,815	90,202	14·6	32·1
1856	3,233,843	24,509	49,018	106,008	76,145	15·2	32·8
1857	3,267,058	25,950	51,900	113,426	87,625	15·9	34·7

TABLE 53.—BELGIUM. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths,
1853-88.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION at the end of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	4,548,507	30,636	61,272	127,728	100,333	13·5	28·1	22·1
1854	4,585,096	29,490	58,980	131,897	103,266	12·9	28·8	22·5
1855	4,607,066	29,818	59,636	125,955	112,716	12·9	27·3	24·5
1856*	4,529,461	32,926	65,852	134,187	97,395	14·5	29·6	21·5
1857	4,577,236	37,292	74,584	143,291	103,458	16·3	31·3	22·6
1858	4,623,197	38,237	76,474	145,074	107,910	16·5	31·4	23·3
1859	4,671,187	36,941	73,882	149,812	111,650	15·8	32·1	23·9
1860	4,731,957	35,112	70,224	144,668	92,871	14·8	30·6	19·6
1861	4,782,255	33,802	67,604	147,253	106,381	14·1	30·8	22·2
1862	4,836,566	34,146	68,292	145,568	100,124	14·1	30·1	20·7
1863	4,893,021	35,813	71,626	155,564	107,959	14·6	31·8	22·1
1864	4,940,570	36,959	73,918	155,872	115,948	15·0	31·5	23·5
1865	4,984,351	37,671	75,342	156,323	122,341	15·1	31·4	24·5
1866*	4,827,833	37,783	75,566	158,010	151,116†	15·7	32·7	31·8†
1867	4,897,794	38,244	76,488	157,149	105,576	15·6	32·1	21·6
1868	4,961,644	36,271	72,542	156,134	107,556	14·6	31·5	21·7
1869	5,021,336	37,134	74,268	158,687	109,607	14·8	31·6	21·8
1870	5,087,826	35,243	70,526	164,572	118,359	13·9	32·3	23·3
1871	5,113,680	37,538	75,076	158,760	145,746†	14·7	31·0	28·5†
1872	5,173,037	40,084	80,168	167,377	120,129	15·5	32·3	23·2
1873	5,253,794	40,598	81,196	170,708	112,873	15·5	32·5	21·5
1874	5,330,634	40,328	80,656	173,978	109,595	15·1	32·6	20·5
1875	5,402,938	39,050	78,100	175,552	122,480	14·5	32·5	22·7
1876*	5,386,185	38,228	76,456	176,915	116,787	14·3	33·2	21·9
1877	5,412,731	36,964	73,928	175,077	114,269	13·7	32·3	21·1
1878	5,476,939	36,669	73,338	172,730	117,721	13·4	31·5	21·5
1879	5,536,654	37,421	74,842	174,641	121,060	13·5	31·5	21·9
1880*	5,520,009	38,926	77,852	171,864	123,323	14·1	31·1	22·3
1881	5,585,846	39,487	78,974	175,411	117,007	14·1	31·4	20·9
1882	5,655,197	39,244	78,428	176,345	114,298	13·9	31·2	20·2
1883	5,720,807	38,666	77,332	174,484	119,196	13·5	30·5	20·8
1884	5,784,958	39,205	78,410	176,721	121,070	13·5	30·5	20·9
1885	5,853,278	39,910	79,820	175,048	117,775	13·6	29·9	20·1
1886	5,909,975	39,642	79,284	175,091	124,904	13·4	29·6	21·1
1887	5,974,743	42,491	84,982	175,466	115,296	14·2	29·4	19·3
1888	6,030,043	42,427	84,854	175,586	121,097	14·7	29·1	20·1

* Census year.

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

TABLE 54.—FRANCE. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths,
1853-88.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	36,108,206	280,609	561,218	936,967	795,607	15·5	25·9	22·0
1854	36,249,566	270,696	541,392	923,461	902,779	14·9	25·5	27·4
1855	36,180,248	283,335	566,670	902,336	937,942	15·7	24·9	25·9
1856*	36,189,364	284,401	568,802	952,116	837,082	15·7	26·8	23·2
1857	36,268,793	295,510	591,020	940,709	858,785	16·3	25·9	23·7
1858	36,350,717	307,056	614,112	969,343	874,186	16·0	26·7	24·0
1859	36,445,874	298,417	596,834	1,017,896	979,333	16·4	27·9	26·9
1860	36,484,437	288,936	577,872	956,875	781,635	15·8	26·2	21·4
1861*	37,286,313	305,203	610,406	1,005,078	866,597	16·3	26·9	23·2
1862	37,517,752	303,514	607,028	995,167	812,978	16·2	26·5	21·7
1863	37,699,941	301,376	602,752	1,012,794	846,917	16·0	26·9	22·5
1864	37,865,818	299,579	599,158	1,005,880	830,330	15·8	26·6	22·7
1865	38,011,368	299,242	598,484	1,005,753	921,887†	15·7	26·5	24·3†
1866*	38,067,064	303,634	607,268	1,006,258	884,573†	16·0	26·4	23·2†
1867	38,188,749	300,833	600,666	1,007,755	866,887	15·7	26·4	22·7
1868	38,329,617	301,225	602,450	984,140	922,038	15·7	25·7	24·1
1869	38,355,178	303,482	606,964	948,526	864,320	16·5	25·7	23·5
1870	36,985,212	223,705	447,410	943,515	1,046,909†	12·1	25·5	28·3†
1871	36,544,067	262,476	521,952	826,121	1,271,010†	14·4	22·6	34·8†
1872*	36,102,921	352,754	705,508	966,000	793,064	19·5	26·8	22·0
1873	33,281,335	321,238	642,476	946,354	844,588	17·7	26·1	23·3
1874	36,459,749	303,113	606,226	954,652	781,709	16·6	26·2	21·4
1875	36,638,163	300,427	600,854	950,975	845,062	16·4	26·0	23·1
1876*	36,905,788	291,366	582,732	966,682	834,074	15·8	26·2	22·6
1877	37,048,410	279,094	558,188	944,576	801,954	15·1	25·5	21·6
1878	37,146,585	279,892	559,784	937,211	839,036	15·1	25·	

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.				PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, beginning of each year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1861*	15,673,481	130,731	261,462	624,096	417,764	16·7	39·8	26·7
1862	15,867,326	128,696	257,392	615,919	430,663	16·2	38·8	27·1
1863	16,043,725	124,176	248,352	606,800	461,661	15·5	37·8	28·8
1864	16,180,205	126,303	252,606	629,546	499,486	15·6	38·9	30·9
1865	16,302,170	128,917	257,834	622,050	538,580	15·8	38·2	33·0
1866	16,378,503	131,981	263,962	618,981	463,684	16·1	37·8	28·3
1867*	16,526,516	118,409	236,818	624,212	487,151	14·3	37·8	29·5
1868	16,656,901	111,687	223,374	579,663	548,690	13·4	34·8	32·9
1869	16,682,453	127,120	274,240	602,287	550,560	16·4	36·1	33·0
1870	16,728,589	103,807	207,614	598,347	512,249	12·4	35·8	30·6
1871-7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878*	16,634,345	117,693	235,386	608,682	509,598	14·2	36·6	30·6
1879	16,733,429	110,724	221,448	609,222	512,093	13·2	36·4	30·6
1880	16,830,558	104,214	208,428	606,436	508,243	12·4	36·0	30·2
1881	16,928,751	107,841	215,682	638,233	512,701	12·7	37·7	30·3
1882	17,054,289	102,272	205,454	625,801	535,570	12·0	36·7	31·4
1883	17,144,219	107,983	215,966	617,023	567,633	12·6	36·0	33·1
1884	17,193,689	115,470	230,940	637,052	535,256	13·4	37·1	31·1

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

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

TABLE 56.—ITALY. Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths,
1864-88.

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

YEAR.	NUMBERS.				PROPORTION PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED POPULATION in each Year. (See Note.)	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	
1864	24,749,861	198,759	397,518	938,795	737,136	16·1	37·9	29·8
1865	24,957,965	226,458	452,916	961,234	746,685	18·1	38·5	29·9
1866	25,188,744	142,024	284,048	980,200	733,190	11·3	38·9	29·1
1867	25,342,515	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	13·5	36·6	34·2
1868	25,434,376	182,743	365,486	900,416	777,224	14·4	35·4	30·6
1869	25,615,123	205,287	410,574	952,184	718,832	16·0	37·2	27·9
1870	25,823,437	188,986	377,972	951,495	773,169	14·6	36·8	29·9
1871*	25,964,450	192,339	385,678	960,020	778,798	14·9	37·0	30·0
1872	26,897,746	202,361	404,722	1,020,682	827,498	15·0	37·9	30·8
1873	27,079,946	214,906	429,812	985,188	813,973	15·9	36·4	30·1
1874	27,227,756	207,997	415,994	951,658	827,252	15·3	34·9	30·4
1875	27,386,066	230,486	460,972	1,035,377	843,161	16·8	37·8	30·8
1876	27,625,825	225,453	450,906	1,083,721	796,420	16·3	39·2	28·8
1877	27,890,085	214,972	429,944	1,029,037	787,817	15·4	36·9	28·2
1878	28,110,158	199,885	399,770	1,012,475	813,550	14·2	36·0	28·9
1879	28,323,356	218,096	426,192	1,064,153	836,682	15·0	37·6	29·9
1880	28,481,045	196,738	383,476	957,900	869,992	13·8	33·6	30·5
1881*	28,459,628	230,143	460,286	1,081,125	784,181	16·2	38·0	27·6
1882	28,596,512	224,041	448,082	1,061,994	787,326	15·7	37·1	27·5
1883	28,872,024	231,945	463,890	1,071,452	794,196	16·0	37·1	27·5
1884	29,185,842	239,513	479,026	1,130,741	780,361	18·4	38·7	26·7
1885	29,530,408	233,931	467,862	1,125,970	787,217	15·8	38·1	26·6
1886	29,820,963	233,310	466,620	1,086,960	844,603	15·6	36·4	28·3
1887	30,105,212	235,629	471,258	1,152,906	828,992	15·7	38·3	27·5
1888	30,416,767	237,301	474,602	1,113,543	816,572	15·6	36·6	26·8

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

* Census year.

TABLE 57.—ENGLAND. Changes in the Constitution of Registration Districts and Sub-districts during the Year 1888.

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

No. of District.	Name of Registration District.	Date of Change.	Nature of Change.
69	BATTLE	1888. 1 April	The parish of Westfield (population 1,051) was transferred from the sub-district of <i>Bexhill</i> to that of <i>Ewhurst</i> .
69	BATTLE	1888. 1 July	The sub-district of <i>Battle</i> (aggregate population 5,395) was dissolved, and of the five parishes formerly comprised therein, one, viz., the parish of <i>Battle</i> (population 3,319), was transferred to the sub-district of <i>Ewhurst</i> , which was re-named <i>Battle</i> , and the remaining four parishes, viz., <i>Brightling</i> , <i>Dallington</i> , <i>Ashburnham</i> , and <i>Penhurst</i> (aggregate population 2,076) were transferred to the sub-district of <i>Bexhill</i> .
148	THAME	1888. 1 April	The parishes comprising this district were re-arranged, and the number of sub-districts reduced from three to two, the sub-district of <i>Brill</i> having been abolished. The two sub-districts are constituted as follows: <i>Lewknor</i> sub-district, in addition to the fourteen parishes formerly constituting the sub-district (aggregate population 3,500), now comprises the five parishes of <i>Tetsworth</i> , <i>Ashton Rowant</i> , <i>Cowell</i> , <i>Sydenham</i> , and <i>Emmington</i> (aggregate population 1,625), which formerly belonged to <i>Thame</i> sub-district, and the three parishes of <i>Albury</i> , <i>Tiddington</i> , and <i>Waterside</i> (aggregate population 339), which formerly belonged to <i>Brill</i> sub-district. <i>Thame</i> sub-district now comprises four parishes formerly belonging thereto, viz., <i>Attington</i> , <i>Thame</i> , <i>Towersey</i> , and <i>Kinsey</i> (aggregate population 3,881), and ten parishes which were formerly comprised in <i>Brill</i> sub-district, viz., <i>Long Crendon</i> , <i>Chilton</i> , <i>Dorton</i> , <i>Brill</i> , <i>Oakley</i> , <i>Worminghall</i> , <i>Ickford</i> , <i>Shabbington</i> , <i>Waterperry</i> , and <i>Thomley</i> (aggregate population 4,517).
254	ALDERBURY	1888. 1 June	The parishes comprising this district were re-arranged, and the number of sub-districts reduced from four to three, the sub-district of <i>Britford</i> having been abolished. The three sub-districts are now constituted as follows, viz., <i>Alderbury</i> sub-district, in addition to seven parishes formerly belonging thereto, viz., <i>Alderbury</i> , <i>Clarendon Park</i> , <i>East Grimstead</i> , <i>West Grimstead</i> , <i>Farley with Pitton</i> , <i>Winterslow</i> , and <i>West Dean</i> (aggregate population 2,968), also comprises five parishes which were formerly comprised in <i>Britford</i> sub-district, viz., <i>Laverstock</i> , <i>Milford</i> , <i>Fisherton Anger</i> , <i>Old Sarum</i> , and <i>Stratford under the Castle</i> (aggregate population 7,677). <i>Downton</i> sub-district, in addition to the nine parishes formerly constituting the sub-district (aggregate population 4,713), also comprises the three parishes of <i>Earldoms</i> , <i>Landford</i> , and <i>Whiteparish</i> (aggregate population 1,400), which were formerly comprised in <i>Alderbury</i> sub-district; and <i>Salisbury</i> sub-district, in addition to the three parishes formerly constituting the sub-district (aggregate population 8,884), also comprises the three parishes of <i>Britford</i> , <i>West Harnham</i> , and <i>The Close</i> (aggregate population 1,896), which were formerly comprised in <i>Britford</i> sub-district.
261	WIMBORNE	1888. 1 August	The sub-districts of <i>Witchampton</i> and <i>Wimborne</i> were united under the name of <i>Wimborne</i> (aggregate population 10,251).

TABLE 57.—ENGLAND. Changes in the Constitution of Registration Districts and Sub-districts during the Year 1888—continued.

No. of District.	Name of Registration District.	Date of Change.	Nature of Change.
285	BARNSTAPLE	1888. 1 July	The number of sub-districts forming this district was reduced from six to five, the sub-district of <i>Braunton</i> having been dissolved. The five sub-districts are now constituted as follows:— <i>Barnstaple</i> sub-district comprises the parish of Barnstaple (population 9,518). <i>Parracombe</i> sub-district (aggregate population, 2,710) remains unaltered. <i>Combmartin</i> sub-district, in addition to the six parishes which formerly constituted such sub-district, viz., Arlington, Bratton-Fleming, Combmartin, Kentisbury, Loxhore, and Stoke-Rivers (aggregate population 2,829), also comprises the two parishes of Berrynarbor and East Down (aggregate population 1,048) which were formerly comprised in the <i>Ilfracombe</i> sub-district. <i>Ilfracombe</i> sub-district comprises three parishes which formerly belonged thereto, viz., Bittadon, West Down and Ilfracombe (aggregate population, 6,838), the parish of Goodleigh (population 250), which was formerly in Barnstaple sub-district, and the eight parishes of Ashford, Braunton, Georgeham, Heanton-Punchardon, Marwood, Morthoe, Pilton, and Sherwill (aggregate population 7,103) which were formerly comprised in <i>Braunton</i> sub-district. <i>Bishop's Tawton</i> sub-district, in addition to the eight parishes formerly constituting the sub-district, viz., Atherington, Bishop's Tawton, Fremington, Horwood, Instow, Newton Tracey, Tawstock, and Westleigh (aggregate population 6,100), also comprises the two parishes of Land Key and Swinbridge (aggregate population 1,815), which were formerly comprised in <i>Barnstaple</i> sub-district.
315	AXBRIDGE	1 January	The name of <i>Banwell</i> sub-district was altered to <i>Weston-super-Mare</i> .
336	TEWKESBURY	1 October	The sub-districts of <i>Tewkesbury</i> and <i>Overbury</i> were united under the name of <i>Tewkesbury</i> (aggregate population 12,994).
548	LANCHESTER	1 April	The sub-district of <i>Lanchester</i> was divided into two sub-districts, viz., <i>Consett</i> sub-district, comprising the eight parishes of Medomsley, Billingside, Benfieldside, Healeyfield, Conside-cum-Knitsley, Iveston, Ebchester, and Muggleswick (aggregate population 23,219); and <i>Lanchester</i> sub-district, comprising the seven parishes of Greencroft, Lanchester, Langley, Esh or Ash, Satley, Cornsay, and Hedleyhope (aggregate population 16,439).
557	TYNEMOUTH	1 October	The parishes of East Hartford, West Hartford, and Cramlington (aggregate population 5,939) were transferred from the sub-district of <i>Blyth</i> to the sub-district of <i>Earsdon</i> .
589 and 590	BRIDGEND AND NEATH	1 April	The parish of Llangynwyd Higher (population 2,444) was transferred from the <i>Margam</i> sub-district of <i>NEATH</i> to the <i>Maesteg</i> sub-district of <i>BRIDGEND</i> .
589	BRIDGEND	1 May	The sub-district of <i>Maesteg</i> was divided into two sub-districts, viz., <i>Maesteg</i> sub-district, comprising the four parishes of Llangynwyd Higher, Llangynwyd Middle, Llangynwyd Lower, and Cwmdu (aggregate population 9,782); and <i>Ogmore</i> sub-district, comprising the five parishes of Bettws, Llangeinor, Llandyfodog, Ynysawdre, and St. Bride Minor (aggregate population 8,632).

Under the provisions of "The Divided Parishes and Poor Law Amendment Acts, 1876 and 1879," changes were made on the 24th March 1888 in the constitution of the following Districts, viz.:—MALLING (47), MAIDSTONE (50), HOLLINGBOURN (51), EAST ASHFORD (55), ELHAM (65), ROMNEY MARSH (66), ROMSEY (99), STOCKBRIDGE (100), WINCHESTER (101*), ANDOVER (110*), FARINGDON (114*), WARE (150), HERTFORD (134), BICESTER (151), BANBURY (155*), BRACKLEY (156), AMPHILL (173), WOBURN (174), ORSETT (190*), BILLERICAY (191), CHELMSFORD (192), MALDON (194), LEXDEN (197), HALSTEAD (198), BRAINTREE (199), DUNMOW (200), SUDSBURY (203), BLANDFORD (260), WIMBORNE (261), POOLE (262), TAUNTON (306), BRIDGWATER (307), CLUTTON (316*), SPILSBY (422*), LOUTH (423*), NANTWICH (449*), CHESTER (450*), GREAT OUSEBOURN (488*), KNARESBOROUGH (489*), THIRSK (529*), RICHMOND (541*), HEXHAM (559), BELLINGHAM (561), MORPETH (562), ALNWICK (563), and ANGLESEY (630A*).

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