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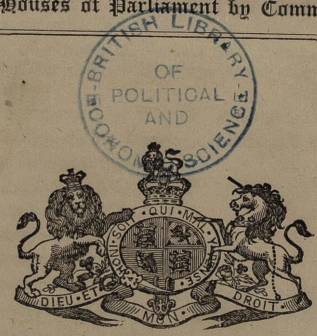


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THIRTY-FIFTH
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
REGISTRAR-GENERAL
OF
BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES
IN ENGLAND.
(ABSTRACTS OF 1872.)

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



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REPORT

TO

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

General Register Office, Somerset House,
7th July 1874.

(1872.)

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my Report on the Registration of Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the year 1872.

The registers have all been carefully examined and revised at this office, and I am now able to report very accurately the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths registered during the year. The marriages and the births exceed the numbers recorded in any previous year; and, after allowing for increase of population, their rates are considerably above the average. The rate of mortality was below the average.

As for legal as well as statistical purposes, it is important that these three facts in the life of the people should be all authentically registered, I propose to state here to what extent, in my belief, that result is achieved; and to what causes any existing imperfection is due. All the marriages, since the date of Lord Hardwick's Act,* have been registered in England; and there is no reason to believe that the registers of the last year were incomplete. Not so the births. The Act of 1836† lays it down in clause 19, that the parent of a child, or the occupier of the house in which a child was born, "MAY *within forty days give notice of the birth to the Registrar*"; and in clause 20 enacts, that the parent or occupier shall give the required information, *on being requested so to do by the Registrar*. It was not enacted that the persons who best know shall give the information; and there is no punishment for the neglect; no penalty for refusal. Any one who has administrative experience will see the difficulty of working such an enactment. How can a Registrar who is paid a shilling a case for every birth registered ascertain the occurrence of every birth, legitimate or illegitimate, in every house, in every street of London? In other large towns, or in wide districts, the Registrars encounter similar, or equal difficulties. I have urged the Registrars, through my Inspectors, to adopt the most effective means for getting information from all sources, and it is gratifying to me to state that through their exertions, with the assistance of the enlightened part of the public, the number of births that escape registration has constantly declined. The precise extent of the deficiency cannot be determined; but I am disposed to believe that the annual deficiency in the last ten years does not exceed the estimate in the last Census Report,‡ and that was 13,614 out of 763,623. The probable annual deficiency in the ten years 1841-50 was 38,036, in the next ten years 19,323, and in the last ten years, as has been already shown, 13,614. The deficiency thus rapidly declined: calculated on 1000 births occurring, it was in the three decades, 65 in the first, 29 in the second, and 18 in the third. I have no hope of effecting the

* 26 Geo. 2. c. 33.—1753.

† 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 86, clauses 19, 20.

‡ Vol. 4. Appendix A., p. 55.

registration of all the births until the Legislature arms me with the power of carrying out the intentions of the Act under the pressure of a penalty clause, which in practice would rarely or ever after the first year have to be enforced. If every parent of a child were directed to give early information of its birth to the Registrar, and subjected to a penalty for neglecting this duty to the child and to the State, I confidently believe that few births would escape registration. The record would be complete; the missing links in pedigrees would be reduced to a minimum; children would be under the protection of the law, and they would no longer be under the many disadvantages arising from inability to prove their age and parentage, by a birth certificate.

I have reason to believe that a certain number of children born alive are buried as stillborn, and that of deaths buried without a Registrar's certificate a few are never registered. The officiating clergyman is bound in every such case to give notice of the burial to the Registrar of the sub-district in which the death occurred; but this is not, for various causes, invariably done.

The causes of death are certified on forms which I supply, in the great majority of cases by the medical attendants of the deceased or by the coroners; but I ascertained in the year 1871 that in about 8 per cent. of the deaths the cause was not certified by a qualified practitioner. A certain small number of medical practitioners refuse to fill up the certificates for various reasons; in about 2 per cent. of the cases there was no medical attendant; and in the residue of the cases the sick children and adults were attended by chemists and druggists, by herbalists, by bonesetters, by quacks, and by various orders, of unqualified people. In a considerable number of sub-districts every death is certified; in a few sub-districts, especially of Wales and Cornwall, the certificates fall to a very low proportion.

I am of opinion that the grant of the certificate, which is now voluntarily given by the great majority of practitioners, should be rendered compulsory to meet the exceptional cases, and that some means should be adopted to secure the best returns of the cause of death procurable in every case. While asking power to meet exceptional cases I feel bound to express my thanks to the College of Physicians and to the medical profession generally for their friendly co-operation in carrying out the Act.

Increase of Population.—From the rate of increase observed in the thirty years 1841-71, the population of England and Wales enumerated on 3d April 1871 is estimated—by the middle of 1872—to have increased to 23,067,835.

The estimated population at the middle of 1871 was 22,782,812, so the estimated increase from the middle of 1871 to the middle of 1872 was 285,023.

The *natural* increase of population as represented by the excess of births over deaths, in the year ending 31st December 1872, was 333,642; but this number will always be in excess of the *actual* increase of population owing to the outflow by emigration.

295,213 emigrants left the ports of the United Kingdom, at which there are Government Emigration Officers, in the year 1872, including 120,780 English, 19,918 Scotch, 73,959 Irish, and 80,556 Foreigners. 5,696 emigrants whose birthplaces were not stated are proportionally distributed in this statement. Deducting the English emigrants from the *natural* increase of population, a balance of 212,862 remains to which a certain proportion of emigrants from Scotland, Ireland, and other parts must be added in order to obtain the *true* increase of population.

It had not been observed before that great numbers of the emigrants to the colonies, and to the United States return to England until this was proved in the Census report of 1871. The numbers of returning emi-

grants in the ten years 1861-70 were estimated at 251,984. Upon inquiry after this estimate was made, the fact that great numbers returned to England was proved by information in the possession of the Emigration Commissioners. Something of the same kind was going on in 1872 but probably not to the same extent.

The emigration Reports show that there has been a large increase in the number of *English* emigrants during the last four years, as will be seen by reference to the annexed Table showing the nationality of the emigrants from the United Kingdom during the last ten years:—

YEARS.	English.	Scotch.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distinguished.	Total.
1863	61,243	15,230	116,391	7,833	23,061	223,758
1864	56,618	15,035	115,428	16,942	4,877	208,900
1865	61,345	12,870	100,676	23,619	6,231	209,801
1866	58,856	12,307	98,890	26,691	8,138	204,882
1867	55,494	12,866	88,622	31,193	7,778	195,953
1868	58,268	14,954	64,965	51,956	6,182	196,325
1869	90,416	22,559	73,325	65,752	5,975	258,027
1870	105,293	22,935	74,283	48,396	6,033	256,940
1871	102,452	19,232	71,067	53,246	6,438	252,435
1872	118,190	19,541	72,763	79,023	5,696	295,213
Total in } 10 Years }	768,175	167,529	876,410	409,651	80,469	2,302,234

In proportion to population the number of Irish emigrants is greater than the English or Scotch, but it is worthy of notice that previous to 1869 the *absolute* number of Irish emigrants had exceeded the English, whereas, in each of the years 1869-72 the reverse was the case.

The number of Foreign emigrants—chiefly Germans, Norwegians, and Swedes, passing through this country on their way to the United States and to British North America, has rapidly increased; in 1864 they numbered 17,347, whereas in 1872 they amounted to 80,556, or 27 per cent. of the total number of emigrants who left the Ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Emigration Officers. The war between Germany and France appears to have affected the numbers in 1870.

Meteorology.—The most remarkable feature of the year 1872 was the excessive rain-fall. The land during the last three months of the year was for a time thoroughly washed and purified, and this almost unprecedented fall of rain has in many ways been most beneficial. The mortality was sensibly less than in the two previous years of severe and partial drought. The total fall of rain was enormous, and each of the last three months showed an excess. During the quarter rain had fallen at Greenwich on 67 days, a greater number than had been previously experienced as far back as the year 1815. The total fall in the 67 days amounted to 11·32 inches. The previous instances of large falls at Greenwich were as follows:—

YEAR.	Amount fallen.			Total Fall in the Quarter.	Number of Days of Rain in			The Quarter.
	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
	in.	in.	in.	in.				
1821	2·42	4·33	4·72	11·47	11	20	19	50
1822	3·60	3·66	2·26	9·52	12	16	6	34
1824	2·44	3·88	3·55	9·87	12	14	17	43
1831	3·65	2·70	3·47	9·82	19	15	19	53
1832	4·41	4·48	2·08	10·97	16	15	16	47
1833	2·87	2·51	4·95	10·33	13	11	27	51
1841	5·84	2·75	1·92	10·51	22	13	18	53
1844	4·01	4·74	0·34	9·09	15	13	6	34
1852	3·75	5·66	1·72	11·13	15	22	19	56
1855	5·90	2·39	0·87	9·16	19	18	10	47
1868	2·59	1·16	5·45	9·20	13	12	23	48
1872	4·33	2·92	4·07	11·32	22	24	21	67

It has been shown* that an inch deep of rain weighs nearly 101 tons per acre. For every 100th of an inch, therefore, upwards of a ton of water falls. The rain-fall registered at Greenwich was 11.32 inches, so that upwards of 1100 tons of water fell in the last three months of the year on each of the 37,000,000 acres of England and Wales. It is known that the rain-fall in the greater part of England exceeds the amount registered by the Astronomer Royal; so that this is the minimum quantity that fell. The rain-fall of the year at Greenwich was 30 inches.

The mean temperature of the year at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, was mild, being 50°.7, or 1°.3 above the average. The meteorology of the year is ably described by Mr. Glaisher, F.R.S., in his remarks on pp. lvii-lix. See also Tables, pp. xcvi-cc.

Prices.—Owing to the frequent fluctuations and severity of the weather throughout the concluding months of the year 1871, and to the heavy rains in the autumn of 1872, which damaged the cereal crops, the yield of the harvest of 1872 was below the average. The weather was also more unfavourable to the potato plant than in any year since 1846-8, and the crop largely failed: the wholesale price of potatoes, which was 77s. per ton in 1871, rose to 131s. 6d. per ton in 1872, representing an increase of 71 per cent.

The official returns show an increase in the number of cattle and sheep, but the foot and mouth disease, and pleuro-pneumonia were unprecedentedly virulent in all parts of the country, and rinderpest broke out in the autumn. Towards the close of the year, however, there was an abatement of these diseases, attributed by some authorities to measures of repression, and by others to the beneficial action of the excessive rain-fall on the soil and atmosphere.

There was a great advance in the price of butchers meat in the three years 1869-71, and in 1872 it was still very high. Beef, as sold by the carcase at the Metropolitan meat market, ranged from 5½d. per lb. for inferior quality to 7¾d. for superior quality. Mutton was from 6d. per lb. for inferior quality to 8¾d. for superior quality. Beef was at the same price as in 1871, but mutton was dearer, indeed, the price of mutton of superior quality was exorbitant, for it was 8¾d. per lb.

In the five years 1852-56 the average price of beef was about 5½d. per lb., of mutton 5½d. per lb. In the five years 1868-72, both beef and mutton were 1d. per lb. dearer, representing an increase in the price of the former of 19 per cent., and of the latter of 18 per cent.

The great increase in the supply of gold during the last quarter of a century has resulted in its depreciation, or in other words, in a general rise in prices. The changes that have been brought about by the somewhat rapid rise in prices and wages in 1872 is one of the most remarkable events of the year. The connection of these economic phenomena with the annual numbers of marriages and births, and with the public health, must be carefully observed.

Pauperism.—The effects of general prosperity and abundant employment are visible in the returns of pauperism for the year. The report of the Local Government Board shows a material decrease in the pauperism of the country. From a return showing the number of paupers—exclusive of lunatics in Asylums and vagrants—it appears that on the last day of the last week in 1871 there were 930,902 paupers including 150,093 in-door, whereas on the corresponding day of 1872 there were only 838,636 paupers, including 147,657 in-door, showing a decrease of 92,266, or 9.9 per cent. in 1872.

The average number of paupers receiving relief on the last day of each week amounted to 137,278 in-door, and 714,970 out-door, against 143,605 in-door, and 803,797 out-door in the previous year.

* See Registrar General's Weekly Return, No. 5, 1865.

MARRIAGES.

The year 1872 is remarkable as a year of defective harvest, cattle-plague, excessive rain-fall, rise in the price of coal and iron, and rise in the prices and wages of labour. The price of wheat was high, viz., 57s. 1d. per quarter, the average price in the ten years 1862-71 being 51s. 2d. per quarter; and there was a general rise in the price of various commodities, but as a set-off against the general and rapid rise of prices, the working classes found full employment at good wages, and, confirmatory of previous experience, the prosperity of the people expressed itself in an increased marriage-rate. The country, therefore, may now be said to have recovered from that commercial depression which began in 1866-7, and which had the effect, as shown in the annexed figures, of depressing the marriage-rate, more or less, in each of the five years 1867-71:

Years.	Persons married to 1000 persons living.
1866	17.5
1867	16.5
1868	16.1
1869	15.9
1870	16.1
1871	16.7
1872	17.5

In the year 1872, 201,267 marriages were celebrated, so 402,534 persons were married, a number considerably in excess of those in any previous year, and 22,310 more than in 1871. The marriage-rate (persons married to 1000 population) was 17.5, or 1.0 above the mean of the last thirty-five years, and 0.8 above the rate in 1871.

Comparing the marriages in 1872 with the mean number in the ten years 1862-71, the increase, in proportion to population, is found to be greatest in the manufacturing counties, and in the counties where the iron and coal districts abound. Thus the mean rate in the ten years and the rate in 1872, respectively, in each of the undermentioned counties was as follows:—Northampton 14.7 and 17.5, Stafford 16.9 and 19.5, Warwick 16.2 and 18.4, Nottingham 16.4 and 19.8, Derby 15.5 and 17.0, Chester 16.0 and 17.0, Durham 17.1 and 19.7, Northumberland 18.9 and 21.0, Monmouth 17.1 and 20.4, Cumberland 15.1 and 16.8, Westmorland 13.6 and 14.4, Lancaster 18.8 and 20.6, South Wales 16.1 and 17.8. In the counties of Kent (extra-metropolitan), Sussex, Wilts, Dorset, and Hereford, the rates exhibit a striking decrease.

Forms of Marriage.—Of the 201,267 marriages, 152,364, or 76 per cent., were solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church, and 48,903, or 24 per cent., were performed *not according* to its rites. In the five years 1841-45, as shown in my last Report, the proportions were 92 and 8 per cent. respectively. This decrease in the numbers married according to the rites of the Established Church is chiefly accounted for by the large and increasing number who avail themselves of the form of marriage at the Superintendent Registrars' Offices without religious rites.

In August 1836, by the Act 6 & 7 William 4. c. 85, it was enacted that all places of religious worship "may be registered for solemnizing marriages therein," and by the end of the next year (1837) 946 buildings were registered for this purpose, 396 in the following year, 221 in 1839, and 181 in 1840, until in the year 1855 (when only 98 buildings were registered) the number on the register amounted to 3658.

In July 1855, by the Act 18 & 19 Vict. c. 81, entitled An Act to amend the law concerning the certifying and registering of places of religious worship in England, it was enacted that "all places of religious worship, "not being churches or chapels of the Established Church, should, if the "congregation should desire but not otherwise, be certified to the Registrar "General."

Many places were in consequence certified for public worship, which is a necessary preliminary to registration for the solemnization of marriages. The passing of this Act appears to have led to a striking increase in the number of buildings annually registered for the solemnization of marriage, as is seen in the following table :—

YEARS ending 31st Dec.	Number Registered less Cancellations each Year.	Number on the Register each Year.	YEARS ending 31st Dec.	Number Registered less Cancellations each Year.	Number on the Register each Year.
1837	946	946	1855	98	3658
1838	396	1342	1856	153	3811
1839	221	1563	1857	114	3925
1840	181	1744	1858	147	4072
1841	120	1864	1859	156	4228
1842	119	1983	1860	175	4403
1843	160	2143	1861	161	4564
1844	160	2303	1862	190	4754
1845	164	2467	1863	200	4954
1846	148	2615	1864	209	5163
1847	123	2735	1865	189	5352
1848	131	2869	1866	224	5576
1849	125	2994	1867	204	5780
1850	112	3106	1868	212	5992
1851	122	3228	1869	220	6212
1852	112	3340	1870	213	6425
1853	113	3453	1871	215	6640
1854	107	3560	1872	264	6934

Thus the number of places of worship where marriages can be solemnized—not connected with the Establishment—increased, and the number of marriages performed not according to the rites of the Established Church also increased proportionately.

Of 100 couples who married in 1872 according to the rites of the Church .01 married by special licence, 11 by licence, 85 after banns, and 3 by Superintendent Registrar's certificate, while in nearly 1 per cent. the clergy omitted to state under which of the foregoing heads the marriages should be classed. Of 100 couples who married not according to the rites of the Church 17 were Roman Catholics, 41 were members of various Christian denominations, .1 Quakers, .9 Jews, and 41 were married at Superintendent Registrars' Offices.

Marriages according to Quaker rites are decreasing, and the numbers in the last five years were 73, 50, 48, 53, and 44. The marriages among

Jews have increased; the numbers in each of the last five years were 306, 336, 358, 396, and 428.

First Marriages; Re-marriages.—Of the 201,267 marriages in 1872, 164,589 were between bachelors and spinsters. 47,359 persons were married who had been previously wedded. Of the 27,534 widowers who re-married, 16,853 married spinsters, and 10,681 married widows; while of the 19,825 widows who re-married, 9,144 were espoused by bachelors, and 10,681 by widowers. Thus there is an evident tendency in widowers and widows to intermarry. Of every 100 men married in the year 1872 13.7, and of every 100 women 9.9, had been previously married.

The registers of marriage at the central office show that the number of marriages of divorced persons in 1872 was 58, viz., 56 in which one or other of the contracting parties is stated to have been previously divorced, and 2 in which divorced men married divorced women. Of 28 divorced men who re-married, 22 married spinsters, 4 married widows, and 2 married divorced women. Of 32 divorced women who re-married, 21 were married to bachelors, 9 were married to widowers, and 2 were married to divorced men.

The proportional number of *divorced persons* who re-married to every 10,000 persons married was .61 in the four years 1861-4, 1.00 in the four years 1865-8, and 1.29 in the four years 1869-72.

Ages at Marriage.—The ages of the existing married and unmarried population combined with the ages at marriage furnish the means of determining several very important social questions, and the recent enumeration of the ages and conjugal condition of the people enabled us to show, in the report on the recent Census, that the probable duration of the joint lives of husband and wife in England and Wales was 27 years, and that the probable duration of the longest life was 48 years.†

The proportion of children to a marriage is, to a great extent, dependent on the age at which marriage is contracted, and the marriage registers of a nation furnish the means of determining this age. In England and Wales of 201,267 marriages registered in 1872 the ages of both parties were specified in 145,507 instances, about five sevenths of the total number. The mean age at marriage of these 145,507, including the re-married, was 27.9 years for men, and 25.7 years for women.

The proportion of young people who marry has never been so high as during the year under review, and the proportion has been gradually increasing since the commencement of registration. In 1851 in every 100 marriages 5.02 men and 15.75 women were under 21 years of age, while in 1872, 8.00 of the men and 22.32 of the women were minors, but this increasing tendency to early marriage has not affected the mean age at marriage to any appreciable extent, for while the mean age of bachelors in 1851 was 25.8 years, and of spinsters 24.6 years, the ages in 1872 were nearly the same, viz., 25.7 and 24.3 years.

By means of the Census returns relating to the ages and conjugal condition of the people, I am enabled to show the annual rate of marriage at each year of age under 21, in each of the three periods 1850-52, 1860-62, and 1870-72.

* The number of decrees of divorce pronounced by Her Majesty's Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the year 1872 was, nisi 107, absolute 133.

† See Census of England and Wales, Vol. IV. General Report, pp. xvii-xx, where it is also shown that the mean age of the married population being 41.85 years, and the mean age at marriage 26.70 years, the mean natural term of existing married life is rather more than the difference between these two results (15.15), viz., 17.63 years.

TABLE A.—England. Number of Bachelors, Spinsters, Widowers, and Widows at each Year of Age under 21 living in 1851, 1861, and 1871; also the Numbers and Proportions who were Married Annually in each of the THREE PERIODS 1850-52, 1860-62, and 1870-72.

AGES.	NUMBERS LIVING.*						NUMBERS MARRIED.†					
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Total Unmarried Men.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Total Unmarried Women.	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Total Men.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Total Women.
Total aged 15 and under 21	AT THE CENSUS OF 1851.						ANNUALLY IN THE 3 YEARS 1850-52.					
	—	—	1,037,160	—	—	1,021,575	—	—	7,914	—	—	24,791
Total aged 15 and under 21	AT THE CENSUS OF 1861.						ANNUALLY IN THE 3 YEARS 1860-62.					
	1,121,155	188	1,121,343	1,094,588	671	1,095,259	10,601	8	10,609	32,389	50	32,439
15—	199,189	2	199,191	198,575	6	198,581	—	—	—	34	—	34
16—	195,308	6	195,314	196,223	17	196,240	6	—	6	267	—	267
17—	191,394	10	191,404	192,441	34	192,475	59	—	59	1,519	1	1,520
18—	186,713	26	186,739	184,566	82	184,648	598	—	598	5,613	1	5,614
19—	180,182	34	180,216	172,911	140	173,051	2,778	—	2,778	10,541	8	10,549
20 & under 21	168,369	110	168,479	149,872	392	150,264	7,165	8	7,173	14,415	40	14,455
Total aged 15 and under 21	AT THE CENSUS OF 1871.						ANNUALLY IN THE 3 YEARS 1870-72.					
	1,264,254	236	1,264,490	1,231,144	775	1,231,919	14,879	8	14,887	41,926	52	41,978
15—	228,894	—	228,894	224,322	8	224,330	—	—	—	41	—	41
16—	222,256	6	222,262	220,316	17	220,333	4	—	4	337	—	337
17—	215,787	14	215,801	216,489	29	216,518	89	—	89	2,020	—	2,020
18—	209,821	19	209,840	207,226	78	207,304	848	—	848	7,543	1	7,544
19—	201,917	48	201,965	192,466	175	192,641	4,106	1	4,107	13,947	12	13,959
20 & under 21	185,579	149	185,728	170,325	468	170,793	9,832	7	9,839	18,038	39	18,077

AGES.	PROPORTION MARRIED TO 100 LIVING.					
	Bachelors.	Widowers.	Total Men.	Spinsters.	Widows.	Total Women.
Total aged 15 and under 21	ANNUALLY IN THE 3 YEARS 1850-52.					
	—	—	·763	—	—	2·427
Total aged 15 and under 21	ANNUALLY IN THE 3 YEARS 1860-62.					
	·946	4·255	·946	2·959	7·452	2·962
15—	—	—	—	·017	—	·017
16—	·003	—	·003	·133	—	·133
17—	·031	—	·031	·789	2·941	·790
18—	·320	—	·320	3·041	1·220	3·040
19—	1·539	—	1·539	6·096	5·714	6·096
20 & under 21	4·256	7·273	4·258	9·618	10·204	9·620
Total aged 15 and under 21	ANNUALLY IN THE 3 YEARS 1870-72.					
	1·177	3·390	1·177	3·405	6·710	3·408
15—	—	—	—	·018	—	·018
16—	·002	—	·002	·153	—	·153
17—	·041	—	·041	·933	—	·933
18—	·404	—	·404	3·640	1·282	3·639
19—	2·034	2·083	2·034	7·246	6·857	7·246
20 & under 21	5·298	4·698	5·298	10·590	8·333	10·584

The Table may be read thus :—In 1861 there were 1,121,155 Bachelors, 188 Widowers, (1,121,343 Unmarried Men,) 1,094,588 Spinsters, 671 Widows, (1,095,259 Unmarried Women,) aged 15 and under 21. The average annual numbers Married in the 3 years 1860-62, aged 15-21, were 10,601 Bachelors, 8 Widowers, (10,609 Men), 32,389 Spinsters, 50 Widows, (32,439 Women,) being in the proportion of ·946 Bachelors to every 100 living, 4·255 Widowers, (Men Married to every 100 Unmarried Men, ·946,) 2·959 Spinsters to every 100 living, 7·452 Widows, (Women Married to every 100 Unmarried Women, 2·962).

* The Population at the above Ages has been deduced from the graduated Tables showing the estimated numbers living at each year of age, published in each of the Census Reports of 1851, 1861, and 1871.

† In a certain number of cases the Age at Marriage is not returned; for example: the average annual number of Minors married in the 3 years 1870-72 was 14,888 Men and 41,978 Women, but an abstract of the instances in which the ages of both parties were stated only produced 13,681 Men and 35,732 Women; the ages of one or both of the couples married in the other cases being distinguished in the marriage registers by the terms "Minor," "Under Age," &c. The numbers of Men and Women whose ages were not stated have been proportionally distributed over the different periods of age.

To ascertain the increased disposition to early marriage more accurately the number of unmarried women living under 21 years of age at different periods must be taken into account. This has been done in Table A., and by dividing the average annual marriages of minors by the numbers unmarried at corresponding ages, the result shows that, among men under 21 years of age, marriage was contracted by 7·6 in 1000 living in 1850-52, by 9·5 in 1860-62, and by 11·8 in 1870-72; and that early alliances among women under 21 years of age were contracted by 24·3 in 1000 in 1850-52, by 29·6 in 1860-62, and by 34·1 in 1870-72.

There is therefore, beyond doubt, an increasing tendency to early marriage among the young people of this country.

The proportion which the population, including the army, navy, &c. abroad, at the ages 15 and under 21 bore to the population aged 15 and upwards at each of the three Censuses of 1851, 1861, and 1871 was 18·38, 17·93, and 17·90 per cent., respectively.

Widowers are more inclined to marry than bachelors. By the annexed Table B., showing the average annual rate of marriage in the three years 1870-72 at each of 14 periods of age, it will be observed that this disparity of disposition is most remarkable in old widowers and old bachelors. At ages 35-40, to every bachelor who married 4 widowers remarried; at ages 40-45, 5 widowers remarried to every bachelor who married. As age advances this disparity increases, and at ages 50-55 the relative proportions were 1 bachelor to 7 widowers; at 60-65, 1 bachelor to 8 widowers; and at 65-70, to every bachelor who married 8 widowers remarried. These are marriages out of equal numbers.

Widows also marry in higher proportions than spinsters, thus at ages 15-20, to every spinster who married 2 widows remarried; at ages 20-25 and 25-30 the disparity was not so great, but at ages 30-35, and up to 65, the relative proportions were about the same as at ages 15-20, for to every spinster who married 2 widows remarried.

TABLE B.—England and Wales. Number of Bachelors, Spinsters, Widowers, and Widows at DIFFERENT AGES who were ENUMERATED at the CENSUS of 1871; also the Average Annual Numbers and Proportions who were Married in the THREE YEARS 1870-72.

AGES.	NUMBERS ENUMERATED IN 1871.				NUMBERS MARRIED ANNUALLY in the Three Years 1870-72.				PROPORTIONS MARRIED, to 100 LIVING, ANNUALLY in the Three Years 1870-72.			
	Bachelors.	Spinsters.	Widowers.	Widows.	Bachelors.	Spinsters.	Widowers.	Widows.	Bachelors.	Spinsters.	Widowers.	Widows.
TOTAL aged 15 and upwards	2,669,316	2,731,644	398,202	879,173	164,828	172,457	26,183	18,554	6·175	6·313	6·575	2·110
15—	1,078,675	1,060,819	87	307	5,047	23,888	1	13	·468	2·252	1·149	4·235
20—	730,176	686,035	2,544	5,491	90,190	94,569	583	937	12·352	13·785	22·917	17·064
25—	330,817	333,890	9,615	18,676	45,721	34,786	2,913	2,928	13·821	10·418	30·296	15·678
30—	171,409	181,981	15,374	33,351	14,748	10,913	4,296	3,604	8·604	5·997	27·943	10·806
35—	96,668	117,997	19,724	45,939	5,165	4,363	4,314	3,269	5·343	3·698	21·872	7·116
40—	71,948	90,518	26,029	63,983	2,195	2,172	3,992	2,853	3·051	2·400	15·337	4·459
45—	50,054	67,568	30,021	74,377	985	1,068	3,224	2,039	1·968	1·581	10·739	2·809
50—	43,667	57,171	38,043	94,219	463	461	2,786	1,426	1·060	·806	7·323	1·513
55—	30,325	40,517	39,081	94,765	185	160	1,766	777	·610	·395	4·519	·820
60—	26,959	35,771	50,025	116,876	90	59	1,368	458	·394	·165	2·735	·393
65—	17,104	24,605	48,781	107,153	25	14	578	143	·146	·057	1·185	·133
70—	11,988	18,054	50,722	99,177	9	4	273	47	·075	·022	·538	·047
75—	6,048	9,643	36,872	66,894	5	—	70	9	·083	—	·190	·013
80 & upwards	3,478	7,075	31,284	58,165	—	—	19	1	—	—	·061	·002

NOTE.—Of the average annual number of marriages in the three years 1870-72, the ages of the males and females were stated only of the following numbers; viz., 118,671 bachelors, 123,424 spinsters, 17,183 widowers, and 12,430 widows. In this Table these numbers have been proportionally raised to the total numbers married under the respective classes.

Signature of Marriage Registers.—Now that so much progress has been made in meeting the educational wants of the country, the number of men and women who sign their names in the marriage register will be regarded with increasing interest.

Of the 201,267 marriages in 1872, 39,125 men, or 19·4 per cent., and 52,920 women, or 26·3 per cent., made marks in signing the marriage register, so that only 80·6 per cent. of the men, and 73·7 per cent. of the women who married wrote their names. These results show that out of every 100 marriages, 13·3 men, and 22·5 women, were able to write their names in excess of the numbers in 1841, 30 years previously. The disparity between the number of men and women able to write, though not so great as in former years, is still striking. The ability of the men to write has increased during the last 31 years at the rate of 20 per cent., while that of the women has increased 44 per cent.

The returns of future years will, it may be hoped, afford evidence of still more satisfactory progress, so that the great body of the people of England may no longer lag behind the people of Scotland in elementary education.

Turning to the report of the Registrar General for Scotland just published, relating to the abstracts of 1870, the advantages of the old Scotch system of education over that of England are still apparent. 90 per cent. of the men who married, and 80 per cent. of the women who married in Scotland, signed their names in writing, whereas in England and Wales in 1872 the proportions per cent. who signed in writing were 81 for men, and 74 for women.

The proportions in the different counties and districts show where educational efforts should be more particularly directed. In the counties containing the great centres of mining and manufacturing industries, the proportion of *women* unable to sign was very high; in Lancaster only 62·1 per cent. were able to write their names, in Bedford 64·0, North Wales 64·1, Durham 64·8, West Riding of York 66·2, Cornwall 69·7, Chester 70·1, Nottingham 70·1, Salop 70·6. In some parts little more than half of the *women* who married were able to write, the proportions per cent. being 57·4 in Stafford, 57·6 in Monmouth, and 54·3 in South Wales.

The counties where educational efforts for *men* claim most attention are Monmouth, where the proportion per cent. who signed in writing was 62·6, Stafford 64·0, Bedford 68·9, Hertford 70·2, Suffolk 70·9, South Wales 71·3, Norfolk 72·1, North Wales 72·5, Salop 72·6, Cambridge 73·4, Hereford 75·0, Cornwall 75·7, Hunts 76·2, Wilts 76·4, Bucks 77·1, Durham 77·1, Worcester 77·1, Dorset 77·9, Nottingham 78·1. In London the proportion for men was 91·2, for women 86·1.

Buildings registered for Marriages.—The number of these buildings registered in 1872 was 264, bringing up the total number on the register at the end of the year to 6904. Of the 264 registered during the year 3 belonged to Presbyterians, 38 to Independents, 42 to Baptists, 1 to the United Brethren or Moravians, 20 to Roman Catholics, 6 to Unitarians, 111 to the various sects of Wesleyan Methodists, 14 to Calvinistic Methodists, 1 to the Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion, 2 to the Catholic and Apostolic Church, and 26 to other places of worship. For the distribution of the 6904 buildings now on the register, under the various denominations, see Table 9.

Certified Places of Worship.—The number of places of meeting certified for religious worship during the year 1872 not being churches or chapels of the Established Church was 607. The number on the register on 31st December 1872 was 19,134. The following is a list of the various titles by which religious denominations have been certified to the Registrar General. The names printed in italics have been added since the publication of the list in the last Report.

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

BIRTHS.

The births registered during the year 1872 amounted to 825,907, and exceeded by 28,479 the births during the previous year. Allowing for increase of population, the birth-rate per 1000 of population was 35·8, or 1·9 above the mean of 35 years. The number of births has never been so high as it is in the year under review, and, with the exception of the year 1868, the proportion to the population has never been so high.

The increase in the rate from 31·6 per 1000 of population, or one birth to every 32 persons living in the five years 1838-42, to 35·3, or one birth to every 28 persons living in the five years 1868-72, is in some measure due to the progress of registration. In former years the birth-rate of England was less, but during the last six years the birth-rate of England has been higher, than that of Scotland, as shown in the annexed statement.

Years.	Births to 1000 persons living.	
	England.	Scotland.
1867	35·4	35·1
1868	35·8	35·3
1869	34·8	34·3
1870	35·2	34·6
1871	35·0	34·5
1872	35·8	35·0

By the operation of a clause in the Scottish Registration Act registration of both legitimate and illegitimate births within 21 days after birth is enforced by a penalty not exceeding 20s., the penalty not being exacted in cases where it is proved that the neglect to register did not arise from wilful failure. As regards the English Act, the provisions for the registration of births are rather voluntary than compulsory.

A certain proportion of the births that escape registration in England are doubtless illegitimate; but it is to be feared that some thousands of legitimate births also escape registration every year, and I have no expectation of being able to secure the registration of every birth until the parents or other qualified informants are bound under penalties to give the Registrar notice.

On account of the interference of emigration and immigration it is difficult to determine accurately the number of births that escape registration, but it was estimated in the Census Report at 13,614 *annually* in the 10 years 1861-70.

As noted in previous years, the highest birth-rates, in 1872, are observed in the counties of Durham and Stafford, the proportion of births to 1000 of population being 44.0 and 41.9 respectively; the lowest rates, excluding Rutland, where the facts are few, are recorded in the counties of Devon (30.4), Dorset (30.5), and Hereford (30.6).

The recent Census returns confirm previous deductions, and show that counties with a high proportion of married women at the child-bearing ages have the highest birth-rate; thus of every 100 women living at the ages 15-45 in Durham, 59.9 were married, and in Stafford 56.3, while in Devon the proportion was only 45.2, in Dorset 47.0, and in Hereford 47.3. Of every 100 women living in England and Wales, at the ages 15-45, 49.6, nearly half the number, were married.

The Appendix to the Census Report of 1871 contains some interesting results bearing upon this point,* and shows that in the counties containing the agricultural districts the birth-rate is generally low, while in those counties where the great mining industries of the country are carried on the birth-rate is high; thus the proportional number of legitimate births annually in the ten years 1861-70, to every 100 married women aged 15-55, in the counties of Durham and Stafford, was 25.3 and 24.8 respectively, while in the counties of Devon, Dorset, and Hereford, the proportions were only 21.2, 21.7, and 19.7 respectively.

If the ratio of *illegitimate births* to spinsters and widows aged 15-55 be compared in these counties, the results are nearly equally striking; the average annual number of illegitimate births to every 100 unmarried women being 2.2 in Durham and 2.4 in Stafford, while in Devon, Dorset, and Hereford, the proportions were 1.3, 1.5, and 2.0 per cent.

Sex.—The births of 421,307 boys and 404,600 girls were registered in 1872, so to every 100.0 girls 104.1 boys were born. The proportions varied in the different counties: in Bedford (97.6 boys to 100 girls), in Huntingdon (98.6), and in Leicester (99.8), fewer boys than girls were born: the counties in which the largest proportional number of boys was born were, Wilts 107.1, Hants 107.7, Westmorland 108.8, and Hertford 111.4.

Taking the mean of the ten years 1862-71, the highest proportions of boys were in Cumberland, Cornwall, North Wales, Northumberland, and Northampton; the lowest in Huntingdon and Hertford. The smallest numbers fluctuate most, in conformity with a mathematical law.

Children born out of Wedlock.—The number of children born, in any country, out of wedlock is not exactly known. Of the 825,907 births registered in England and Wales in the year 1872, 44,766, or 5.4 per cent., were recognised as illegitimate. The mean of the ten years 1862-71 was 6.0. The per-centage of registered illegitimate births to total registered births has declined from 6.7 in the five years 1846-50 to 5.7 in the five years 1868-72, while the marriage-rate has increased, the number of

* See Vol. IV. Census of England and Wales, 1871.—General Report, Table 81, p. 68.

persons married to every 100 of the population in the seventeen years 1838-54 being 16.3, while the rate in the eighteen years 1855-72 was 17.6.

In those counties which are notorious for a high rate of illegitimacy little or no improvement is observed in the returns for recent years, but a glance at the results for a series of years reveals a striking decrease in the following counties.

	Average Annual Per-centage of Illegitimate Births to Total Births.	
	10 Years 1853-62.	10 Years 1863-72.
Hereford - - - - -	9.2	8.2
Nottingham - - - - -	9.0	8.3
Suffolk - - - - -	8.2	7.3
Leicester - - - - -	7.9	6.9
Chester - - - - -	7.9	6.7
Derby - - - - -	7.5	6.8
Berks - - - - -	7.3	6.3
Cambridge - - - - -	7.3	6.7
Wilts - - - - -	7.0	6.2
Sussex - - - - -	6.8	5.8
Bucks - - - - -	6.7	6.0
Lancaster - - - - -	6.6	5.7
Dorset - - - - -	6.6	5.8
Worcester - - - - -	6.5	5.8
Somerset - - - - -	6.2	5.4
Hants - - - - -	5.8	5.1
Kent (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>) - - - - -	5.7	4.9
Surrey (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>) - - - - -	4.8	4.1
Middlesex (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>) - - - - -	4.6	3.8

The mean number of unmarried women in England and Wales aged 20-40 at the Censuses of 1861 and 1871 was 1,370,178; and the average annual number of children born out of wedlock in the ten years 1861-70 was 45,701, so if the mothers of these children were all of the ages 20-40, then 3.34 in every 100 unmarried women bore children annually; but a certain proportion (about 11.967 per cent.)* belonged to women under 20 and above 40. Deducting this proportion, it would appear that the number of illegitimate children to unmarried women aged 20-40 was 40,232: so 2.94 in every 100 unmarried women bore children annually, or to every 34 spinsters and widows aged 20-40 one child was born annually.

DEATHS.

492,265 deaths were registered in England and Wales in the year 1872, a number less by 22,614 than in the previous year, and less by 23,064 than in 1870. Some of the severe epidemics which so unduly increased the mortality during the last three or four years have subsided, and the year exhibits a comparatively low death-rate, as will be seen by the annexed figures.

Years.	Deaths to 1000 persons living.
1867 - - - - -	21.7
1868 - - - - -	21.9
1869 - - - - -	22.3
1870 - - - - -	22.9
1871 - - - - -	22.6
1872 - - - - -	21.3

The mortality was 1.0 per 1000 below the mean rate of 35 years, and we must refer back as far as the year 1860 to find a death-rate as low as that now recorded.

* See the 14th Annual Report, p. xiii.

An inquiry into the *causes* of the deaths of the year, by Dr. Farr, —showing which of these have prevailed with mitigated severity—will be found in the Appendix to this Report, pp. 219–220.

The year 1872 will be memorable as the commencement of a new era in the promotion of health and the prevention of certain forms of disease, for one great obstacle to sanitary progress has now been removed by the passing of the Public Health Act. The confusion which existed, prior to its passing, as to who was the responsible *local* authority for sanitary purposes is to some extent removed, and a definite authority upon whom devolves the administration of the laws relating to public health is now designated.

The Act requires that England and Wales shall be divided into sanitary districts designated “urban sanitary districts” and “rural sanitary districts.” The urban sanitary districts to consist of (1) boroughs, (2) Improvement Act districts, and (3) Local Government Act districts, constituted such either before or after the passing of this Act; the *urban sanitary authority* being (1) the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses acting by council, (2) the Improvement Commissioners, and (3) the Local Board, respectively. The rural sanitary districts to consist of Poor Law Unions, the *rural sanitary authority* being the Board of Guardians.

The Act also requires that every sanitary authority shall appoint, as medical officer or officers of health, legally qualified medical practitioners, an inspector or inspectors of nuisances, and other necessary officers.

The working of the Act has to be established and its administrative machinery perfected before we can see its beneficial operation reflected in a marked improvement of the public health. Successful efforts have been made to improve the sanitary condition of some of the large towns, but the great work of removing causes which are so prejudicial to life—arising from overcrowding, want of proper ventilation, bad drainage, and impure water supply—still remains unaccomplished or incomplete in the towns and villages scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land. Town populations are increasing without equivalent sanitary arrangements, and although any improvement is commendable, still, when such arrangements are but partially carried out, and when only spasmodic efforts are made for the removal of agencies unfavourable to health, they cannot be expected to go far in diminishing the general mortality.

When, through experience, the administrative functions of the local officers are less imperfect, and the sanitary works of the country are no longer partial, the good effects of improvements will be as visible in the death-rate of England and Wales as they are in the reduced mortality of some of our large towns since they have been well drained and supplied with wholesome water.

Until such progress has been made, as the town populations are rapidly increasing, there will be no striking reduction in the death-rate of the country.

Sex and Age.—Of the 492,265 deaths registered in 1872, 255,135, or 51·8 per cent., were those of males, and 237,130, or 48·2 per cent., were those of females, so the deaths of males were to those of females in the proportion of 108 to 100. More boys than girls are born; but, owing to the emigration of males exceeding that of females, the female exceeds the male *population*. On the supposition that the numbers of each sex living were equal, then the deaths of males to every 100 deaths of females would be 113, but the female population is in excess of the male, and notwithstanding the risks of childbirth the mortality of females is less than that of males, the deaths of males to 1000 males living in 1872 being 22·7, while the deaths of females to 1000 females living was only 20·0. The annual rate of mortality of males is ·6 per 1000 less than the mean of 34 years, and 1·2 per 1000 less than in 1871. In the female rate the reduction is still more striking, the annual rate of mortality

in 1872 being 1·5 per 1000 less than the mean of 34 years, and 1·3 less than in 1871.

There are laws governing the rise and decline of diseases which have yet to be discovered, but the sanitary inquiries which have been carried on in connection with the returns of this office for a period of 35 years have done much to disclose the agents which tend to produce epidemic diseases. In the year 1872 the returns of the causes of death show that diseases of children were for the most part the disorders which assumed anything like an epidemic form; and if it be true that children are always the greatest sufferers from epidemics, and that they suffer in proportion to their low sanitary condition, then the agencies that are prejudicial to childhood merit the deepest study of the sanitary reformer.

Of the 255,135 deaths of males registered in 1872, 105,846, or 41·49 per cent., occurred at ages under 5 years. At ages 5–10 years the proportion was 3·78 per cent., and at 10–15 years it was 2·02 per cent., so that to every 100 deaths of males at all ages nearly one half, or 47·29 per cent., occurred at ages under 15 years. Of the 237,130 deaths of females at all ages, 91,593, or 38·63 per cent., were those of children under 5 years. At ages 5–10 the proportion was 3·80, and at 10–15 it was 2·07; the proportional number under 15 years of age, 44·50, was rather less than that for males.

The rate of mortality per 1000 living in the first five years of life was 67·8 for males, and 58·8 for females; at ages 5–10 years 7·0 and 6·5, and at ages 10–15, 4·2 and 4·0 respectively.

A comparison of the mortality in 1872 with the mean annual rate in the 34 years 1838–71 shows that the reduction in the death-rate is in great part due to a lower rate of mortality among children under 15 years of age, as will be seen by the following results, traceable to the decline of some zymotic diseases. Small-pox, whooping-cough, and diarrhoea, however, were especially fatal to children in the year 1872.

The mortality of females in 1872 was lower than their average at all the periods of life except the last: in men the exception covers the middle period of life; the mortality of men of 25–65 exceeds the average. The mortality at the several ages has to be studied in connection with the causes of death.

MALES.

	ALL AGES.	Under 5 Years.	5–	10–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–	95 and upwds.
Mean of 34 years 1838–71	23·3	72·6	8·7	4·9	7·8	9·9	13·0	18·5	32·0	67·1	147·1	305·5	441·1
Year 1872	22·7	67·8	7·0	4·2	7·3	10·4	14·0	19·3	32·6	65·5	139·9	284·0	445·2
Decline or Rise in 1872	–·6	–4·8	–1·7	–·7	–·5	4·5	4·1	4·8	4·6	–1·6	–7·2	–21·5	4·1

FEMALES.

	ALL AGES.	Under 5 Years.	5–	10–	15–	25–	35–	45–	55–	65–	75–	85–	95 and upwds.
Mean of 34 years 1838–71	21·5	62·7	8·5	5·0	8·0	10·1	12·3	15·6	28·0	58·9	134·3	279·5	430·4
Year 1872	20·0	58·8	6·5	4·0	6·9	9·3	11·8	15·1	26·7	56·7	124·7	258·7	437·8
Decline or Rise in 1872	–1·5	–3·9	–2·0	–1·0	–1·1	–·8	–·5	–·5	–1·3	–2·2	–9·6	–20·8	4·4

Seasons.—Great fluctuations in the temperature generally bring about a high rate of mortality, but the meteorological conditions of the year 1872 were favourable to the public health. In the *first quarter* of the year the mean temperature of the air at Greenwich was 43°·6, or 5°

above the average of 101 years, and the rain-fall measured 6·5 inches, or 1·4 inches above the average: owing partly to the clemency of the season the mortality was low, being at the annual rate of 23·5 per 1000 of population, or 1·4 per 1000 below the average of 35 years. In the *second quarter* the mortality was at the annual rate of 21·0 per 1000, or 1·1 per 1000 below the average: the mean temperature of the season was 52°·8, or 0°·5 above the average, but the weather during the quarter was very changeable; the rain-fall at Greenwich was about the average, viz., 5·7 inches. In the *third quarter* the rain-fall was below the average quantity at Greenwich, but in the country generally as much as 10·1 inches fell; the annual death-rate was equal to 20·5 per 1000 of population against an average rate of 20·7: the weather was warm, the mean temperature being 61°·1, or 1°·5 above the average. In the *last quarter* of the year the extraordinary amount of rain which fell—11·3 inches, or 4·2 inches above the average—and the high temperature of 45°·3, or 1°·7 above the average, apparently exercised a beneficial influence on the public health, the annual rate of mortality being only 20·2 per 1000 of population, or 1·7 per 1000 below the average. Detailed information respecting the meteorology and evidences of the registration returns in the four quarters of 1872 is contained in the "Summary of the Quarterly Reports" given in subsequent pages (xxx–xlvi), and in Mr. Glashier's remarks on pages lvii–lix.

Locality.—In reviewing the mortality in different localities the occupations and density of the population, together with other elements, have to be taken into consideration. The results recorded year by year show that a much larger number of deaths in proportion to population occurs in towns than in rural districts; special causes are at work in the denser districts of England and Wales most injurious to life. In the year under review the deaths were singularly below the average in the districts and sub-districts comprising the chief towns; the average annual death-rate among these, in the 10 years 1862–71, was 25·0 per 1000 of population, whereas in the year 1872 it was only 23·4. Turning to the eleven great *divisions* into which the country is divided, two—the North Midland, and the Northern—are observed where the mortality was high, but with these exceptions the mortality was below the average in the 10 years 1861–70 in every division. In Leicester the rate of mortality was above the average by 1·3 per 1000, in Durham by 1·5, in North Wales by 1·6, and in some other counties there was a slight rise in the death-rate. London was much healthier than usual, and the other divisions in which the greatest reduction in the mortality is observed, as compared with the mean annual rate in the 10 years 1861–70, are the South Eastern, North Western, Eastern, South Midland, and South Western. In *Counties* the reduction is greatest in Hereford, where the fall was 3·4 per 1000, Berks 2·8, Hunts 2·5, Gloucester 2·5, Dorset 2·3, Surrey (extra-metropolitan) 2·3, Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) 2·2, Bedford 2·1, Wilts 2·0, and Sussex, Bucks, Oxford, Essex, and Lancaster, each 1·9.

In the "Summary of the Quarterly Reports" subsequently given (pp. xxx–xlvi) will be found detailed remarks upon the sanitary condition of different localities as indicated by their death-rate in each quarter of 1872, together with such conclusions relative to the marriages and births as seemed to be deducible from the observed facts. And with regard to the large cities and towns, of which a selection of seventeen has been made, with London at their head, I have nothing now to add to the comments in the Annual Summary of the Weekly Returns for 1872, hereto appended (pp. xlix–lvi).

Deaths in Public Institutions.—It appears that of the total deaths registered in England and Wales in 1872, 42,806, or 8·7 per cent., occurred in 1245 principal public institutions. Of these 42,806 deaths,

27,374, or 64 per cent., occurred in 712 workhouses, 11,638, or 27 per cent., in 450 hospitals, and 3794, or 9 per cent., in 83 lunatic asylums. The large increase (104) in the number of hospitals since last year is chiefly owing to the general erection of Cottage Hospitals throughout the country.

As explained in an introductory note (p. 99) the Table of deaths registered in the principal public institutions situate within the several districts and sub-districts (pp. 100–117) will afford the means of correcting the death-rates, and so will be invaluable for purposes of local inquiry. Obviously, there is great disparity in the facilities the populations of different parts of the country have of access to institutions for the relief of their necessities. In London 16·7 per cent. of all the deaths registered in 1872 took place in workhouses, hospitals, or lunatic asylums, in the South Eastern Counties the proportion was 11·7 per cent., in the South Midland 9·2, in the Eastern 8·2, in the South Western 7·0, in the West Midland 7·8, in the North Midland 6·0, in the North Western 8·2, in Yorkshire 5·6, in the Northern Counties 5·1, and in Monmouthshire and Wales 3·9.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION.

Names on the Registers, and Searches.—The names of all persons whose marriages, births, and deaths, have been recorded in the registers during the last 35½ years are, for the convenience of public reference, inscribed in alphabetical Indexes deposited at the Central Office.

From the middle of the year 1837 to the end of the year 1865 the Indexes are in *manuscript* and extend over 1,741 volumes. For the years 1866–72, the Indexes are *printed*, and are consequently less voluminous; they comprise only 84 volumes. The 48,759,698 names—of which 1,720,706 were entered in 1872—are, therefore, contained in 1825 volumes. The Index for the year 1872 consists of 12 volumes.

That the public are alive to the increasing utility of the registration of marriages, births, and deaths, may be inferred from the fact that the annual number of searches in the five years 1843–7—exclusive of searches in non-parochial registers, and of searches for purposes connected with the Factory Acts—averaged only 778, whereas in the five years 1868–72, the average annual number was 15,057 at the Central Office. The amount of fees received and paid into Her Majesty's Exchequer for searches and certificates in the year 1872 was 2,867*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*

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

UNITED KINGDOM.

The enumerated population of the United Kingdom, excluding the islands in the British seas and Army, &c. abroad, at the Census of 1871 was 31,484,661,* and it is estimated that by the middle of the year 1872 the population had increased to 31,839,260, of which 23,067,835 belonged to England and Wales, 3,399,226 to Scotland, and 5,372,199 to Ireland.

The estimated increase of population in England and Wales, from the middle of 1871 to the middle of 1872 was 285,023, and that of Scotland 31,304, but in Ireland the population continued to be reduced by emigration and the estimated decrease of population in this part of the United Kingdom in the twelve months ending 30th June 1872 was 22,808.

In the year 1872, 78,102 *Irish* emigrants left the Irish ports, being an increase of 6862 over the number in 1871. The diminution in the population of Ireland since 1851 has been caused by emigration alone, no fatal epidemic having prevailed during that period, and the official returns

* This will be found to differ slightly from the population returned in the 34th Annual Report p. xxiii. owing to the numbers for Ireland, at the date of publication, not being finally revised.

show that no less than 2,162,596 emigrants left Ireland during the period from 1st May 1851—the date when the collection of the returns first began to be made at the several Irish Ports—to 31st December 1872. These numbers include not only emigrants as hitherto understood, but all the Irish who leave their ports to go to England, Scotland, and the Channel Islands.

The registration of marriages, births, and deaths in Ireland continues defective; and the Registrar General of Ireland* regrets that there is but little improvement in recent years. Notwithstanding the institution of several prosecutions which have been attended with some advantages, he still has to report numerous cases of neglect to register births and deaths. The registration of marriages is also unsatisfactory owing to the clergy in some districts declining to sign the necessary certificates.

The marriage-rate in England in 1872, 17.5 per 1000 of population, is higher than that of Scotland 15.1; the English birth-rate is also higher, 35.8, whereas in Scotland it was 35.0. The respective death-rates were 21.3, and 22.3, the mortality of Scotland exceeding that of England by 1 per 1000.

THE ARMY.

The returns relating to the British Army for the year 1872—with which I have been favoured by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, show that the mortality of the Army at home was below the average, while the mortality of the portion of the Army serving abroad was above the average. The average strength of the Army at home and abroad in 1872 was 192,007, and the number of deaths was 2649, the rate of mortality being 13.8 per 1000, against 12.1 in 1871.

At home, the average strength was 104,154, the deaths were 940, and the rate of mortality per 1000 of mean strength was 9.1 among officers, and 9.0 among non-commissioned officers and men, against an annual average of 10.5 and 11.2, respectively, in the six years 1866–71.

Abroad, the average strength in 1872 was 87,853, the deaths were 1709, and the rate of mortality per 1000 of mean strength was 14.2 among officers, and 19.7 among non-commissioned officers and men, against an annual average of 12.6 and 18.3, respectively, in the six years 1866–71.

THE NAVY.

The official returns for the year 1872 show that the total force afloat was 46,830, and the deaths 385, so the rate of mortality was 8.2 per 1000. Compared with the previous year this represents a reduction of .3 per 1000.

The number of deaths from disease was 266, and from wounds, injuries, and drowning 119. The mortality from disease was 5.7 per 1000, and from wounds, &c., 2.5 per 1000, against 6.3 and 2.1, respectively, in 1871.

Out of the 266 deaths from disease, 11 are referred to small-pox, 23 to enteric fever, 53 to consumption, 25 to heart disease, and 31 to pneumonia. In every 100 deaths 30.9, or nearly one-third were from wounds, injuries, or drowning.

The lowest ratio of sickness in 1872 was on the South-east Coast of America; the highest on the Mediterranean Station. Only 4 unimportant cases of scurvy occurred, a rare disease so far as the royal navy is concerned.

The mean force employed in 1872 on the *Home* Station was 23,000, and the deaths were 144, being in the proportion of 6.2 per 1000, and representing a reduction of .4 per 1000 compared with 1871.

* See the 7th Annual Report of the Registrar General of Ireland recently published, relating to the Abstracts for the year 1870, pp. 14–15.

The annexed Table shows the mortality at the different Stations during the year 1872:—

STATIONS.	DEATHS per 1,000 Force.			
	In the Year 1872.			Annually in 16 Years.
	From Disease.	From Wounds, Injuries, and Drowning.	Total from All Causes.	
Home - - - - -	4.9	1.3	6.2	8.1*
Mediterranean - - - - -	5.8	1.6	7.4	9.9
North America and West Indies - - - - -	6.4	3.1	9.5	17.7
South-east Coast of America - - - - -	7.5	1.5	9.0	16.1†
Pacific - - - - -	4.0	4.5	8.5	9.3
West Coast of Africa & Cape of Good Hope	13.7	2.2	15.9	24.4
East Indies - - - - -	8.6	4.0	12.6	15.3
China - - - - -	2.9	2.6	5.5	35.5
Australia - - - - -	6.3	1.8	8.1	11.7
Irregular - - - - -	6.7	5.6	12.3	10.1
Total - - - - -	5.7	2.5	8.2	—

* Including the deaths by the loss of Her Majesty's ship *Captain* the rate was 9.5.
† Including the deaths by the loss of Her Majesty's ship *Bombay* the rate was 21.2.

The following Table shows the number of men and boys in the Royal Navy, and the number of deaths from disease and injury in the five years 1861–5, at different periods of age:—

AGES.	Number of Men and Boys enumerated five times in the 5 Years 1861–65.	Number of Deaths in the 5 Years 1861–65.			Deaths per 1000 Strength annually in the 5 Years 1861–65.		
		Disease.	Injury, including Drowning.	Disease and Injury.	Disease.	Injury, including Drowning.	Disease and Injury.
All Ages - - - - -	223,135	1,830	971	2,801	8.2	4.4	12.6
15–25 - - - - -	124,361	890	543	1,433	7.1	4.4	11.5
25–35 - - - - -	69,701	555	308	863	8.0	4.4	12.4
35–45 - - - - -	21,059	261	96	357	12.4	4.6	17.0
45–55 - - - - -	5,982	100	17	117	16.7	2.8	19.5
55–65 - - - - -	2,032	24	7	31	11.8	3.4	15.2

From this Table it will be seen that the average annual rate of mortality from disease in the Navy, in the five years 1861–5, increased from 7.1 per 1000 strength at ages 15 and under 25, and 8.0 at ages 25–35, to 12.4 at ages 35–45, and 16.7 per thousand at ages 45–55. The proportional number of deaths from violence is nearly the same at the periods of age 15–25, 25–35, and 35–45.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

Marine Register Book.—By the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. cap. 86. sections XXI. and XXVI., and by the Merchant Shipping, and Passengers' Acts, it is required that captains or commanding officers of British vessels shall send to me a copy of the particulars touching births and deaths that occur at sea among English subjects, but the particulars of only 73 of such births and 219 of such deaths were reported to me in 1872 and entered in the *Marine Register Book* at this office, whereas the number of births

and deaths of British subjects at sea reported to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen during the year was 289 and 547 respectively.

Mercantile Marine.—The Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen reports the number of mariners at sea, exclusive of masters, in the year 1872 to be 203,720. Out of this number 4123 deaths occurred, and though still excessively high, the mortality, 20·2, was below the average of the previous 20 years, 21·1.

The number of mariners in the Merchant Service, exclusive of masters, whose deaths are referred to drowning by accident and by wreck in 1872 was 2297 out of a total force of 203,720: the number of deaths in the Royal Navy from drowning in the same year was 67, out of a force of 46,830, so the respective rates of mortality from this cause of death were 11·3 per 1000 in the Mercantile Marine, and only 1·4 per 1000 in the Royal Navy. There can be no doubt that the dangers of the sea are greatly aggravated by the neglect of required precautions.

WILLS.

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

Mr. Leslie in his annual report of Judicial Statistics for 1872 publishes a return from the Chief Registrar of the Court of Probate, which shows that the number of probates and administrations granted at the Principal Registry during the year was 15,455. The value of the effects was sworn under 63,421,915*l*.

The returns furnished by the district Registrars record the number of probates and letters of administration granted in the 40 district registries during the year as 24,850. The value of the property under which these probates and administrations were sworn was 52,012,993*l*.

The results for the Principal and District Registries combined were—probates and administrations 40,305—value of effects sworn under 115,434,908*l*. The average value for each being 2864*l*. against 2826*l*. in the previous year. The proportion of the cases in which people above the age of 21 left wills, or left estates on which letters of administration were taken was 1 in 6·2, or 16·2 per cent.

SUB-DISTRICTS OF ENGLAND AND WALES.

The registration of births and of deaths is performed either at the houses of the people or at the offices of the 2,195 registrars. As each informant has to go to the office of the registrar of his sub-district, or the registrar has to go to the house in which the event occurred, it is evident that the size of the sub-district is one important element in the administration of the Act. A second element is the population, for the births and deaths bear a certain though variable relation to the existing numbers. A third element is also important, and that is the mode in which the population is distributed over the area as the population may be dispersed pretty evenly in farms and cottages over a wide area of country, or a dense ward of a city; again it may be, and is often concentrated chiefly in a town, but with wide suburbs, and with open country parishes associated with the town for registration purposes. The original church registration of baptisms and burials, as well as marriages, was parochial; it was performed at the church; so the informants had to go to the registering clergyman, but had not to travel further than the limits of the parish which, however, might be great or small. That system of registration was, as it is well known, incomplete, as regards both births and deaths.

The sub-district was substituted for the parish as the registration administrative area; and containing a variable but an average number of

7 parishes, it increased the distances to be travelled; with this alleviation to the public, but aggravation to the labor of the registrar, that the registration of birth or death might be performed in the house where the event occurred.

There were countervailing advantages: where the registrars were paid by a fee for each event registered, an extensive population might supply them with sufficient employment, and such an income as would command the services of educated men.

The division of the country into sub-districts in the first instance was made by the Poor Law Commissioners and Guardians, apparently without any very definite rule as to size or population; but the general result is, that there are seven parishes on an average to each; that the average area of a sub-district is 26½ square miles, the average population in 1871 *ten thousand three hundred and forty-seven*: while the average number of persons married in a sub-district in that year was 173, of births 363, of deaths 235. Then the weekly number in an average sub-district was 7 births, and 4 or 5 deaths; making about 11 births or deaths weekly. If the registrars visit every house to register births and deaths, they cannot on an average travel more than *two* miles in each case, nor probably much less than one mile unless they arrange to register the births periodically in beats. Their pay is at the rate of a shilling an entry, and 1*s*. 6*d*. additional for the first 20 births or deaths.

While the average area and population are as given above, the extremes are very wide from the average. The sub-district of Berwick-street, St. James's, London, comprises only 24 acres (0·0375 mile), while Beltingham in Northumberland, round the tributaries of the North Tyne comprises 175,131 acres (274 square miles).

The annexed Table (A.) shows that 11 sub-districts have less than 1000 inhabitants; and 11 have populations ranging from 71,319 to 123,915. The table shows a striking contrast.

TABLE (A.)—The 11 least and the 11 most Populous Sub-districts (1871).

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	SUB-DISTRICT.	POPULATION.	AREA IN ACRES.
11 SUB-DISTRICTS HAVING A POPULATION OF LESS THAN 1,000.				
IX.	Settle - - - -	Arncliffe - - - -	343	18,003
IX.	Pickering - - - -	Lockton - - - -	487	10,398
XI.	Llandoverly - - - -	Llandausaint - - - -	703	10,307
VIII.	Lunesdale - - - -	Tunstal - - - -	781	10,501
V.	Bideford - - - -	Bradworthy - - - -	815	7,671
XI.	Llandoverly - - - -	Llanwrtyd - - - -	844	14,555
V.	Holsworthy - - - -	Broadwoodwidge - - - -	849	8,587
IX.	Settle - - - -	Kirkby Malham - - - -	878	22,323
IX.	Sedbergh - - - -	Garsdale - - - -	911	12,172
XI.	Llandoverly - - - -	Myddfai - - - -	964	11,914
XI.	Crickhowell - - - -	Cwmdu - - - -	975	10,068
THE 11 MOST POPULOUS SUB-DISTRICTS.				
II.	Croydon - - - -	Croydon - - - -	71,319	20,851
VIII.	Blackburn - - - -	Blackburn - - - -	76,839	3,681
VIII.	Liverpool - - - -	St. Martin - - - -	77,033	720
VIII.	West Derby - - - -	West Derby - - - -	78,000	7,162
VIII.	Chorlton - - - -	Hulme - - - -	80,134	898
VIII.	Preston - - - -	Preston - - - -	85,427	2,820
VIII.	West Derby - - - -	Toxteth Park - - - -	85,842	3,598
I.	Kensington - - - -	Kensington Town - - - -	91,645	1,497
I.	Islington - - - -	Islington West - - - -	97,820	1,223
I.	Islington - - - -	Islington East - - - -	115,958	1,881
VIII.	West Derby - - - -	Everton - - - -	123,915	1,619

The annexed Table (B.) shows 22 sub-districts which have an area of 64,094 acres, or 100 square miles, and upwards.

TABLE (B).—Sub-districts of England and Wales, having an Area of more than 100 Square Miles or 64,000 Acres.

Table with 5 columns: DIVISION, DISTRICT, SUB-DISTRICT, AREA IN ACRES, POPULATION. Lists various sub-districts like Market Harborough, Brecknock, Penrith, etc., with their respective areas and populations.

Note.—A square mile consists of 640 acres.

As it is evident that both area and population have to be taken into account in forming districts of suitable size, I have shown in the sub-joined Table (C.) the populations of sub-districts of every degree of magnitude.

TABLE (C).—The Sub-districts of England and Wales, showing their Area and Population.

[The Mean Area of a Sub-district is 26.566 square miles (=17,002 acres), and the Mean Population is 10,347.]

Large table showing population distribution by area. Columns include Mean Distance of Population from Centre, Radius of equivalent Circle, AREA (Square Miles, Acres), and POPULATION (Total Sub-districts, and population ranges from under 500 to 100,000 and upwards).

NOTE.—The Table may be read horizontally thus:—Of 475 Sub-districts having an area of 20 and under 30 square miles (=12,800 or less than 19,200 acres), 1 has a Population of under 500; 1 a Population of 500 and under 1,000; 28 a Population of 1,000 and under 2,000; 65 a Population of 2,000 and under 3,000, and so on. Or the Table may be read vertically thus:—Of 800 Sub-districts having a Population of 5,000 and under 10,000, 32 have an Area of less than a square mile; 31 have an Area of 1 square mile and less than 5 square miles; 50 an Area of 5 and less than 10 square miles; and so on. * This is the distance if the Population were equally distributed over the area: it is therefore the maximum distance. As the Population is clustered round one or more centres the actual distance is less.

Thus it will be noted that 475 of the sub-districts had an area of 20 and under 30 square miles, equivalent in area to circles with radii ranging from 2.82 to 3.34 miles; that 2 of them had a population under 1000; 244 a population under 5000; 166 a population of 5-10; 54 a population of 10-20 thousand; and 11 a population of 20-30,000.

When a country has once been sub-divided for any administrative purpose in which officers are appointed to distinct portions of territory, any change is attended with some inconvenience, and some disturbance of vested interests. But there can be no doubt that with the experience that has been acquired, a better working division of the country could be made now; so as to retain or secure the services of able registrars, and at the same time to offer the public greater facilities. Thus the sub-districts of 80 square miles of territory, equal to a superficies of 8 by 10 miles are too large; and this is still more the case with sub-districts of 90, 100, and so on up to 274 square miles.

Upon the other hand as regards area, the sub-districts of less than a square mile are below the mark; though many of these very small sub-districts are populous, and five have a population exceeding 50,000.

The large sub-districts of Croydon with 71,319 inhabitants, of Preston with 85,427 inhabitants, including something more than the towns, are conveniently served by one registrar; and the same may be said of the other 9 most populous sub-districts, one of which (Everton in West Derby, near Liverpool) contained in 1871 one hundred and twenty-three thousand nine hundred and fifteen inhabitants.

The advantages in towns attainable in ample sub-districts are various; good officers, with due care in the selection can be obtained, as the remuneration is sufficient to pay for the whole of their time, and a place for the registry office can be found in some well known central public building. In the continental cities it is in the Town Hall. As a general rule the largest sub-districts are among those in which the registration is by far the most efficiently performed.

FOREIGN STATES.

Through the courtesy of M. V. Falbe-Hansen, Dr. Berg, and M. Von Baumhauer, I am enabled to publish, for the first time, returns of the vital statistics of Denmark, Sweden, and the Netherlands. These interesting returns together with the usual results for other Foreign States will be found in a series of Tables on pp. cxvii-cxxii.

The States are arranged in the order determined by a resolution of the Statistical Congress held at St. Petesburgh in 1873.

The first division represents the North-east of Europe and comprises England, Denmark, Norway, and Sweden; returns from Norway are wanting to complete this division. The Eastern division follows next in order, and is represented by Russia, from which State I hope soon to receive returns. Then follows the Central division comprising Austria (including Hungary), Switzerland, the German Empire, the Netherlands, Luxemburg, Belgium, and France; for this division I have only received returns from Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, and France. Next in order is the Southern division, comprising Portugal, Spain, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Montenegro, Servia, and Roumania; for this division returns have been received from Spain and Italy. From the United States of America no aggregate returns have been received owing to the regrettable absence of any system of registration under Federal control.

The following Table shows the average annual rates, per 1000 of population, of persons married, births, and deaths in the various States from which returns have been received:—

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATES, PER 1000 POPULATION, IN THE 20 YEARS 1853-72.

COUNTRIES.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	AUSTRIA.	PRUSSIA.	THE NETHER- LANDS.	FRANCE.	SPAIN.*	ITALY.*
PERSONS MARRIED	16.7	15.9	14.1	17.3	17.1	15.9	15.9	15.1	15.4
BIRTHS - - -	34.8	31.6	32.0	40.2	39.3	34.3	26.1	37.2	37.3
DEATHS - - -	22.4	20.3	20.4	31.9	28.8	25.7	24.4	29.7	30.1

* The mean annual rates for Spain are for the ten years 1861-70, those for Italy are for the nine years 1863-71.
NOTE.—See explanatory note at foot of Table 64 accounting for any remarkable increase in the respective rates.

The marriage-rate, as will be seen in the above Table, is highest in Austria 17.3, Prussia 17.1, and England 16.7. It is lowest in Sweden, 14.1; Spain, 15.1; and Italy, 15.4; and the rate is uniformly in Denmark, the Netherlands, and France, 15.9.

The birth-rate is highest in Austria, 40.2; in Prussia it is 39.3, Italy 37.3, and Spain 37.2. In England, with a defective birth registration, it is 34.8, in the Netherlands 34.3, Sweden 32.0, Denmark 31.6, France 26.1.

The recent Census of France in 1872, after the termination of the war, shows a large decrease of population since the previous enumeration in 1866. The diminution is thus accounted for in the French Census Report:—*

Enumerated Population in 1866	-	-	38,192,064
Ditto ditto in 1872	-	-	36,102,921

		2,089,143
Deduct for loss of territories of Alsace-Lorraine		1,597,238

Decrease of Population in the six years 1866-72	491,905
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This decrease of population amounting to 491,905 or 1.29 per cent. is mainly attributable to loss of life in the war against Germany, but the report also mentions two other causes, the epidemic of small-pox, which raged in 1870-1, and a decrease in the same years in the number of marriages, and consequently in the number of births. The total loss of population including the territories ceded to Germany is equivalent to 5.47 per cent. If the French increased as rapidly as the English these numbers would be replaced in less than ten years.

It will be seen from the following statement of the numbers, and proportions to population of persons married, of births, and deaths, in France in each of the seven years 1866-72, that after the termination of the war the marriage and birth-rates rose considerably, and the mortality was lower than it had been for some years previous to 1870-1.

FRANCE.

YEARS.	NUMBERS.			PROPORTIONS to 1000 POPULATION.		
	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.
(Census Year) } 1866	602,780	994,288	885,559	15.8	26.1	23.3
1867	599,042	1,002,621	866,366	15.7	26.2	22.7
1868	602,394	984,020	918,517	15.7	25.7	24.0
1869	606,964	948,526	864,320	16.4	25.7	23.5
(War) 1870	447,410	943,515	1,046,909	12.0	25.5	28.3
(War) 1871	524,952	826,121	1,271,010	14.4	22.6	34.8
(Census Year) } 1872	705,614	965,048	793,411	19.5	26.7	22.0

* Statistique de la France, Résultats Généraux du Dénombrement de 1872, pp. xv-xvi.

The death-rates per 1000 of population show that the mortality is highest in Austria 31.9, Italy 30.1, Spain 29.7, and Prussia 28.8. It is lowest in Denmark 20.3, Sweden 20.4, England 22.4, France 24.4, and the Netherlands 25.7.

The mortality in the various States is unduly raised in certain years by pestilence and by war. Thus in 1853 Denmark suffered from cholera and the mortality was raised to 24.3 per 1000, the average being 20.3. Sweden also suffered from the same scourge in 1853, 1857, and 1866, when the respective death-rates were 23.7, 27.6, and 20.0, against an average rate of 20.4. In 1866, Austria and Prussia suffered severely from cholera and their respective death-rates were 33.3 and 35.7, against averages of 31.9 and 28.8. Cholera was epidemic in the Netherlands in 1859 and 1866, and small-pox in 1871; the mortality was 31.2, 28.7 and 29.4 respectively, whereas the average rate was 25.7. France suffered from small-pox in 1865-6 and the rate of mortality in those years was 24.3 and 23.3, the average rate being 24.4; small-pox broke out again in France, as has been mentioned above, in the years 1870-1.

Deaths in war also contributed to raise the mortality in Austria in 1866 to 33.3, in Prussia in 1866, 1870, and 1871, to 35.7, 27.6, and 29.8, respectively, and in France in 1870-1 to 28.3 and 34.8.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Registrar-General.

Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1872.

First Quarter.—January, February, March.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the births of 279,478 children, and the deaths of 185,611 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending 31st March 1872. The natural increase of population was thus 93,867.

The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending March 31st, 1872, was 113,308.

The marriage, birth, and death rates of the Kingdom differ little from those prevailing in England and Wales.

ENGLAND.—The improvement in the prospects of the marriageable population is shown in the increase of weddings in the first quarter of the year, which exceeded the average, and were considerably in excess of the numbers returned in any winter quarter since 1866. The birth-rate was slightly under the average; the death-rate was low both in town and country. The frosts of the last months of 1871 had proved fatal to many old people, who, like the leaves of autumn, are easily shed; and the survivors enjoyed the mild and exceptional winter that followed, so several thousands of them are alive who must have succumbed had the winter been severe. Small-pox became epidemic at the end of 1870 and raged through the following year; it grew excessively fatal in the spring of 1871 and then declined; but in the past winter it was more fatal than before, and 7720 children and others died of the disease. Scarlet fever and fever were less prevalent than they had been; measles and especially whooping-cough became more active and fatal.

Marriages.—The number of persons married in the first quarter of the year 1872 was 81,078, or 8468 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1871. The marriage-rate which reached its lowest point, 12·9 per 1000, in the March quarter of last year, rose this quarter to 14·1, a higher rate than has prevailed in any corresponding quarter since 1866, and '3 above the average rate for the winter quarter in the ten preceding years. A comparison of the number of marriages in each county with the average for the three previous corresponding quarters gives the following results worthy of notice. The greatest increase, in proportion to population, is observed in Monmouthshire, Durham, Northumberland, Northamptonshire, and Warwickshire, and may fairly be attributed to the prosperous condition of the population in those counties employed in coal mines and iron works. Lancashire, Leicestershire, Staffordshire, and the West Riding of Yorkshire show a somewhat smaller but still a considerable increase: while Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk, Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Herefordshire, and Lincolnshire, the inhabitants of which are for the most part engaged in agricultural pursuits, so far from sharing in the improvement in the marriage-rate, exhibit a positive decrease in the number of marriages registered.

Births.—In the first quarter of 1872, the births of 208,752 children born alive were registered, showing an annual rate of 36·3 per 1000, which is '8 below the average rate for this quarter of the year. Of the counties, Westmorland, Somersetshire, and Nottinghamshire showed, in proportion to their respective populations, the greatest increase upon the average of the three previous corresponding quarters, and Norfolk, Oxfordshire, and Northamptonshire the greatest proportional decrease.

Increase of Population.—The natural increase of the population, or the excess of births over deaths, amounted during the quarter to 73,800, or 811 per day. The actual increase is affected largely by emigration.

The number of emigrants of British origin who sailed from ports in the United Kingdom at which Government emigration officers are stationed, was 25,660; of whom 15,060 were of English, 1942 of Scotch and 8658 of Irish origin. The total number shows a slight excess over the emigration recorded in the corresponding quarter of last year, the increase being for the most part amongst the emigrants of English origin. Of the above 25,660 persons, 22,931 were bound for the United States, 402 for British North America, and only 1103 for the Australian Colonies, against 2134 in the March quarter of 1871.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The price of wheat showed a further slight decline last quarter, the average quotation being 55s. 4d. per quarter against 56s. 3d. in the previous three months.

The average price of potatoes per ton at the waterside market, Southwark, which in the four quarters of the year 1871 was respectively 87s. 6d., 63s. 6d., 68s. 6d., and 89s. 6d., rose to 100s. in the quarter ending 31st March last.

The price of beef and mutton by the carcase at the Metropolitan meat market averaged 6½d. and 7½d. per lb. respectively. In the year 1852 the average price per lb. of beef was 4½d. and of mutton 4½d. In the year 1854 beef had risen to 5½d., and from that time until 1868 the average price for each year ranged from 5½d. to 5¾d. In the three years 1869, 1870, and 1871 it was 6½d., 6d., and 6½d. respectively. Mutton rose in 1853 to an average price of 5½d. per lb., and ranged between 5½d. and 6¼d. in the following years until 1865, when it reached 7d. In the five succeeding years it ranged from 6d. to 6¾d., except in 1868 when it fell to 5¾d. In 1871 it was again 7d., and in the first quarter of 1872, as above stated, 7½d. The increase in price between 1852 and 1872 in the price of beef was 48 per cent. and in the price of mutton 46 per cent.

Upon classifying them according to years in quinquennial periods, there is seen a progressive rise in the prices of both mutton and beef. Beef was never dearer in the London market than it is now; and taking the average of the first five years 1852-56 and the last 1867-71, the rise was 17 per cent.; in the same periods the price of mutton rose 11 per cent. Upon comparing the first with the last ten years, the prices of both meats rose about 9 per cent.; but the prices of wheat and potatoes declined. The price of beef may have been affected by the cattle plague, and the measures of restriction to which it led. Prices too during the whole period have no doubt been enhanced by the depreciation in the value of money circulating in the world. The exorbitant price of butcher's meat might be reduced to some extent by diminishing the consumption, which in many families is excessive; as it is well known that bread, fruit, potatoes, vegetables, and similar diet furnish adequate sustenance to all adults, except to the men employed in severe physical labour, and, among them, agricultural labourers in many counties get little animal food. Greater simplicity in public dinners, where so much food is wasted, might lead to private economy.

Pauperism declined to a considerable extent last quarter. The average number of paupers relieved on the last day of each week was: In-door 149,604; Out-door 777,575. As compared with the winter quarter of 1871, the decrease in the number of paupers receiving in-door relief amounted to 11,364, and in the number of those receiving out-door relief to 101,999. The average numbers for the past quarter were less than in any previous corresponding quarter since 1866.

The warm weather which set in on 13th December 1871, following a period of unprecedented cold, continued with few and slight exceptions till the 18th of March; the mean temperature of these 97 days was more

than 5° above their average; then followed 8 days of severely cold weather, in the temperature of which the average daily deficiency was 7½°; the remaining five days of the quarter were warm. At the corresponding season in the last 100 years the warmth of the past three months has been but once equalled, viz., in the year 1846, and has never been exceeded. The mean temperature for the quarter was 43°·6 or 5° above the average of 101 years.

The rain-fall during the past quarter amounted to 6·5 inches or 1·4 above the average. In February it was only half the average fall, but in both January and March it was in excess.

State of the Public Health; Deaths.—In the first or winter quarter of 1872, ending 31st March, 134,952 deaths were registered in England and Wales; after making due allowance for increase of population, this number was considerably below the average number in the corresponding quarter of recent years, notwithstanding the epidemic of small-pox which showed a somewhat increased and more general fatality.

The annual death-rate was equal to 23·5 per 1000 of the estimated population, against 25·2, the average rate in the first quarters of the ten years 1862–71; the rate in the first quarters of those years ranged from 21·9 in 1868 to 27·5 in 1864. Temperature exercises a more direct influence upon mortality in the first quarter than in other parts of the year. A severe winter invariably produces a high death-rate. The effect of temperature, however, is partially disturbed by the varying fatality of epidemic diseases. In the ten years, 1862–71, the temperature of the three coldest first quarters averaged 37°·5 Fahrenheit, and the annual death-rate 26·8 per 1000; while in the three warmest first quarters the mean temperature was 41°·8, and the average death-rate did not exceed 23·8 per 1000. The mean temperature last quarter averaged so much as 43°·6, and but for the somewhat counteracting influence of the small-pox epidemic the death-rate would have been unusually low.

In the Eleven Registration Divisions of England and Wales the annual death-rate ranged from 19·2 and 20·8 in the South-eastern and South Midland to 26·6 and 27·3 in the North-western and Northern Divisions. The deaths registered in each of the Divisions were below the average number in the three previous corresponding quarters, except in Yorkshire and the Northern and Welsh counties; the excess in these three divisions was principally due to the small-pox epidemic.

In the principal town districts of the country, comprising all the large towns, and a population of about 13 millions, the annual death-rate last quarter was equal to 25·4 per 1000. The remaining or rural population is about 10 millions, among whom the death-rate did not exceed 20·9 per 1000. The urban rate was 2·0, and the rural rate 1·7, per 1000 below their average rates in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1862–71. If from the entire urban population be excluded 68 of the largest towns, for which special information is given in Tables VI–IX, it will be found that the death-rate in the smaller towns last quarter was equal to 25 per 1000. Allowance being made for the excessive mortality from small-pox in town districts, it will be seen that the remarkably mild weather which prevailed during the first three months of this year more favourably affected the town than the country death-rates. This result further confirms a fact which has previously been proved from these returns, namely, that it is town populations which suffer most from the rigors of a severe winter.

The 134,952 deaths from all causes, at all ages, in England and Wales during last quarter included 31,123, or 23·1 per cent., of infants under one year of age, and 32,452, or 24·0 per cent., of persons aged 60 years and upwards. The infant mortality showed a slight increase upon that prevailing in the first quarter both of 1870 and 1871, which was 22·6 per cent., while measured by the proportion of deaths under one year to

births registered it was 14·9 per cent. last quarter, against 15·8 and 14·9 in the two previous corresponding quarters. The mild weather exercised a direct influence upon the proportion of the deaths of elderly persons, which, as above stated, did not exceed 24·0 per cent., while in the first quarters of 1870 and 1871 it had been 26·3 and 25·6 per cent. respectively.

To the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 24,794 deaths were referred in England and Wales during the first three months of this year against 26,997 in the last quarter of 1871; these deaths were equal to an annual death-rate of 4·3 per 1000 of the estimated population, while in the first quarters of 1870 and 1871 the rate from these seven diseases did not exceed 3·6 and 3·8 per 1000 respectively.

The 24,794 deaths from these diseases included 7720 from small-pox, 3121 from measles, 3385 from scarlet fever, 586 from diphtheria, 4699 from whooping-cough, 3544 from different forms of fever, and 1739 from diarrhoea. The fatal cases of small-pox were considerably more numerous than in any quarter since the present epidemic broke out in the latter part of 1870. The deaths from measles were 642 less than the number in the last quarter of 1871, but considerably exceeded the average in the seven previous quarters. The fatality from scarlet fever was lower than in any recent quarter, the deaths from this disease having showed a steady decline from 11,746 in the last quarter of 1870 to 3385 in the first three months of this year. The deaths from diphtheria have varied but slightly in the past nine quarters. Whooping-cough is usually most fatal in the winter quarter of the year, but it was exceptionally fatal in the three months ending March last, causing 4699 deaths against 4451 and 2632 in the corresponding period of 1870 and 1871. The 3544 deaths referred to fever, principally of the enteric or typhoid type, declined from the numbers in the corresponding quarters of 1870 and 1871, which were 4177 and 4073 respectively. The deaths from diarrhoea are never numerous in the first three months of the year.

The continued fatal prevalence of the small-pox epidemic calls for more detailed notice. The deaths from this disease in the first three quarters of 1870 averaged only 450, but in the last quarter rose to 1229; in the four quarters of 1871 they were successively 4903, 7012, 4612, and 6380; last quarter they further rose to 7720, which considerably exceeded the number in any quarter of the past 32 years, and were equal to an annual death-rate of 1·3 per 1000 persons living. Of these 7720 deaths last quarter 1179 were recorded in the three Ridings of Yorkshire, 1075 in the Northern, 900 in the Welsh, 862 in the West Midland, and 831 in the Metropolitan Registration Divisions. The epidemic first became fatally prevalent in London and in the large Lancashire towns; here the numbers of deaths have shown a steady decline in recent quarters. The next most important outbreak occurred in the Northern counties, especially in Northumberland and Durham, and apparently reached its climax in the latter part of last year, as the fatal cases last quarter had considerably declined, although again exceedingly numerous in many town districts of those counties. The deaths from small-pox showed a marked and general increase in each of the eight other Registration Divisions, especially in South Wales. It will be useful briefly to note a few of the places in the different divisions in which the epidemic was most fatal, or in which new outbreaks occurred during last quarter. In the South-eastern counties, 67 deaths from this disease occurred in Dover, and 43 in Portsmouth, while they had declined in Alverstoke. In the South Midland counties the most notable outbreak occurred at Northampton, resulting in 157 deaths against 47 in the preceding three months; Bishop Stortford, St. Albans, Bedford, Biggleswade, Cambridge, and Wisbech also suffered from the disease. The 611 deaths in the Eastern counties included 53 in West Ham, 91 in Yarmouth and Mutford, 273 in Norwich, and 18 in Thetford; the fatality

in Norwich showed a considerable decline in the latter part of the quarter. In the South-western counties Plymouth and the surrounding Districts formed the principal centre of infection in which 233 fatal cases were reported; the epidemic also prevailed in Bridport, Bideford, Redruth, Bridgwater, and Yeovil. Of the 862 deaths in the West Midland counties, 263 were returned in Wolverhampton, which was the first important centre of infection in the Division; these showed a slight decline from the number in the preceding three months, and the violence of the epidemic had considerably abated during March and the early weeks of April; the other towns of this Division in which the disease most severely prevailed were Walsall, Dudley, Stourbridge, Coventry, Wellington (Salop), and to a less extent Bristol and Birmingham. Nottingham was the principal centre of infection in the North Midland counties, in which town 170 of the 588 deaths from small-pox occurred, showing a considerable increase upon the previous quarter; the epidemic also became fatally prevalent last quarter in the neighbouring Districts of Radford, Basford, Mansfield, and Worksop; and also prevailed in Chesterfield, Belper, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch; towards the end of the quarter, and during April, the disease became epidemic in Leicester. In the North-western counties the deaths from small-pox showed a general decline last quarter, which was most conspicuous in Liverpool, Birkenhead and Manchester. In the Yorkshire Division the deaths from small-pox, which had been 69, 98, 129, and 708 in the four quarters of 1871, further rose to 1179 in the first three months of this year; of these, 895 occurred in the West Riding, including 430 and 88 in the boroughs of Sheffield and Leeds, and 63 in Doncaster, 60 in Wakefield, and 48 in Pontefract Districts; of the 169 deaths in the East Riding, 118 occurred in the borough of Hull, and 20 in York district; the 115 in the North Riding included 38 in Scarborough, 36 in Malton, and 18 in Guisbrough Districts, respectively. In the Northern Division the fatal cases which had been 1566 and 1546 in the two preceding quarters declined to 1075 in the three months ending 31st March last, of which 781 occurred in the county of Durham, 262 in Northumberland, 32 in Cumberland, while Westmorland was the only one of the English counties in which no death from small-pox occurred; in Durham county the epidemic, although still fatally prevalent in the mining districts, showed a general decline, especially in Sunderland, South Shields, and Gateshead, but in Auckland District the fatal cases rose from 105 in the last three months of 1871, to 199 last quarter; in Northumberland the decline was general, but most marked in Newcastle and Tynemouth; the deaths from this cause in Cumberland were principally confined to Cocker-mouth and Wigton, and showed a decline upon those in the preceding three months. In the Welsh Registration Division, including the county of Monmouth, the fatal small-pox cases, which had been 141 and 539 in the two preceding quarters, rose to 900 in the first three months of this year; of these, 334 occurred in Monmouthshire and 420 in Glamorganshire, so that the number in the rest of South and North Wales did not exceed 146; Bedwelty and Newport Districts in Monmouthshire, and Merthyr Tydfil, Neath, and Pontypridd in Glamorganshire, suffered most severely from the epidemic; in other parts of Wales the disease was prevalent in Crickhowell, Holywell, St. Asaph, and Carmarthen.

The annual death-rate from small-pox in England and Wales during the first three months of this year was, as before stated, equal to 1.3 per 1000 of the estimated population, against 1.1 in the last quarter of 1871. In the 18 largest English towns, the 2585 fatal cases were equal to an average annual rate of 1.6 per 1000; while in 50 other large towns 1296 deaths from small-pox occurred, or equal to 2.1 per 1000. In England and Wales, exclusive of these 68 large towns, which are now estimated to contain a population of about 9,000,000 persons, the deaths from small-pox last quarter were therefore 3839, or equal to an annual rate of nearly

1 per 1000 of a population of rather more than 14 millions. The following are a few of the highest death-rates from small-pox per 1000 persons living during last quarter:—among the 18 largest cities and boroughs, 13.5 in Norwich, 9.3 in Wolverhampton, 7.7 in Nottingham, and 7.0 in Sheffield; among the 50 other large town districts, 12.8 in Northampton, 9.8 in Newport (Monmouth), and 7.6 in Dover; in other town registration sub-districts, 23.8 in Bideford, 15.2 in Tredegar, 14.9 in Bridport, 14.5 in Bishop Auckland, 14.0 in Cadoxton, 13.5 in Radford, 12.8 in Castleford, 12.4 in Malton, 12.0 in Yeovil, and 11.9 in Llantrisant.

With regard to the distribution of the fatal cases of the other zymotic diseases it may be briefly remarked that measles was proportionately most prevalent in London, Staffordshire, Lancashire, Durham, and the West Riding of Yorkshire; the districts of Bolton and Cardiff showed excessive numbers. Although the deaths from scarlet fever were less numerous than in recent quarters, the disease was more or less epidemic in parts of Staffordshire, Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Durham and Cumberland; Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Bury, Burnley, Todmorden and Whitehaven were among the districts which suffered from exceptional prevalence of this disease. The deaths from whooping-cough were exceptionally high last quarter, and the disease was especially fatal in London, Liverpool, Manchester, and West Bromwich. The death-rate from fever was considerably lower than in recent corresponding quarters, but, as usual, showed an excess in the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire; in Nottinghamshire the deaths from fever had considerably declined from the high number returned in the last three months of 1871, but they were again excessive; the fatality from fever was exceptionally high in the borough of Sunderland and in Strood (Kent), Whitchurch (Hants), Radford, Yarm, and Llanely sub-districts. A considerable reduction in the death-rate from fever has occurred in recent years, and has been especially conspicuous in London. There is little doubt but that this result is directly due to an increased efficiency in sanitary supervision. When the whole country shall have been brought under the organised control of sanitary authorities we may hope for a still more strongly marked decline in the fatality from zymotic diseases. So long, however, as the appointment of health officers, even in large towns, is optional, and so long as rural districts are not formed into organised sanitary districts, it is almost futile to hope for a more rapid decrease of the waste of life from these causes which is continually occurring around us.

During the three months ending 31st March last 6193 deaths in England and Wales, or 4.6 per cent. of the total deaths were registered upon the information of the coroners, being inquest cases, against 6789 and 6910 in the corresponding quarters of 1870 and 1871. The deaths referred to different forms of violence during last quarter were 3885, and corresponded with the number in the first three months of 1871; the proportion to total deaths was 2.9 per cent.

In the large public institutions of England and Wales, including workhouses, hospitals, and public lunatic asylums, 12,058 deaths were recorded last quarter against 13,394 in the corresponding period of 1871; the proportion was 8.9 per cent. of the total deaths, while in the first quarter of 1871 it was 9.7 per cent.; this decrease occurred principally in the deaths in workhouses, and was due to the mild weather which favourably influenced the death-rate among elderly people.

ending 30th June 1872. The natural increase of population was thus 113,610.

The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending 30th June 1872, was 124,664.

The marriage, birth, and death rates of the Kingdom differ little from those prevailing in England and Wales.

ENGLAND.—The marriage-rate of the spring quarter of the year has been high, and thus implies that the country has been prosperous. Though the prices of the necessaries of life have risen, or rather though the value of money has fallen, it has not interrupted the progress of the workmen engaged in manufactories, mines, and trades, as their wages have also risen. The births of the April, May, and June quarter were an average number: the deaths were below the average. Although small-pox still prevailed and whooping-cough was fatal, there was a general abatement of deaths from zymotic disease, and notably from scarlet fever and from fever. Thus the returns present generally favourable results; the community has been comparatively healthy and prosperous. Still much remains to be done in the supply of pure water and of pure air; and in the arrangements for the purification of both town and country.

Marriages.—In the second quarter of the year the number of persons married was 100,760, or marriage went on at the annual rate of 17.5 per 1000 living. The increase upon the previous corresponding quarter was 3098 in the number of persons married, and .4 in the marriage-rate. This increase was unequally distributed amongst the eleven Registration Divisions, the numbers in the North-western and Northern Divisions having largely exceeded their averages for the corresponding quarter in the three previous years, while the excess in the South-eastern and South-western Divisions was very slight. Of the counties, Northamptonshire, Monmouthshire, Bedfordshire, Staffordshire, Durham, Cheshire, Leicestershire, Lancashire, and Westmorland, showed the greatest proportional increase. A decline was exhibited in Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Cambridgeshire, Devonshire, Herefordshire, and North Wales.

Births.—In the second or spring quarter of the year 1872, the births of 208,790 children born alive were registered. The increase upon the number registered in the corresponding quarter of the previous year was 7625. The birth-rate was 36.3 per 1000, which is identical with the average rate for the spring quarter in the ten preceding years, but .8 above the rate for the June quarter of 1871. Compared with the average number in the second quarter of the three previous years, the number of births in each of the eleven Divisions showed an increase, such increase being proportionally greatest in the Northern and least in the South-western Division. In the county of Durham the number of births was 14 per cent. above the average; in Dorsetshire it was 3 per cent. below the average.

Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths amounted to 87,955 in the three months, being at the rate of 967 per day. This large natural increase of population was, however, to a considerable extent counterbalanced by emigration, 89,213 persons of British origin having sailed during the quarter from ports at which emigration officers are stationed. Of these 89,213 emigrants, 40,423 were English, 9168 Scotch, and 39,622 Irish; in the second quarter of 1871 the number of British emigrants was but 83,399.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—A slight rise occurred in the price of wheat, the average price per quarter being 56s. 8d. in the three months ending 30th June last, against 55s. 4d. in the previous three months. In the corresponding quarter of 1871 the average price was 59s. 9d.

Potatoes were dear, the average price per ton at the Waterside Market, Southwark, being 137s., or 73s. 6d. per ton higher than at the same period of last year.

The upward tendency in the price of meat still continued. The average prices of beef and mutton, by the carcase, at the Metropolitan Meat Market were 6½d. and 7¾d. per lb. respectively, showing a further rise of ¼d. per lb. in each kind of meat upon the high prices which prevailed in the previous quarter.

The returns of pauperism were again favourable, showing a decline in the number both of in-door and out-door paupers. The average number of those receiving in-door relief on the last day of each week in the quarter was 134,422, a smaller number than in any corresponding quarter since 1867, and of those receiving out-door relief 724,792, or less than in any corresponding quarter since 1861.

The weather during the quarter was very changeable; periods of excessive and deficient temperature alternated. The mean temperature in April was 2°·3 in excess of the average in 101 years. In May it was 1°·7 below the average, the nights being especially cold. In June the weather was again warm, the mean temperature being 1° above the average. The mean temperature of the whole quarter was 52°·8, or 0°·5 above the average. The lowest reading of the barometer during the quarter was 28·9 in. on 21st April, and the highest 30·3 in. on 6th of the same month. Heavy thunderstorms occurred about the middle of June.

The rain-fall of the quarter at Greenwich was 5·7 in., and was almost identical with the average in 57 years; of this, one inch fell in April, 3·1 in. in May, and 1·6 in. in June. The fall in May was almost an inch in excess, while it was below the average in both April and June.

State of the Public Health; Deaths.—In the second or spring quarter of 1872, ending 30th June, 120,835 deaths were registered in England and Wales; after making due allowance for increase of population this number showed a decline from those returned in the corresponding periods of the three years 1869–70–71. But for the continued and general fatal prevalence of small-pox the mortality during last quarter would have been unusually low. The annual death-rate was equal to 21·0 per 1000 of the estimated population, against 21·8, the average rate in the ten previous corresponding quarters; in the second quarters of those ten years 1862–71 the death-rate ranged from 20·2 in 1868 to 24·2 in 1866.

In the eleven Registration Divisions of England and Wales the annual death-rate last quarter ranged from 17·0 and 17·8 per 1000 respectively in the agricultural counties of the South-eastern and Eastern Divisions, to 23·7 in Yorkshire and 23·8 in the North-western counties, Lancashire and Cheshire. The deaths returned in the three months ending June were below the average numbers for the three previous corresponding quarters in London and in Divisions 2, 3, 4, and 5; an excess was, however, shown in the Midland, Northern, and Welsh Divisions, where the greatest fatality from small-pox occurred.

In the chief town districts of England and Wales, comprising a population of 13 millions of persons, the annual death-rate last quarter was equal to 22·6 per 1000. In the remaining and principally rural population of about 10 millions, the death-rate did not exceed 18·8 per 1000. The urban rate was 0·8 and the rural rate 1·0 per 1000 below the average rates in the corresponding quarter of the ten years 1862–71. Only twice in these ten years (in 1867 and 1868) was the urban death-rate in the second quarter of the year so low as during the three months ending last June; in the second quarter of 1868 the rural death-rate was 17·4 per 1000, but with this exception the rate in this portion of each of the ten years 1862–71 was higher than that which prevailed last quarter.

The 120,835 deaths in England and Wales during last quarter included 27,351 or 22·6 per cent. of infants under one year of age, and 28,466 or 23·6 per cent. of persons aged 60 years and upwards; each of these proportions showed a slight increase upon those which prevailed in the corresponding quarter of last year. Infant mortality measured by the proportion of deaths under one year of age to births registered was 13·1 per cent., against 13·4 and 13·3 in the two previous corresponding quarters.

The seven principal diseases of the zymotic class caused 19,336 deaths in England and Wales during the three months ending June last, against 18,120 and 21,420 in the second quarters of 1870 and 1871; of these 19,336 deaths last quarter 6521 were referred to small-pox, 2530 to measles, 2206 to scarlet fever, 475 to diphtheria, 3415 to whooping-cough, 2745 to fever, and 1744 to diarrhoea. It is worthy of remark that, excluding the fatal cases of small-pox, the deaths resulting from these principal zymotic diseases were 12,815 last quarter, against 17,674 and 14,408 in the corresponding periods of 1870 and 1871. The 19,336 deaths from the seven diseases were equal to an annual rate of 3·4 per 1000 of the estimated population, against 3·2 and 3·8 in the two previous corresponding quarters.

Small-pox is still a fatal and prevailing epidemic in England and Wales. During the ten years 1860-69 the annual deaths from this disease ranged from 7684 in 1864 to 1565 in 1869; and the average quarterly number in the ten years was 873. Last quarter the fatal cases were 6521, a decline it is true of 1199 from those in the first quarter of the year, but with one other exception a higher number than were returned in any quarter of the past 31 years; they were equal to an annual rate of 1·1 per 1000 persons living. The present epidemic, which was first severely fatal in London and Liverpool, reached its climax in those town districts early in 1871, since when it has steadily declined; but with few exceptions all the large towns in each of the Registration Divisions have since suffered more or less severely. Norwich and Ipswich have experienced severe epidemics in the Eastern counties; Plymouth, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Dover in the South; Wolverhampton, Nottingham, Leicester, Northampton, and Dudley in the Midland counties; Sheffield, Auckland, Durham, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Sunderland, and Tyneworth in the Northern counties; and Tredegar, Newport, Merthyr Tydfil, Swansea, and Neath in Monmouthshire and Wales. Each of these places has in turn become, what may be termed, a centre of infection, from which the disease has spread to smaller towns and rural districts within a large radius, until the epidemic has been more or less felt in all parts of England and Wales. The divisional totals of deaths from small-pox last quarter showed a decline upon recent quarterly numbers in all parts of the country except in the South-eastern counties, and in the 6th and 7th Divisions including most of the Midland counties; in each of the other Divisions the maximum fatality from the epidemic would appear to have been passed. Of the 1483 deaths from small-pox in the 6th Division last quarter, 1028 occurred in Staffordshire, including 489 in Dudley, and 344 in Walsall registration Districts; the fatality from the disease was also very severe in the parish of Kingswinford in the District of Stourbridge. The increased fatality in the 7th Division was principally confined to Leicester, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Basford Districts; in Ashby-de-la-Zouch the epidemic was most fatal in Whitwick sub-district, which, it will be remembered, suffered from a severe epidemic of enteric fever during the summer of 1871; of 154 deaths from small-pox in Basford District, 44 occurred in Greasley sub-district, and no less than 81 in the parish of Bulwell, which at the recent Census did not contain a population of more than 4276 persons. In South Wales the epidemic showed in-

creased prevalence last quarter, especially in Pontypridd and Merthyr Tydfil Districts, in which 419 fatal cases were reported, against 241 in the first quarter of the year; the fatality, however, had considerably declined in Neath, and also in the county of Monmouth.

The 2530 deaths referred last quarter to measles in England and Wales showed a slight further increase upon the numbers returned in the corresponding quarters of 1870 and 1871; a large portion of this increase occurred in London and the West Riding of Yorkshire, the disease being very fatal in Bradford; local epidemics of measles also appear to have prevailed in Croydon, Rickmansworth, Alverstokey, and Saltash. Scarlet fever was severely epidemic during 1870, and caused 11,746 deaths in the last quarter of that year, since which the quarterly numbers have rapidly declined, and the 2206 fatal cases returned last quarter were considerably below the number registered in any quarter since the end of 1869; this decline has been general throughout the whole of England and Wales, but the disease was severely epidemic last quarter in Burnley, Dukinfield, and Todmorden, and sharp outbreaks also occurred in many smaller towns and villages, among which may be mentioned Cranbrook, St. Albans, Handborough (Oxon), Wolverton, Amptill, Bilston, Boston, and Holyhead; these outbreaks could doubtless be traced to defects in the sanitary condition of these places, which should be discovered and remedied. The fatality from diphtheria, which usually rises or falls with that of scarlet fever, was below the average last quarter. The 3415 deaths referred to whooping-cough, although showing a decline of 1284 from those returned in the preceding three months, showed an excess of more than 1200 upon the number in the second quarter of 1871; the fatality from this disease was general, but the proportionally largest excess occurred in London, where 959 deaths were referred to it against 518 in the corresponding three months of 1871. The deaths from diarrhoea last quarter were lower than in the second quarters either of 1870 or 1871; this was probably due to the moderate temperature which prevailed during May and the greater part of June. From simple cholera, or choleraic diarrhoea, 33 deaths resulted, against 26 in the second quarter of 1871. Concerning the principal zymotic diseases, it only now remains to add a few remarks upon the fatality from the various forms of continued fever in England and Wales last quarter. Mortality from fever affords undeniable evidence of an unsatisfactory sanitary condition. It is gratifying therefore to find that the deaths referred to fever, which in the second quarters of 1870 and 1871 had been 3524 and 3269, further declined to 2745 last quarter; compared with the numbers in the three months ending 30th June 1871, those returned last quarter showed a decline in each of the Registration Divisions, except the fourth, containing the Eastern counties. In London, where the sanitary superintendence is perhaps somewhat in advance of the greater part of the country, the decline in the death-rate from fever has been rapid and continuous in recent years. Staffordshire, the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Yorkshire, and the mining population of the Northern counties still, however, show excessive rates from fever. In the sub-district of Ashton-in-Makerfield (Wigan) 12 deaths from fever were returned last quarter, in addition to 14 from measles, raising the total deaths to 87 in a population of 7463 (at the 1871 Census) against an average of 45 in the three preceding corresponding quarters. Fever was also exceptionally fatal in Walsall and Bilston, and small local outbreaks occurred at Whitechurch (Hants), Bradford (Wilts), and Camelford. So long as any portion of the country, whether urban or rural, is allowed to remain without the control of intelligent sanitary organization and supervision, will this waste of life from fever, and other forms of zymotic disease, be continually reported. The force of public opinion in recent years has done much to improve the sanitary condition of many of our large towns, in spite of the rapidly increasing difficulties arising from the

sewage and water problems; in the smaller towns and villages, however, the same progress has not been made, and it is to their formation into working sanitary districts that we must look for any considerable amelioration in their condition.

During the three months ending 30th June last, 6155 deaths in England and Wales, or 5·1 per cent. of the total deaths, were registered upon the information of the coroners, being inquest cases, against 5807 and 5908 in the second quarters of 1870 and 1871. The deaths referred to different forms of violence during last quarter were 4027, or 3·3 per cent. of the total deaths; in the corresponding period of 1871 the number was 3926, or 3·2 per cent. of the deaths from all causes.

In the large public institutions of England and Wales, including workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums, 11,005, or 9·1 per cent. of the total deaths, were recorded; in the second quarter of 1871 the number of these deaths in institutions was 12,144, or 10·0 per cent. of the total deaths; this decrease principally occurred in the workhouses, and was probably in great measure due to the general decline of pauperism.

Third Quarter.—July, August, September.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the births of 264,879 children, and the deaths of 155,295 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending 30th September 1872. The natural increase of population was thus 109,584.

The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending 30th September 1872, was 122,232.

The marriage, birth, and death rates of the Kingdom differ little from those prevailing in England and Wales.

ENGLAND.—The marriage-rate, which had fallen to a low ebb three years ago, rose after the winter of 1871, and in the last summer quarter ending in September was considerably above the average; the young took a cheerful view of their prospects, and many new families were founded by marriages. The birth-rate of the three months of July, August, and September exceeded the average of the season; and the death-rate was low both in town and country. So the Public Health is growing more satisfactory, and leads us to hope for still further improvement from more effectual sanitary measures. The disasters of the floods and of excessive rain-falls are more than compensated by the better water supply. Against the consequences of the loss of a portion of the potato crop some provision should be made by the supply of vegetables, or of acids, otherwise scurvy may prevail.

Marriages.—In the quarter ending 30th September 1872, 99,636 persons were married, or 6564 more than in the corresponding quarter of 1871. The annual rate was 17·1 per 1000 against 16·2 in the September quarter of 1871, the average rate for the third quarters of the ten years 1862–71 being 16·3. The mining districts of Durham and Monmouthshire, as was to be expected, again showed the greatest proportional increase upon the average number of marriages for the three previous corresponding quarters. In Huntingdonshire, Essex, Bedfordshire, Northumberland, Cumberland, Staffordshire, and the extra-metropolitan part of Middlesex, the increase was also large. The marriages in Wiltshire and Herefordshire were 11 and 16 per cent. respectively below the average for the third quarters of the three previous years. The counties of Kent (extra-metropolitan), Sussex, Dorset, Somerset, Worcester, Rutland, and Westmorland also exhibited a decrease. In London the increase was equal to 8 per cent.

Births.—In the quarter ending 30th September 1872, 201,746 births were registered, or 8475 more than in the September quarter of 1871. The birth-rate was 34·7 per 1000, or 1·0 higher than the rate in the

previous corresponding quarter, and ·6 higher than the average rate for the summer quarter in the ten preceding years. In each of the eleven Divisions, except the South-western, the number of births was greater than the average for the third quarter in the three previous years. The greatest excess was again shown in the Northern Division, particularly in the county of Durham. In Essex, also, the births largely exceeded the average.

Increase of Population.—The excess of births over deaths during the 92 days was 82,819, or at the rate of 900 daily. The counteracting force of emigration, however, diminished the effect of this natural increase of population, 56,778 persons of British origin having sailed during the three months from ports at which emigration officers are stationed. Of these 56,778 emigrants, 36,135 were English, 5,309 Scotch, and 15,334 Irish. The destination of 42,060 was the United States, of 9534 British North America, of 3587 the Australian colonies, and the remaining 1597 were distributed amongst other places.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—There has been for some time a marked general rise of prices. The price of wheat again rose slightly, the average for the three months being 58s. 11d. per quarter, against 56s. 8d. in the previous three months. In the corresponding quarter of 1871 the average price was 57s. 9d.

Potatoes (best Regents) averaged 119s. per ton at the water-side market, Southwark, being 50s. per ton dearer than in the September quarter of last year.

A further rise occurred in the price of meat. The average price of beef, by the carcase at the Metropolitan Meat Market, was 6½d., and of mutton 7½d. per lb. In the previous quarter the average prices were 6½d. and 7½d. respectively.

Pauperism continued to decline. The returns for the past quarter, when compared with those for the quarter ending 30th September 1871, show a decrease of 5645, or 4·3 per cent. in the average number of indoor paupers, and of 87,897, or 11·4 per cent. in the average number of out-door paupers, relieved on the last day of each week.

The weather during the whole quarter was changeable. The mean temperature in July, notwithstanding a cold period which lasted from the 8th to the 18th, was 3°·4 above the average, the warmest period in the whole quarter being the 11 days from the 19th to the 29th July, during which the average daily excess of temperature was 7°·9. The first half of August was cold and wet, but during the latter part of that month and the early part of September the temperature was higher, though the weather was unsettled. From the 17th September to the end of the quarter rain fell generally and the daily temperature was deficient. The most remarkable feature of the quarter was the frequency of thunderstorms. In July they were prevalent from the 6th to the 14th, and from the 21st to the end of the month; in August from the 5th to the 12th, and from the 21st to the end of the month; in September from the 2d to the 6th, and from the 19th to the 29th. In consequence of the changeable weather the hay harvest was not completed in July, and the heavy rains and frequent thunderstorms seriously interrupted the progress of the corn harvest in August and September.

The rain-fall of the quarter at Greenwich was only 6·5 inches, and 0·8 in. below the average in 57 years. It was nearly the average in July, exceeded it by 0·3 in. in August, and was 1 in. deficient in September. The rain-fall in the country generally was 10·1 inches; the largest excess occurring in the districts north of latitude 52°. In Salford as much as 16·5 inches fell.

State of the Public Health; Deaths.—In the third or summer quarter of this year, 118,927 deaths were registered; these were 1132 below

the average number in the corresponding three months of the three years 1869-70-71, without taking into account the increase of population. The annual death-rate was equal to 20.5 per 1000 of the estimated population, against 21.1 the average rate in the third quarters of the ten years 1862-71; in those years the summer death-rate ranged from 18.0 and 19.9, in 1862 and 1867, to 23.7 in the remarkably hot summer of 1868.

In the eleven Registration Divisions of England and Wales the annual death-rate last quarter ranged from 16.1 and 16.9 per 1000 in the agricultural counties of the South-western and South-eastern Divisions, to 23.9 and 24.0 in the principally manufacturing counties of the York and North-western Divisions.

Among rather more than 13 millions of persons living in the chief town districts of England and Wales the annual death-rate was 23.1 per 1000, while in the remaining and principally rural population of about 10 millions the death-rate did not exceed 17.0 per 1000. The urban rate was 0.7 and the rural rate 0.5 per 1000 below the average rates in the corresponding quarters of the ten years 1862-71. Only in 1862 and 1867 of the above ten years was the English urban death-rate so low during the third quarter of the year as it was in the three months ending September last; the rural rate was lower in the third quarters of 1862, 1867, and 1869 than it was last quarter.

The 118,927 deaths in England and Wales included 36,615 or 30.8 per cent. of infants under one year of age, and 24,250 or 20.4 per cent. of persons aged 60 years and upwards; the proportion of infant mortality was almost identical with that which prevailed in the third quarter of last year, while that of elderly persons showed an increase of 1.0 per cent. To each 100 births registered last quarter 18.1 deaths of children under one year of age were recorded; the proportion was 20.0 and 19.4 per cent. respectively in the corresponding periods of 1870 and 1871.

The seven principal diseases of the zymotic class caused 27,428 deaths, against 33,963 and 31,388 in the third quarters of 1870 and 1871; of the 27,428 deaths, 2953 were referred to small-pox, 1267 to measles, 2423 to scarlet fever, 406 to diphtheria, 2503 to whooping-cough, 3195 to different forms of fever, and 14,681 to diarrhoea. These 27,428 deaths, of which more than half resulted from diarrhoea, principally infantile, were equal to an annual rate of 4.7 per 1000 persons estimated to be living, against 6.0 and 5.5 in the two previous corresponding quarters.

The fatality from diarrhoea, which is directly influenced by the temperature and rain-fall, may be said in the present day to govern the rate of mortality during the summer or third quarter of the year. The fatality from diarrhoea reached its maximum at the beginning of August, somewhat earlier than usual, owing to the hot weather which prevailed at the end of July; the temperature during the latter part of the quarter was below the average, and the fatality from diarrhoea declined rapidly. The 14,681 deaths reported from diarrhoea during the three months ending September were equal to an annual rate of 2.5 per 1000 persons estimated to be living, against 3.1 and 2.8 respectively in the third quarters of 1870 and 1871. In the 18 large English towns furnishing weekly returns the death-rate from diarrhoea averaged 4.4 per 1000, in the 50 other large towns ranking next in size it was 3.5, and in the whole of England and Wales exclusive of these 68 towns the rate did not exceed 1.5 per 1000. From these figures it is evident that the fatality from diarrhoea is far more excessive in urban than in rural populations; in the agricultural counties of the South-western Division, for instance, the diarrhoeal death-rate was only 0.9 per 1000, while it was 3.9 per 1000, or more than four times as great, in the manufacturing counties of Lancashire and Cheshire forming the North-western Division. According to the proportion which prevailed in 1870, 11,862 or 80.8 per cent. of the total deaths from diarrhoea were of infants under two years of age; these deaths therefore exercised an

important influence upon the infant mortality. In presently considering the variations in the death-rate from diarrhoea in the several towns, it will appear that the prevailing branches of industry in some of the principal town centres exercise some effect upon this fatality.

To simple cholera, or choleraic diarrhoea, 471 deaths in England and Wales were referred last quarter, against 527 in the corresponding three months of last year; of these 163 occurred in London.

The epidemic of small-pox, which has prevailed so severely since the latter part of 1870, caused no less than 23,126 deaths during the four quarters of 1871, and 7720 and 6521, respectively, in the first two quarters of the present year. During the three months ending 30th September last the fatal cases of this disease further declined to 2953; this reduced number, however, showed a considerable excess, as the average quarterly number during 1870, notwithstanding a marked increase in the last quarter, did not exceed 655. The deaths from small-pox showed a large decrease upon the numbers returned in recent quarters in each of the Registration Divisions, but Oxfordshire, Dorsetshire, and Westmorland are the only counties in which no fatal case was reported in the three months. In Cornwall and Cumberland the deaths from small-pox showed an increase upon those in the preceding three months, owing to a greater fatality in Penzance and Whitehaven. The other principal places in which the mortality from small-pox was still excessive last quarter were Portsmouth, Dover, Ipswich, Dudley, Whitwick, and Ystradyfodwg (Glamorganshire).

The deaths referred to measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria were below the numbers returned in either of the two preceding corresponding quarters; the fatal cases of whooping-cough, which had been excessive in the first two quarters of the year, declined in the three months ending 30th September, although the 2503 deaths from this disease exceeded the numbers returned in the corresponding quarters of 1870 and 1871. The 3195 deaths referred to different forms of fever, although exceeding by nearly 500 the number in the second quarter of this year, were lower than those in the third quarters of 1870 and 1871, which were 4635 and 3362 respectively. The mortality from fever has considerably declined in England since 1865, when it was at the rate of 1.1 per 1000 persons living; last year it was less than 0.7 per 1000, and the returns for this year show a further considerable decrease. This decline in the death-rate from fever is satisfactory evidence of decided sanitary progress.

The fatality from zymotic diseases is naturally greatest in the large town centres, where it is fostered by over-crowding, impure air, and impure water. In 18 of the largest English towns the annual death-rate from the seven principal diseases of this class (including diarrhoea) was equal to 7.0 per 1000; in 50 other large, but smaller, towns it was 6.1; and in the whole of England and Wales, exclusive of these 68 towns, the rate was only 3.5. It must always, however, be borne in mind that very many of our smaller towns and villages exhibit in their death-returns the results of an unfavourable sanitary condition, which it is to be hoped will, when the sanitary organization contemplated by the recent Public Health Act shall be completed, stand a fair chance of improvement. Till now many small towns and villages have been entirely without any sanitary authorities, and epidemic diseases have at frequent intervals levied their fatal contributions from the inhabitants, without attracting more than passing local attention. A glance through the sub-district returns in the present Quarterly Return will show that measles was unusually fatal in Brentford and Carnarvon; scarlet fever in Rye (Sussex), Steeple Bumpstead (Essex), Bishop's Castle (Salop), and Aberystwith; St. Austell suffered from whooping-cough, and South Hinksey (Berks) from diphtheria; fever, principally of the enteric type, was fatally prevalent in Liskeard (Cornwall), Hawkesbury (Gloster), Hucknall (Notts), and Ovenden township near Halifax. The most remarkable outbreak of

zymotic disease in the quarter was the epidemic of scarlet fever in Oldham, which resulted in 264 deaths within the registration district of that name, including 217 within the municipal borough; the severity of the epidemic has but slightly abated since the end of the quarter.

During the three months 6209 deaths in England and Wales, or 5·2 per cent. of the total deaths, were registered upon the information of the Coroners, against 5526 and 6032 in the corresponding three months of 1870 and 1871. To different forms of violence 4331 or 3·6 per cent. of the total deaths were referred in the three months; in the corresponding period of 1871 the number was 4202, or 3·5 per cent. of the deaths from all causes.

In the large public institutions, including workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums, 9301 or 7·8 per cent. of the total deaths were recorded; this is the lowest number of institution deaths returned in any quarter since the third quarter of 1870, and is doubtless partly due to the marked decline in the fatality from small-pox, which has since the latter part of 1870 considerably swelled the numbers of deaths both in hospitals and workhouses. The decline of pauperism has also doubtless contributed to the decrease in the workhouse deaths.

Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December.

In the UNITED KINGDOM the births of 270,172 children, and the deaths of 158,744 persons of both sexes, were registered in the three months ending 31st December 1872. The natural increase of population was thus 111,428.

The registered number of persons married in the quarter ending 31st December 1872, was 147,718.

The marriage, birth, and death rates of the Kingdom differ little from those prevailing in England and Wales.

ENGLAND.—The marriage-rate has completely recovered from the depression of the year 1869, and through all the quarters of the year 1872 exceeded the averages of previous years. Births, which had fallen off in 1871, rose again, and exceeded the average number in the year 1872, and notably in its Christmas quarter. The mortality for the year was lower than in any of the last twelve years, and in the Christmas quarter the deaths were only nine in ten of the average number. The reduction of the mortality was greatest in the cold quarters of the year, when the temperature was higher than usual, in the town districts where sanitary improvements have made some progress, and in the sensitive class of acute zymotic diseases. Not only did the population suffer less from small-pox, but also less from measles and diphtheria. Whooping-cough showed some inclination to activity, but fever declined, and scarlet-fever, the plague of the young, failed to reap its accustomed harvest of children. The sickness from these diseases probably declined nearly as much as the deaths. The higher night temperature and the abundant rain-fall undoubtedly contributed to the diminution of the death-toll of the kingdom.

Marriages.—The marriages in the fourth quarter of the year 1872 were more numerous than in any preceding quarter, 121,060 persons having been married in the three months ending 31st December last. The marriage-rate was 20·8 per 1000 persons living, or 0·9 above the mean rate for the fourth quarter in the ten years 1863–72: during those years it was exceeded only once, namely, in the December quarter of 1865. Compared with the average numbers for the corresponding quarter in the three previous years, the marriages in the counties of Monmouth and Durham again showed the greatest increase. In Bedfordshire, Northamptonshire, Cumberland, Nottinghamshire, the East Riding of Yorkshire,

and Northumberland the numbers also largely exceeded the average, while Westmoreland, Herefordshire, and Devonshire exhibited a considerable decrease. A comparison, however, with the numbers of marriages registered in the corresponding quarter of 1871 is less favourable, as an actual decrease is shown in London and in 16 of the counties, while in seven other counties the numbers are nearly identical with those returned for the previous corresponding quarter. In most of these 23 counties the population is engaged principally in agriculture, but among them are also included the counties of Cornwall, Gloucester, Worcester, Warwick, and Cheshire, which contain several populous mining and manufacturing districts.

Births.—The births registered in the quarter ending 31st December last were 206,619, exceeding the number in the fourth quarter of 1871 by 13,150. The birth-rate, 35·5, was higher than in any previous corresponding quarter, and 1·5 above the average rate for the December quarter in the ten years 1862–71. The increase over the average for the three previous corresponding quarters was again much greater in Durham than in any other county; of the remaining counties the largest increase was shown in Warwickshire and Lancashire. Shropshire was the only county in which the births were below the average, but the increase in Devonshire, Herefordshire, and Lincolnshire was very slight. The average birth-rate in the eighteen towns furnishing weekly returns was 37·3, or 1·9 above the rate for the whole of England and Wales. In London the rate was only 35·1. Four others of these towns showed lower birth-rates, the lowest being 32·5 in Norwich. In all the thirteen other towns the rates exceeded the general rate for England and Wales, the highest rate being 48·2 in Sunderland. In the fifty towns ranking next in order of magnitude the average birth-rate was 37·2 per 1000, or nearly the same as in the eighteen towns; the rates in the several towns ranging from 25·8 in Bath and 26·2 in Cheltenham, to 49·5 in Gateshead and 51·7 in Wigan.

Increase of Population.—In consequence of the high birth-rate and the low death-rate in the quarter, the natural increase of the population was large, the excess of births over deaths amounting to 89,068. Emigration, however, was also more active than is usual in the last quarter of the year, 37,855 persons of British origin having sailed during the three months from ports at which emigration officers are stationed, against 30,753 in the last quarter of 1871. Of these 37,855 emigrants, 25,032 were English, 3144 Scotch, and 9679 Irish. The destination of 26,716 was the United States, of 2311 British North America, of 5712 the Australian colonies, and the remaining 3116 were distributed amongst other places. Since 1868 English and Scotch emigrants have increased so as greatly to exceed the Irish in number.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The high prices of the principal necessaries of life were still maintained. Wheat averaged 57s. 3d. per quarter, or 1s. a quarter more than in the corresponding period of 1871. The average price per ton of potatoes (best Regents) at the Waterside market, Southwark, was 170s. or nearly double the average price in the three months ending 31st December 1871. Beef was slightly dearer and mutton slightly cheaper than in the previous quarter. The average price of beef by the carcass at the Metropolitan meat market last quarter was 6½d. and of mutton 7½d. per lb. In the quarter ending 30th September the average prices per lb. were 6½d. and 7½d., while in the December quarter of 1862 they were 5½d. and 6d. respectively.

The returns of pauperism again showed a considerable decline, compared with those for the December quarters of 1870 and 1871. The average number of in-door paupers relieved on the last day of each week during the quarter was 138,662 and of those receiving out-door relief 675,644,

or 6 and 29 per 1000 respectively of the total population. In the previous corresponding quarter the numbers were 141,027 and 759,666 respectively; the decrease of in-door paupers being equal to 1.7 per cent. and of out-door paupers to 12.4 per cent.

Till the 24th October the weather was cold, the average deficiency of daily temperature being $3\frac{3}{4}^{\circ}$. Then followed a warm period till the 9th November, with about an equal average daily excess of temperature. From the 10th to the 19th November was a cold period during which the average daily deficiency was $5\frac{1}{4}^{\circ}$. A period of 14 days warm weather succeeded, in which the average daily excess was 6° , followed by 16 days of changeable weather from the 3d to the 19th December, after which an extraordinarily warm period set in on the 20th, and continued to the end of the year. During this last period the average daily excess of temperature was more than 9° . The mean temperature in the whole quarter was $45^{\circ}.3$, or $1^{\circ}.7$ above the average of 101 years. In October it was $1^{\circ}.8$ in defect, and in November and December $3^{\circ}.0$ and $3^{\circ}.8$ respectively in excess. The most remarkable feature of the weather during the quarter was the frequency and abundance of rain. Rain fell at Greenwich on 67 out of the 92 days, a greater number than in any previous corresponding period since 1815. In Guernsey rain fell on 80 days, and at Stonyhurst in Lancashire on every day in the three months except two. The total fall was large, amounting at Greenwich to 11.32 inches, a quantity which has only once been exceeded during the corresponding period in the last 57 years, namely in 1821, when the fall was 11.47 inches. Last quarter between latitudes 50° and 51° the rainfall averaged about 16.5 inches, and 15.5 inches between latitudes 54° and 55° . The excess over the average of 57 years was 1.5 inches in October, 0.6 in November, and 2.1 in December.

State of the Public Health; Deaths.—In the fourth or autumn quarter of last year 117,551 deaths were registered, or 12,002 less than the average number in the corresponding three months of the three years 1869-70-71, uncorrected for increase of population. The annual death-rate was 20.2 per 1000, and 2.2 per 1000 below the average rate in the fourth quarters of the ten years 1862-71. During the 35 years 1838-72 the death-rate in the last three months of the year has only twice been lower than in the quarter ending 31st December last; in 1845 the rate was 19.1, and in 1856 20.0. In the other years of this period the annual death-rate in the December quarter ranged upwards to 24.1 in 1858 and 25.5 in 1846.

In the eleven Registration Divisions the annual death-rate last quarter ranged from 16.2 and 17.8 in the agricultural counties of the South-eastern and South-western Divisions, to 23.8 and 22.5 respectively in the North-western and York Divisions, comprising the manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Cheshire, and of Yorkshire.

In the chief town districts, containing a population estimated at rather more than 13 millions, the death-rate was 22.2 per 1000, while in the remaining and principally rural population of about 10 millions the death-rate did not exceed 17.6 per 1000. The urban rate was 2.9, and the rural rate 1.2 per 1000 below their average rates in the corresponding quarters of the ten years 1862-71; in the December quarters of those years the lowest urban rate was 23.9 in 1867, which was 1.7 above the rate for last quarter, while the rural rate in 1867 was 17.7, and nearly corresponded with last quarter's rate. It is evident that the generally high temperature and abundant rain during the last three months of 1872 exercised a more beneficial influence upon the public health in town than in rural districts. A hard winter is most fatal among the dwellers in towns, who suffer from the extremes of poverty; and abundant rain not only mechanically cleanses the streets and sewers, but purifies the atmosphere and carries off zymotic exhalations which generate disease. Although the remarkably low death-rate in town districts last quarter may

be principally due to the somewhat unusual meteorological conditions which prevailed, it may be safe to assume that a portion of the improvement in their health is permanent, and is the result of the general awakening to the importance of sanitary measures which has been so conspicuous in the last few years.

The meteorological influence on the mortality at different ages appears to have been unequal. Of the total deaths 24.0 per cent. were of infants under one year of age, and 25.4 per cent. of persons aged 60 years and upwards; hence 50.6 per cent. were of children and adults between one and 60 years of age against 55.1 and 53.2 per cent. respectively in the last quarters of 1870 and 1871. The proportion both of infant mortality and of deaths of elderly persons to the total deaths was larger than in the fourth quarters of either 1870 or 1871. The deaths of infants under one year of age to births registered last quarter were 13.6 per cent., against 14.4 and 15.7 in the corresponding periods of the two preceding years. It is evident, therefore, that the largest proportional decrease in the mortality occurred among children and adults between one and 60 years; and from the very marked decline in the fatality from zymotic diseases which must next be noticed, it appears all but certain that the proportional saving of life was greatest among children between one and 10 years of age.

The seven principal diseases of the zymotic class caused only 16,794 deaths, against 25,907 and 26,997 in the fourth quarters of 1870 and 1871; of these 16,794 deaths, 1665 were referred to small-pox, 1341 to measles, 3701 to scarlet fever, 525 to diphtheria, 2182 to whooping-cough, 4023 to different forms of fever, and 3357 to diarrhoea. The deaths from these seven diseases were equal to an annual rate of 2.9 per 1000 of the population against 4.6 and 4.7 in the two previous corresponding quarters. The recent epidemic of small-pox was exceptional, and therefore interferes with the value of these figures for comparison. The deaths reported from measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, whooping-cough, and fever, which were 21,629 and 16,554 in the last quarters of 1870 and 1871, further declined to 11,772 in the three months ending December last. The decline in the fatal cases of these five zymotic diseases from the numbers in the fourth quarter of 1871 was equal to 29 per cent., while the decrease in the deaths from all causes did not exceed 13 per cent.

The fatal cases of small-pox, which had been 7720, 6521, and 2953 in the three first quarters of 1872, further declined to 1665 in the last three months of the year; this was the smallest quarterly number since that in the three months ending December 1870, in which the late epidemic first appeared and caused 1229 deaths. In each of the Registration Divisions, except the South-western, the deaths from small-pox showed a further decline from those in the three preceding quarters of 1872; the 1665 last quarter included 94 in Hampshire, 116 in Cornwall, 292 in Staffordshire, 180 in Worcestershire, 142 in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and 76 in Cumberland, while in the other counties the numbers were comparatively inconsiderable. The following figures point out the principal centres of infection in those counties in which small-pox was fatally prevalent last quarter; the fatal cases in Portsmouth were 85, Helston 62, Penzance 37, Newcastle-under-Lyme 31, West Bromwich 80, Dudley 138, Stourbridge 86, Worcester 54, Rotherham 34, York 31, Cockermouth 21, and Whitehaven 52.

The deaths from measles, scarlet fever, and diphtheria have not recently been so few in any quarter as during the last three months of 1872. The deaths from measles were 1341 against 1881 and 3763 in the last quarters of 1870 and 1871; those from scarlet fever and diphtheria 4226 against 12,629 and 5133; the fatal cases of fever further declined from 5364 and 4692 to 4023; while those of whooping-cough, although showing a

decrease upon the number returned in the last quarter of 1871, somewhat exceeded those in the same period of 1870. Although the fatality from these diseases had generally declined, an examination of this return in detail will show that local outbreaks of more or less severity occurred in different parts of the country; among others the following instances may be noted. Measles was fatally prevalent in Northampton, Banbury, Norwich, Hinckley, and Carnarvon; scarlet fever in Chesham, Salisbury, Fowey, Bath, Bishops Castle, Oswestry, Bilston, Sedgley, Hayfield, Runcorn, Radcliffe, Oldham, Whitehaven, Aberavon, Aberystwith, and Tregaron. Fever frequently shows the greatest proportional fatality in the small towns and villages, and the present return affords many examples of the truth of this fact; it is impossible however here to do more than to name a few of the cases of the prevalence of fever that arrest the attention in glancing through the local returns:—Battle, Wellingborough, Kettering, Barking Town, Wellington (Somerset), Stapleford, Glossop, Rotherham, Kimberworth, Mexbrough, Kirkleatham, and Llanelly. Outbreaks of fever may invariably be regarded as due to the presence of zymotic poison, which it is the duty of sanitary organization to remove.

The deaths from the seven principal zymotic diseases in England and Wales were equal as before stated to an annual rate of 2.9 per 1000 persons living. In the 18 large English towns the rate from these same diseases was 3.4 per 1000, and in 50 other large but smaller towns it was 3.3; in England and Wales, exclusive of these 68 towns, the zymotic rate was 2.6 per 1000. As these 68 towns include most of the densest town centres, and a population of nearly nine millions, the fact that there the zymotic rate so slightly exceeds the rate for the whole of England and Wales is a marked proof of sanitary progress. When the smaller towns, villages, and rural districts shall all have been brought within the influence of sanitary organization the rural rates may again compare as favourably with urban rates, as they did before the recent improvement in the health of large towns was inaugurated.

During the three months 6500 or 5.5 per cent. of the deaths in England and Wales were registered upon the information of the Coroners, against 4.9 and 4.8 per cent. in the corresponding quarters of 1870 and 1871. The deaths referred to different forms of violence were 4117, or 3.5 per cent. of all the deaths; in the corresponding three months of 1871 the violent deaths were 4048, or 3.0 per cent. of the deaths from all causes. In workhouses, hospitals, and lunatic asylums 10,136 or 8.6 per cent. of the total deaths were recorded; the proportion in the corresponding quarters of 1870 and 1871 was 8.4 and 8.6 per cent. respectively.

Health of London and other large Cities in 1872.*

THE Great Cities of the world are every year growing greater. Vienna and Berlin have increased rapidly. Paris, for reasons too obvious and deplorable, has remained nearly stationary since the war; but the population amounted at the last Census to 1,851,792, and the capital of France is, after violation by a mob in the face of her enemies and of her own citizens, still the Queen of continental cities. Rome is to be no longer a city of ruins for poets to sigh over, but the living capital of the Italian nation, in sisterly union with Florence, Naples, Turin, Milan, and Venice. In no land, however, are the cities greater than in the English Empire. The cities of India are flourishing. The United States are emulating the land of their origin. But England maintains its ascendancy; and her capital is the greatest the world ever saw. Babylon, Thebes, Rome were never so populous as London, which has now within its widest boundary upwards of *four million* souls; and had in the middle of 1872, within the limits of the Weekly Tables, 3,311,298.

It is evident that the population of its capital must bear some proportion to the population of the empire, and to the population of the States with which it is in relation. Thus the population of Berlin exceeds the population of St. Petersburg; for though Russia covers a larger area, and has more people than Germany, they are in less intimate relation. And Paris is more populous than the German cities because it has long been the capital of a united nation, in intimate connection with its provinces and with the surrounding States of Europe. While London is the metropolis of a great Empire, with which, as well as with the other States of Europe, America, and Asia, it is kept in intimate connection by means of the mercantile marine, the navy, and the telegraphs. It is the treasury of the wealth and of the mind of a large portion of the world.

Cities are the radiating centres of civilization. And in English cities many economical as well as social advantages are enjoyed; these advantages, too, have undergone no diminution in recent years, otherwise the increase could not have gone on, without their inhabitants exhibiting signs of deterioration, of which no trace exists in the returns. But there is a limit to the growth of every city, as there is a limit to the growth of organic forms; though the extension is neither so definite in space nor in time as it is in species, inasmuch as the growth of cities depends upon the multiplication of coexisting or successive individuals, subject to death indeed, but endowed with surplus powers of reproduction. Some of the canons of the law of limitation are self-evident: a city, for instance, is limited by its water-supply, by its supply of food, by its supply of fuel, by its security from enemies within or without, by its powers of purchasing various requirements, by the attractions it offers in competition with the attractions of other places, and the prices at which these attractions can be purchased. London, in the midst of other centres, attracts and repels various kinds of population in various degrees, and its resident population at a given moment is the result of the equilibrium established at that moment between the various conflicting forces.

The estimated increase of population in the year 1872 was 44,839; and the registered births exceeded the deaths by 46,307 in Registration London.

One cause of the limitation of cities in past ages obtained less attention than it deserves; it is the necessity of removing the daily waste to the atmosphere outside, to the soil or to the sea. The smoke of fires, the dust of workshops, the breath of living things, and all their excretions, are noxious in various degrees. London, with impure wells and without

* Reprinted from the "Annual Summary" for 1872.

sewers, was a city of plagues up to the seventeenth century, and was called in the eighteenth century one of the graves of the nation. The removal of impurities is now carried out to some extent, with the best effect; but difficulties increase, and new engineering agencies have to be brought into the field. The demand, in truth, for new methods of saving and invigorating life is as urgent as the demand for new implements of human destruction.

There is, physically, a limit to the number of people that can live on a given space; in crowds they are in each other's way, and in crowded homes poison each other. The limit varies. London, unlike Venice, has no practical limit of area. As far as houses are concerned, by adopting the system of vertical superposition in stories, so prevalent in the continent and even in some towns of Scotland, the cubical dwelling space on the same area may be augmented; but happily that system has not hitherto prevailed in England. Lofty houses, throwing dark, damp shadows on the streets, each with a common staircase, by which impurities are distributed to many families, however grand to look at, can scarcely fail to be unhealthy to live in.

The population in England is less than one person to an acre of ground; in twenty of the great towns of the United Kingdom the population to an acre is 29, in London within the limits of the Weekly Tables it is 42. But the population is very unevenly distributed over the London area of 78,080 acres: for while, in the large Districts, the persons to an acre are in Lewisham, for instance, 5, in Woolwich 10, Wandsworth 11, the proportions run up to 200 in Holborn, 219 in St. Giles, and 237 in Westminster. In some of the sub-districts the density of population is still greater: in Berwick-street Westminster (St. James), in St. Andrew Eastern, and Whitecross-street Holborn, there are 429, 410, and 418 persons to an acre. 150 persons to an acre in London is, however, a limit beyond which the density of population has not been extending during the last ten years; and in denser districts there has been a tendency of the population to decrease.

The population has decreased in St. George Hanover Square, in Westminster (St. James), and in Marylebone—in all the central districts about the City, in Holborn, the Strand, and St. Giles—in Shoreditch, Whitechapel, and St. George-in-the-East: where the density, if we exclude the river area and the Parks, exceeds the above standard of density.

That the London area is not yet covered is evident from the fact, that if the whole area except the river had a uniform density of 150 persons to an acre, the population would amount to 11,304,300. That such a limit will ever be touched is not probable, as the difficulties of healthy habitation increase with the numbers. Such difficulties are for a time evaded by the residence of householders in the suburbs during the night, and of their families there during day and night. But as the outlying districts, with a few exceptions, although supplied with water, remain imperfectly provided with sewers, or with any other effectual means of removing impurities, this state of things cannot continue without danger, with a population outside the sewerage area running up to a million. Unless the London municipal area be promptly extended so as to include the whole of this outer population, the evils will accumulate to an extent with difficulty repairable.

The worst consequences were apprehended from the increase of London in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and an attempt was made to prevent the growth of the capital; but it was in vain, and London grew to its present dimensions in spite of all discouragements, and in spite of the exclusion of nearly the whole of its population from the advantages of municipal institutions: the State ever of old playing the part of a mother that neglects and starves the first born of her children; taking no

pride in its beauty or its growth, but, as if it were not her own, or were her rival, expending her affection on alien objects. Those architectural triumphs, the Tower of London and St. James's Palace, were, exclusive of Westminster Hall, the chief State buildings of the capital until Somerset House was erected. Indeed, London owed its chief ornaments to the Church until quite recently; when a few years of restricted powers of self-government have already given the Metropolis, in addition to its bridges, the grand Thames Embankment, and a vast system of trunk sewers, which, to be complete for the purposes of salubrity, only have to be supplemented by effective branches in communication with every house. The Houses of Parliament, the new Government Offices, the new Courts of Law, and the new Post Office, promise better things; but will London ever rival Athens or Rome in its architecture? Will it find its Pericles?

It is a well-established law that, other things being equal, the insalubrity of a place increases with the density of its population; and that the fevers generated in crowded dwellings have a tendency to spread among the whole of the population. The State, therefore, while it has no right to prevent people in any numbers settling in or near London, has a right to prescribe such conditions of residence as are required in the interests of Public Health.

What is at the present hour especially wanted is the breaking down of the restricted barriers of London, and the extension of municipal organization to the well-considered boundaries laid down in Sir Robert Peel's Metropolitan Police Act, which seems to have taken the prospective increase of population into account: any narrower boundary, while the population is increasing within the great circle at the rate of 75,000 annually, could only be temporary, whereas it is desirable to make the change once for all, or for at least the next hundred years. And it is evident that within this limit the water supply, the drainage, the lighting, the house regulations, and all other municipal regulations, should be under the supreme control of one Municipality, with a great administrator at its head.

The state of things now is, that a small population on 668 acres in the centre, enjoys under a Lord Mayor the old municipal form of government; that 3,266,987 persons on 78,208 acres are living under the Local Management Act, with a paid chairman; and that outside this region 618,654 people, increasing rapidly every day in numbers, are spread over 366,097 acres of land, without sewers, except in a few places, but covered by the Metropolitan Police administration.

If the whole of the people amounting in 1871 to 3,885,641 on a circle with a radius of 15 miles can be administered for police purposes from Scotland Yard, can they not be associated together in one community for the purposes of local government, with the City for the central point of its administration? A city is a Co-operative Society for the supply of common wants; and as the police now discharges the duties of defence which were formerly left to householders, and to parish constables; as common sewers carry away impurities which were formerly got rid of by each householder; so water, light, and perhaps heat, and force to a certain extent, may be provided by a sound municipal organization; in fact, almost every commodity in universal demand which can either only be supplied under monopolies, or be supplied imperfectly under competition. Under this head naturally fall the conditions of healthy existence.

THE GREATEST LONDON*; OR THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.

In this London on the Thames, including all the parishes partly or wholly within a circle of 15 miles (= 14.9 miles) round Charing Cross,

* For population of London within its several boundaries see Census of England and Wales, 1871, Vol. ii. p. 38.

the mean density of population in 1872 was 9 to an acre; and the annual rate of mortality was 20.8 per 1000. In the 10 years 1861-70 the annual rate was 23.6, in 1871 it was 23.7. The outer ring includes 11 entire districts, with parts of 5 districts; or 44 entire sub-districts; where the mean density of population is expressed by 1.8 persons to an acre, and the mortality was at the rate of 17.5 in 1872, against 19.3 in the 10 years 1861-70, and 19.0 in 1871.

The mortality of the Registration London, at the rate of 24.3 per 1000 during the 10 years, was one-fourth part higher than the mortality in the outer ring; the difference in the annual deaths was 5 deaths in 1000 living. In 1872 the advantages remained in favour of the outside districts, where the population has more air to live in, but the difference in the two rates declined from 5 to 4 in 1000. This is shown in the annexed table:—

ANNUAL RATES OF MORTALITY per 1000.

	Ten Years 1861-70.	1871.	1872.
In the Metropolitan and City Police Districts -	23.6	23.7	20.8
In Registration London - - - -	24.3	24.6	21.5
Outside Registration London - - -	19.3	19.0	17.5

The rates of mortality in the several Districts varied from 15 to 29 per 1000 for the ten years 1861-70, so far as the mortality can be now determined. The deaths in the large hospitals being omitted, the mortality in the other Districts is somewhat understated.

DISTRICTS and SUB-DISTRICTS within the METROPOLITAN and CITY POLICE DISTRICT, arranged in the ORDER of MORTALITY from the lowest to the highest.

(The Districts containing the large Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums are excluded, also Four Sub-districts for other reasons.)

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE per 1000 in the 10 years 1861-1870.		
6. Hampstead - - - 15.3	39. Richmond - - - 19.1	19. Mile End Old T ⁿ - 23.4
27. Lewisham - - - 16.2	24. Wandsworth - - 19.5	18. Stepney - - - 24.8
40. Bromley (Kent) - 16.4	125. Brentford - - 20.1	5. Marylebone - - 25.1
186-1. Chigwell - - - 16.7	185. West Ham - - - 20.4	2. Chelsea - - - 25.2
29-1 & 2. Carshalton & Epsom 16.7	28. Woolwich - - - 20.7	12. Holborn - - - 25.5
123. Staines - - - 17.6	1. Kensington - - - 20.8	15. Bethnal Green - 25.7
88. Kingston - - - 18.1	9. Hackney - - - 21.0	14. Shoreditch - - 25.8
126. Hendon - - - 18.4	25. Camberwell - - 21.4	23. Greenwich - - 26.4
128. Edmonton - - - 18.5	4. Westminster (St. James) 21.8	20. Poplar - - - 27.0
37. Croydon - - - 18.8	23. Lambeth - - - 22.1	10. St. Giles - - - 27.4
		17. St. Geo. in the East 28.6

Note.—The Districts numbered up to 28 inclusive are in Registration London; the rest are in the Outer Ring.

THE LONDON OF THE WEEKLY TABLES, 1872.

In this year of mild temperature, and great rain-fall, the mortality, which was 21 on an average, varied from week to week: represented by a curve, the mortality had two maxima (26) in the cold second week of January, (27) in the hot first week of August; and two minima, the first (17) in the last week of June, and the second (17) in the third week of September.

Thus the winter and summer diseases prevail most, respectively in the coldest and hottest weather; and then their decline reduces the mortality to a minimum. This law prevailed in the whole of the town popula-

tions, but with considerable variation in particular towns: the highest weekly mortality was met with in Wolverhampton, where in the first three weeks of the year the rates were 59, 49, 47: while some of the lowest weekly rates (14 and 15) prevailed in that town and in Bristol.

Diarrhoea was the prevalent fatal zymotic disease in London, and raised the summer mortality; whooping-cough 3249, small-pox 1781, measles 1680, and fever 1340, were the other most fatal diseases of the same class. The great number of 2608 deaths by violence is remarkable; 2169 having been referred to negligence or accident, 125 to homicide, 268 to suicide, and one to execution. 81 suicides were committed by wounds, 17 of them gunshot; 64 by hanging, 44 by poison, and 57 by drowning, and 22 by other means. The suicides by drowning are probably understated; for the "found drowned" are classed under accident, unless the coroners discovered the cause of the drowning. Efforts should be made to diminish these violent deaths, especially those from vehicles without proper drags, driven in the streets by incompetent drivers. Deaths by burning have happily declined; but 239 deaths by this dreadful cause are still too numerous. Numbers may be rescued as "brands from the burning" by more attention to dress, by fire-guards, and safety ladders. The deaths by burns in the summer quarter, 30, it will be noticed are less than half as many as the deaths in the Christmas quarter following, when more fires are burning.

The Weekly Returns of the number of deaths by fevers in 33 years show what may be the influence of the seasons on these formidable diseases. The influence is not great; the weekly mean number of deaths by fever is 43; and it ranged from 38 in the middle of the year, or the end of June, to 49 and 50 in December. Fever-matter (*typhine*) has an independent life of its own, undergoing periodical developments; thus, while the disease in the middle of 1845 was fatal to 14, 18, and 18 in three successive weeks of July, it rose in 1846, and in three weeks of December 1847 was fatal to 132, 136, and 131 lives in successive weeks: the disease was again epidemic in 1864; while at the end of 1872 it had fallen to a low ebb.

Recent research has shown that the common continued fevers of England may be resolved into three kinds, *typhus*; enteric or typhoid fever (*typhia*); and relapsing fever (*typhimia*). In the early years the species were not distinguished, and even now they are often confounded by common observers; but in 1872 the deaths returned were by *typhus* 175, *typhia* 824, and simple continued fever 341, including probably a few cases of typhimia. Typhus has declined rapidly since 1869, enteric fever (*typhia*) slowly.

12,029 deaths occurred in the public institutions of London; 6177 in the workhouses, 5085 in the civil hospitals, including 94 in hospitals for foreigners; 183 men died in the naval and military hospitals; 16 women and 60 children died in lying-in hospitals, 191 men and 155 women in lunatic asylums. One person in 6 dies in a public institution. Out of 100 deaths 9 occurred in workhouses, 8 in hospitals. The deaths in public institutions are increasing; more dying in hospitals, fewer in workhouses and prisons.

London within the Tables can now be followed through the 33 years 1840-1872; and by means of the Censuses and the death-returns its annual rates of mortality are shown in its five great divisions. The mortality during the whole period is at the rate of 24.3 per 1000; in the West Districts 22.7; in the North Districts 22.9; in the South Districts 24.5; in the Central Districts 25.2; in the East Districts 26.0. The mortality in the five corresponding groups of Districts in 1872 was at the rate of, West 19.6; North 21.2; South 20.9; Central 23.6; East 23.6. The density of population in the five groups, expressed in persons to an acre, was West 52, North 56, South 21, Central 150, and East 107.

This Table (No. 37) is the test of the result of sanitary improvements; and it is gratifying to find, that while the population has gone on increasing, and has grown denser in the parts formerly open, the mortality, on the whole, has not increased; on the contrary, it has decreased; for if, to get rid of fluctuations, we compare the mortality of 1840-9 with that of 1860-9, there is a decrease from 25.2 to 24.3 in the rate, or nearly of 1 per 1000. Taking the five regions, this improvement is found in the West; in the North and the East there is a slight deterioration; in the dense Central region the mortality increased; while in South London the mortality fell from 26.6 to 23.2, or 3.4 in the 20 years of interval. This is decisive evidence of the salutary effects of the drainage of South London, which was formerly a marsh; and of the substitution of a better water for the impure waters drawn from the Thames, at points where its stream was polluted by London sewage. The decisive improvement of South London, it will be seen in the Table, became manifest in 1856.

Some disappointment may be felt that the mortality of London, which should be below 20, has not descended permanently to that rate: the reason is too obvious, for the water supply is still drawn from the stream of the upper Thames, which drains a populous basin, and receives much of its impurities. Then it has been shown that although the main sewers have been well laid, the branch sewers, under the district boards, are still imperfect; they are in places ponds of impurities, as Dr. Hardwick and others have discovered by inspection, even in the West End of London. Fine old houses have had vast cesspools laid in the præloacal age; and those cesspools in many cases remain undisturbed, exhaling their fumes through the air. The London Building Act, in some respects worse than the Sanitary Acts applying to country districts, has no adequate clauses to provide for the effectual purity of the new dwellings erected. There is still a want of thoroughness in the London sanitary work, accounting fully for the higher rates of mortality, which look unfavourable by the side of a high standard of salubrity, but favourable as compared with the rates of other cities left in a worse state.

In the year 1872 the annual rate of mortality fell to 21.5 per 1000: this contrasts favourably not only with 1849 and 1854, when the annual rates were, owing to cholera, 30.1 and 29.4, but with every year except 1850, after the cholera had swept off the feeble, when the rate was 21.0. The causes of this better state of things can be most conveniently discussed in the Annual Report, for they were in general operation throughout the kingdom.

In the meantime, London may accept the improvement in the vitality of her population as of good augury.

THE 20 GREAT CITIES AND TOWNS.

Their mortality in the aggregate is above the London standard; they lag, as might be expected, somewhat behind the capital, and their mortality only fell in 1872 to 24.3, which was the rate in London during the twelve years 1860-71. These 20 cities are arranged below in the order of their mortality during the last five years. It is right to bear in mind that the three cities of highest mortality are the densest. Density raises the mortality through the condensation of impurity; the quantity of air respired being equal in two populations, the quantity of impurity taken in bears a certain proportion to the strength of the noxious mixture. While density of population does not, therefore, necessarily, it does practically imply density of zymotic impurity in most towns; and a higher resulting rate of mortality. Precautions are required in proportion to density in order to obviate its evils.

20 GREAT CITIES and TOWNS of the KINGDOM arranged in the ORDER of MORTALITY.

AVERAGE ANNUAL DEATH-RATE per 1000, 1868-1872.			
Portsmouth - 21.9	Hull - 25.4	Sunderland - 26.8	Newcastle-on-Tyne 27.6
Bristol - 23.8	Edinburgh - 26.0	Oldham - 27.0	Salford - 27.9
Birmingham - 24.0	Dublin - 26.0	Leicester - 27.3	Manchester - 30.9
Nottingham - 24.9	Bradford - 26.4	Sheffield - 27.5	Glasgow - 31.1
Norwich - 25.2	Wolverhampton 26.5	Leeds - 27.6	Liverpool - 31.3

The Authorities of the 20 great cities deserve applause for what they have done or attempted; but they are far from having attained the stage of the traveller who can rest and be thankful. The deaths in 1872 were in excess by 53,886—more than 1000 a week—of the healthy standard; at the rate of 17 to 1000 inhabitants, the deaths would have been 125,682; whereas 179,568 deaths were registered in the year: and so long as the wails of thousands of children, of the young cut off in the bloom of life, of fathers dying of fever or killed outright by violence, of mothers perishing in childbirth, of men who never attain the fulness of age, are heard, mayors and town councillors should give themselves no rest until they have done their utmost by sanitary precautions to save life, and to render the respective populations under their rule vigorous. They are now on their trial. They will be questioned at the bar of public opinion. They are about to appoint health officers; will they carry out their recommendations, backed as they are by the experience of the navy and army, as well as by the whole series of national civil returns, showing how invariably sweet air, pure water, cleanliness, and hygienic measures of every kind, are attended by health and strength, and their absence by death, disease, and disability?

THE 50 LARGE TOWN DISTRICTS.

The mortality of these town districts, 24.8 in the year 1871, was at the rate of 23.8 in 1872; higher, in the aggregate, than the mortality of London, but somewhat lower than the mortality of the great cities. They follow arranged in groups according to the order of mortality:—

ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per 1,000 Persons estimated to be LIVING during 1872 in 50 LARGE ENGLISH TOWNS; ranged in the order of the rates from the lowest to the highest.

Cheltenham 17.6	Birkenhead - 20.5	Plymouth - 22.3	Carlisle - 24.6	Wigan - 26.6
Hastings - 17.8	Derby - 20.5	Lincoln - 22.4	Stoke-upon-Trent 24.8	Macclesfield - 26.6
Maidstone - 18.0	Shrewsbury 20.6	Cardiff - 22.5	Dover - 25.2	Ashton-un-Lyne 26.6
Chatham - 18.8	Brighton - 20.9	Bath - 22.7	Blackburn - 25.5	Merthyr Tydfil - 26.7
Reading - 19.2	Chester - 21.0	Yarmouth - 22.7	Stockport - 25.8	Exeter - 26.8
Oxford - 19.3	Swansea - 21.3	Halifax - 22.9	Gateshead - 25.9	Preston - 27.9
Colchester - 19.3	Worcester - 21.4	Newport (Mon.) 23.0	Bury - 26.3	Walsall - 28.9
Southampton 20.3	Coventry - 21.8	Rochdale - 23.4	EastStonehouse 26.3	Northampton - 29.7
Devonport - 20.4	Gosport - 21.8	Ipswich - 24.0	South Shields - 26.4	Bolton - 30.0
Cambridge - 20.4	Huddersfield 22.2	York - 24.2	Tynemouth - 26.4	Dudley - 32.3

Preston, Walsall, Northampton, Bolton, and Dudley enjoy here a painful pre-eminence, which cannot fail to awaken the attention of their respective authorities.

THE 11 GREAT FOREIGN CITIES.

Health is of almost equal importance to all mankind, and efforts have been made here to induce the authorities of the great cities of the world to record observations as in London on their state as shown by the returns of deaths and fatal diseases compared with the population living. These efforts have been successful in the Capital cities of all the great

Powers except Russia, whence returns are expected shortly from both St. Petersburg and Moscow, which have excellent municipal organisations.

New York sends returns quite regularly. The authorities of Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta deserve great credit for the efforts they are making to compete in the race of improvement with the advanced cities of Europe.

POPULATION, DEATHS, and the DEATH-RATE in 11 FOREIGN CITIES, 1872.

NAME.	POPULATION.	DEATHS.	DEATH-RATE.
PARIS - - -	1,851,792 (1872)	40,479	21·9
BRUSSELS - - -	185,000 (estim ^d)	4,176	22·6
VIENNA - - -	644,356 (1872)	20,506	31·8
BERLIN - - -	828,000 (1872)	26,706	32·3
ROME - - -	244,484 (1872)	9,223	37·7
FLORENCE - - -	167,093 (1872)	5,815	34·8
TURIN - - -	212,644 (1872)	5,728	26·9
NEW YORK - - -	942,292 (1870)	32,474	34·5
BOMBAY - - -	646,636 (1872)	18,906	29·2
MADRAS - - -	397,552 (1872)	13,911	35·0
CALCUTTA - - -	477,600 (1872)	11,947	25·0

REMARKS on the METEOROLOGY of 1872. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq.,
F.R.S., &c.

The year 1872 was remarkable:—1st for the extraordinary atmospheric depression in the month of January, and the long continued period of depression in the last four months of the year; 2ndly for the lengthened period of warm weather which characterised the first three months of the year, and 3rdly for the remarkable excess of rain-fall during the last quarter of the year.

In Table 40 (pages xcvi and xvii) the annual means of the several elements for the stations between Guernsey and North Shields are given.

The following remarks with regard to excess or deficiency of atmospheric pressure, temperature, and rain-fall are primarily derived from the observations at the Royal Observatory, but they may be taken as applying generally to the whole country.

Atmospheric pressure.—The reading of the barometer decreased from 29·9 in. on the 1st of January to 28·87 in. by the morning of the 5th, and the mean reading for the 5th was no less than eight tenths of an inch below the average for the day. From the 6th to the 13th the changes were numerous, but on the 14th an increase to 29·9 in. occurred, followed by a steady decrease to 28·9 in. by the 18th. With slight exceptions the mean readings were below their average values from this day until the 3rd of April, and on some days the departures were large especially on the 23rd and 24th of January, when the amounts were 1 in. and 1·1 in. respectively. The minimum value on the 24th of January, viz., 28·21 in. is remarkable as being lower than any since 13th January 1843, when 28·096 in. was recorded. On 24th December 1821 a still lower value was recorded, viz., 27·89 in., and other instances of low readings have been: 6th March 1783, 28·22 in.; 17th December 1809, 28·20 in., and 23rd November 1824, 28·37 in.

On 3rd April, a decided increase set in, and by the 6th 30·3 in. was reached. From the 7th to the 15th high values were generally recorded, but on the 16th a downward tendency was shown which continued until the 21st, when the reading was 28·9 in., the minimum value for the month. From this date with slight exceptions increasing values were recorded to the end of the month.

During the months of May and June the movements were numerous but not generally of very great magnitude, whilst in July the readings were very steady and the range unusually small. In the earlier portion of August larger movements were experienced, the general tendency being to decrease till the 7th when the minimum for the month occurred. After this date increasing values were recorded, the absolute maximum being reached on the 28th. In the last four months of the year the readings were remarkably low, the mean values for each month being respectively 0·13 in., 0·17 in., 0·25 in. and 0·40 in. below the corresponding averages. It is very rarely that so long a period of continuous depression is experienced. The mean value for these months is 29·535 in., and there has been no instance of any approach to such low readings for so lengthened a time except in the year 1841 when the mean for the corresponding period was 29·576 in.

Temperature.—The warm weather which set in on the 13th December 1871, continued with very few and very slight exceptions till the 18th of March 1872. The mean temperature of the 97 days ending on this day was more than 5° in excess as compared with the average, the direction of the wind during this time was mostly from S.W. This warm period of 97 days has, however, been exceeded in length in a few cases. For

instance in 1821 a warm period set in at the end of October and continued until the end of April 1822. In 1833 a warm period began on October 21st, and continued till 16th March 1834. In 1858 a warm period set in on December 18th, and extended to 11th April 1859. In 1862 a warm period commenced at the beginning of December and continued to the end of March 1863. The mean temperature of the five months ending March 1822 was $44^{\circ}6$, for those ending March 1834 was $43^{\circ}5$, and for those ending March 1872 (owing to the severity of the cold in November and December 1871) it was $41^{\circ}3$ only. The mean temperature of four months ending March :—

In the year 1822 was $43^{\circ}8$.	In the year 1863 was $42^{\circ}8$.
" 1834 " $43^{\circ}3$.	" 1872 " $42^{\circ}2$.
" 1859 " $42^{\circ}7$.	

So that, remarkable as the first quarter of the year 1872 had been for its long continued warmth, there were no less than four instances of a more lengthened period, two of which, viz., in the winters of 1821-1822, and 1833-1834 were of nearly five months duration. The mean value for the three months January to March alone was for 1872, $43^{\circ}6$.

The corresponding mean in 1779 was $42^{\circ}4$
" 1819 " $41^{\circ}4$
" 1822 " $43^{\circ}5$
" 1834 " $42^{\circ}9$
" 1846 " $43^{\circ}6$
" 1849 " $41^{\circ}9$
" 1851 " $41^{\circ}9$
" 1859 " $43^{\circ}3$
" 1863 " $42^{\circ}6$

It follows therefore that throughout the period of 100 years the warmth of the first quarter of 1872 has been but once equalled, viz., in 1846, and has never been exceeded, but in two instances there have been closely approximate values, viz., in the year 1822 and 1859. From the end of March until the first week of May the weather was very changeable with alternate periods of warmth and cold of short duration, the warm periods generally preponderating both in duration and amount. From the 6th of May to the 12th of June the weather was generally cold and cloudy. On June 13th a warm period set in, and for some days the weather was fine, bright, and hot, with heavy thunderstorms on June 17th, 18th, and 19th principally over the Northern and Midland Counties. A long period of changeable weather now ensued which continued until the middle of August, the weather then improved somewhat, about the 16th, but became broken towards the end of the month, and was changeable till the end of the first week in September, with very mild, and almost summer like temperature; in the second week the weather was unsettled, particularly in the north, where much rain fell, whilst in the south it was finer with but little rain, and the mean daily excess of temperature for the 33 days ending September 17th was nearly 4° .

From September 18th to October 24th, cold, ungenial weather prevailed, although S.W. and W.S.W. winds predominated, and the average daily deficiency of temperature was about 4° . A warm period set in on the 25th October and continued till November 9th, with an average excess of $3\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and this was followed by a steady cold period from November 10th to 19th with the wind from N. and N.E. and an average deficiency of 5° . On November 20th a period ensued of as warm weather as the preceding period was cold, lasting until December 3rd, after which occurred variable periods until the 19th but generally a deficiency of temperature was more strongly marked, but on the 20th of December a remarkably warm period set in, which continued until the end of the year and yielded an average daily excess of more than 9° .

Rain-fall.—The fall of rain in January was large, being as much as 1.7 in. in excess, but in February less rain than the average fall was measured to the extent of 0.8 in. In March the amount again exceeded its average but only to the amount of 0.5 in., and in the next three months the falls were slightly in defect in April and June, but in excess to almost the same amount in May. In July the amount was nearly the same as its average, in August slightly in excess, but in September as much as 1.0 in. in defect. The rain-fall, however, in these months was much heavier in the Northern than in the Southern counties and harvesting was frequently interrupted both in August and September by heavy rains and frequent thunderstorms, so that by the end of September very little progress had been made either in the north of Ireland or in Scotland, where operations were still further checked by sleet and snow. In the next three months the frequency of rain was a most remarkable feature. During this period it fell on no fewer than 67 days, a larger number than had been previously experienced at Greenwich since the year 1815. The total amount was large, amounting to 11.32 ins., a quantity no less than 4.2 ins. in excess of the average. In 58 years this fall has but once been exceeded in the corresponding three months, viz., in 1821 when it was 11.47 ins. or 0.15 in. greater; and back to 1815 there is only one other year in which a greater quantity than 11 ins. was recorded, viz., in 1852, 11.13 ins.

This unusual frequency of rain was general over the country. At Stonyhurst, rain fell on 89 days, and at Guernsey on 80 days whilst the general average over the country was 67 days. The amount at Guernsey was very remarkable being as much as $25\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

The mean amount from all the stations was 13.97 ins. being more than double the fall in the corresponding period of 1871, which was 6.09 ins.

The total rain-falls for the year ranged from 65.4 ins. at Allenheads, to 28.5 ins. at Royston, and the number of rainy days from 319 at Stonyhurst, to 156 at Holkham.

PRELIMINARY TABLES.

TABLE 1.—Estimated Population, and Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England in each of the Thirty-five Years 1838-72.

YEARS ended Dec. 31st	Estimated POPULATION in ENGLAND in the Middle of each Year.*	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS (exclusive of Still-born).	DEATHS	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.
1838	15,287,699	118,067	236,134	463,787	342,760	121,027
1839	15,514,255	123,166	246,332	492,574	338,984	153,590
1840	15,730,813	122,665	245,330	502,303	359,687	142,616
1841	15,929,492	122,496	244,992	512,158	343,847	168,311
1842	16,130,326	118,825	237,650	517,739	349,519	168,220
1843	16,332,228	123,818	247,636	527,325	346,445	180,880
1844	16,535,174	132,249	264,498	540,763	356,933	183,830
1845	16,739,136	143,743	287,486	543,521	349,366	194,155
1846	16,944,092	145,664	291,328	572,625	390,315	182,310
1847	17,150,018	135,845	271,690	539,965	423,304	116,661
1848	17,356,882	138,230	276,460	563,059	399,833	163,226
1849	17,564,656	141,883	283,766	578,159	440,839	137,320
1850	17,773,324	152,744	305,488	593,422	368,995	224,427
1851	17,982,849	154,206	308,412	615,865	395,396	220,469
1852	18,193,206	158,782	317,564	624,012	407,135	216,877
1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	191,294
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	196,500
1855	18,829,000	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	209,340
1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	657,453	390,506	266,947
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,315	243,756
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140	655,481	449,656	205,825
1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446	639,881	440,781	249,100
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	634,048	422,721	261,327
1861	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	261,292
1862	20,371,013	164,030	328,060	712,684	436,566	276,118
1863	20,625,855	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837	253,580
1864	20,883,889	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531	244,744
1865	21,145,151	185,474	370,948	748,069	490,900	257,160
1866	21,409,634	187,776	375,552	753,370	500,639	253,181
1867	21,677,525	179,154	358,308	768,349	471,073	297,276
1868	21,948,713	176,962	353,924	786,358	480,622	306,236
1869	22,223,299	176,970	353,940	773,381	494,828	278,553
1870	22,501,316	181,655	363,310	792,787	515,329	277,458
1871	22,732,812	190,112	380,224	797,428	514,379	282,549
1872	23,067,835	201,267	402,534	825,907	492,265	333,642

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

TABLE 2.—Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths to the Population of England, in each of the Thirty-five Years 1838-72.

YEARS ended December 31st	TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.			THE NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING		
	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	TO ONE PERSON MARRIED.	TO ONE BIRTH.	TO ONE DEATH.
1838 - -	15.4	30.3	22.4	65	33	45
1839 - -	15.9	31.7	21.8	63	31	46
1840 - -	15.6	31.9	22.9	64	31	44
1841 - -	15.4	32.2	21.6	65	31	46
1842 - -	14.7	32.1	21.7	68	31	46
1843 - -	15.2	32.3	21.2	66	31	47
1844 - -	16.0	32.7	21.6	62	31	46
1845 - -	17.2	32.5	20.9	58	31	48
1846 - -	17.2	33.8	23.0	58	30	43
1847 - -	15.8	31.5	24.7	63	32	41
1848 - -	15.9	32.4	23.0	63	31	43
1849 - -	16.2	32.9	25.1	62	30	40
1850 - -	17.2	33.4	20.8	58	30	48
1851 - -	17.2	34.2	22.0	58	29	45
1852 - -	17.5	34.3	22.4	57	29	45
1853 - -	17.9	33.3	22.9	56	30	44
1854 - -	17.2	34.1	23.5	58	29	43
1855 - -	16.2	33.7	22.6	62	30	44
1856 - -	16.7	34.5	20.5	60	29	49
1857 - -	16.5	34.4	21.8	61	29	46
1858 - -	16.0	33.7	23.1	62	30	43
1859 - -	17.0	35.0	22.4	59	29	45
1860 - -	17.1	34.4	21.2	58	29	47
1861 - -	16.3	34.6	21.6	61	29	46
1862 - -	16.1	35.0	21.4	62	29	47
1863 - -	16.8	35.3	23.0	59	28	44
1864 - -	17.3	35.4	23.7	58	28	42
1865 - -	17.5	35.4	23.2	57	28	43
1866 - -	17.5	35.2	23.4	57	28	43
1867 - -	16.5	35.4	21.7	60	28	46
1868 - -	16.1	35.8	21.9	62	28	46
1869 - -	15.9	34.8	22.3	63	29	45
1870 - -	16.1	35.2	22.9	62	28	44
1871 - -	16.7	35.0	22.6	60	29	44
1872 - -	17.5	35.8	21.3	57	28	47
Mean - -	16.5	33.8	22.3	61	30	45

NOTE.—The Table may be read thus:—In the year 1838 to every 10,000 persons living there were 154 persons married, 303 births, and 224 deaths; the number of persons living to every person married, birth or death, was 65, 33, and 45 respectively. The rates in this Table have been calculated upon the estimated populations given in Table 1, but no corrections have been made for the difference between an ordinary year of 365 days and leap year.

TABLE 3.—Marriages in England in each of the Thirty-two Years 1841-72; those solemnized according to, and not according to, the Rites of the Established Church; with other details respecting the Marriages in the Churches of the Established Church.

Table with 15 columns: YEARS ended 31st December, TOTAL MARRIAGES, ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH (Special Licence, Licence, Banns, Superintendent Registrar's Certificate, Not stated, TOTAL IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH), NOT ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH (TOTAL NOT IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH, Roman Catholics, Other Christian Denominations, Superintendent Registrar's Office, Quakers, Jews).

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

TABLE 4.—Marriages in England in the Thirty-two Years 1841-1872; Civil Condition of Persons married; Number of Minors married; and of Persons who signed the Marriage Register with Marks.

Table with 13 columns: YEARS ended 31st December, MARRIAGES CONTRACTED BETWEEN (Bachelors and Spinners, Bachelors and Widows, Widowers and Spinners, Widowers and Widows), RE-MARRIED (Widowers, Widows), UNDER AGE (Men, Women), SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS (Men, Women, Marriages in which both Signed with Marks, Marriages in which one Signed with Marks).

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

TABLE 5.—Marriages in England, and Annual Rate of Persons Married per 1000 living, in each Quarter of the Thirty-five Years 1838-72.

YEARS.	MARRIAGES.				ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE.*			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	23,201	29,801	27,764	37,301	12.4	15.7	14.4	19.3
1839	24,679	31,339	29,887	37,261	13.0	16.2	15.3	19.0
1840	26,395	30,786	29,221	36,263	13.5	15.7	14.7	18.2
1841	24,447	32,551	29,397	36,101	12.5	16.4	14.6	17.9
1842	25,860	30,048	27,288	35,629	13.1	15.0	13.4	17.5
1843	25,285	31,113	28,847	38,573	12.6	15.3	14.0	18.7
1844	26,387	34,268	31,675	39,919	12.9	16.7	15.2	19.1
1845	29,551	35,300	35,003	43,889	14.4	17.0	16.6	20.8
1846	31,417	37,111	35,070	42,066	15.1	17.6	16.4	19.7
1847	27,480	35,197	32,439	40,729	13.1	16.5	15.0	18.8
1848	28,398	34,721	32,995	42,116	13.2	16.1	15.1	19.2
1849	28,429	35,844	33,874	43,736	13.2	16.4	15.3	19.7
1850	30,567	39,204	37,636	45,337	14.0	17.8	16.8	20.2
1851	32,724	38,635	37,316	45,531	14.8	17.3	16.4	20.0
1852	32,977	40,092	38,400	47,313	14.6	17.7	16.7	20.5
1853	35,149	40,446	39,899	49,026	15.6	17.7	17.2	21.0
1854	33,234	40,518	38,182	47,793	14.5	17.5	16.3	20.3
1855	29,186	38,549	37,308	47,070	12.6	16.4	15.7	19.8
1856	33,427	38,820	39,089	48,001	14.1	16.4	16.3	19.9
1857	33,321	41,267	38,669	45,840	14.1	17.2	15.9	18.8
1858	29,918	39,890	38,599	47,663	12.5	16.5	15.7	19.3
1859	35,382	42,042	39,803	50,496	14.6	17.2	16.0	20.3
1860	35,150	43,777	40,541	50,688	14.2	17.7	16.1	20.1
1861	33,274	42,012	39,884	48,536	13.5	16.8	15.7	19.1
1862	33,953	40,853	40,600	48,624	13.5	16.1	15.8	19.0
1863	35,528	44,146	41,932	51,904	14.0	17.2	16.2	20.0
1864	37,988	44,599	44,675	53,125	14.6	17.2	17.0	20.2
1865	36,807	45,827	45,852	56,988	14.2	17.4	17.3	21.4
1866	37,579	48,577	46,257	55,363	14.3	18.3	17.2	20.6
1867	36,441	45,589	44,086	53,038	13.7	16.9	16.2	19.5
1868	36,696	45,364	43,509	51,393	13.5	16.6	15.8	18.6
1869	37,752	43,202	43,978	52,033	13.8	15.6	15.7	18.6
1870	36,455	46,720	43,900	54,580	13.2	16.7	15.5	19.2
1871	36,305	48,831	46,536	58,440	12.9	17.2	16.2	20.4
1872	40,539	50,380	49,313	60,530	14.1	17.5	17.1	20.8
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each quarter					13.7	16.8	15.9	19.6

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

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

TABLE 6.—Marriages in England. The Proportion per Cent. of Minors of each Sex, of Males and Females who signed the Register with Marks, and of Persons who were Widowers or Widows, in each of the Thirty-two Years 1841-72.

YEARS ended 31st December	TO 100 MARRIAGES.								
	THE PROPORTION UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.			THE PROPORTION WHO SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.			THE PROPORTION OF		
	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.
1841	4.38	13.29	8.84	32.7	48.8	40.8	* 12.90	* 8.99	* 10.95
1842	4.53	13.47	9.00	32.0	47.9	40.0	13.14	8.90	11.02
1843	4.45	13.25	8.85	32.7	49.0	40.9	13.17	8.73	10.95
1844	4.17	13.16	8.67	32.4	49.2	40.8	12.81	8.46	10.64
1845	4.37	13.48	8.93	33.2	49.6	41.4	12.64	8.60	10.62
1846	4.33	13.73	9.03	32.6	48.2	40.4	12.59	8.33	10.46
1847	4.09	13.34	8.72	31.2	45.5	38.4	12.93	8.54	10.74
1848	4.41	14.06	9.24	31.2	45.4	38.3	13.76	8.86	11.31
1849	4.69	14.88	9.79	31.0	45.9	38.5	13.85	8.88	11.37
1850	4.88	15.13	10.01	31.1	46.2	38.7	14.49	9.27	11.88
1851	5.02	15.75	10.39	30.8	45.3	38.1	13.93	9.00	11.49
1852	5.39	16.99	11.19	30.5	44.6	37.6	13.49	8.86	11.18
1853	5.55	17.76	11.66	30.4	43.9	37.2	13.59	8.97	11.28
1854	5.77	18.03	11.90	30.0	42.7	36.4	13.62	9.01	11.32
1855	5.51	17.89	11.70	29.5	41.2	35.4	14.42	9.49	11.96
1856	5.72	18.34	12.03	28.8	40.2	34.5	13.94	9.36	11.65
1857	5.58	18.10	11.84	27.7	38.8	33.3	13.75	9.11	11.43
1858	5.86	18.37	12.12	27.0	37.6	32.3	14.22	9.20	11.71
1859	6.20	19.10	12.65	26.7	37.6	32.2	14.10	9.07	11.59
1860	6.35	19.35	12.85	25.5	36.2	30.9	13.88	9.03	11.46
1861	6.36	19.50	12.93	24.6	34.7	29.7	14.03	9.12	11.58
1862	6.47	19.79	13.13	23.7	33.2	28.5	13.69	8.98	11.34
1863	6.61	19.90	13.26	23.8	33.1	28.5	13.54	8.82	11.18
1864	6.62	20.09	13.36	23.3	32.4	27.9	13.84	9.07	11.46
1865	6.69	20.08	13.39	22.5	31.2	26.9	13.93	9.24	11.59
1866	6.69	20.03	13.36	21.6	30.0	25.8	13.91	9.40	11.66
1867	6.87	20.17	13.52	21.1	28.8	25.0	14.33	9.65	11.99
1868	7.15	21.05	14.10	20.1	27.8	24.0	14.05	9.39	11.72
1869	7.22	21.37	14.30	19.9	27.6	23.8	13.97	9.45	11.71
1870	7.49	21.58	14.54	19.8	27.3	23.6	13.58	9.60	11.59
1871	7.86	21.99	14.93	19.4	26.8	23.1	13.86	9.68	11.77
1872	8.00	22.32	15.16	19.4	26.3	22.9	13.68	9.85	11.77

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

TABLE 7.—Persons Married to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1862-72.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	PERSONS MARRIED TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.											
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	Mean of 10 Years 1862-71.	1872.
ENGLAND - - -	16.1	16.9	17.4	17.7	17.7	16.7	16.3	16.2	16.2	16.7	16.8	17.5
I.—LONDON - - -	20.2	20.6	21.4	22.3	22.1	20.6	19.6	18.9	18.9	19.5	20.4	20.6
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1 Surrey (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	12.1	12.6	12.8	12.9	14.1	13.5	13.5	12.9	12.3	12.3	12.9	12.7
2 Kent (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	15.1	15.6	16.1	15.7	16.2	15.2	14.7	14.0	13.7	13.7	15.0	13.7
3 Sussex - - - - -	14.3	15.7	15.6	15.7	16.3	16.0	16.0	15.2	13.7	14.1	15.3	13.9
4 Hampshire - - - -	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.3	16.4	16.1	15.4	15.5	14.7	15.1	15.9	15.4
5 Berkshire - - - - -	13.9	14.7	14.0	14.9	14.7	14.8	14.1	15.0	13.7	13.6	14.3	13.8
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6 Middlesex (<i>extra-metrop.</i>)	10.6	10.0	11.3	11.9	12.1	11.0	10.5	10.3	9.7	10.9	10.8	10.8
7 Hertfordshire - - -	11.3	12.4	12.5	12.6	13.2	13.2	12.4	12.3	11.0	12.7	12.4	12.5
8 Buckinghamshire -	13.8	14.1	13.8	14.2	13.9	14.2	13.4	14.3	12.7	13.2	13.8	12.9
9 Oxfordshire - - - -	13.3	14.8	13.9	14.8	15.0	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.1	12.8	13.9	13.8
10 Northamptonshire -	15.2	14.9	15.5	14.8	14.6	13.9	14.8	14.4	14.0	14.7	14.7	17.5
11 Huntingdonshire - -	13.8	14.0	14.5	14.1	13.6	13.9	15.3	13.5	12.7	14.0	13.9	14.8
12 Bedfordshire - - -	16.2	16.6	16.3	16.6	16.4	15.6	14.8	14.2	13.3	14.5	15.5	16.0
13 Cambridgeshire - -	13.6	14.4	15.2	15.4	13.9	15.9	16.4	16.1	14.3	13.9	14.9	15.4
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14 Essex - - - - -	11.8	12.3	12.6	12.9	12.5	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	13.2
15 Suffolk - - - - -	13.6	14.5	14.3	15.1	14.1	14.2	13.7	13.7	13.4	14.3	14.1	14.2
16 Norfolk - - - - -	14.5	14.3	15.1	15.2	15.1	14.6	15.1	14.7	14.2	14.6	14.7	14.9
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17 Wiltshire - - - - -	13.3	13.6	13.4	13.5	14.3	13.9	13.6	13.9	13.1	13.8	13.6	12.9
18 Dorsetshire - - - -	13.6	15.1	15.7	15.3	14.4	14.0	14.1	13.9	13.5	13.3	14.3	13.6
19 Devonshire - - - -	16.9	16.1	16.1	15.9	16.7	15.7	15.5	15.6	15.5	16.0	15.5	15.5
20 Cornwall - - - - -	15.7	15.7	15.2	16.1	13.5	11.8	11.6	11.9	13.0	13.6	13.8	14.2
21 Somersetshire - - -	13.5	13.8	14.2	14.6	14.5	14.0	13.4	14.0	13.4	13.6	13.9	13.7
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
22 Gloucestershire - - -	17.9	18.2	18.5	18.5	18.6	17.7	17.5	17.9	17.5	17.7	18.0	17.9
23 Herefordshire - - -	12.3	12.9	13.6	13.2	12.6	11.9	11.5	12.7	12.9	12.4	12.7	11.7
24 Shropshire - - - - -	13.8	14.2	14.6	14.8	13.6	12.4	12.4	12.2	13.7	12.8	13.5	13.6
25 Staffordshire - - -	16.2	17.9	18.4	18.0	17.4	15.8	14.8	15.5	17.3	17.8	16.9	19.5
26 Worcestershire - - -	16.6	16.6	15.9	16.5	15.7	14.8	14.7	15.4	15.5	16.6	15.8	16.0
27 Warwickshire - - -	15.9	16.7	17.2	16.8	16.7	15.0	15.0	15.2	16.1	17.6	16.2	18.4
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
28 Leicestershire - - -	16.0	16.6	17.5	17.8	18.5	18.2	17.8	17.3	16.1	16.7	17.3	17.9
29 Rutlandshire - - - -	12.2	13.4	14.2	14.2	12.8	14.2	14.1	13.0	11.8	12.3	13.2	13.5
30 Lincolnshire - - - -	14.1	14.1	15.8	14.8	15.3	15.6	15.8	14.9	14.3	14.7	14.9	15.4
31 Nottinghamshire - -	15.2	15.6	15.7	15.9	16.5	16.0	16.4	16.2	17.4	19.0	16.4	19.8
32 Derbyshire - - - - -	14.5	15.9	15.9	15.7	16.6	15.3	14.8	14.4	15.6	16.7	15.5	17.0
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
33 Cheshire - - - - -	15.4	15.8	16.7	16.9	16.6	16.0	15.7	15.3	15.5	15.9	16.0	17.0
34 Lancashire - - - - -	16.9	18.7	18.6	19.2	20.3	19.0	18.8	18.1	18.5	19.4	18.8	20.6
IX.—YORKSHIRE.												
35 West Riding - - - -	17.1	18.1	19.2	19.8	19.9	18.6	17.9	18.0	17.6	18.2	18.4	19.0
36 East Riding (with York)	13.1	13.8	20.2	20.6	20.2	18.9	19.0	18.5	18.0	18.7	19.1	19.7
37 North Riding - - - -	13.5	14.9	16.2	16.1	15.5	14.5	13.8	14.0	15.0	15.6	14.9	15.4
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.												
38 Durham - - - - -	16.8	16.9	18.2	18.5	17.5	16.0	15.8	16.3	17.4	17.8	17.1	19.7
39 Northumberland - - -	18.1	18.8	19.2	20.4	19.9	18.2	18.7	18.1	19.4	18.4	18.9	21.0
40 Cumberland - - - - -	14.3	15.6	15.6	15.4	15.6	15.0	15.2	14.1	14.1	16.0	15.1	16.8
41 Westmorland - - - -	13.4	14.2	13.8	13.8	13.0	11.4	12.9	12.8	15.9	14.6	13.6	14.4
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.												
42 Monmouthshire - - -	15.3	17.1	19.1	18.5	18.1	16.6	15.0	16.8	16.9	17.5	17.1	20.4
43 South Wales - - - -	15.2	15.7	17.0	17.0	16.8	15.3	15.3	16.4	16.2	16.1	16.1	17.8
44 North Wales - - - - -	14.0	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.7	14.1	13.3	12.9	13.1	13.1	14.0	13.4

TABLE 8.—Proportional Number of Persons Married in the several Counties of England during the Year 1872; of Persons who signed the Register with Marks; of Persons not of full Age; and of Re-marriages.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	PERSONS MARRIED TO 1,000 PERSONS LIVING.	SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.		PERSONS NOT OF FULL AGE.		RE-MARRIAGES.	
		Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.	WIDOWERS.	WIDOWS.
						In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.
ENGLAND - - - - -	17.5	19.4	26.3	8.0	22.3	13.7	9.9
I.—LONDON - - - - -	20.0	8.8	13.9	4.1	16.0	13.7	9.6
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.							
1 Surrey (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	12.7	11.4	9.9	3.6	15.2	12.9	9.0
2 Kent (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	13.7	17.2	14.5	5.0	22.5	12.3	9.8
3 Sussex - - - - -	13.9	14.5	9.5	5.9	20.3	12.4	8.4
4 Hampshire - - - - -	15.4	14.1	12.4	4.9	20.5	11.9	10.5
5 Berkshire - - - - -	13.8	19.1	15.1	6.2	17.8	12.9	10.3
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
6 Middlesex (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	10.8	12.4	10.1	4.0	16.1	11.6	8.5
7 Hertfordshire - - - -	12.5	29.8	23.7	11.0	22.4	10.6	7.2
8 Buckinghamshire - -	12.9	22.9	25.9	9.0	23.6	12.4	7.7
9 Oxfordshire - - - - -	13.8	20.6	16.0	6.7	17.4	15.6	9.2
10 Northamptonshire - -	17.5	20.0	22.9	12.0	25.4	14.1	9.1
11 Huntingdonshire - - -	14.8	23.8	15.9	9.1	21.9	9.6	6.1
12 Bedfordshire - - - -	16.0	31.1	36.0	14.0	24.6	13.4	6.6
13 Cambridgeshire - - -	15.4	26.6	21.9	9.7	24.8	12.5	8.1
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.							
14 Essex - - - - -	13.2	21.9	18.0	7.4	22.8	12.7	9.0
15 Suffolk - - - - -	14.2	29.1	22.1	8.5	22.0	13.8	9.6
16 Norfolk - - - - -	14.9	27.9	21.7	8.2	21.0	15.8	9.5
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
17 Wiltshire - - - - -	12.9	23.6	17.3	8.0	18.7	14.8	10.3
18 Dorsetshire - - - - -	13.6	22.1	16.3	6.7	18.2	12.6	8.4
19 Devonshire - - - - -	15.5	14.9	17.5	5.3	15.3	15.3	9.3
20 Cornwall - - - - -	14.2	24.3	30.3	8.7	19.4	13.4	7.7
21 Somersetshire - - - -	13.7	20.9	19.7	8.1	16.6	14.1	9.1
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
22 Gloucestershire - - - -	17.9	17.5	17.3	8.5	19.9	13.8	9.4
23 Herefordshire - - - -	11.7	25.0	22.0	3.7	14.8	11.3	10.4
24 Shropshire - - - - -	13.6	27.4	29.4	3.7	12.9	13.7	8.4
25 Staffordshire - - - - -	19.5	36.0	42.6	12.8	32.2	12.8	11.1
26 Worcestershire - - - -	16.0	22.9	24.0	8.8	22.7	12.6	8.9
27 Warwickshire - - - - -	18.4	21.7	27.1	9.4	24.4	12.4	9.2
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
28 Leicestershire - - - -	17.9	19.2	25.5	14.3	26.8	12.8	7.9
29 Rutlandshire - - - - -	13.5	18.9	11.4	3.8	14.6	13.9	10.1
30 Lincolnshire - - - - -	15.4	17.8	16.5	4.7	20.4	12.5	8.4
31 Nottinghamshire - - -	19.8	21.9	29.9	11.9	27.6	14.9	9.7
32 Derbyshire - - - - -	17.0	19.9	24.5	10.9	27.7	13.7	9.0
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
33 Cheshire - - - - -	17.0	19.2	29.9	8.0	21.0	15.0	8.8
34 Lancashire - - - - -	20.6	20.5	37.9	10.6	24.3	14.8	11.3
IX.—YORKSHIRE.							
35 West Riding - - - - -	19.0	19.6	33.8	10.4	28.1	14.7	10.5
36 East Riding (with York)	19.7	14.3	22.1	7.5	25.8	15.1	10.3
37 North Riding - - - - -	15.4	18.7	21.0	6.6	23.6	13.9	7.9
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.							
38 Durham - - - - -	19.7	22.9	35.2	9.4	34.0	12.0	11.0
39 Northumberland - - -	21.0	14.6	23.9	5.3	20.8	12.8	10.3
40 Cumberland - - - - -	16.8	17.5	27.9	4.4	20.1	10.6	7.2
41 Westmorland - - - - -	14.4	11.2	14.3	7.2	25.1	9.9	6.

TABLE 11.—Legitimate and Illegitimate Births in England in the Thirty-five Years 1838-72 and the Proportion of Males to Females born.

Table with 8 main columns: YEARS, BIRTHS REGISTERED (TOTAL, LEGITIMATE, ILLEGITIMATE), Males born to every 100 Females born., Males born in Wedlock to every 100 Females so born., Males born out of Wedlock to every 100 Females so born., Children born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births. Rows range from 1838 to 1872.

Table 12.—Proportion of Illegitimate Children to every 100 Births in the several Counties of England in each of the Eleven Years 1862-72.

Table with 15 columns: REGISTRATION COUNTIES, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, Mean of 10 Years 1862-71, 1872. Rows include ENGLAND, LONDON, and various South Eastern, South Midland, Eastern, South Western, West Midland, North Midland, North Western, Yorkshire, Northern, and Monmouthshire and Wales counties.

TABLE 13.—Number, and Annual Rate per 1000 Persons living, of Births in England during each Quarter of the Thirty-five Years 1838-72.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.				ANNUAL BIRTH RATE.*			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	118,815	121,781	114,734	113,457	30·8	32·0	29·7	29·3
1839	123,543	128,806	120,115	120,110	32·5	33·4	30·7	30·6
1840	132,305	129,059	119,822	121,117	34·0	33·0	30·2	30·4
1841	133,720	129,884	123,868	124,686	34·2	32·8	30·8	30·9
1842	135,615	134,096	123,296	124,732	34·3	33·4	30·3	30·6
1843	136,837	131,279	128,161	131,048	34·2	32·3	31·1	31·7
1844	143,678	136,941	130,078	130,166	35·1	33·3	31·2	31·2
1845	143,080	136,853	132,369	131,219	34·9	32·9	31·4	31·0
1846	145,108	149,450	138,718	139,349	35·0	35·5	32·5	32·6
1847	146,453	139,072	127,173	127,267	34·9	32·7	29·5	29·4
1848	139,736	149,760	140,359	133,204	32·5	34·7	32·1	30·4
1849	153,772	153,693	135,223	135,471	35·8	35·2	30·6	30·5
1850	144,551	155,865	146,911	146,095	33·2	35·3	32·8	32·5
1851	157,286	159,073	150,594	148,912	35·6	35·5	33·2	32·7
1852	161,303	159,031	151,222	151,956	35·8	35·1	32·9	33·0
1853	161,729	158,697	147,602	144,363	35·8	34·6	31·8	31·0
1854	160,785	172,457	154,724	146,439	35·2	37·2	32·9	31·1
1855	166,225	165,277	154,700	148,841	36·0	35·3	32·6	31·2
1856	169,250	173,263	157,462	157,478	35·8	36·6	32·8	32·7
1857	170,430	170,444	161,181	161,016	36·0	35·6	33·2	33·0
1858	170,959	169,115	157,445	157,962	35·8	34·9	32·0	32·1
1859	175,532	175,864	168,394	170,091	36·3	35·9	33·9	34·1
1860	183,180	174,028	164,121	162,719	37·1	35·1	32·7	32·3
1861	172,933	184,820	172,033	166,620	35·0	36·9	33·9	32·7
1862	181,990	185,554	172,709	172,431	36·3	36·6	33·7	33·6
1863	186,341	189,340	173,439	178,297	36·7	36·9	33·4	34·4
1864	192,947	188,835	181,015	177,478	37·1	36·4	34·5	33·8
1865	194,130	192,988	181,941	179,010	37·3	36·7	34·2	33·7
1866	196,753	192,437	179,086	185,594	37·4	36·2	33·3	34·5
1867	194,763	199,660	190,782	183,144	36·6	37·1	35·0	33·6
1868	198,584	202,839	192,583	192,352	36·4	37·2	34·9	35·0
1869	203,775	188,618	190,394	190,594	37·3	34·1	34·1	34·1
1870	206,366	203,615	192,521	190,285	37·3	36·4	34·0	33·6
1871	209,523	201,165	193,271	193,469	37·3	35·5	33·7	33·7
1872	208,752	208,790	201,746	206,619	36·3	36·3	34·7	35·5
Mean Annual Rate per 1,000 in each Quarter				- -	35·5	35·1	32·6	32·4

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

TABLE 14.—Proportional Number of Births in England in each Quarter to 1000 Births in the Average Quarter* of each of the Thirty-five Years 1838-72.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS.				
		In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838	115,947	1000	995	1053	981	971
1839	123,144	1000	1017	1049	967	967
1840	125,576	1000	1059	1033	949	959
1841	128,040	1000	1059	1017	959	965
1842	129,435	1000	1062	1039	944	955
1843	131,831	1000	1052	999	964	985
1844	135,191	1000	1068	1013	957	957
1845	135,880	1000	1068	1009	966	957
1846	143,156	1000	1027	1047	961	965
1847	134,991	1000	1099	1032	934	935
1848	140,765	1000	998	1070	991	941
1849	144,540	1000	1078	1066	927	929
1850	148,356	1000	974	1051	990	985
1851	153,966	1000	1022	1033	978	967
1852	156,003	1000	1038	1019	969	974
1853	153,098	1000	1056	1037	964	943
1854	158,601	1000	1026	1090	968	916
1855	158,761	1000	1060	1044	966	930
1856	164,363	1000	1035	1060	952	953
1857	165,790	1000	1042	1031	964	963
1858	163,870	1000	1057	1034	953	956
1859	172,470	1000	1032	1022	963	978
1860	171,012	1000	1077	1023	954	946
1861	174,102	1000	1007	1064	980	949
1862	173,171	1000	1035	1044	961	960
1863	181,355	1000	1039	1043	946	972
1864	185,069	1000	1047	1026	973	954
1865	187,017	1000	1051	1035	965	949
1866	188,468	1000	1058	1023	942	977
1867	192,087	1000	1028	1041	985	946
1868	193,714	1000	1015	1036	974	975
1869	193,345	1000	1067	978	977	978
1870	193,197	1000	1055	1030	963	952
1871	199,357	1000	1065	1012	961	962
1872	206,477	1000	1011	1011	977	1001

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

TABLE 15.—Number and Proportion of Male and Female Children born in and out of Wedlock in the several Counties of England during the Year 1872.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MALE CHILDREN BORN.	FEMALE CHILDREN BORN.	BORN IN WEDLOCK.		BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.		MALES born to every 100 FEMALES born.	MALES born in Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	MALES born out of Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	CHILDREN born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
ENGLAND	421,307	404,600	398,401	382,740	22,906	21,860	104.1	104.1	104.8	5.4
I.—LONDON	60,453	57,987	57,962	55,596	2491	2391	104.3	104.3	104.2	4.1
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.										
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	6164	6040	5938	5793	226	247	102.1	102.5	91.5	3.9
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	10885	10244	10335	9753	550	491	106.3	106.0	112.0	4.9
3 Sussex	6689	6657	6290	6292	399	365	100.5	100.0	103.3	5.7
4 Hampshire	8821	8193	8426	7799	395	394	107.7	108.0	100.3	4.6
5 Berkshire	3780	3724	3563	3517	217	207	101.5	101.3	104.8	5.7
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	4672	4607	4522	4448	150	159	101.4	101.7	94.3	3.3
7 Hertfordshire	3456	3102	3243	2910	213	192	111.4	111.4	110.9	6.2
8 Buckinghamshire	2686	2665	2520	2512	166	153	100.8	100.3	108.5	6.0
9 Oxfordshire	2902	2863	2704	2697	198	166	101.4	100.3	119.3	6.3
10 Northamptonshire	4564	4444	4333	4241	231	203	102.7	102.2	113.8	4.8
11 Huntingdonshire	992	1006	936	954	56	52	98.6	98.1	107.7	5.4
12 Bedfordshire	2659	2725	2460	2515	199	210	97.6	97.8	94.8	7.6
13 Cambridgeshire	3270	3236	3087	3039	183	197	101.1	101.6	92.9	5.8
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.										
14 Essex	7840	7674	7479	7322	361	352	102.2	102.1	102.6	4.6
15 Suffolk	5876	5676	5488	5275	388	401	103.5	104.0	96.8	6.8
16 Norfolk	6815	6574	6169	5992	646	582	103.7	103.0	111.0	9.2
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
17 Wiltshire	4054	3785	3836	3571	218	214	107.1	107.4	101.9	5.5
18 Dorsetshire	2899	2896	2769	2741	130	155	100.1	101.0	88.9	4.9
19 Devonshire	9526	8970	8994	8494	532	476	106.2	105.9	111.8	5.4
20 Cornwall	5830	5496	5450	5148	380	348	106.1	105.9	109.2	6.4
21 Somersetshire	7747	7500	7314	7115	433	385	103.3	102.8	112.5	5.4
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
22 Gloucestershire	8249	7913	7840	7511	409	402	104.2	104.4	101.7	5.0
23 Herefordshire	1900	1797	1756	1654	144	143	105.7	106.2	100.7	7.8
24 Shropshire	4320	4211	3914	3818	406	393	102.6	102.5	103.3	9.4
25 Staffordshire	19039	18376	18022	17349	1017	1027	103.6	103.9	99.0	5.5
26 Worcestershire	6043	5833	5721	5498	322	325	103.6	104.1	96.1	5.5
27 Warwickshire	12277	12032	11736	11500	541	532	102.0	102.1	101.7	4.4
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
28 Leicestershire	5088	5100	4811	4790	277	310	99.8	100.4	89.4	5.8
29 Rutlandshire	358	338	332	318	26	20	105.9	104.4	130.0	6.6
30 Lincolnshire	7221	6988	6719	6503	502	485	103.3	103.3	103.5	6.9
31 Nottinghamshire	6706	6304	6214	5862	492	442	106.4	106.0	111.3	7.2
32 Derbyshire	6159	5991	5815	5644	344	347	102.8	103.0	99.1	5.7
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
33 Cheshire	9959	9651	9371	9067	588	584	103.2	103.4	100.7	6.0
34 Lancashire	58560	55995	55653	53251	2907	2744	104.6	104.5	105.9	4.9
IX.—YORKSHIRE.										
35 West Riding	37478	35774	35357	33834	2121	1940	104.8	104.5	109.3	5.5
36 East Riding (with York)	5480	5408	5107	5040	373	368	101.3	101.3	101.4	6.8
37 North Riding	4318	4070	3950	3716	368	354	106.1	106.3	104.0	8.6
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.										
38 Durham	17431	16552	16639	15818	792	734	105.3	105.2	107.9	4.5
39 Northumberland	7532	7188	7055	6769	477	419	104.8	104.2	113.8	6.1
40 Cumberland	3960	3700	3675	3335	385	365	107.0	107.2	105.5	9.8
41 Westmorland	1075	988	998	921	77	67	108.8	108.4	114.9	7.0
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.										
42 Monmouthshire	4210	4061	4025	3580	185	181	103.7	103.7	102.2	4.4
43 South Wales	14119	13566	13298	12793	821	773	104.1	103.9	106.2	5.8
44 North Wales	7245	6700	6675	6145	570	555	108.1	108.6	102.7	8.1

TABLE 16.—Proportion of Male and Female Children born in the several Counties of England in each of the Eleven Years 1862-72.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MALES BORN TO EVERY 100 FEMALES BORN.											Mean proportion in the 10 Years 1862-71.	1872.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.			
ENGLAND	104.1	104.7	104.2	104.0	104.3	104.3	103.6	104.2	104.1	103.5	104.1	104.1	
I.—LONDON.	101.9	104.9	104.3	102.5	103.4	104.6	103.0	103.2	104.2	102.6	103.5	104.3	
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.													
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	104.8	103.3	104.6	103.5	104.8	98.8	99.7	105.9	101.8	103.0	103.0	102.1	
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	103.6	102.0	105.5	106.9	104.7	103.2	102.4	103.8	107.2	102.3	104.2	106.3	
3 Sussex	105.2	104.0	104.3	104.7	103.8	103.6	105.0	103.1	101.0	103.1	103.8	100.5	
4 Hampshire	103.1	102.1	105.1	104.1	105.0	107.5	100.1	103.7	104.4	104.6	104.0	107.7	
5 Berkshire	103.3	99.7	101.8	106.7	104.6	107.5	100.0	106.9	101.1	102.8	103.4	101.5	
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	101.6	108.3	102.9	104.6	104.8	99.5	103.1	101.2	102.6	103.4	103.2	101.4	
7 Hertfordshire	105.5	101.2	98.4	99.8	105.4	99.6	101.9	104.3	104.9	107.6	102.9	111.4	
8 Buckinghamshire	100.6	103.8	101.8	102.1	102.8	110.3	102.2	103.1	103.1	106.3	103.6	100.8	
9 Oxfordshire	108.5	102.7	105.2	103.8	105.0	104.2	104.8	101.1	101.9	103.3	105.2	101.4	
10 Northamptonshire	111.1	103.3	103.3	107.9	106.1	107.9	103.3	104.0	95.6	100.8	102.7	98.6	
11 Huntingdonshire	113.8	109.8	98.7	104.1	103.3	103.7	94.3	102.5	104.3	103.9	104.2	97.6	
12 Bedfordshire	103.3	106.6	103.8	107.5	104.1	104.0	101.1	103.3	103.8	98.1	103.8	101.1	
13 Cambridgeshire	102.7	100.7	105.4	103.7	108.1	99.3	105.1	105.8					
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.													
14 Essex	103.7	107.5	103.7	103.1	106.9	102.5	102.9	104.3	103.2	105.4	104.3	102.2	
15 Suffolk	103.7	107.7	102.2	102.3	105.9	102.2	102.7	105.5	103.3	103.3	104.2	103.5	
16 Norfolk	107.3	105.6	103.6	104.0	105.7	102.8	105.3	104.4	106.9	105.0	105.1	103.7	
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
17 Wiltshire	104.0	102.2	101.5	103.0	104.0	106.0	103.8	102.2	106.0	102.1	103.5	107.1	
18 Dorsetshire	99.9	102.8	103.5	106.7	106.8	99.9	105.2	102.1	106.2	102.1	103.5	100.1	
19 Devonshire	106.4	104.2	102.7	103.1	104.7	104.1	105.3	104.5	104.4	104.8	104.4	106.2	
20 Cornwall	106.3	106.9	102.9	106.2	109.3	105.1	108.2	105.6	105.0	102.8	105.8	106.1	
21 Somersetshire	103.4	104.7	107.3	103.1	104.8	104.3	104.3	105.3	104.6	100.9	104.3	103.3	
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
22 Gloucestershire	103.9	104.4	105.5	104.7	104.2	107.0	106.2	103.8	104.0	102.8	104.7	104.2	
23 Herefordshire	103.3	108.1	98.6	103.2	105.8	102.7	102.4	103.4	106.5	106.5	104.1	105.7	
24 Shropshire	102.8	102.3	104.1	105.9	103.0	103.2	108.7	100.8	105.0	102.3	103.8	102.6	
25 Staffordshire	103.9	105.0	104.3	103.8	102.3	104.0	103.6	106.0	102.0	102.8	103.8	103.6	
26 Worcestershire	102.8	105.3	103.8	105.4	103.7	106.0	102.3	103.9	102.4	103.4	103.9	103.6	
27 Warwickshire	104.3	101.1	105.0	104.1	103.3	102.7	100.9	101.4	104.0	104.6	103.1	102.0	
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
28 Leicestershire	107.9	102.8	105.0	104.7	103.0	105.0	103.0	101.5	104.5	103.3	104.2	99.8	
29 Rutlandshire	97.0	99.5	114.6	101.3	98.9	103.3	94.3	113.7	123.5	102.2	104.8	105.9	
30 Lincolnshire	106.0	103.9	104.8	104.0	102.1	104.7	104.6	106.9	104.7	105.4	104.7	103.3	
31 Nottinghamshire	103.7	103.3	105.1	102.8	101.4	105.0	105.8	101.2	103.9	103.7	103.7	106.4	
32 Derbyshire	109.6	106.0	101.9	104.0	102.6	102.9	102.2	101.2	105.3	105.4	104.1	102.8	
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
33 Cheshire	105.4	108.6	104.3	104.2	104.2	103.6	102.5	102.6	105.3	103.5	104.4	103.2	
34 Lancashire	103.7	103.9	104.0	104.7	105.0	104.5	103.5						

TABLE 17.—Births to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1862–72.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	BIRTHS TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.											Mean of 10 Years 1862–71.	1872.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.			
ENGLAND - - - -	35.0	35.3	35.4	35.4	35.2	35.4	35.8	34.8	35.2	35.0	35.3	35.8	
I.—LONDON - - - -	34.2	35.2	34.8	36.1	35.7	36.5	36.4	35.4	35.4	34.5	35.4	35.8	
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.													
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - - - -	31.6	32.2	32.1	32.2	32.7	32.7	34.6	33.8	33.2	32.3	32.7	32.0	
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan) - - - -	32.7	33.8	34.2	34.6	33.5	34.9	35.0	33.6	33.9	32.8	33.9	33.0	
3 Sussex - - - -	30.2	30.7	31.1	30.9	31.1	30.9	31.9	30.7	31.3	30.8	31.0	31.2	
4 Hampshire - - - -	30.9	32.0	31.4	31.6	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.0	32.1	31.2	31.5	31.9	
5 Berkshire - - - -	32.2	32.7	32.2	31.1	31.2	31.5	33.2	31.9	32.2	31.9	32.0	32.8	
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) - - -	30.0	30.6	30.9	32.1	31.9	34.0	34.1	32.7	33.1	32.0	32.1	33.6	
7 Hertfordshire - - - -	32.1	31.7	32.4	31.5	31.8	32.7	32.5	32.6	32.4	32.3	32.2	33.3	
8 Buckinghamshire - - - -	33.9	33.9	34.0	34.0	33.7	34.2	34.0	33.3	33.3	34.4	33.9	34.3	
9 Oxfordshire - - - -	33.2	33.5	33.5	32.4	33.2	31.8	33.4	32.0	32.4	31.5	32.7	32.2	
10 Northamptonshire - - - -	35.2	37.0	35.1	36.3	35.0	34.6	35.5	34.9	35.3	34.6	35.4	36.0	
11 Huntingdonshire - - - -	34.0	35.5	35.2	34.1	32.0	31.5	34.0	32.5	33.3	33.0	33.5	34.5	
12 Bedfordshire - - - -	34.6	35.7	35.4	35.9	34.8	36.6	36.3	34.6	34.9	34.2	35.3	35.2	
13 Cambridgeshire - - - -	32.1	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.4	32.0	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.9	32.9	33.6	
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.													
14 Essex - - - -	32.4	33.5	33.2	33.0	33.3	32.8	33.2	32.5	33.2	32.9	33.0	34.5	
15 Suffolk - - - -	32.5	32.6	33.6	32.6	31.9	32.5	31.9	31.5	32.4	32.0	32.4	33.1	
16 Norfolk - - - -	32.4	32.4	33.1	32.1	31.1	31.7	32.1	31.0	32.0	31.7	32.0	31.1	
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
17 Wiltshire - - - -	33.1	32.9	32.1	30.8	31.1	30.5	31.1	30.7	31.8	31.5	31.6	31.9	
18 Dorsetshire - - - -	32.1	33.3	32.8	31.9	31.1	31.8	31.0	31.2	30.1	30.4	31.6	30.5	
19 Devonshire - - - -	31.7	32.1	31.6	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.5	30.8	30.6	30.8	31.3	30.4	
20 Cornwall - - - -	34.9	36.3	36.0	36.1	33.9	32.1	32.3	31.2	31.5	31.0	33.5	31.7	
21 Somersetshire - - - -	31.0	31.1	30.7	30.6	30.2	30.7	30.8	30.6	30.5	30.9	30.7	31.4	
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
22 Gloucestershire - - - -	32.7	32.6	32.6	31.4	31.6	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.8	32.3	32.7	
23 Herefordshire - - - -	30.4	30.4	31.7	29.1	30.2	30.0	31.3	30.5	29.6	30.2	30.3	30.6	
24 Shropshire - - - -	32.8	32.6	33.8	32.6	33.3	32.1	33.1	32.2	33.1	32.6	32.8	31.9	
25 Staffordshire - - - -	39.5	41.3	42.0	42.6	41.8	41.9	41.0	39.3	40.9	40.5	41.1	41.9	
26 Worcestershire - - - -	35.0	35.1	35.8	33.8	35.4	34.8	35.1	34.0	34.4	35.4	34.9	34.7	
27 Warwickshire - - - -	37.1	37.3	37.2	36.4	37.0	36.5	36.0	35.4	35.6	36.1	36.5	38.0	
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
28 Leicestershire - - - -	35.5	35.6	36.3	35.3	35.9	36.2	36.8	35.8	36.1	36.2	36.0	36.5	
29 Rutlandshire - - - -	30.5	31.4	32.5	32.0	30.3	31.3	29.1	30.6	29.3	31.0	30.8	29.8	
30 Lincolnshire - - - -	32.7	32.5	33.2	33.1	32.3	32.2	34.2	32.8	33.4	32.2	32.9	33.0	
31 Nottinghamshire - - - -	35.4	34.8	33.7	33.8	33.0	33.6	33.6	33.4	35.3	35.6	34.2	36.2	
32 Derbyshire - - - -	36.1	35.7	36.4	35.9	36.1	36.5	36.6	34.9	36.7	36.3	36.1	36.9	
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
33 Cheshire - - - -	36.6	36.2	36.1	36.2	35.0	34.8	36.1	34.7	35.1	35.7	35.7	35.8	
34 Lancashire - - - -	38.7	37.4	37.9	37.5	37.6	38.5	39.5	37.9	38.3	37.9	38.1	39.5	
IX.—YORKSHIRE.													
35 West Riding - - - -	37.6	38.0	38.8	38.7	38.0	38.6	38.6	37.6	38.4	37.9	38.2	38.6	
36 East Riding (with York) - - - -	35.2	34.9	34.7	34.6	34.4	33.7	34.9	33.3	34.8	34.3	34.5	35.0	
37 North Riding - - - -	33.5	33.7	33.9	34.7	34.0	34.1	34.2	33.2	34.6	34.6	34.1	35.2	
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.													
38 Durham - - - -	41.8	41.9	42.7	43.3	43.0	41.5	42.6	41.0	41.6	42.4	42.2	44.0	
39 Northumberland - - - -	37.1	36.8	37.3	37.5	37.8	36.4	38.0	36.2	37.1	36.8	37.1	37.5	
40 Cumberland - - - -	34.2	34.6	34.6	34.2	33.5	34.5	34.7	33.3	32.9	35.1	34.2	34.5	
41 Westmorland - - - -	30.6	29.4	31.1	29.8	29.4	29.7	30.1	29.9	30.4	31.8	30.2	31.4	
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.													
42 Monmouthshire - - - -	35.3	36.5	36.8	37.6	37.1	36.7	36.3	35.5	35.3	36.6	36.4	37.1	
43 South Wales - - - -	35.2	35.0	36.0	36.3	36.6	35.9	36.4	35.7	35.9	36.1	35.9	35.6	
44 North Wales - - - -	30.9	31.5	32.4	31.4	32.5	32.1	32.7	31.8	31.9	31.4	31.9	31.8	

TABLE 18.—Estimated Population and Annual Rate of Mortality of Males and of Females in England, in each of the Thirty-five Years 1838–72; and Proportion of Deaths of Males to those of Females.

YEARS.	POPULATION.		DEATHS.		DEATHS OF MALES TO 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.	OF EQUAL NUMBERS LIVING, DEATHS OF MALES TO EVERY 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.
	MALES.	FEMALES.	OF MALES TO 1000 MALES LIVING.	OF FEMALES TO 1000 FEMALES LIVING.		
1838 -	7,479,021	7,808,673	23.4	21.5	105	109
1839 -	7,586,593	7,927,632	22.8	21.0	104	109
1840 -	7,689,301	8,041,512	23.7	22.0	103	108
1841 -	7,784,833	8,144,609	22.4	20.8	103	107
1842 -	7,887,620	8,242,706	22.4	21.0	102	107
1843 -	7,990,370	8,341,858	22.0	20.5	103	107
1844 -	8,093,100	8,442,074	22.4	20.8	103	107
1845 -	8,195,776	8,543,360	21.7	20.1	103	108
1846 -	8,298,360	8,645,732	23.9	22.2	103	108
1847 -	8,400,820	8,749,198	25.4	23.8	103	107
1848 -	8,503,116	8,853,766	23.9	22.2	103	107
1849 -	8,605,212	8,959,444	25.8	24.5	101	105
1850 -	8,707,074	9,066,250	21.4	20.1	102	106
1851 -	8,808,662	9,174,187	22.8	21.2	103	107
1852 -	8,909,938	9,283,268	23.2	21.6	103	108
1853 -	9,010,866	9,393,502	23.8	22.0	104	108
1854 -	9,111,410	9,504,900	24.4	22.7	103	108
1855 -	9,211,523	9,617,472	23.5	21.7	104	108
1856 -	9,311,182	9,731,230	21.4	19.7	104	108
1857 -	9,410,334	9,846,182	22.6	21.1	102	107
1858 -	9,508,949	9,962,342	23.9	22.3	102	107
1859 -	9,606,982	10,079,719	23.3	21.6	103	108
1860 -	9,704,394	10,198,319	22.2	20.3	104	109
1861 -	9,801,152	10,318,162	22.7	20.6	104	110
1862 -	9,923,272	10,447,741	22.4	20.5	104	109
1863 -	10,046,909	10,578,946	24.1	21.9	105	110
1864 -	10,172,089	10,711,800	24.9	22.6	105	110
1865 -	10,298,826	10,846,325	24.5	22.0	106	111
1866 -	10,427,146	10,982,538	24.6	22.2	105	111
1867 -	10,557,066	11,120,459	23.0	20.5	106	112
1868 -	10,688,600	11,260,113	23.1	20.7	106	112
1869 -	10,821,775	11,401,524	23.6	21.0	106	112
1870 -	10,956,608	11,544,708	24.2	21.6	106	112
1871 -	11,093,123	11,689,689	23.9	21.3	107	112
1872 -	11,231,339	11,836,496	22.7	20.0	108	113
Average proportion in 35 years, 1838–72 - - -	-	-	23.3	21.4	104	109

The Table may be read thus:—In the year 1838 to every 1000 males living there were 23.4 deaths; to every 1000 females living there were 21.5 deaths; and to each 100 females who died there were 105 deaths of males. The last column shows the relative mortality of males and females; and that out of equal numbers living the deaths of males were as 109 to every 100 deaths of females in 1838.

TABLE 19.—Deaths of 75 Persons RETURNED as Aged 100 Years and upwards in ENGLAND and WALES during the Year 1872.

District Numb.	DISTRICT.	DATE OF DEATH.	PLACE OF DEATH.	SEX.	STATED AGE.	OCCUPATION.	CAUSE OF DEATH.
8	Islington	12 Sept.	90, St. James's Road	M.	107	Farmer	Age; bedsores.
13	London City	8 June	10, Bond-court, Walbrook	F.	104	Cook	Diarrhoea.
16	Whitechapel	14 October	24, Brown's-lane, Spitalfields	F.	102	Wid. cooper	Diarrhoea.
21	St. Saviour Sthwrk.	22 Jan.	Workhouse	F.	101	Servant	Age.
22	St. Olave Southwrk.	2 May	Workhouse	F.	104	Wid. painter	Age.
25	Camberwell	20 March	6, The Orchard	M.	103	Chairmaker	Age.
26	"	29 July	8, North-st., Commercial-rd.	M.	105	Farmer	Age.
26	Greenwich	24 June	Workhouse	M.	102	Pewterer	Age.
"	"	5 July	9, King-street	F.	107	Wid. gardener	Age.
41	Dartford	3 Dec.	Kingsdown	M.	100	Farmer	Age.
43	North Aylesford	1 April	Cage-lane, Strood	M.	101	Sawyer	Age.
56	Canterbury	19 April	Knott's-lane, St. Alphage	F.	102	Wid. labourer	Age.
61	Thanet	21 Dec.	Workhouse, Minster	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
64	Elham	2 April	Paddlesworth	M.	100	Farmer	Age.
69	Eastbourne	25 March	Willington	F.	101	Wid. agricul. lab.	Peritonitis.
114	Abingdon	6 May	Cunnor	F.	102	Wid. agricul. lab.	Age.
130	Bishop Stortford	10 Dec.	High Wych, Sawbridgeworth	F.	107	Wid. miller	Hernia.
216	Blything	11 June	Leiston, Westleton	F.	104	Wid. machine mkr.	Age.
220	Flegg	20 Nov.	Workhouse, Rollesby	F.	101	Wid. butcher	Age.
224	St. Faiths	25 Jan.	Felthorpe	M.	100	Farmer	Age.
229	Loddon	17 April	Workhouse, Heckingham	F.	100	Wid. agricul. lab.	Age.
231	Guiltecross	21 Feb.	New Buckenham	F.	103	Wid. agricul. lab.	Age.
251	Warminster	5 Jan.	Upton Scudamore	F.	102	Wid. butcher	Age.
253	Amesbury	20 Sept.	Tilshead	F.	101	Wid. farmer	Age.
265	Dorchester	1 Feb.	Broadmayne	M.	102	Agricul. labourer	Age.
291	Launceston	3 March	Launceston	F.	100	Schoolmistress	Age.
296	St. Austell	10 July	St. Austell	M.	103	Farmer	Age.
300	Redruth	6 October	Cocking's-court	F.	100	Wid. miner	Age.
314	Wells	29 May	Balton's Borough, Glastonbury	F.	102	Wid. labourer	Age.
317	Bath	4 June	4, North Parade Buildings	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
319	Bedminster	16 March	Dundry	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
"	"	24 March	Clevedon	M.	100	General labourer	Age; shingles.
320	Bristol	9 Jan.	3, Narrow Lewin's Mead	M.	101	Seaman, R.N.	Age.
321	"	3 October	9, Charlotte-street	F.	101	Wid. engineer	Age.
321	Clifton	2 March	Bristol City Workhouse	F.	100	Wid. haulier	Age.
326	Newent	5 April	Fishponds, Stapleton	F.	100	Wid. haulier	Age.
326	Oswestry	3 Jan.	Broom's-green, Dymock	M.	101	Carpenter	Age.
353	Ellesmere	3 Jan.	Workhouse	M.	100	Sawyer	Age.
354	Dudley	23 Nov.	Lion Land	M.	100	Rag dealer	Age.
375	Worcester	6 Jan.1	15, New-street, Gornal Wood	F.	102	Wid. collier	Age.
380	"	6 August	Worcester	F.	102	Wid. collier	Age.
410	Leicester	7 Sept.	8, Britannia-street	M.	101	Labourer	Age.
417	Holbeach	20 April	Whaplode	F.	103	Wid. parish clerk	Bronchitis.
423	Spilsby	27 Jan.	Burgh	M.	103	Farmer	Age.
445	Stockport	31 May	Workhouse	F.	101	Wid. tinker	Age.
453	Wirral	31 August	Burton, Neston	F.	100	Wid. agricul. lab.	Age.
463	Bury	6 May	34, Brunswick-st., Heywood	F.	102	Wid. sawyer	Age.
467	Manchester	18 Feb.	33, Broad lane, Cheetham	F.	101	Wid. labourer	Age.
471	Haslingden	24 Oct.	High-street	M.	100	Matchmaker	Asthma.
495	Halifax	31 Dec. 1871	Chapel Town	F.	101	Wid. watch gl. arnrd.	Typhoid fever.
502	Wakefield	18 Oct.	New Miller Dam, Sandal	M.	104	Tanner	Diarrhoea.
539	Richmond	31 Dec. 1871	French Gate	M.	101	Carpenter	Age.
540	Darlington	31 Dec. 1871	Hurlworth	F.	100	Wid. weaver	Age.
543	Auckland	19 March	Whitworth Park	F.	101	Wid. landed proprtr.	Bronchitis.
545	Weardale	31 October	Saddler-street, Tow Law	F.	101	Wid. agricul. lab.	Age.
547	Easington	4 March	Thornley	F.	102	Wid. mason	Age.
549	Chester-le-Street	18 June	Eighton Banks, Lamesley	F.	101	Wid. collier	Age.
550	Sunderland	31 July	21, Fowler-terrace	F.	101	Wid. keelman	Age.
559	Morpeth	24 April	Workhouse	M.	111	Keelman	Age.
567	Brampton	2 Feb.	Low-street	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
569	Carlisle	14 Jan.	Workhouse, Fuse Hill	F.	100	-	Heart disease.
570	Wigton	30 Jan.	Aigle Gill, Hayton	F.	100	Domestic servant	Age.
580	Bedwelty	15 Dec.	Collier's Farm, Tredegar	F.	100	Wid. general lab.	Age.
582	Newport (Monmth.)	24 March	Cwn Brau, Llantarnam	F.	100	Wid. farmer	Age.
585	Merthyr Tydfil	7 Mar.	1, Quarry Row	F.	100	Wid. collier	Age.
"	"	20 Nov.	3, Bethel-street	F.	104	Wid. iron miner	Age.
587	Neath	3 August	Llwynffynon, Glyncoffwng	M.	100	Farmer	Paralysis.
588	Swansea	23 Dec.	Croft-street	F.	102	Wid. weaver	Age.
593	Cardarthen	13 October	Nantycaws, Llangunnor	F.	104	Wid. blacksmith	Age.
595	Pembroke	30 Nov.	East End	F.	105	Farm servant	Age.
596	Haverfordwest	26 May	City-road	F.	100	Wid. coachman	Age.
597	Cardigan	15 June	Pwllhau	F.	100	Wid. labourer	Age.
612	Fordeu	24 April	Rose Cottage	M.	103	-	Age.
613	Llanfyllin	21 March	Cwmneuant, Llanwddyn	M.	100	Farmer	Age.
620	Bala	6 April	Arenig-street	F.	104	Wid. butcher	Age.

TABLE 20.—ENGLAND.—Deaths REGISTERED at different Ages in each of the Thirty-five Years 1838-72.—Males.

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	AGES AT DEATH.—MALES.																		
		Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwards.	
1838	175,160	41,081	13,712	7,649	4,988	3,610	70,990	8,306	4,431	5,542	6,891	12,021	11,200	11,378	12,827	14,056	12,331	3,736	265	586
1839	172,766	41,725	14,836	7,668	5,169	3,765	73,163	8,425	4,410	5,466	6,633	11,278	10,640	10,685	12,244	13,859	11,734	3,512	230	487
1840	182,421	43,504	15,267	8,691	5,990	4,536	77,988	10,199	4,722	5,761	6,663	11,532	10,902	10,872	12,294	14,688	12,404	3,811	259	326
1841	174,198	41,444	13,987	7,516	5,028	3,620	71,595	9,093	4,478	5,604	6,633	11,467	10,636	10,995	12,508	14,511	12,350	3,739	249	340
1842	176,594	44,046	14,748	7,580	4,852	3,421	74,647	8,657	4,444	5,450	6,483	11,019	10,624	10,867	12,362	15,037	12,767	3,717	248	272
1843	175,721	44,480	14,292	7,100	4,708	3,345	73,925	8,197	4,282	5,349	6,543	11,100	10,978	10,982	12,402	15,265	12,478	3,634	244	282
1844	181,126	45,183	14,060	7,029	5,151	3,757	75,780	8,804	4,278	5,233	6,645	11,425	11,205	11,366	12,887	15,921	13,126	4,013	231	212
1845	177,529	43,520	14,364	7,097	4,669	3,524	73,174	8,150	4,251	5,416	6,364	11,307	11,166	11,333	12,803	15,616	13,045	3,823	262	229
1846	198,325	52,388	17,544	8,056	4,787	3,444	86,219	8,256	4,674	6,064	7,574	12,762	11,992	12,102	13,727	16,551	13,807	4,083	276	238
1847	212,426	49,415	16,642	8,880	5,850	4,112	84,899	9,756	5,088	6,001	8,220	13,789	13,673	14,057	16,234	19,092	15,974	4,488	301	254
1848	202,265	48,373	15,666	9,050	6,144	4,695	83,928	10,618	4,957	6,129	7,719	13,037	12,616	12,932	14,831	17,184	13,994	3,875	226	219
1849	221,801	51,417	15,981	8,673	5,826	4,594	86,491	11,592	6,119	6,891	8,666	16,044	15,589	16,019	16,966	18,714	14,388	3,809	229	284
1850	186,491	48,837	14,389	6,994	4,600	3,612	77,982	8,482	4,470	5,392	6,450	11,484	11,655	12,366	14,006	16,582	13,429	3,631	206	266
1851	200,500	53,137	16,268	8,105	4,982	3,571	86,013	9,145	4,736	5,914	7,029	12,531	12,547	13,104	14,609	17,116	13,612	3,594	224	326
1852	207,042	55,299	17,013	8,120	5,371	3,756	89,559	9,652	5,084	6,130	7,377	12,957	12,657	13,493	15,009	17,040	13,897	3,646	235	306
1853	214,720	54,847	16,757	8,295	5,093	3,750	88,742	9,182	5,003	6,414	7,749	13,716	13,692	14,715	16,196	18,962	15,782	4,082	259	276
1854	222,422	55,380	19,367	10,111	6,305	4,279	95,442	10,222	5,520	6,567	7,907	14,074	14,234	14,947	16,160	18,538	14,901	3,702	213	-
1855	216,587	54,798	16,282	8,495	5,760	4,192	80,527	9,040	5,054	6,129	7,362	13,278	13,637	14,593	16,958	19,957	16,418	4,375	239	-
1856	198,875	52,598	16,068	7,759	5,152	3,703	85,280	8,031	4,619	5,854	7,028	12,387	12,721	13,223	15,258	17,388	13,336	3,567	183	-
1857	212,356	57,285	18,198	8,353	5,306	3,773	92,915	8,797	4,813	5,949	7,072	12,645	13,115	13,946	15,937	18,361	14,775	3,833	198	-
1858	227,220	57,816	19,204	10,471	7,231	5,105	99,827	11,962	5,192	6,350	7,300	12,833	13,625	14,471	16,743	19,433	15,232	4,022	230	-
1859	223,576	58,932	19,045	9,691	6,508	4,698	98,874	10,646	4,988	6,070	7,158	12,766	13,743	14,754	16,904	19,097	14,657	3,712	207	-
1860	215,238	56,892	17,297	7,890	4,942	3,407	90,428	7,935	4,353	5,826	7,070	12,605	13,999	14,949	17,634	20,327	15,983	3,926	203	-
1861	222,281	59,673	20,621	8,749	4,969	3,465	97,477	7,926	4,606	6,191	7,117	12,887	14,022	14,931	17,481	19,949	15,578	3,912	204	-
1862	222,622	56,960	19,492	9,611	5,976	3,990	96,029	9,154	4,760	6,037	7,170	13,078	14,299	15,571	17,939	19,609	15,067	3,746	163	-
1863	242,203	60,707	22,640	11,457	7,902	5,748	108,454	12,407	5,450	6,264	7,454	13,550	14,887	15,869	18,416	20,116	15,212	3,911	213	-
1864	253,619	62,818	21,025	10,598	7,338	5,433	107,212	12,094	5,499	6,518	8,086	15,041	16,780	17,787	20,779	22,536	16,774	4,286	227	-
1865	252,218	66,507	20,929	9,514	6,017	4,189	107,156	10,050	5,309	6,477	8,249	15,615	16,704	18,303	20,681	22,252	16,993	4,227	202	-
1866	256,402	66,851	21,532	10,115	5,921	4,005	108,424	9,903	5,214	6,626	8,384	16,228	17,463	18,940	20,894	22,711	17,068	4,249	196	-
1867	242,588	65,464	19,278	8,297	5,013	3,450	101,502	8,327	4,578	6,229	7,678	15,088	16,236	17,474	20,483	22,865	17,509	4,407	212	-
1868	247,107	67,290	20,844	9,610	6,122	4,459	108,325	10,131	4,888	6,164	7,413	14,921	15,945	17,592	19,782	21,745	16,224	3,799		

TABLE 21.—ENGLAND.—Deaths REGISTERED at different Ages in each of the Thirty-five Years 1838-72.—Females.

YEARS.	ALL AGES.	AGES AT DEATH.—FEMALES.																		
		Under 1 Year.	1	2	3	4	Under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-		95 and upwards.
1838	167,600	32,525	13,240	7,692	4,980	3,510	61,947	7,832	4,744	6,302	7,345	12,902	11,240	10,250	12,180	14,504	13,043	4,046	416	29
1839	166,218	32,806	13,346	7,762	5,354	3,766	63,534	8,291	4,704	6,422	7,224	12,556	10,863	9,742	11,846	13,859	12,512	4,458	404	30
1840	177,266	33,907	14,776	8,301	5,890	4,458	67,332	10,008	5,044	6,803	7,277	13,027	11,251	10,040	12,004	15,005	13,785	5,049	468	17
1841	169,649	32,766	13,281	7,511	4,886	3,544	61,988	8,775	4,638	6,452	7,289	12,336	11,069	10,060	11,857	15,129	13,856	5,054	465	18
1842	172,925	34,658	13,959	7,504	4,795	3,472	64,388	8,551	4,596	6,382	7,263	12,945	11,201	10,141	12,116	15,866	13,799	5,119	434	12
1843	170,724	34,773	13,600	7,151	4,815	3,359	63,698	7,945	4,382	5,980	6,995	12,710	11,460	10,043	12,125	15,792	13,994	5,008	473	11
1844	175,807	34,903	13,124	7,502	5,094	3,541	64,224	8,563	4,569	6,234	7,262	13,234	11,397	10,503	12,737	16,559	14,738	5,179	452	15
1845	171,837	33,906	13,350	7,069	4,718	3,360	62,403	7,702	4,356	6,364	7,300	13,034	11,487	10,293	12,503	16,323	14,495	5,053	426	9
1846	191,990	41,256	16,739	8,114	4,898	3,394	74,401	7,934	4,909	6,753	7,934	14,088	12,213	11,134	13,304	17,474	15,609	5,596	529	11
1847	207,240	39,093	15,982	8,490	5,781	4,126	73,472	9,364	5,323	7,138	8,408	15,863	14,166	12,948	15,659	20,042	18,279	5,923	537	11
1848	196,266	38,034	14,917	8,099	6,130	4,497	72,577	9,963	5,287	6,893	8,087	14,916	13,209	11,730	14,181	17,822	15,896	5,139	473	10
1849	219,038	40,754	14,896	8,544	6,077	4,338	74,609	11,202	6,138	7,797	9,426	18,686	16,747	15,060	17,021	19,775	16,730	5,261	439	14
1850	182,504	37,915	13,669	6,804	4,678	3,613	66,679	8,350	4,044	6,294	7,182	13,848	12,318	11,306	13,584	17,454	15,396	4,895	435	11
1851	194,896	41,616	15,725	8,037	4,923	3,631	73,932	8,977	5,014	6,626	7,647	14,231	12,779	11,868	14,135	18,195	15,828	5,005	456	20
1852	200,093	43,361	16,103	8,091	5,297	3,703	76,555	9,280	5,167	6,996	7,729	14,778	13,167	11,972	14,202	17,954	16,467	5,271	417	13
1853	206,377	43,084	16,170	8,266	5,178	3,638	76,336	8,675	5,249	7,298	8,061	15,403	13,708	12,745	15,347	19,488	17,808	5,624	474	16
1854	215,483	43,919	13,384	9,765	6,363	4,312	82,743	9,980	5,513	7,216	8,291	16,144	14,725	13,443	15,568	19,226	17,023	5,189	422	—
1855	209,116	42,705	15,725	8,345	5,610	3,831	76,216	8,792	4,898	6,940	7,969	14,783	14,107	12,751	16,238	20,801	19,088	6,091	442	—
1856	191,631	41,809	15,335	7,737	5,191	3,715	73,787	8,134	4,524	6,423	7,344	13,984	13,140	11,801	14,095	17,697	15,626	4,706	365	—
1857	207,459	45,942	17,339	8,618	5,400	3,790	81,089	8,644	4,686	6,718	7,786	14,277	13,551	12,456	15,348	19,727	17,251	5,475	451	—
1858	222,436	46,021	18,250	10,447	7,180	5,204	87,102	11,851	5,430	7,018	8,199	14,978	14,151	12,761	15,747	20,702	18,248	5,795	454	—
1859	217,205	46,697	17,707	9,504	6,597	4,885	85,390	10,771	5,392	6,866	7,914	14,996	14,219	13,166	15,526	19,934	17,224	5,407	400	—
1860	207,483	44,092	16,134	7,630	4,985	3,515	76,356	8,032	4,550	6,520	7,554	14,745	14,165	13,223	16,513	21,309	18,296	5,823	392	—
1861	212,333	46,755	19,412	8,787	5,181	3,517	83,652	7,964	4,574	6,357	7,838	14,330	13,915	13,159	16,366	20,341	17,667	5,231	439	—
1862	213,944	44,413	18,167	9,763	5,972	4,169	82,484	8,338	4,859	6,740	7,612	14,914	14,364	13,473	16,593	20,787	17,537	5,351	392	—
1863	231,634	47,382	21,427	11,363	7,814	5,370	93,556	11,973	5,591	6,803	7,965	15,544	14,870	13,735	16,944	20,720	17,798	5,705	430	—
1864	241,912	50,117	19,340	10,353	7,324	5,257	92,591	11,541	5,566	7,063	8,398	16,656	15,878	15,465	18,954	22,584	19,733	6,040	443	—
1865	233,691	53,303	19,307	9,415	5,979	4,133	92,687	9,683	5,111	7,007	8,542	16,661	16,026	15,714	18,556	22,750	19,533	5,940	481	—
1866	244,287	53,448	20,305	10,197	6,034	4,111	94,595	9,126	5,074	7,123	8,682	17,454	16,940	16,258	19,176	23,426	19,958	6,059	416	—
1867	223,487	51,797	18,354	8,332	5,145	3,468	87,096	7,850	4,401	6,788	7,926	15,915	15,488	15,247	18,256	23,064	20,142	5,926	438	—
1868	233,515	54,785	19,992	9,624	6,092	4,311	94,804	9,619	4,804	6,663	7,978	15,967	15,050	14,836	17,780	21,689	18,448	5,494	383	—
1869	239,965	53,583	19,445	10,117	6,637	4,768	94,550	10,253	5,071	6,562	7,566	15,896	15,468	15,812	18,319	23,653	20,031	5,882	402	—
1870	249,743	56,173	19,748	9,953	6,791	4,925	97,595	11,148	5,369	6,997	7,956	16,492	15,893	16,163	19,912	24,561	20,997	6,232	428	—
1871	249,316	56,169	19,887	9,471	6,064	4,499	96,090	10,239	5,404	7,310	8,676	17,070	16,475	16,531	20,015	24,830	20,255	6,018	403	—
1872	237,130	55,209	18,924	8,390	5,360	3,710	91,593	9,008	4,897	6,896	8,132	16,554	16,115	15,363	19,012	23,615	19,149	5,843	433	—

TABLE 22.—ENGLAND.—Mortality per 1000 at different Ages in Thirty-five Years 1838-72.*—Males.

YEARS.	AGES.—MALES.													
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwards.	
MEAN OF 35 YEARS.														
1838-72	23.3	72.5	8.7	4.8	7.8	9.9	13.0	18.6	32.0	67.0	146.9	304.9	441.2	
MEANS OF 10 YEARS.														
1841-50	23.1	71.5	9.2	5.1	8.2	9.9	12.8	18.4	31.9	67.1	148.3	306.1	440.5	
1851-60	23.1	73.0	8.6	4.9	7.7	9.5	12.6	17.9	30.7	66.5	146.8	303.1	437.1	
1861-70	23.7	73.5	8.2	4.5	7.3	9.9	13.5	19.2	33.0	67.4	147.2	310.6	442.1	
MEANS OF 5 YEARS.														
(3 Years.) 1838-40	23.3	72.3	9.6	5.2	8.4	10.2	13.0	18.5	32.5	67.6	144.1	293.8	433.8	
(5 Years.) 1841-45	22.2	69.0	8.9	4.9	7.8	9.4	12.1	17.4	30.4	65.3	143.8	299.1	431.8	
1846-50	24.1	74.1	9.6	5.4	8.6	10.5	13.4	19.4	33.4	68.9	152.9	313.2	449.3	
1851-55	23.6	74.2	8.8	5.2	8.1	9.9	12.9	18.6	31.5	66.8	150.8	305.0	449.6	
1856-60	22.7	71.9	8.3	4.6	7.4	9.2	12.4	17.1	30.0	66.2	142.7	301.2	424.6	
1861-65	23.7	74.0	8.5	4.7	7.5	9.7	13.4	18.8	32.6	66.6	145.7	312.4	465.1	
1866-70	23.7	73.0	7.9	4.3	7.1	10.1	13.6	19.6	33.5	68.2	148.7	308.8	419.0	

Note.—The Table may thus be read :—Of each 1000 male children living under five years of age, 72.5 died in the 35 years 1838-72; in the five years 1841-45 this proportion averaged 69.0 per 1000; and in the five years 1866-70 it was 73.0.

* The population used in these calculations is deduced from the ascertained rates of increase observed in the 30 years 1841-71 (see Table 61, pp. cxiv-cxv), distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportions found to prevail at the four Censuses.

TABLE 23.—ENGLAND.—Annual Rates of Mortality per 1000 of Males living at different Ages in each of the Thirty-five Years 1838-72.*

YEARS.	DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING.													
	AGES.—MALES.													
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.	
1838	23.4	70.1	9.0	5.2	8.5	10.8	13.6	19.5	34.1	70.5	148.1	298.7	457.0	
1839	22.8	71.5	9.0	5.1	8.2	9.9	12.7	18.0	31.9	65.0	139.1	280.0	396.9	
1840	23.7	75.3	10.8	5.4	8.3	10.0	12.7	18.0	31.4	67.2	145.0	302.8	447.5	
1841	22.4	68.4	9.6	5.1	8.1	9.8	12.2	17.9	31.4	64.8	142.7	296.5	431.6	
1842	22.4	70.6	9.0	5.0	7.8	9.3	11.9	17.3	30.4	65.7	145.7	294.1	431.4	
1843	22.0	69.1	8.5	4.8	7.7	9.2	12.1	17.2	30.1	65.3	140.7	287.1	426.5	
1844	22.4	70.0	9.0	4.7	7.6	9.3	12.2	17.5	30.5	66.7	146.2	316.4	405.9	
1845	21.7	66.8	8.2	4.7	7.8	9.2	11.9	17.2	29.7	64.1	143.7	301.1	463.4	
1846	23.9	77.8	8.3	5.1	8.6	10.2	12.6	18.0	31.3	66.7	150.3	321.3	491.7	
1847	25.4	76.1	9.7	5.5	9.3	10.9	14.3	20.7	36.5	76.0	172.8	354.6	543.3	
1848	23.9	74.2	10.4	5.3	8.6	10.2	13.0	18.7	32.7	67.2	149.5	305.5	411.0	
1849	25.8	75.3	11.3	6.5	9.5	12.4	15.7	22.6	36.5	71.9	151.6	299.3	419.2	
1850	21.4	67.0	8.2	4.7	7.2	8.8	11.6	17.2	29.8	62.8	140.1	285.3	381.2	
1851	22.8	73.0	8.7	4.9	7.8	9.5	12.4	17.9	30.3	64.0	140.6	282.5	419.4	
1852	23.2	75.0	9.1	5.2	8.0	9.7	12.3	18.1	30.6	62.9	142.0	286.6	445.4	
1853	23.8	73.3	8.5	5.1	8.3	10.2	13.2	19.4	32.4	69.2	159.7	321.0	497.3	
1854	24.4	77.7	9.4	5.6	8.4	10.4	13.6	19.3	31.7	66.8	149.1	290.9	414.3	
1855	23.5	71.9	8.2	5.0	7.8	9.7	12.9	18.5	32.6	71.3	162.8	344.2	471.8	
Mean of 35 Years (1838-72).	23.3	72.5	8.7	4.8	7.8	9.9	13.0	18.6	32.0	67.0	146.9	304.9	441.2	
1856	21.4	67.5	7.2	4.6	7.4	9.0	11.9	16.4	28.8	61.6	131.0	280.9	367.0	
1857	22.6	72.5	7.8	4.7	7.4	9.2	12.2	17.0	29.5	64.6	143.8	302.3	403.7	
1858	23.9	76.8	10.5	5.0	7.7	9.3	12.5	17.3	30.5	68.0	147.0	317.7	477.3	
1859	23.3	75.0	9.3	4.8	7.4	9.2	12.6	17.4	30.2	66.4	140.2	293.8	437.5	
1860	22.2	67.6	6.8	4.1	7.1	9.1	12.7	17.3	30.9	70.4	151.6	311.3	437.3	
1861	22.7	71.8	6.7	4.3	7.3	9.2	12.7	16.9	30.1	68.9	146.5	310.9	448.4	
1862	22.4	69.7	7.6	4.4	7.2	9.2	12.7	18.1	31.3	62.5	139.5	295.5	387.2	
1863	24.1	77.8	10.2	5.0	7.4	9.4	13.0	18.2	31.7	63.3	139.2	304.7	500.0	
1864	24.9	75.9	9.8	4.9	7.8	10.3	14.5	20.1	35.3	70.0	151.6	329.8	526.7	
1865	24.5	75.0	8.1	4.7	7.7	10.6	14.2	20.5	34.7	68.3	151.6	321.3	463.3	
1866	24.6	74.9	7.8	4.6	7.8	10.9	14.7	20.9	34.6	68.8	150.4	319.0	448.0	
1867	23.0	69.3	6.5	4.0	7.1	10.0	13.5	19.1	33.5	68.5	152.4	326.8	474.3	
1868	23.1	73.0	7.8	4.2	6.9	9.7	13.1	19.0	32.0	64.3	139.5	273.2	592.9	
1869	23.6	72.6	8.3	4.3	6.7	9.9	13.3	19.4	33.3	69.0	149.2	305.1	361.6	
1870	24.2	75.0	9.0	4.6	6.9	10.1	13.6	19.6	33.9	70.4	152.2	314.9	418.1	
1871	23.9	71.7	8.3	4.4	7.7	11.1	14.4	20.0	33.9	67.4	145.1	306.1	497.7	
1872	22.7	67.8	7.0	4.2	7.3	10.4	14.0	19.3	32.6	65.5	139.9	284.0	445.2	

* See Notes to Table 22.

TABLE 24.—ENGLAND.—Mortality per 1000 at different Ages in Thirty-five Years 1838-72.—Females.*

YEARS.	AGES.—FEMALES.													
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.	
	MEAN OF 35 YEARS.													
1838-72	21.4	62.6	8.5	5.0	8.0	10.1	12.3	15.6	28.0	58.8	134.1	273.9	430.6	
MEANS OF 10 YEARS.														
1841-50	21.6	61.4	9.1	5.3	8.5	10.6	12.8	15.9	28.2	61.3	135.1	283.8	444.5	
1851-60	21.4	63.3	8.4	5.1	8.1	10.0	12.0	15.1	27.5	56.9	133.6	281.3	428.2	
1861-70	21.4	63.7	7.8	4.5	7.3	9.7	12.1	15.6	28.0	58.6	134.9	277.9	433.5	
MEANS OF 5 YEARS.														
(3 Years.)														
1838-40	21.5	61.8	9.8	5.5	8.6	10.3	12.8	16.0	28.8	57.6	132.6	267.9	386.8	
(5 Years.)														
1841-45	20.6	58.8	8.9	5.0	8.2	10.0	12.1	15.0	27.0	59.4	131.2	280.2	420.5	
1846-50	22.6	63.9	9.3	5.7	8.9	11.3	13.5	16.7	29.4	63.2	138.9	287.3	468.4	
1851-55	21.8	64.1	8.5	5.3	8.4	10.4	12.4	15.6	27.9	59.0	136.2	283.6	440.1	
1856-60	21.0	62.6	8.3	4.8	7.8	9.5	11.6	14.7	27.1	54.9	130.9	278.9	416.3	
1861-65	21.5	64.1	8.2	4.8	7.6	9.8	12.1	15.4	28.0	57.9	133.9	280.1	455.9	
1866-70	21.2	63.4	7.4	4.3	7.1	9.6	12.0	15.8	28.0	59.4	136.0	275.7	411.2	

Note.—The Table may thus be read:—Of each 1000 female children living under five years of age, 62.6 died in the 35 years 1838-72; in the five years 1841-45 this proportion averaged 58.8 per 1000; and in the five years 1866-70 it was 63.4.

* The population used in these calculations is deduced from the ascertained rates of increase observed in the 30 years 1841-71 (see Table 61, pp. cxiv-cxv), distributed in the several groups of ages according to the proportions found to prevail at the four Censuses.†

TABLE 25.—ENGLAND.—Annual Rates of Mortality per 1000 of Females living at different Ages in each of the Thirty-five Years 1838-72.*

YEARS.	DEATHS TO 1000 LIVING.												
	AGES.—FEMALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
1838	21.5	60.1	9.0	5.4	8.5	10.4	13.2	16.8	30.4	58.8	135.2	266.0	370.8
1839	21.0	61.1	9.4	5.3	8.5	10.1	12.5	15.6	27.6	55.3	128.6	253.2	364.0
1840	22.0	64.2	11.1	5.7	8.7	10.3	12.7	15.7	28.5	58.9	136.1	284.4	425.6
1841	20.8	58.6	9.6	5.2	8.4	10.1	12.3	15.4	27.4	58.4	133.8	282.6	427.1
1842	21.0	60.3	9.2	5.1	8.3	10.1	12.2	15.2	27.3	60.2	130.3	284.1	402.2
1843	20.5	59.1	8.5	4.9	7.9	9.8	12.3	14.8	26.7	58.9	129.4	276.0	442.2
1844	20.8	59.1	9.0	5.0	8.1	10.1	12.0	15.2	27.4	60.8	133.7	283.6	426.2
1845	20.1	56.8	8.0	4.8	8.2	9.8	11.9	14.6	26.4	58.8	129.0	274.8	404.7
1846	22.2	67.0	8.1	5.4	8.7	10.5	12.4	15.5	27.5	61.9	136.4	302.5	506.3
1847	23.8	65.8	9.5	5.8	9.2	11.8	14.2	17.8	31.9	70.0	157.7	320.0	520.0
1848	22.2	64.2	10.0	5.7	8.8	10.9	13.0	15.8	28.3	61.0	134.8	275.5	460.3
1849	24.5	65.1	11.0	6.6	10.0	13.5	16.1	19.9	33.3	66.2	139.3	279.7	428.6
1850	20.1	57.5	8.1	4.9	7.8	9.9	11.7	14.7	26.1	57.3	126.3	258.9	427.1
1851	21.2	63.0	8.6	5.3	8.2	10.1	11.9	15.2	26.8	58.5	128.2	263.6	450.2
1852	21.6	64.4	8.8	5.4	8.4	10.3	12.1	15.1	26.5	56.6	131.6	276.2	413.5
1853	22.0	63.4	8.1	5.4	8.7	10.6	12.4	15.8	28.3	60.2	140.7	293.5	472.1
1854	22.7	67.8	9.2	5.6	8.7	11.0	13.1	16.4	28.3	58.1	133.0	269.5	421.6
1855	21.7	61.6	8.0	5.0	8.3	10.0	12.4	15.4	29.3	61.5	147.6	315.2	443.0
Mean of 35 Years (1838-72).	21.4	62.6	8.5	5.0	8.0	10.1	12.3	15.6	28.0	58.8	134.1	278.9	430.6
1856	19.7	58.9	7.3	4.6	7.6	9.3	11.3	14.0	25.1	51.2	119.8	242.7	366.9
1857	21.1	63.8	7.7	4.7	7.9	9.4	11.5	14.6	27.1	55.8	131.2	281.4	454.5
1858	22.3	67.5	10.4	5.4	8.2	9.8	11.9	14.8	27.6	57.3	137.8	297.0	453.5
1859	21.6	65.2	9.4	5.3	7.9	9.7	11.7	15.1	27.0	53.9	129.2	276.4	404.6
1860	20.3	57.5	6.9	4.4	7.5	9.4	11.5	15.0	28.6	56.3	136.5	297.1	396.9
1861	20.6	62.0	6.8	4.4	7.8	9.3	11.2	14.7	23.2	52.5	131.2	266.1	444.8
1862	20.5	60.1	7.3	4.5	7.4	9.5	11.8	14.7	26.7	57.2	129.0	268.6	420.2
1863	21.9	67.4	9.8	5.2	7.5	9.7	12.1	14.8	26.9	56.3	129.3	282.9	455.0
1864	22.6	65.8	9.4	5.1	7.7	10.3	12.7	16.4	29.7	63.2	141.6	295.8	462.9
1865	22.0	65.1	7.8	4.6	7.7	10.2	12.7	16.5	28.7	60.3	138.5	287.2	406.4
1866	22.2	65.6	7.2	4.5	7.7	10.5	13.2	16.9	29.3	61.3	139.7	289.4	424.1
1867	20.5	59.7	6.1	3.9	7.1	9.5	11.9	15.6	27.6	59.6	139.2	279.5	441.1
1868	20.7	64.1	7.4	4.2	7.0	9.4	11.5	15.0	26.5	55.3	126.0	255.9	380.7
1869	21.0	63.2	7.8	4.3	6.6	9.2	11.6	15.8	27.7	59.6	135.1	270.6	394.9
1870	21.6	64.4	8.4	4.5	6.9	9.5	11.8	15.9	29.0	61.1	139.8	283.1	415.1
1871	21.3	62.4	7.5	4.5	7.4	9.7	12.3	15.9	28.5	60.4	133.6	269.8	412.5
1872	20.0	58.8	6.5	4.0	6.9	9.3	11.8	15.1	26.7	56.7	124.7	258.7	437.8

* See Notes to Table 24.

TABLE 26.—Number, and Annual Rate per 1000 Persons living, of Deaths in England during each Quarter of the Thirty-five Years 1838-72.

YEARS.	DEATHS.				ANNUAL DEATH RATE.*			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	98,152	90,877	72,877	80,354	26.2	23.9	18.9	20.9
1839	89,740	87,969	76,230	84,995	23.6	22.8	19.5	21.6
1840	98,896	90,339	80,822	89,630	25.4	23.1	20.4	22.5
1841	99,069	86,134	75,440	83,204	25.4	21.7	18.8	20.6
1842	96,314	86,538	82,339	84,328	24.4	21.6	20.3	20.7
1843	94,926	87,234	76,792	87,493	23.7	21.5	18.7	21.2
1844	101,024	85,337	79,708	90,364	24.7	20.8	19.1	21.8
1845	104,664	89,149	74,872	80,681	25.5	21.4	17.8	19.1
1846	89,484	90,230	101,664	108,937	21.6	21.4	23.8	25.5
1847	119,672	106,718	93,435	103,479	28.5	25.1	21.6	23.9
1848	120,032	99,727	87,638	92,436	27.9	23.1	20.1	21.1
1849	105,870	102,153	135,227	97,589	24.6	23.4	30.6	22.0
1850	98,430	92,871	85,349	91,845	22.6	21.1	19.2	20.5
1851	105,359	99,458	91,499	99,080	23.9	22.2	20.2	21.8
1852	106,358	100,625	100,382	99,770	23.6	22.2	21.9	21.7
1853	118,119	107,647	92,201	103,130	26.1	23.5	19.9	22.1
1854	111,843	102,586	113,843	103,633	24.5	22.1	24.2	23.3
1855	134,542	106,493	87,646	97,022	29.1	22.7	18.4	20.4
1856	103,014	100,099	91,155	96,238	21.8	21.1	19.0	20.0
1857	108,665	100,046	100,528	110,576	23.0	20.9	20.7	22.7
1858	125,819	107,142	98,142	118,553	26.3	22.1	20.0	24.1
1859	121,580	105,631	104,216	109,354	25.2	21.6	21.0	22.0
1860	122,617	110,869	86,312	102,923	24.8	22.4	17.2	20.4
1861	121,215	107,558	101,232	105,109	24.5	21.5	19.9	20.6
1862	122,019	107,392	92,381	114,774	24.3	21.2	18.0	22.4
1863	128,096	118,121	112,504	115,116	25.2	23.0	21.7	22.2
1864	142,977	116,880	112,223	123,451	27.5	22.5	21.4	23.5
1865	140,410	115,892	113,362	121,245	27.0	22.0	21.3	22.8
1866	138,136	128,551	116,650	117,352	26.2	24.2	21.7	21.8
1867	134,008	112,355	108,513	116,197	25.2	20.9	19.9	21.3
1868	119,676	110,010	130,482	120,454	21.9	20.2	23.7	21.8
1869	133,096	118,947	114,644	128,141	24.4	21.5	20.5	22.9
1870	143,773	121,128	124,297	126,131	26.0	21.6	22.0	22.3
1871	138,393	120,793	121,332	134,361	24.7	21.3	21.1	23.4
1872	134,952	120,835	118,927	117,551	23.5	21.0	20.5	20.2
Mean Annual Rate per 1000 in each Quarter	-	-	-	-	24.9	22.1	20.7	21.9

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

TABLE 27.—Proportional Number of Deaths in England in each Quarter to 1000 Deaths in the Average Quarter* of each of the Thirty-five Years 1838-72.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF DEATHS				
		In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838	85,690	1000	1145	1061	850	944
1839	84,746	1000	1059	1038	900	1003
1840	89,922	1000	1099	1005	899	997
1841	85,962	1000	1152	1002	878	968
1842	87,380	1000	1103	990	942	965
1843	86,611	1000	1096	1007	887	1010
1844	89,233	1000	1133	956	893	1018
1845	87,342	1000	1198	1021	857	924
1846	97,579	1000	917	925	1042	1116
1847	105,826	1000	1131	1008	883	978
1848	99,953	1000	1200	998	877	925
1849	110,210	1000	961	927	1227	885
1850	92,249	1000	1066	1007	931	996
1851	93,849	1000	1066	1006	926	1002
1852	101,784	1000	1045	989	986	980
1853	105,274	1000	1122	1022	876	980
1854	109,476	1000	1036	940	1061	993
1855	106,426	1000	1280	1001	816	903
1856	97,627	1000	1061	1031	928	980
1857	104,954	1000	1050	955	950	1045
1858	112,414	1000	1134	955	865	1046
1859	110,195	1000	1118	961	938	983
1860	105,680	1000	1166	1054	812	963
1861	108,778	1000	1129	990	923	953
1862	109,142	1000	1133	986	839	1042
1863	118,460	1000	1095	999	942	964
1864	123,883	1000	1159	949	901	991
1865	122,727	1000	1159	946	916	979
1866	125,172	1000	1118	1029	924	929
1867	117,768	1000	1152	956	914	978
1868	120,156	1000	1001	921	1081	997
1869	123,707	1000	1090	964	919	1027
1870	128,832	1000	1130	943	957	970
1871	128,720	1000	1690	941	934	1035
1872	123,066	1000	1097	982	966	955

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

TABLE 28.—Deaths to 1000 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Eleven Years 1862-72.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	DEATHS TO 1000 PERSONS LIVING.											Mean of 10 Years 1862-71.	1872.
	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.		
ENGLAND	21.4	23.0	23.7	23.2	23.4	21.7	21.9	22.3	22.9	22.6	22.6	21.3	
I.—LONDON	23.6	24.5	26.5	24.9	26.5	23.0	23.6	24.6	24.1	24.6	24.6	21.5	
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.													
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	17.3	19.5	19.6	18.9	18.7	17.2	18.8	18.4	19.9	17.8	18.6	16.3	
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	17.9	20.5	20.9	20.4	19.3	19.4	19.0	19.4	20.8	17.3	19.5	17.9	
3 Sussex	18.1	19.0	19.9	20.0	18.4	18.5	17.5	18.1	20.2	18.4	18.8	16.9	
4 Hampshire	18.3	19.2	19.9	20.3	19.3	18.1	18.7	19.4	20.6	19.4	19.3	18.0	
5 Berkshire	18.6	20.1	20.4	20.5	19.6	18.8	18.2	20.6	22.1	19.3	19.8	17.0	
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	19.1	21.4	22.1	20.1	20.6	19.8	19.6	20.7	21.6	20.5	20.6	18.4	
7 Hertfordshire	17.8	20.2	22.0	19.6	18.0	18.6	18.0	18.0	20.3	20.4	19.3	18.6	
8 Buckinghamshire	19.2	20.5	22.1	20.5	19.2	19.8	18.5	19.8	22.4	20.5	20.3	18.4	
9 Oxfordshire	18.7	21.3	22.1	20.3	19.0	19.4	17.9	19.2	22.1	20.7	20.1	18.2	
10 Northamptonshire	19.0	22.3	23.1	23.0	19.5	20.5	19.3	19.3	23.2	20.2	20.9	20.9	
11 Huntingdonshire	19.9	23.3	22.3	21.7	18.6	17.8	19.7	18.6	18.7	20.0	20.1	17.6	
12 Bedfordshire	18.7	21.0	24.2	22.0	21.2	20.5	20.6	18.1	22.1	20.3	20.9	18.8	
13 Cambridgeshire	20.0	22.0	21.8	21.0	19.2	18.9	19.0	19.1	20.5	19.4	20.1	18.8	
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.													
14 Essex	18.9	21.1	20.8	19.6	19.7	18.2	18.4	19.7	20.6	19.7	19.7	17.8	
15 Suffolk	18.2	22.7	20.7	19.9	18.6	19.0	18.1	19.1	19.5	20.1	19.6	18.3	
16 Norfolk	20.0	21.8	22.0	22.2	20.5	19.4	20.5	20.2	21.6	21.0	20.9	19.7	
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
17 Wiltshire	18.4	20.5	21.2	20.2	18.4	18.7	17.5	18.8	21.6	19.1	19.4	17.4	
18 Dorsetshire	17.6	19.7	20.1	20.7	18.6	17.5	16.8	18.0	20.7	18.5	18.8	16.5	
19 Devonshire	19.2	20.2	21.2	20.5	22.4	19.5	18.4	20.6	21.9	20.9	20.5	19.2	
20 Cornwall	20.2	25.6	21.8	19.8	19.5	19.9	19.4	21.0	22.5	20.1	21.0	20.0	
21 Somersetshire	17.5	21.0	22.0	20.3	19.8	18.5	17.5	19.0	21.3	19.6	19.7	18.5	
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
22 Gloucestershire	19.4	23.0	22.4	20.8	20.6	19.5	19.5	20.8	24.6	20.2	21.1	18.6	
23 Herefordshire	18.1	19.0	23.0	22.1	18.3	17.5	19.1	19.9	21.5	18.0	19.7	16.3	
24 Shropshire	19.2	20.8	21.3	21.8	20.1	18.9	19.5	19.3	20.9	19.1	20.1	18.6	
25 Staffordshire	23.7	24.1	25.8	23.8	25.0	22.5	23.1	22.7	23.0	23.7	23.7	24.7	
26 Worcestershire	18.6	21.0	22.9	20.0	19.9	18.8	19.9	21.4	20.3	19.5	20.2	19.1	
27 Warwickshire	22.0	23.3	24.9	23.2	22.6	22.9	22.8	21.8	22.0	22.9	22.8	21.2	
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.													
28 Leicestershire	20.2	24.5	22.5	22.0	20.7	21.5	23.0	21.8	22.6	21.9	22.1	23.4	
29 Rutlandshire	16.4	22.5	20.5	19.5	17.8	17.7	17.8	18.0	21.6	19.9	19.2	17.5	
30 Lincolnshire	17.9	19.8	20.2	21.1	18.5	18.4	18.0	19.0	19.0	19.2	19.1	18.5	
31 Nottinghamshire	20.5	21.8	22.7	21.7	21.4	19.6	21.8	23.0	23.1	21.6	21.7	22.8	
32 Derbyshire	19.9	21.0	21.9	21.5	21.8	21.0	22.1	23.1	21.9	20.8	21.5	20.6	
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.													
33 Cheshire	22.4	23.8	22.7	22.9	24.8	21.9	22.8	20.8	22.0	22.0	22.6	20.9	
34 Lancashire	25.7	26.4	27.3	28.5	30.4	27.0	27.3	26.5	26.8	27.5	27.3	25.4	
IX.—YORKSHIRE.													
35 West Riding	23.4	25.3	26.0	25.9	25.9	28.4	24.5	25.2	25.7	24.1	24.9	24.5	
36 East Riding (with York)	22.4	25.0	22.1	23.6	21.7	21.2	22.7	23.3	21.7	20.9	22.5	23.2	
37 North Riding	20.5	21.1	20.7	20.7	20.4	20.2	19.4	21.4	20.9	20.4	20.6	20.4	
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.													
38 Durham	22.1	23.4	22.7	23.8	23.5	24.2	24.6	23.4	22.5	23.3	23.9	25.4	
39 Northumberland	22.8	23.1	22.7	23.6	25.7	25.4	23.7	22.6	21.9	25.4	22.7	22.3	
40 Cumberland	22.4	23.6	23.0	23.3	21.7	23.9	22.4	21.1	20.6	22.3	22.4	23.1	
41 Westmorland	20.8	17.3	18.1	17.0	17.3	18.6	16.4	17.6	18.7	18.6	18.0	17.1	
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.													
42 Monmouthshire	21.0	21.1	26.2	23.5	22.1	20.7	20.1	20.2	22.4	23.5	22.1	21.2	
43 South Wales	20.1	20.7	23.4	24.2	22.8	20.2	19.4	20.2	22.1	21.0	21.4	21.5	
44 North Wales	21.8	21.6	21.9	21.8	23.3	21.6	20.6	21.3	20.4	19.9	21.4	19.8	

TABLE 29.—Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in Town and Country Districts of England in each Quarter of the Eleven Years 1862-1872.

Table with 16 columns: Area in Statute Acres, Population enumerated (1861, 1871), Quarters ending, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in each Quarter of the Years (1862-1872).

Note.—A correction has been made for the inequality of days in the quarters, also for the extra day in leap years.

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

TABLE 30.—Average Annual Rate of Mortality to 1000 of the Population in England and its 11 Registration Divisions in the Two Decades 1851-60 and 1861-70, in the Year 1872, and in each Quarter of that Year.

Table with 11 columns: Divisions, Area in Acres, Enumerated Population, Persons to an Acre, and Annual Rate of Mortality to 1000 Living (Mean Rate in the 10 Years, and In the Year 1872 by Quarter).

TABLE 31.—The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, of Meat, and of Potatoes, and also the Average Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each Week, in each of the Twenty-one Years 1852-72, and in each Quarter of the Ten Years 1863-1872.

Table with multiple columns: Years, Average Price of Consols (for Money), Average Price of Wheat per Quarter, Average Number of Paupers Relieved (In-door, Out-door), Average Prices of Meat (Beef, Mutton) per lb., and Average Prices of Potatoes per Ton.

TABLE 32.—Mean Temperature at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, and Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 Persons living in Twenty-one Large Towns of the United Kingdom, in each Week of 1872.

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

TABLE 33.—Population; Births and Deaths during the Year 1872 in Fifty large Town Districts.

Table with columns for District Number, Towns, Estimated Population in the middle of the year 1872, Registered Births and Deaths during 1872, Annual Rate to 1,000 living during the Year 1872, and Districts and Sub-districts taken as approximately representing the several Towns.

NOTE.—The letter M or P affixed to the name of each Town denotes whether the limits, which the District or Sub-districts in the last column approximately represent, are Municipal or Parliamentary. * The figures in this column are the unrevised numbers enumerated at the Census in April 1871, raised to the middle of 1872 by the addition of 1 1/2 times the annual rate of increase which prevailed between 1861 and 1871. A decrease of population between 1861 and 1871 was shown in Gosport, Devonport, Dudley, Coventry, Macclesfield, and Ashton-under-Lyne; in these instances the enumerated population has been proportionally depressed. † These rates of mortality have been corrected by the exclusion of a proportional number of deaths occurring in County Hospitals and Lunatic Asylums, situate within the District or Sub-districts here taken as representing the town, or by the exclusion or addition of a proportion of the deaths in Union Workhouses in cases where a portion of the Union only is embraced by the area taken, or where the Workhouse is situated outside that area.

TABLE 34.—Population; Births and Deaths; Annual Birth and Death Rates; Mean Temperature and Rainfall, in the Year 1872, in LONDON and TWENTY other LARGE TOWNS of the UNITED KINGDOM.

CITIES AND BOROUGHS.	ESTIMATED POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1872.*	PERSONS to an Acre, mid. 1872.	BIRTHS in 52 Weeks ending 28th Dec. 1872.	DEATHS in 52 Weeks ending 28th Dec. 1872.	ANNUAL RATE per 1000 living.						MEAN TEMPERATURE in 52 Weeks ending 28th Dec. 1872.	RAIN-FALL in inches in 52 Weeks ending 28th Dec. 1872.
					BIRTHS in 52 Weeks ending 28 Dec. 1872.	DEATHS in 52 or 53 Weeks ending						
						2 Jan. 1869.	1 Jan. 1870.	31 Dec. 1870.	30 Dec. 1871.	28 Dec. 1872.		
					(53 weeks) 26.3	26.2	25.8	26.9	24.3	°			in.
TOTAL of 21 Towns in the UNITED KINGDOM	7,393,052	34.0	271,895	179,568	36.8	26.3	26.2	25.8	26.9	24.3	49.1	39.80
LONDON	3,311,298	42.4	117,200	70,893	35.4	24.0	24.6	24.0	24.6	21.4	50.7	29.85
PORTSMOUTH	115,455	12.1	3,875	2,644	33.6	23.0	22.3	22.1	19.3	22.9	49.9	36.48
NORWICH	81,105	10.9	2,575	2,131	31.7	25.1	21.2	27.7	25.9	26.3	48.8	31.93
BRISTOL	186,428	39.8	6,008	4,110	35.4	22.3	23.1	28.4	23.2	22.0	—	—
WOLVERHAMPTON	69,268	20.5	2,666	1,795	37.5	28.8	26.1	23.5	28.0	25.9	48.7	45.33
BIRMINGHAM	350,164	44.7	14,123	8,048	40.3	25.9	23.1	23.0	24.9	23.0	49.3	—
LEICESTER	99,143	31.0	4,085	2,658	41.2	28.9	26.2	27.9	26.8	26.8	—	—
NOTTINGHAM	88,225	44.2	3,007	2,235	34.1	23.9	24.2	24.9	26.0	25.3	49.4	35.96
LIVERPOOL	499,897	97.9	19,333	13,540	38.7	31.0	30.4	32.9	35.1	27.1	49.3	45.06
MANCHESTER	352,759	78.6	14,072	10,079	39.9	34.3	30.7	29.8	31.2	28.6	—	—
SALFORD	127,923	24.7	5,399	3,299	42.2	31.0	26.4	25.8	30.4	25.8	48.5	48.21
OLDHAM	84,004	20.2	3,279	2,610	39.0	26.3	25.7	27.0	24.9	31.1	—	—
BRADFORD	151,720	23.0	6,064	3,964	40.0	27.0	25.6	27.5	25.5	26.3	50.1	41.27
LEEDS	266,564	12.4	10,948	7,425	41.1	28.3	26.6	28.7	26.4	27.9	49.4	41.00
SHEFFIELD	247,847	10.9	9,989	6,445	40.3	28.1	28.7	26.5	28.3	26.0	48.9	45.22
HULL	124,976	35.1	4,875	3,266	39.0	26.6	27.4	23.8	23.2	26.1	—	—
SUNDERLAND	100,665	30.4	4,457	2,672	44.3	27.2	22.9	20.9	36.5	26.5	—	—
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	130,764	24.5	5,240	3,436	40.1	27.1	27.2	25.4	32.2	26.3	—	—
EDINBURGH	205,146	46.3	6,564	5,427	32.0	25.2	27.6	23.7	26.9	26.5	46.4	—
GLASGOW	489,136	94.8	18,999	13,901	38.8	30.7	34.0	29.6	32.9	28.4	—	—
DUBLIN	310,565	31.9	8,507	8,970	27.0	25.8	24.7	24.9	26.2	28.5	49.1	37.49

* The figures in this column, excepting those for London and Dublin, are the unrevised numbers enumerated at the Census in April 1871, raised to the middle of 1872 by the addition of 1 1/4 times the annual rate of increase which prevailed between 1861 and 1871. The estimate for London is based upon the revised Census number for 1871, and in the case of Dublin the population is taken as stationary at the revised number then enumerated.

TABLE 35.—LONDON.—Deaths in Public Institutions in the 52 or 53 Weeks of each of the Thirteen Years 1860-72.*

	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872
	9550	10276	11313	(53 weeks) 11112	12731	12116	13054	12002	(53 weeks) 12326	12298	12300	14665	12029
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	5161	5757	6401	6187	7055	6715	7088	6829	6789	7068	6833	6675	6177
IN WORKHOUSES	41	46	53	64	125	99	95	90	75	83	78	76	57
PRISONS	272	251	307	289	315	279	195	147	176	165	86	81	93
MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS	3039	3234	3167	3169	3558	3354	3813	3291	3714	3480	3614	3796	3863
GENERAL HOSPITALS	413	335	690	827	982	1002	1167	929	933	849	961	3320	1128
HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES	34	38	35	11	24	26	22	31	15	13	31	16	16
LYING-IN HOSPITALS - Women	57	58	40	37	48	42	50	51	46	41	40	37	60
LYING-IN HOSPITALS - Children	173	223	236	203	215	176	146	177	163	170	200	218	195
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS	47	58	74	61	82	71	96	100	79	93	102	99	94
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR FOREIGNERS	313	276	310	264	327	353	382	357	336	336	335	347	346
LUNATIC ASYLUMS													

* This Table is compiled from the Weekly Returns made by the Registrars of London, and relates to the 52 or 53 weeks of each year. The figures for 1872 will not agree with those given on pages 102-3, which relate to the correct year instead of the 52 weeks; moreover, the same Institutions are not in all cases included in each list.

TABLE 36.—London and its Registration Sub-districts. Area inclusive and exclusive of TIDAL WATER.

	TOTAL AREA in Acres.	AREA in Acres, exclusive of Tidal Water.	TIDAL WATER.		TOTAL AREA in Acres.	AREA in Acres, exclusive of Tidal Water.	TIDAL WATER.
LONDON	78,080	75,362	2,718	EAST DISTRICTS.			
WEST DISTRICTS	10,778	10,399	379	14.—SHOREDITCH.			
NORTH DISTRICTS	13,468	13,468	—	Holywell	67	67	—
CENTRAL DISTRICTS	2,225	2,132	93	St. Leonard	74	74	—
EAST DISTRICTS	5,948	5,500	448	Hoxton New Town	132	132	—
SOUTH DISTRICTS	45,661	43,363	1,798	Hoxton Old Town	117	117	—
WEST DISTRICTS.				Haggerston West	131	131	—
1.—KENSINGTON.				Haggerston East	127	127	—
St. Mary Paddington	806	806	—	15.—BETHNAL GREEN.			
St. John Paddington	445	445	—	Hackney-road	141	141	—
Kensington Town	1497	1497	—	Green	390	390	—
Brompton	693	693	—	Church	131	131	—
St. Peter Hammersmith	202	185	17	Town	93	93	—
St. Paul Hammersmith	2117	2102	15	16.—WHITECHAPEL.			
Fulham	1890	1716	174	Artillery	25	25	—
2.—CHELSEA.				Spitalfields	52	52	—
Chelsea South	369	304	65	Mile End New Town	58	58	—
Chelsea North-west	209	209	—	Whitechapel North	59	59	—
Chelsea North-east	283	283	—	Whitechapel Church	46	46	—
3.—ST. GEO. HANOVER SQ.				Goodman's Fields	51	51	—
Hanover Square	439	439	—	Aldgate	114	87	27
May Fair	187	187	—	17.—ST. GEO.-IN-THE-EAST.			
Belgrave	584	543	41	St. Mary	62	62	—
St. John	258	211	47	St. Paul	84	84	—
St. Margaret	638	613	20	St. John	98	97	1
4.—WESTMINSTER.				18.—STEPNEY.			
St. James's Square	84	84	—	Shadwell	177	108	69
Golden Square	54	54	—	Ratcliff	132	111	21
Berwick-street	24	24	—	Limehouse	260	243	17
St. Anne Soho	54	54	—	19.—MILE END OLD TOWN.			
NORTH DISTRICTS.				Mile End Old Town Westn.	189	189	—
5.—MARYLEBONE.				Mile End Old Town Eastn.	490	490	—
All Souls	112	112	—	20.—POPLAR.			
Cavendish Square	112	112	—	Bow	1184	1171	13
Rectory	116	116	—	Poplar	1464	1164	300
St. Mary	108	108	—	SOUTH DISTRICTS.			
Christchurch	513	513	—	21.—ST. SAVIOUR SOUTHWK.			
St. John	545	545	—	Christchurch Southwark	98	77	21
6.—HAMPSTEAD.				St. Saviour Southwark	156	126	30
Hampstead	2248	2248	—	Kent-road	103	103	—
7.—PANCRAS.				Borough-road	64	64	—
Regent's Park	419	419	—	London-road	117	117	—
Tottenham-court	144	144	—	Trinity Newington	146	146	—
Gray's Inn Lane	154	154	—	St. Peter Walworth	319	319	—
Somers Town	183	183	—	St. Mary Newington	167	167	—
Camden Town	170	170	—	22.—ST. OLAVE SOUTHWK.			
Kentish Town	1602	1602	—	St. Olave Southwark	74	55	19
8.—ISLINGTON.				St. John Horsleydown	94	69	25
Islington West	1226	1226	—	Leather Market	93	93	—
Islington East	1881	1881	—	St. Mary Magdalen	142	142	—
9.—HACKNEY.				St. James Bermondsey	417	391	26
Stoke Newington	638	638	—	Rotherhithe	905	753	152
Stamford Hill	613	613	—	23.—LAMBETH.			
West Hackney	467	467	—	Waterloo-road 1st	90	67	23
Hackney	1795	1795	—	Waterloo-road 2nd	142	100	42
South Hackney	422	422	—	Lambeth Church 1st	208	162	46
CENTRAL DISTRICTS.				Lambeth Church 2nd	186	186	—
10.—ST. GILES.				Kennington 1st	497	490	7
St. George Bloomsbury	122	122	—	Kennington 2nd	498	498	—
St. Giles South	64	64	—	Brixton	1429	1429	—
St. Giles North	59	59	—	Norwood	1009	1009	—
11.—STRAND.				24.—WANDSWORTH.			
Long Acre	38	38	—	Clapham	1137	1137	—
Charing Cross	258	248	10	Battersea	2362	2203	159
St. Mary-le-Strand	64	56	8	Wandsworth	2488	2433	55
St. Clement Danes	73	61	12	Putney	2273	2235	38
12.—HOLBORN.				Streatham	3480	3480	—
St. George-the-Martyr	104	104	—	25.—CAMBERWELL.			
St. Andrew Eastern	33	33	—	Dulwich	1450	1450	—
Saffron Hill	60	60	—	Camberwell	1378	1378	—
St. James Clerkenwell	73	73	—	Peckham	1175	1175	—
Amwell	83	83	—	St. George	447	447	—
Pentonville	133	133	—	26.—GREENWICH.			
Goswell-street	91	91	—	St. Paul Deptford	1601	1574	27
Old-street	51	51	—	St. Nicholas Deptford	143	111	37
City-road	75	76	—	Greenwich West	336	307	29
Whitecross-street	33	33	—	Greenwich East	1715	1434	281
Finnsbury	79	79	—	27.—LEWISHAM.			
13.—LONDON CITY.				Eltham	4424	4424	—
St. Botolph	83	83	—	Lee	1608	1608	—
Cripplegate	66	66	—	Lewisham Village	3781	3781	—
St. Sepulchre	48	48	—	Sydenham	1623	1623	—
St. Bride	93	83	10	28.—WOOLWICH.			
Castle Baynard	69	55	14	Charlton	2056		

TABLE 37.—LONDON.—Annual Rate of Mortality in each of the 33 Years 1840-1872, in FIVE GROUPS of METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS.

Table with 7 columns: LONDON, WEST DISTRICTS, NORTH DISTRICTS, CENTRAL DISTRICTS, EAST DISTRICTS, SOUTH DISTRICTS. Rows include Area in Square Miles, Decennial Increase of Population, Enumerated Population, Density, and Mortality rates (Mean Rate of Mortality per 1000 in 33 Years, Means of 10 Years, Means of 5 Years, Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000) for years 1840-1872.

NOTE.—The populations upon which these rates of mortality have been calculated are deduced from the numbers enumerated at the four Censuses of 1841, 1851, 1861, and 1871. The deaths used are those registered in the complete years. Certain alterations affecting the West and Central groups of districts were made in the year 1868, but corrections have not been made in the results given in this Table for years prior to 1861.

TABLE 38.—LONDON.—Births and Deaths in the Fourteen Years 1859 to 1872.

Table with 14 columns for years 1859-1872. Rows include Births (Males, Females), Deaths (Males, Females), Excess of Births over Deaths, and Annual Mortality per 1000.

TABLE 39.—LONDON.—Deaths and Meteorology in the Thirty-three Years 1840-72.

Table with columns for Years, Total Number of Deaths, Mean Temperature of Air, Dryness of Atmosphere, Fall of Rain in Inches, Mean Hourly Amount of Horizontal Movement of the Air as shown by Robinson's Anemometer, and Weekly Average of 1872 (Number of Deaths weekly, Mean Temperature of Air, Average daily Range of Temperature, Dryness of Atmosphere, Fall of Rain in Inches, Hourly Horizontal Movement of the Air).

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

TABLE 40.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Elevation in feet above the Sea Level.	Latitude.	Barometer.		Thermometer.						Mean Temperature	
			Mean.	Mean Monthly Range.	Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.	Mean Monthly Range of Readings.	Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew-point.
Guernsey	204	49 28 N.	29.509	1.095	69.4	36.6	32.8	56.3	47.9	8.4	51.5	46.7
Helston	106	50 7	29.559	1.140	73.5	33.2	40.3	60.3	48.4	11.9	53.5	46.0
Truro	43	50 17	29.504	1.107	70.8	28.3	42.5	58.1	45.8	12.3	50.8	45.4
Sidmouth	80	50 41	29.498	1.114	67.2	29.2	38.0	56.4	45.2	11.2	50.4	47.4
Eastbourne	12	50 44	29.529	1.099	72.9	30.1	42.8	59.3	45.8	13.5	52.0	47.0
Osborne	172	50 45	29.502	1.057	73.4	28.3	45.1	59.4	44.0	15.4	50.8	46.8
Portsmouth	16	50 45	29.541	1.068	71.1	27.5	43.6	59.2	42.3	16.9	50.4	44.1
Worthing	31	50 47	29.496	1.099	68.3	31.6	36.7	57.5	46.1	11.4	51.0	46.2
Brighton	200	50 50	29.507	1.095	70.4	32.0	38.4	57.0	46.0	11.0	50.6	46.7
Lymington	77	50 46	29.523	1.026	69.6	27.8	41.8	58.4	44.7	13.7	51.5	44.8
Wilton House	186	51 4	29.485	1.073	76.4	24.9	51.5	60.0	41.1	13.9	50.2	46.2
Barnstaple	43	51 5	29.469	1.139	73.5	30.9	42.6	58.6	46.1	12.5	51.9	46.6
Aldershot Camp	325	51 15	29.485	1.020	74.9	29.5	45.4	59.7	43.3	16.4	50.2	45.5
Strathfield Turgiss	197	51 20	29.524	1.043	76.4	25.4	51.0	59.1	41.7	17.4	50.1	44.4
Marlborough College	456	51 25	29.538	1.055	71.5	24.9	46.6	56.5	41.8	14.7	48.4	43.9
Royal Observatory	159	51 29	29.503	1.056	76.1	29.3	46.8	59.8	43.6	16.2	50.7	45.2
Streatley	150	51 30	29.542	1.037	75.5	28.3	47.2	59.1	42.2	16.9	50.5	45.1
St. John's, Battersea	13	51 28	29.471	1.122	77.1	26.5	50.6	58.8	41.3	17.5	49.7	45.5
Camden Town	123	51 32	29.500	1.051	76.2	28.8	47.4	59.9	43.9	16.0	51.0	45.9
Oxford	210	51 45	29.510	1.049	74.1	28.2	45.9	57.8	43.8	14.0	50.1	43.9
Gloucester	100	51 55	29.536	1.083	77.2	29.1	48.1	59.9	44.4	15.4	51.0	44.6
Royston	269	52 2	29.475	1.023	77.1	23.9	43.2	59.5	42.2	17.3	49.7	44.9
Cardington	105	52 7	29.531	1.047	75.9	27.0	43.9	58.9	42.3	16.6	50.1	45.3
Leamington	195	52 17	29.481	1.030	73.9	29.8	44.1	58.0	43.8	14.2	50.5	44.7
Somerleyton Rectory	50	..	29.464	1.031	72.9	28.3	44.6	57.7	42.7	15.0	49.5	46.4
Norwich	42	52 30	29.489	1.050	73.3	28.1	45.2	57.2	42.3	14.9	49.2	44.7
Wisbech	14	52 41	29.462	1.059	74.4	30.0	44.4	58.3	43.3	15.0	50.1	45.8
Llandudno	100	52 21	29.454	1.113	73.0	34.3	38.7	57.6	45.0	12.6	50.7	44.4
Derby	174	52 55	29.447	1.050	72.8	30.0	42.8	56.9	43.4	13.5	49.1	45.1
Nottingham	183	52 57	29.470	1.019	75.1	28.2	46.9	58.4	41.9	16.5	49.5	44.4
Holkham	39	52 57	29.491	1.043	73.1	28.5	44.6	56.9	42.2	14.7	49.0	43.7
Liverpool	197	53 24	29.497	1.075	71.4	32.3	38.6	55.9	44.1	11.8	49.3	43.8
Eccles	145	53 29	29.468	1.128	73.6	27.7	45.9	56.6	42.1	14.5	48.9	43.2
Stonyhurst	363	53 51	29.435	1.125	71.8	28.1	43.7	55.6	43.1	12.5	48.4	43.8
Leeds	137	53 48	29.469	1.064	77.8	29.8	48.0	57.9	42.5	15.4	49.6	43.0
York	50	53 58	..	1.085	71.5	29.2	42.3	54.1	42.6	11.5	48.0	..
Cockermouth	146	54 39	29.424	1.190	72.0	26.5	45.5	55.9	43.7	12.2	48.9	43.5
Allenheads	1360	54 49	29.361	1.022	67.1	23.2	43.9	51.1	38.9	12.2	43.7	41.0
Silloth	28	54 52	29.410	1.191	72.6	28.4	44.2	57.7	42.8	14.9	49.2	44.1
Carlisle	114	54 53	29.415	1.122	72.5	26.0	46.5	56.0	41.4	14.6	47.8	44.1
Bywell	87	54 57	29.427	1.134	70.0	30.8	39.2	55.4	44.0	11.4	48.4	41.8
North Shields	124	55 0	..	1.117	68.8	30.0	38.8	53.6	42.9	10.7	47.3	42.2
Miltown (Ireland)	200	54 23	29.414	1.167	67.5	28.5	39.0	54.4	41.8	12.6	47.7	42.6

in the Year 1872. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air (Saturation=100).	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean estimated Strength.	Wind.				Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Number of Days it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	NAMES OF STATIONS.
						Relative Proportion of							
						N.	E.	S.	W.				
in. .324	grs. 3.7	gr. 0.7	84	536	1.4	5	5	10	10	5.2	232	57.11	Guernsey.
.316	3.7	1.1	76	535	2.1	7	3	9	12	4.4	230	52.02	Helston.
.312	3.5	0.8	83	540	2.7	8	4	7	11	6.6	245	53.12	Truro.
.332	3.8	0.5	87	540	1.3	6	2	7	15	3.8	230	40.94	Sidmouth.
.331	3.8	0.8	84	540	0.6	5	4	10	11	..	215	41.69	Eastbourne.
.328	3.7	0.6	87	538	0.4	5	4	12	10	6.3	212	39.38	Osborne.
.295	3.4	0.9	80	542	1.5	4	5	12	10	6.6	206	36.66	Portsmouth.
.319	3.6	0.7	84	540	1.1	5	4	10	12	5.8	195	34.94	Worthing.
.324	3.7	0.6	87	537	1.2	5	4	10	11	6.4	214	36.90	Brighton.
.302	3.4	1.0	79	539	0.8	6	4	10	11	5.6	188	40.61	Lymington.
.322	3.6	0.6	87	537	1.4	7	3	14	7	6.1	204	46.13	Wilton House.
.324	3.6	0.8	83	538	1.2	3	4	12	11	4.2	249	58.57	Barnstaple.
.314	3.6	0.7	85	535	1.5	5	4	11	11	7.2	211	38.18	Aldershot Camp.
.299	3.3	0.8	82	538	0.8	5	6	10	10	6.2	209	31.37	Strathfield Turgiss.
.290	3.3	0.7	85	541	..	6	4	9	12	6.9	221	42.02	Marlborough College.
.309	3.5	0.9	82	538	0.5	5	4	9	12	6.6	197	30.01	Royal Observatory.
.308	3.5	0.8	83	539	1.7	6	4	9	11	6.4	211	35.69	Streatley.
.308	3.5	0.7	85	542	1.7	..	..	..	..	6.5	195	32.58	St. John's, Battersea.
.306	3.5	0.9	80	537	..	6	3	10	12	5.8	214	33.86	Camden Town.
.294	3.3	0.9	80	538	1.0	5	3	12	10	7.7	214	29.33	Oxford.
.304	3.4	0.9	80	539	0.8	6	4	8	12	6.2	203	37.39	Gloucester.
.305	3.4	0.7	84	537	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	210	28.52	Royston.
.311	3.5	0.8	85	537	0.9	6	4	12	9	6.1	178	29.89	Cardington.
.304	3.4	0.8	83	537	0.8	5	5	7	13	6.5	204	35.42	Leamington.
.322	3.7	0.5	90	541	1.0	4	6	11	9	5.5	210	34.35	Somerleyton Rectory.
.305	3.4	0.7	85	541	..	5	5	12	9	..	187	32.00	Norwich.
.317	3.6	0.7	86	541	0.6	5	7	11	8	6.3	208	38.47	Wisbech.
.296	3.4	0.9	79	538	0.8	..	..	..	..	6.6	220	48.04	Llandudno.
.309	3.5	0.6	87	538	..	6	4	10	10	..	227	39.22	Derby.
.299	3.4	0.8	84	537	0.5	4	5	11	11	6.3	222	35.92	Nottingham.
.293	3.4	0.8	82	541	1.3	7	4	15	5	6.3	156	30.65	Holkham.
.286	3.3	0.8	82	538	1.2	4	7	9	10	6.4	238	45.67	Liverpool.
.288	3.3	0.8	81	539	0.4	6	6	9	10	6.0	264	43.37	Eccles.
.292	3.4	0.6	85	535	..	4	5	9	12	7.5	319	60.51	Stonyhurst.
.284	3.2	1.4	79	539	1.4	6	4	8	12	7.8	248	40.67	Leeds.
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	217	40.07	York.
.289	3.3	0.7	82	538	0.6	5	7	11	7	6.5	209	55.80	Cockermouth.
.266	3.1	0.4	90	522	1.1	..	..	..	..	7.0	275	65.38	Allenheads.
.296	3.4	0.8	83	539	1.2	4	8	6	12	6.2	209	44.92	Silloth.
.300	3.4	0.5	87	540	1.6	4	6	9	11	6.8	246	37.63	Carlisle.
.270	3.1	0.9	79	539	1.1	5	7	6	13	5.5	264	51.16	Bywell.
.274	3.1	0.8	84	541	1.7	7	5	8	11	6.7	246	40.89	North Shields.
.279	3.2	0.7	83	538	2.1	6	5	13	7	5.2	226	46.60	Miltown (Ireland).

TABLE 41.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

Table with 12 columns: PARALLELS of LATITUDE, &c.; Mean Elevation in Feet above the Sea Level; Barometer (Mean, Mean Monthly Range); Thermometer (Mean of the highest Monthly Readings, Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings, Mean Monthly Range of Readings, Mean of all the highest Daily Readings, Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings, Mean Daily Range); Mean Temperature (Of the Air, Of the Dew-point). Rows include Guernsey, latitudes 50°-51°, 51°-52°, 52°-53°, 53°-54°, 54°-55°, North Shields, Miltown (Ireland), and latitudes 50°-55°.

TABLE 42.—Meteorology of Greenwich

Table with 9 columns: YEARS.; Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*; Departure from Average of 24 Years.; Fall of Rain in Inches.; Departure from Average of 24 Years.; Mean Dryness of Atmosphere.; Departure from Average of 24 Years.; Mean TEMPERATURE of the Air.; Departure from Average of 24 Years. Rows list years from 1849 to 1872, plus an Average row.

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

in the Year 1872 for different Parallels of Latitude.

Table with 15 columns: Mean Elastic Force of Vapour; Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air; Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation; Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air. Saturation = 100.; Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air; Wind (Mean estimated Strength, Relative Proportion of N, E, S, W); Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10); Rain (Number of Days it fell, Amount collected); PARALLELS of LATITUDE, &c. Rows include Guernsey, latitudes 50°-51°, 51°-52°, 52°-53°, 53°-54°, 54°-55°, North Shields, Miltown (Ireland), and latitudes 50°-55°.

in the Twenty-four Years 1849-1872.

Table with 10 columns: MEAN TEMPERATURES of the AIR in the Quarters ending the last day of; YEARS. Sub-headers: March, June, Sept., Dec. Each quarter has columns for Departure from Average of 24 Years. Rows list years from 1849 to 1872, plus an Average row.

TABLE 43.—Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers at the End of each of the Thirty-six Years 1837-72; also the Number of Searches in the Registers at the Central Office (exclusive of Searches in Non-parochial Registers), and Total Amount of Fees received for all Searches and Certificates.

YEARS.	AGGREGATE NUMBER				NUMBER OF SEARCHES in the REGISTERS at the CENTRAL OFFICE.	ANNUAL AMOUNT OF FEES RECEIVED and PAID into H.M. EXCHEQUER.
	OF PERSONS MARRIED.	OF BIRTHS.	OF DEATHS.	OF NAMES REGISTERED.		
1837 - -	116,958	164,116	148,701	429,775	Not known.	£ s. d.
1838 - -	353,092	627,903	491,461	1,472,456		6 10 0
1839 - -	599,424	1,120,477	890,445	2,550,346		18 16 6
1840 - -	844,754	1,622,780	1,190,132	3,657,666		33 5 6
1841 - -	1,089,746	2,134,938	1,533,979	4,758,663		124 7 6
1842 - -	1,327,396	2,652,677	1,883,498	5,863,571		290 15 0
1843 - -	1,575,032	3,180,002	2,229,943	6,984,977		620 311 16 6
1844 - -	1,839,530	3,720,765	2,586,876	8,147,171		705 342 16 6
1845 - -	2,127,016	4,264,286	2,936,242	9,327,544		744 329 11 6
1846 - -	2,418,344	4,836,911	3,326,557	10,581,812		881 329 7 0
1847 - -	2,690,034	5,376,876	3,749,861	11,816,771		941 339 13 0
1848 - -	2,966,494	5,939,935	4,149,694	13,056,123		1,030 365 11 6
1849 - -	3,250,260	6,518,094	4,590,533	14,358,887		1,162 357 1 6
1850 - -	3,555,748	7,111,516	4,959,528	15,626,792	1,228 366 13 0	
1851 - -	3,864,160	7,727,381	5,354,924	16,946,465	1,442 419 10 6	
1852 - -	4,181,724	8,351,333	5,762,059	18,295,176	1,653 467 5 0	
1853 - -	4,510,764	8,963,784	6,183,156	19,657,704	1,676 505 4 0	
1854 - -	4,830,218	9,598,189	6,621,061	21,049,468	2,340 568 7 6	
1855 - -	5,134,444	10,233,232	7,046,764	22,414,440	2,492 592 9 0	
1856 - -	5,453,118	10,890,685	7,437,270	23,781,073	2,853 653 15 0	
1857 - -	5,771,312	11,553,756	7,837,085	25,182,153	2,965 630 1 6	
1858 - -	6,083,452	12,209,237	8,306,741	26,599,430	4,063 815 1 6	
1859 - -	6,418,898	12,899,118	8,747,522	28,065,538	5,052 949 17 6	
1860 - -	6,759,210	13,583,166	9,170,243	29,512,619	5,636 1,031 18 0	
1861 - -	7,086,622	14,279,572	9,605,357	30,971,551	6,133 1,099 1 6	
1862 - -	7,414,682	14,992,256	10,041,923	32,448,861	7,297 1,250 12 0	
1863 - -	7,761,702	15,719,673	10,515,760	33,997,135	7,715 1,280 17 6	
1864 - -	8,122,476	16,459,948	11,011,291	35,593,715	8,346 1,371 18 6	
1865 - -	8,493,424	17,208,017	11,502,200	37,203,641	9,016 1,487 12 0	
1866 - -	8,868,976	17,961,887	12,002,889	38,833,752	10,970 1,860 15 6	
1867 - -	9,227,284	18,730,236	12,473,962	40,431,482	11,306 1,906 16 6	
1868 - -	9,581,208	19,517,094	12,954,584	42,052,886	11,926 2,031 11 0	
1869 - -	9,935,148	20,290,475	13,449,412	43,675,035	13,326 2,247 7 6	
1870 - -	10,293,458	21,083,262	13,964,741	45,346,461	15,303 2,456 19 6	
1871 - -	10,673,682	21,880,690	14,479,620	47,038,992	16,817 2,705 7 0	
1872 - -	11,081,216	22,706,597	14,971,885	48,759,698	17,913 2,867 5 6	

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

TABLE 44.—Area, estimated Population, and Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in the United Kingdom, in the Year 1872.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	AREA IN HECTARES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1872.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM	77,635,246	31,416,735	31,839,260	253,961	507,922	1,094,072	665,583
Great Britain - -	56,815,354	22,991,528	26,467,061	226,847	453,694	944,780	568,006
England and Wales -	37,319,221	15,102,008	23,067,835	201,267	402,534	825,907	492,265
Scotland - - -	19,496,133	7,889,520	3,399,226	25,580	51,160	118,873	75,741
Ireland* - - -	20,819,892	8,425,207	5,372,199	27,114	54,228	149,292	97,577

* On the authority of the Registrar General of Ireland it may be assumed that the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths, in that part of the United Kingdom are understated through defective registration.

TABLE 45.—Proportion per 1000 of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of the United Kingdom, in the Year 1872.

	ACRES TO A PERSON.	HECTARES TO A PERSON.	To 1000 PERSONS LIVING.			
			MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
UNITED KINGDOM - -	2.44	.987	7.98	16.0	34.4	20.9
Great Britain - - -	2.15	.869	8.57	17.1	35.7	21.5
England and Wales - -	1.62	.655	8.73	17.5	35.8	21.3
Scotland - - - -	5.74	2.321	7.53	15.1	35.0	22.3
Ireland - - - -	3.83	1.568	5.05	10.1	27.8	18.2

Note.—The total area of a country, divided by its population, gives the average area to each person. The reciprocal gives the "density" of the population, or the population to each acre, square mile, or other measure.

TABLE 46.—Population, Area, Births, and Deaths in the Islands in the British Seas in the Twenty-two Years 1851-1872.

YEARS.	ISLANDS IN THE BRITISH SEAS.		ISLE OF MAN.		ISLAND OF JERSEY.		GUERNSEY AND ADJACENT ISLANDS.	
	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
1851	4,114	3,681	1,494	1,440	1,696	1,258	924	983
1852	4,301	2,906	1,530	837	1,768	1,423	1,003	646
1853	4,010	2,741	1,439	1,008	1,676	1,091	895	642
1854	4,239	3,118	1,552	1,249	1,639	1,201	1,048	668
1855	3,881	2,873	1,397	965	1,524	1,241	960	667
1856	3,949	2,534	1,431	849	1,582	1,112	936	573
1857	3,810	2,716	1,431	931	1,424	1,154	955	631
1858	4,004	2,671	1,442	965	1,566	1,110	996	596
1859	3,953	2,947	1,575	949	1,451	1,273	927	725
1860	3,812	2,667	1,409	948	1,557	985	846	734
1861	3,962	2,662	1,541	904	1,562	1,132	859	626
1862	3,857	2,552	1,492	850	1,542	1,114	823	588
1863	4,128	2,681	1,647	944	1,676	1,135	805	602
1864	3,975	3,094	1,629	1,356	1,543	1,166	803	572
1865	4,017	3,426	1,644	1,466	1,604	1,240	769	720
1866	3,897	3,341	1,559	1,203	1,611	1,486	727	652
1867	3,780	3,168	1,573	921	1,477	1,486	730	761
1868	3,941	2,962	1,557	1,007	1,603	1,265	781	690
1869	3,606	2,862	1,480	1,079	1,424	1,224	702	559
1870	4,027	3,006	1,575	1,132	1,824	1,217	623	657
1871	3,887	3,156	1,684	1,200	1,510	1,268	693	688
1872	3,619	3,023	1,511	1,039	1,421	1,301	687	683
POPULATION.								
Enumerated								
1851	143,126		52,387		57,020		33,719	
1861	143,447		52,469		55,613		35,365	
1871	144,638		54,042		56,627		33,969	
AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.								
	193,647		145,325		28,717		19,605	

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

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

TABLE 47.—Emigration in each of the Fifty-eight Years from 1815 to 1872 inclusive.

YEARS.	NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES.	UNITED STATES.	AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND NEW ZEALAND.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
1815	680	1,209	*	192	2,081
1816	3,370	9,022	*	118	12,510
1817	9,797	10,280	*	557	20,634
1818	15,136	12,429	*	222	27,787
1819	23,534	10,674	*	579	34,787
1820	17,921	6,745	*	1,063	25,729
1821	12,955	4,958	*	384	18,297
1822	16,013	4,137	*	279	20,429
1823	11,355	5,032	*	163	16,550
1824	8,774	5,152	*	99	14,025
1825	8,741	5,551	435	114	14,891
1826	12,818	7,063	903	116	20,900
1827	12,648	14,526	715	114	28,003
1828	12,084	12,817	1,056	135	26,092
1829	13,307	15,678	2,016	197	31,198
1830	30,574	24,887	1,242	204	56,907
1831	58,067	23,418	1,561	114	83,160
1832	66,339	32,872	3,733	196	103,140
1833	28,808	29,109	4,093	517	62,527
1834	40,060	33,074	2,800	288	76,222
1835	15,573	26,720	1,860	325	44,478
1836	34,226	37,774	3,124	293	75,417
1837	29,884	36,770	5,054	326	72,034
1838	4,577	14,332	14,021	292	33,222
1839	12,658	33,536	15,786	227	62,207
1840	32,293	40,642	15,850	1,958	90,743
1841	38,164	45,017	32,625	2,786	118,592
1842	54,123	63,852	8,534	1,835	128,344
1843	23,518	28,335	3,478	1,881	57,212
1844	22,924	43,660	2,229	1,873	70,686
1845	31,803	58,538	830	2,330	93,501
1846	43,439	32,239	2,347	1,826	129,851
1847	109,680	142,154	4,949	1,487	258,270
1848	31,065	188,233	23,904	4,887	248,089
1849	41,367	219,450	32,191	6,490	299,498
1850	32,961	223,078	16,037	8,773	280,849
1851	42,605	267,357	21,532	4,472	335,966
1852	32,873	244,261	37,881	3,749	368,764
1853	34,522	230,885	61,401	3,129	329,937
1854	43,761	193,065	33,237	3,366	323,429
1855	17,966	103,414	52,309	3,118	176,807
1856	16,378	111,837	44,584	3,755	176,554
1857	21,001	126,905	61,248	3,721	212,875
1858	9,704	59,716	39,295	5,257	118,972
1859	6,689	70,303	31,013	12,427	120,432
1860	9,786	87,500	24,302	6,881	128,469
1861	12,707	49,764	23,738	5,561	91,770
1862	15,522	58,706	41,843	5,143	121,214
1863	18,083	146,813	53,054	5,808	223,758
1864	12,721	147,042	40,942	8,195	208,900
1865	17,211	147,258	37,283	8,049	209,801
1866	13,255	161,000	24,097	6,530	204,882
1867	15,503	159,275	14,466	6,709	195,953
1868	21,062	155,532	12,809	6,922	196,325
1869	33,891	203,001	14,901	6,234	258,027
1870	35,295	196,075	17,065	8,505	256,940
1871	32,671	198,843	12,227	8,694	252,435
1872	32,205	233,747	15,876	13,385	295,213
TOTAL	1,456,647	4,905,262	1,016,526	182,850	7,561,285

Average annual emigration from the United Kingdom { From 1815 to 1872 - 130,367
- { For the 10 years ending 1872 - 230,223

* The Customs' returns do not distinguish the emigration to Australia during these 10 years, but it appears from other sources that the emigrants who went to this country were in 1821, 320; in 1822, 375; in 1823, 543; in 1824, 730; and in 1825, 453 persons. These numbers are not included in the totals of this Table.

TABLE 48.—Emigration in 1872.

DESTINATION.	AGE, SEX, &c. OF EMIGRANTS EMBARKED.										NATIONALITY OF EMIGRANTS.					
	Adults.				Children, from 1 to 12 Years.		Infants.		Not distin- guished as to Age.		TOTAL.	English.	Scottish.	Irish.	Foreigners.	Not distin- guished.
	Married.		Single.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.						
	M.	F.	M.	F.												
United States	26,232	28,801	88,739	41,514	18,530	16,711	5,028	4,397	2,454	1,341	233,747	82,339	12,691	66,752	68,137	3,828
British North America	3,044	4,197	13,158	4,333	3,233	2,345	638	732	13	4	32,205	16,691	4,254	3,437	7,805	18
Australasia	1,946	2,166	5,485	3,119	1,363	1,280	264	239	9	5	15,876	11,611	1,571	2,066	610	18
All other places	3,458	1,682	3,383	1,311	796	753	114	136	1,156	596	13,385	7,549	1,025	508	2,471	1,832
TOTAL	34,680	36,846	110,765	50,277	23,927	21,592	6,044	5,504	3,632	1,946	295,213	118,190	19,541	72,763	79,023	5,696

TABLE 49.—Occupations, Sex, and general Destination of the Emigrants in 1872, so far as can be ascertained from the PASSENGER LISTS furnished by the CUSTOM HOUSE AUTHORITIES.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL-ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES.					
Agricultural Labourers, Shepherds, Gardeners, Carters, &c.	584	286	1,350	270	2,490
Bakers, Confectioners, &c.	181	29	31	14	255
Blacksmiths and Farriers	78	37	27	3	145
Boot and Shoe Makers	184	43	54	3	284
Braziers, Tinsmiths, Whitesmiths, &c.	84	15	7	—	106
Brick and Tile Makers, Potters, &c.	52	8	18	1	79
Bricklayers, Masons, Plasterers, Slaters, &c.	1,484	418	55	4	1,961
Builders	53	4	3	1	61
Butchers, Poulterers, &c.	107	16	29	6	158
Cabinet Makers and Upholsterers	43	20	7	3	73
Carpenters and Joiners	2,426	134	134	18	2,712
Clerks	481	90	215	215	1,001
Clock and Watch Makers	20	1	3	6	30
Coach Makers and Trimmers	20	5	7	2	34
Coal Miners	290	1	8	—	299
Coopers	356	9	4	—	369
Cutlers	24	1	—	—	25
Domestic Servants, Grooms, Porters, &c.	390	42	40	29	501
Engine Drivers, Stokers, &c.	48	27	14	5	94
Engineers	174	43	39	91	347
Engravers	23	1	2	2	28
Farmers	7,562	1,215	334	59	9,170
Gentlemen, Professional Men, Merchants, &c.	7,800	1,785	860	1,486	11,931
Jewellers and Silversmiths	29	3	2	6	40
Labourers, General	62,494	3,753	1,873	331	68,951
Locksmiths, Gunsmiths, &c.	6	—	5	1	12

TABLE 49 continued.—OCCUPATIONS, SEX, and general DESTINATION of the EMIGRANTS in 1872.

OCCUPATION.	UNITED STATES.	BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.	AUSTRAL-ASIA.	ALL OTHER PLACES.	TOTAL.
ADULT MALES—continued.					
Mechanics (so described in Passengers' Lists)	16,570	6,454	99	70	23,193
Millers, Maltsters, &c.	53	14	5	8	80
Millwrights	2	—	2	—	4
Miners and Quarrymen	4,977	68	446	78	5,569
Painters, Paperhangers, Plumbers, and Glaziers	259	21	23	5	308
Printers	86	19	9	4	118
Saddlers and Harness Makers	17	3	12	4	36
Sawyers	19	23	12	1	55
Seamen	168	34	21	51	274
Shipwrights	16	3	1	8	28
Shopkeepers, Shopmen, Warehousemen, &c.	365	94	134	74	667
Smiths, General	696	20	13	5	734
Spinners and Weavers	440	50	12	1	503
Schoolmasters, Students, Teachers, &c.	70	10	20	6	106
Sugar Bakers, Boilers, &c.	20	6	3	—	29
Surveyors	4	10	3	1	18
Tailors	452	52	27	4	535
Tanners and Curriers	16	2	7	—	25
Turners	16	3	3	—	22
Wheelwrights	27	2	7	4	40
Trades and Professions not before specified	1,228	223	160	131	1,742
Not distinguished	4,477	1,105	1,291	3,330	10,203
ADULT FEMALES.					
Domestic and Farm Servants, Nurses, &c.	10,925	643	2,018	252	13,838
Gentlewomen and Governesses	811	306	121	232	1,470
Milliners, Dressmakers, and Needlewomen	218	12	100	1	331
Married Women	28,801	4,197	2,166	1,682	36,846
Shopwomen	3	—	5	—	8
Spinsters (so described in Passengers' Lists)	25,914	2,638	193	65	28,810
Trades and Professions not before specified	555	22	33	10	620
Not distinguished	3,088	712	649	751	5,200
CHILDREN.					
Male Children, 1 to 12 years	18,530	3,233	1,363	796	23,927
Female do. do.	16,711	2,343	1,280	753	21,592
Infants, Males	5,028	638	264	114	6,044
Do. Females	4,397	732	239	136	5,504
Not distinguished as to age, Males	2,454	13	9	1,156	3,632
Do. Do. Females	1,341	4	5	596	1,946
TOTAL	233,747	32,205	15,876	13,385	295,213

TABLE 56.—Nationality of the Army serving at Home and Abroad in 1861 and 1871.

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

TABLE 57.—Deaths of Officers and Men in the Army Abroad, and Estimated Numbers belonging to Great Britain and to England and Wales, in each of the Fifteen Years 1858-1872.

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

NOTE.—The number of Deaths in the cols. 3 and 4 are estimated on the assumption that the soldiers abroad belonged to the different parts of the British Empire in the proportions indicated in Table 56; the proportions which prevailed in 1861 are used up to 1871, and for 1871 and 1872 the proportions which existed at the Census in 1871.

TABLE 58.—Number of Births and Deaths of British Subjects at Sea, exclusive of Soldiers, Marines, invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, and Seamen on Ship's Articles, in each of the Seventeen Years 1856-1872, reported by the Captains or Commanding Officers of Vessels to the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen at the Termination of their respective Voyages in Ports of the United Kingdom.—(Furnished to the Registrar General by the Registrar General of Shipping and Seamen.)

		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
BIRTHS at Sea				
	1856 (imperfect) - -	71	66	137
	1857 - - - - -	168	142	310
	1858 - - - - -	132	117	249
	1859 - - - - -	135	132	267
	1860 - - - - -	136	114	250
	1861 - - - - -	110	108	218
	1862 - - - - -	146	148	294
	1863 - - - - -	159	185	344
	1864 - - - - -	203	177	380
	1865 - - - - -	210	202	412
	1866 - - - - -	213	202	415
	1867 - - - - -	162	177	339
	1868 - - - - -	147	125	272
	1869 - - - - -	134	124	258
	1870 - - - - -	169	146	315
	1871 - - - - -	106	102	208
	1872 - - - - -	142	147	289
	Total - - -	2,543	2,414	4,957
*DEATHS at Sea				
	1856 (imperfect) - -	121	78	199
	1857 - - - - -	238	140	378
	1858 - - - - -	253	182	435
	1859 - - - - -	524	303	827
	1860 - - - - -	241	156	397
	1861 - - - - -	213	121	334
	1862 - - - - -	221	148	369
	1863 - - - - -	347	231	578
	1864 - - - - -	379	210	589
	1865 - - - - -	483	315	798
	1866 - - - - -	690	363	1,053
	1867 - - - - -	441	214	655
	1868 - - - - -	389	196	585
	1869 - - - - -	318	184	502
	1870 - - - - -	509	264	773
	1871 - - - - -	275	146	421
	1872 - - - - -	371	176	547
	Total - - -	6,013	3,427	9,440

* The deaths of soldiers, marines, and seamen from the Royal Navy, who were passengers in British Merchant Ships, were 33 in 1856, 59 in 1857, 156 in 1858, 196 in 1859, 196 in 1860, 69 in 1861, 122 in 1862, 116 in 1863, 96 in 1864, 140 in 1865, 184 in 1866, 97 in 1867, 81 in 1868, 51 in 1869, 27 in 1870, 24 in 1871, and 1 in 1872. The number is 1,648 in seventeen years, which, if added to the 9,440 above, makes 11,088, the total number of deaths of British subjects at sea in 1856-72, exclusive of those of merchant seamen. The Entries in the "Marine Register" of Births occurring in 1872 were but 73, and of Deaths 219.

TABLE 59.—Mortality of Merchant Seamen at Sea, in the Twenty-one Years 1852-72.*

YEARS.	STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY.
			To 1000 living.
1852	159,563	2,205	13·8
1853	172,525	3,276	19·0
1854	162,416	2,772	17·1
1855	168,537	3,318	19·7
1856	173,918	3,549	20·4
1857	176,387	3,444	19·5
1858	177,832	3,486	19·6
1859	172,506	3,430	19·9
1860	171,592	3,760	21·9
1861	171,957	3,580	20·8
1862	173,863	3,620	20·8
1863	184,727	3,380	18·3
1864	195,756	3,893	19·9
1865	197,643	4,600	23·3
1866	196,371	4,866	25·8
1867	196,340	5,283	26·9
1868	197,502	5,237	26·6
1869	195,490	4,832	24·7
1870	195,962	4,523	23·1
1871	199,738	4,338	21·7
1872	203,720	4,123	20·2
In the 21 years 1852-72	3,844,345	81,515	21·2

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

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

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

TABLE 60.—RETURN of the AGES, RATING, and CAUSES of DEATHS of 4,123 Seamen reported to the BOARD OF TRADE as having died in the British Merchant Service in the Year 1872. (Parliamentary Return, No. 216, Session of 1873.)

RATING OF THE SEAMEN WHO DIED.			
Mates - - - - -	288	Surgeons - - - - -	10
Midshipmen - - - - -	9	Stewards - - - - -	323
Quartermasters - - - - -	36	Cooks - - - - -	28
Boatswains - - - - -	94	Carpenters - - - - -	123
Able seamen - - - - -	1,604	Sailmakers - - - - -	29
Ordinary seamen - - - - -	459	Minor capacities - - - - -	80
Apprentices and boys	237	Engineers - - - - -	-
Firemen - - - - -	-	Firemen - - - - -	145
Stowaways - - - - -	-	Stowaways - - - - -	10
Unknown - - - - -	-	Unknown - - - - -	648
		TOTAL - - - - -	4,123

AGES OF SEAMEN AT DEATH.			
Under 21 years - - - - -	814	Over 60 years - - - - -	15
21-30 years - - - - -	1,753	Unknown - - - - -	462
31-40 years - - - - -	683		
41-50 years - - - - -	319	TOTAL - - - - -	4,123
51-60 years - - - - -	77		

CAUSES OF DEATH OF SEAMEN.				
Class I.	Deaths.	ORDER 3.	Deaths.	
ORDER 1.		Laryngitis - - - - -	43	
Small-pox - - - - -	74	Bronchitis - - - - -		
Measles - - - - -	1	Pleurisy - - - - -		
Quinsy (included with diseases of Respiratory Organs, Class III., Order 3.)		Pneumonia - - - - -		
Fever - - - - -	190	Asthma - - - - -		
Erysipelas (included with diseases of Integumentary System, Class III., Order 8.)		Lung disease, &c. - - - - -		
Dysentery - - - - -	85	ORDER 5.		
Diarrhœa - - - - -	67	Nephritis - - - - -	33	
Cholera - - - - -	68	Ischuria - - - - -		
Ague - - - - -	15	Bright's disease (Nephria) - - - - -		
Yellow fever - - - - -	263	Calculus (Stone) - - - - -		
Rheumatism - - - - -	9	Cystitis - - - - -		
		Kidney disease, &c. - - - - -		
ORDER 2.		ORDER 8.		
Syphilis - - - - -	3	Phlegmon - - - - -	16	
Stricture of Urethra - - - - -				Ulcer - - - - -
				Skin disease, &c. - - - - -
ORDER 3.		Class V.		
Purpura and Scurvy - - - - -	3	ORDER 1.		
		(ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.)		
Class II.		Drowning - - - - -	973	
ORDER 2.		by accident - - - - -	-	
Phthisis - - - - -	136	by wreck - - - - -	1,324	
		Other accidental deaths - - - - -	327	
Class III.		ORDER 3.		
ORDER 1.		(HOMICIDE.)		
Cephalitis - - - - -	122	Murder and Manslaughter - - - - -	17	
Apoplexy - - - - -				
Paralysis - - - - -			ORDER 4.	
Insanity - - - - -			(SUICIDE.)	
Epilepsy - - - - -			Means not stated - - - - -	26
Convulsions - - - - -				
Brain disease, &c. - - - - -		TOTAL specified Causes - - - - -	3,902	
ORDER 2.		Causes not specified - - - - -	221	
Pericarditis - - - - -	110	Total - - - - -	4,123	
Aneurism - - - - -				
Heart disease, &c. - - - - -				

TABLE 61.—Population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle of each British Seas, and of the portions of the Army,

Table with 7 columns: YEARS, UNITED KINGDOM (Persons, Males, Females), ENGLAND AND WALES (Persons, Males, Females). Rows span from 1801 to 1874.

of the Seventy-four Years 1801-74, exclusive of the Population in the Islands in the Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.

Table with 7 columns: SCOTLAND (Persons, Males, Females), IRELAND (Persons, Males, Females), YEARS. Rows span from 1801 to 1874.

TABLE 62.

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

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

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

The above numbers have been deduced by adding to the estimated population of the United Kingdom, as given in Table 61, the enumerated population of the Islands in the British Seas, and the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad (see p. vii. of Vol. I. Census of England and Wales, 1871).

TABLE 63.—Logarithms of the above Population of the UNITED KINGDOM.

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

VITAL STATISTICS OF EUROPEAN STATES.

TABLE 64.—Proportion of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths per 1000 of the Population in England and Wales, and in Denmark, Sweden, Austria, Prussia, the Netherlands, France, Spain, and Italy.

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

YEARS.	ENGLAND AND WALES.	DENMARK.	SWEDEN.	AUSTRIA.	PRUSSIA.	THE NETHERLANDS.	FRANCE.	SPAIN.	ITALY.
PERSONS MARRIED.									
1853 - -	17·9	18·5	14·4	16·8	17·0	15·5	15·5	—	—
1854 - -	17·2	17·5	15·4	15·4	15·6	14·9	15·1	—	—
1855 - -	16·2	17·1	15·0	14·6	15·2	14·5	15·8	—	—
1856 - -	16·7	17·3	14·9	18·8	16·3	15·1	15·8	—	—
1857 - -	16·5	18·0	15·5	17·6	18·6	15·8	16·3	—	—
1858 - -	16·0	17·5	16·2	17·3	18·9	15·9	16·9	—	—
1859 - -	17·0	16·9	16·6	14·8	16·7	16·3	16·4	—	—
1860 - -	17·1	16·0	15·6	17·5	16·8	16·2	15·8	—	—
1861 - -	16·3	14·9	14·5	17·1	15·9	16·1	16·3	16·5	—
1862 - -	16·1	14·7	14·1	18·0	16·8	15·6	16·2	16·0	—
1863 - -	16·8	15·0	14·5	17·3	17·3	16·5	16·0	15·3	16·3
1864 - -	17·3	11·3	14·0	16·7	17·2	16·7	15·9	15·5	20·0
1865 - -	17·5	17·8	14·1	16·0	18·1	16·9	15·8	15·7	18·0
1866 - -	17·5	16·8	13·4	18·5	15·5	16·7	15·8	15·9	11·2
1867 - -	16·5	15·3	12·2	17·8	18·6	16·7	15·7	14·2	13·4
1868 - -	16·1	14·6	10·9	18·5	17·6	15·3	15·7	13·3	14·3
1869 - -	15·9	14·7	11·3	20·7	17·8	15·5	16·4	16·2	15·9
1870 - -	16·1	14·7	13·1	19·4	14·7	15·8	12·0	12·5	14·6
1871 - -	16·7	14·6	13·0	19·0	15·9	15·9	14·4	—	14·8
1872 - -	17·5	15·0	13·9	18·4	20·6	16·4	19·5	—	—
BIRTHS.									
1853 - -	33·3	31·9	31·4	40·8	38·6	33·0	25·9	—	—
1854 - -	34·1	32·9	33·5	38·4	37·8	32·6	25·7	—	—
1855 - -	33·7	32·1	31·8	36·9	35·9	32·0	25·1	—	—
1856 - -	34·5	32·6	31·5	39·6	35·9	32·6	26·4	—	—
1857 - -	34·4	33·2	32·4	42·9	40·3	34·6	26·0	—	—
1858 - -	33·7	33·4	34·8	42·2	41·2	32·3	26·8	—	—
1859 - -	35·0	33·8	35·0	43·2	41·5	34·9	28·0	—	—
1860 - -	34·4	32·7	34·8	40·6	40·3	31·7	26·2	—	—
1861 - -	34·6	31·8	32·6	40·0	39·1	35·2	26·9	39·3	—
1862 - -	35·0	31·0	33·4	40·3	38·6	33·1	26·5	38·3	—
1863 - -	35·3	31·1	33·6	39·9	41·0	36·1	26·9	37·4	39·1
1864 - -	35·4	30·3	33·6	40·4	41·1	35·5	26·6	38·5	37·7
1865 - -	35·4	31·4	32·8	39·1	40·8	35·9	26·5	37·9	38·3
1866 - -	35·2	32·2	33·1	44·2	40·9	35·3	26·1	37·3	38·7
1867 - -	35·4	30·5	30·8	34·7	38·5	35·2	26·2	37·3	36·5
1868 - -	35·8	31·2	27·5	39·3	38·3	34·7	25·7	34·4	35·3
1869 - -	34·8	29·5	28·2	40·2	39·3	34·5	25·7	35·7	37·0
1870 - -	35·2	30·5	28·3	40·5	39·7	35·9	25·5	35·4	36·7
1871 - -	35·0	30·2	30·4	39·9	35·2	35·3	22·6	—	36·8
1872 - -	35·8	30·3	30·0	39·9	41·2	35·8	26·7	—	—
DEATHS.									
1853 - -	22·9	24·3	23·7	35·0	30·5	24·5	22·0	—	—
1854 - -	23·5	18·5	19·8	37·4	29·1	23·9	27·7	—	—
1855 - -	22·6	20·1	21·5	46·0	32·0	28·1	26·1	—	—
1856 - -	20·5	18·9	21·8	31·9	27·6	23·4	23·2	—	—
1857 - -	21·8	21·9	27·6	29·6	29·9	27·3	23·8	—	—
1858 - -	23·1	23·3	21·7	32·0	29·3	27·8	24·1	—	—
1859 - -	22·4	20·4	20·1	30·7	27·5	31·2	27·0	—	—
1860 - -	21·2	20·2	17·6	29·8	25·5	24·7	21·4	—	—
1861 - -	21·6	18·4	18·5	31·4	26·9	25·2	23·2	26·3	—
1862 - -	21·4	18·4	21·4	30·9	26·1	23·7	21·7	26·8	—
1863 - -	23·0	18·3	19·3	31·1	27·7	23·2	22·5	28·5	30·8
1864 - -	23·7	23·3	20·2	30·2	27·8	25·1	22·8	30·6	29·6
1865 - -	23·2	23·2	19·4	31·0	28·9	25·8	24·3	32·8	29·8
1866 - -	23·4	20·9	20·0	33·3	35·7	28·7	23·3	28·0	28·9
1867 - -	21·7	20·0	19·6	28·1	27·2	23·6	22·7	29·1	34·1
1868 - -	21·9	19·3	21·0	29·3	28·8	24·8	24·0	32·6	30·5
1869 - -	22·3	19·1	22·3	28·9	27·5	23·0	23·5	32·6	27·7
1870 - -	22·9	19·1	19·8	29·2	27·6	25·7	28·3	30·1	29·8
1871 - -	22·6	19·5	17·2	30·0	29·8	29·4	34·8	—	29·8
1872 - -	21·3	18·3	16·3	32·4	30·8	25·7	22·0	—	—

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

TABLE 65.—England and Wales. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1872.

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS 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.
1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	17.9	33.3	22.9
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	17.2	34.1	23.5
1855*	18,829,000	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	34.5	20.5
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,815	16.5	34.4	21.8
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140	655,481	449,656	16.0	33.7	23.1
1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446	689,881	440,781	17.0	35.0	22.4
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	684,048	422,721	17.1	34.4	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	17.3	35.4	23.7
1865	21,145,151	185,474	370,948	743,069	490,909	17.5	35.4	23.2
1866	21,409,684	187,776	375,552	753,870	500,689	17.5	35.2	23.4
1867	21,677,525	179,154	358,308	768,349	471,073	16.5	35.4	21.7
1868	21,948,713	176,962	353,924	786,858	480,622	16.1	35.8	21.9
1869	22,223,299	176,970	353,940	773,381	494,828	15.9	34.8	22.3
1870	22,501,316	181,655	363,310	792,787	515,329	16.1	35.2	22.9
1871	22,782,812	190,112	380,224	797,423	514,879	16.7	35.0	22.6
1872	23,067,835	201,267	402,534	825,907	492,265	17.5	35.8	21.3

TABLE 66.—Denmark (the Kingdom properly so called). Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1850 to 1872.

(Supplied by M. V. Falbe-Hansen, Director of the Statistical Department of Denmark.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS 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	27,231†	15.4	31.8	19.3
1851	1,425,700	14,205	28,410	43,338	26,570	19.9	30.4	18.6
1852	1,443,900	14,153	28,306	43,390	23,550	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	43,725	27,439	17.5	32.9	18.5
1855*	1,499,850	12,821	25,642	43,160	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	12,647	27,694	51,754	33,763	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	53,861	32,263	16.9	33.8	20.4
1860*	1,608,362	12,849	25,698	52,536	32,524	16.0	32.7	20.2
1861	1,625,200	12,097	24,194	51,616	29,947	14.9	31.8	18.4
1862	1,642,200	12,044	24,088	50,942	30,200	14.7	31.0	18.4
1863	1,659,400	12,456	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	39,266	17.8	31.4	23.2
1866	1,712,000	14,354	28,708	55,141	35,707	16.8	32.2	20.9
1867	1,729,900	13,225	26,450	52,700	34,553	15.3	30.5	20.0
1868	1,748,000	12,769	25,538	54,490	33,816	14.6	31.2	19.3
1869	1,766,300	12,971	25,942	52,109	33,781	14.7	29.5	19.1
1870*	1,784,741	13,134	26,268	54,420	34,091	14.7	30.5	19.1
1871	1,803,400	13,207	26,414	54,396	35,075	14.6	30.2	19.5
1872	1,822,300	13,627	27,254	55,209	33,421	15.0	30.3	18.3

M. V. Falbe-Hansen remarks that an addition of territory containing about 8000 population was made in 1864, and the facts relating to these are shown in this Table from 1860.

* The populations for these years were enumerated at the respective Censuses.

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

NOTE.—Previous to 1st January 1860 children who died within 24 hours after birth were counted as still-born.

TABLE 67.—Sweden. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1850 to 1872.

(Supplied by Dr. Berg, Chief of the Statistical Department of Sweden.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	POPULATION, 31st Dec., from Parochial Registers of Population.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1850*	3,482,541	26,267	52,534	110,399	63,514	15.2	31.9	19.8
1851	3,517,769	25,750	51,500	111,065	72,506	14.7	31.7	20.8
1852	3,540,421	24,150	48,300	103,305	80,090	13.7	30.7	22.7
1853	3,562,543	25,596	51,192	111,407	84,047†	14.4	31.4	23.7
1854	3,605,321	27,585	55,170	120,107	70,846	15.4	33.5	19.8
1855*	3,641,011	27,253	54,506	115,072	77,734	15.0	31.8	21.5
1856	3,672,988	27,221	54,442	115,082	79,618	14.9	31.5	21.8
1857	3,687,601	28,531	57,062	119,349	101,491†	15.5	32.4	27.6
1858	3,734,240	30,092	60,184	123,039	80,498	16.2	34.8	21.7
1859	3,787,735	31,125	62,290	131,605	75,720	16.6	35.0	20.1
1860*	3,859,728	29,839	59,678	133,162	67,502	15.6	34.8	17.6
1861	3,917,339	28,272	56,544	126,634	71,829	14.5	32.6	18.5
1862	3,965,899	27,325	55,650	131,584	84,350	14.1	33.4	21.4
1863	4,022,564	29,013	58,026	134,279	77,227	14.5	33.6	19.3
1864	4,070,061	28,248	56,496	136,004	81,937	14.0	33.6	20.2
1865	4,114,141	28,944	57,888	134,281	79,216	14.1	32.8	19.4
1866	4,160,677	27,797	55,594	136,989	82,666†	13.4	33.1	20.0
1867	4,195,681	25,440	50,880	123,832	82,072	12.2	30.3	19.6
1868	4,173,080	22,833	45,666	114,955	87,807	10.9	27.5	21.0
1869	4,158,757	23,503	47,006	117,677	92,775	11.3	23.2	22.3
1870*	4,168,525	25,072	50,144	119,838	82,449	13.1	28.3	19.8
1871	4,204,177	27,187	54,374	127,333	72,046	13.0	30.4	17.2
1872	4,250,412	29,470	58,940	126,983	68,802	13.9	30.0	16.3

* The populations for these years were enumerated at the respective Censuses. Dr. Berg attributes the decrease observable in the population in the years 1868 and 1869 to failure of crops and consequent emigration.

† Cholera was epidemic in the years 1853, 1857, and 1866.

TABLE 68.—Austria. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1872.

(Furnished by Dr. A. Ficker, the Chief of the Statistical Department of Austria.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	31,328,874	263,627	527,254	1,279,226	1,096,119	16.8	40.8	35.0
1854	31,493,583	241,799	483,598	1,208,353	1,177,888	15.4	38.4	37.4
1855	31,200,376	223,515	447,030	1,151,039	1,435,949	14.6	36.9	46.0
1856	31,425,835	295,970	591,940	1,245,330	1,002,068	18.8	39.6	31.9
1857	32,053,235	281,643	563,286	1,373,983	947,817	17.6	42.9	29.6
1858	32,361,905	280,558	561,116	1,364,905	1,036,143	17.3	42.2	32.0
1859	32,750,697	242,371	484,742	1,413,983	1,004,295	14.8	43.2	30.7
1860	33,108,529	289,119	578,238	1,342,992	986,928	17.5	40.6	29.8
1861	33,399,945	286,244	572,488	1,334,727	1,048,016	17.1	40.0	31.4
1862	33,719,823	304,188	608,376	1,358,116	1,043,403	18.0	40.3	30.9
1863	33,078,057	199,833	399,666	920,439	693,016	17.3	39.9	31.1
1864	33,317,544	194,837	389,674	942,826	703,339	16.7	40.4	30.2
1865	33,876,643	167,004	334,008	816,753	646,980	16.0	39.1	31.0
1866	34,335,008	141,072	282,144	817,346	846,991*	13.5	44.2	33.3*
1867	34,986,536	187,079	374,158	729,037	590,352	17.8	34.7	28.1
1868	35,185,021	196,274	392,548	832,684	621,588	18.5	39.3	29.3
1869	35,217,531	208,787	417,574	812,474	583,995	20.7	40.2	28.9
1870	35,385,498	197,497	394,994	825,017	595,146	19.4	40.5	29.2
1871	35,555,370	194,591	389,182	820,869	616,729	19.0	39.9	30.0
1872	35,727,164	191,277	382,554	826,034	671,303	18.4	39.9	32.4

NOTE.—The Returns for Austria include Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania from 1853 to 1862 inclusive; since 1862 the returns exclude those portions of the empire. Until 1864 the States of Italy were included; since 1864, however, they are excluded.

* Dr. Ficker attributed the excessive mortality in the year 1866 to Cholera and the war.

TABLE 69.—Prussia. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1872.

(Furnished by Dr. Engel, Director of the Statistical Department of Prussia.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	17,065,143	145,345	290,690	659,122	521,196	17.0	38.6	30.5
1854	17,183,544	134,261	268,522	648,649	500,737	15.6	37.8	29.1
1855	17,202,831	131,911	263,822	617,817	550,460	15.2	35.9	32.0
1856	17,328,539	141,267	282,534	625,792	478,085	16.3	35.9	27.6
1857	17,479,612	162,475	324,950	703,540	521,929	18.6	40.3	29.9
1858	17,739,913	167,337	334,774	730,170	519,728	18.9	41.2	29.3
1859	17,983,484	150,569	301,138	747,032	493,757	16.7	41.5	27.5
1860	18,105,757	151,847	303,694	730,243	460,808	16.8	40.3	25.5
1861	18,491,220	145,992	293,984	723,018	497,641	15.9	39.1	26.9
1862	18,711,806	157,118	314,236	722,530	487,871	16.8	38.6	26.1
1863	18,950,278	163,704	327,408	777,640	524,482	17.3	41.0	27.7
1864	19,255,139	165,590	331,180	791,981	534,277	17.2	41.1	27.8
1865	19,465,636	176,236	352,472	794,206	563,065	18.1	40.8	28.9
1866	19,544,030	151,759	303,518	798,559	698,146*	15.5	40.9	35.7*
1867	23,971,337	222,466	444,932	921,798	651,538	18.6	38.5	27.2
1868	24,148,516	212,958	425,916	925,529	696,447	17.6	38.3	28.8
1869	24,380,505	216,914	433,828	958,264	671,231	17.8	39.3	27.5
1870	24,635,893	181,539	363,078	973,598	679,072	14.7	39.7	27.6
1871	24,643,623	195,974	391,948	867,066	734,423	15.9	35.2	29.8
1872	24,839,076	255,421	510,842	1,023,005	765,359	20.6	41.2	30.8

NOTE.—The returns for Prussia include Schleswig-Holstein, Hanover, Hesse, and Nassau in and after the year 1867. The marriages and births are given throughout for the civil population only; the deaths for 1866, 1870, and 1871 include the military that fell in the wars.

* Cholera prevailed in the year 1866.

TABLE 70.—The Netherlands. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1872.

(Supplied by M. Von Baumhauer, Chief of the Statistical Department of the Netherlands.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of Still-born.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	3,163,230	24,487	48,974	104,297	77,415	15.5	33.0	24.5
1854	3,198,349	23,855	47,710	104,244	76,475	14.9	32.6	23.9
1855	3,215,780	23,367	46,734	102,815	90,202	14.5	32.0	28.1
1856	3,251,908	24,509	49,018	106,008	76,145	15.1	32.6	23.4
1857	3,282,210	25,950	51,900	113,426	87,625	15.8	34.6	27.3
1858	3,303,376	26,342	52,684	106,846	91,925	15.9	32.3	27.8
1859	3,308,969	27,007	54,014	115,569	103,067*	16.3	34.9	31.2
1860	3,336,429	27,108	54,216	105,847	82,545	16.2	31.7	24.7
1861	3,373,083	27,172	54,344	118,631	85,133	16.1	35.2	25.2
1862	3,410,350	26,541	53,082	112,768	80,822	15.6	33.1	23.7
1863	3,453,425	28,419	56,838	124,758	80,064	16.5	36.1	23.2
1864	3,491,864	29,154	58,308	123,795	87,766	16.7	35.5	25.1
1865	3,529,107	29,806	59,612	126,794	91,074	16.9	35.9	25.8
1866	3,552,575	29,620	59,240	125,253	101,854*	16.7	35.3	28.7
1867	3,592,415	29,935	59,870	126,504	84,767	16.7	35.2	23.6
1868	3,628,468	27,680	55,360	126,059	89,944	15.3	34.7	24.8
1869	3,583,970	27,796	55,592	123,789	82,553	15.5	34.5	23.0
1870	3,618,323	28,632	57,264	129,997	93,066	15.8	35.9	25.7
1871	3,637,279	28,991	57,982	128,305	106,978*	15.9	35.3	29.4
1872	3,674,402	30,189	60,378	131,664	94,594	16.4	35.8	25.7

* Cholera was epidemic in the years 1859 and 1866, and was fatal to 3,878 and 19,686 persons respectively; small-pox caused 15,787 deaths in the year 1871.

TABLE 71.—France. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1853 to 1872.
(Supplied by the Statistical Bureau of France.)

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, in the middle of each Year.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1853	36,225,000	280,609	561,218	936,967	795,607	15.5	25.9	22.0
1854	35,910,493	270,896	541,792	923,461	992,779	15.1	25.7	27.7
1855	35,974,930	283,335	566,670	902,336	937,942	15.8	25.1	26.1
1856	36,039,364	284,401	568,802	952,116	837,082	15.8	26.4	23.2
1857	36,154,398	295,510	591,020	940,709	853,785	16.3	26.0	23.8
1858	36,236,322	307,056	614,112	960,343	874,186	16.9	26.8	24.1
1859	36,331,642	298,417	596,834	1,017,896	979,333	16.4	28.0	27.0
1860	36,522,404	288,936	577,872	956,875	781,635	15.8	26.2	21.4
1861	37,386,313	305,203	610,406	1,005,078	866,597	16.3	26.9	23.2
1862	37,521,486	303,514	607,028	995,167	812,978	16.2	26.5	21.7
1863	37,657,134	301,376	602,752	1,012,794	846,917	16.0	26.9	22.5
1864	37,793,278	299,579	599,153	1,005,880	830,330	15.9	26.6	22.8
1865	37,929,918	298,838	597,676	1,006,753	921,887*	15.8	26.5	21.3*
1866	38,067,064	301,390	602,780	994,288	885,559*	15.8	26.1	23.3*
1867	38,204,696	299,521	599,521	1,002,621	866,366	15.7	26.2	22.7
1868	38,342,318	301,197	602,394	984,020	918,517	15.7	25.7	24.0
1869	38,485,478	303,482	606,964	948,526	864,320	16.4	25.7	23.5
1870	38,985,212	223,705	447,410	943,515	1,046,909*	12.0	25.5	28.3*
1871	38,544,067	262,476	524,952	826,121	1,271,010*	14.4	22.6	34.8*
1872	38,102,921	352,907	705,614	965,048	793,411	19.5	26.7	22.0

NOTE.—The Statistical Department of France favoured the Registrar-General with the returns for the years 1853-61 and for the year 1866. The population in the four years 1862-65 and in the years 1867-69 was estimated by means of the average annual rate of increase observed between the two enumerations of 1861 and 1866. The estimates for 1870 and 1871 have been supplied by the French Government. The returns since the year 1860 include the three newly annexed departments. The deaths of Frenchmen abroad, civil or military, are registered in the books of the Commune in which was their last domicile. The Statistical Bureau revised the Population and the numbers of Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the years 1853-71.

* Cholera was prevalent in 1865-66, and war raged in 1870 and 1871.

TABLE 72.—Spain. Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births and Deaths in each of the Ten Years 1861 to 1870.

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	MAR-RIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1861	15,879,868	130,731	261,462	624,096	417,764	16.5	39.3	26.3
1862	16,065,124	128,696	257,392	615,919	430,663	16.0	38.3	26.8
1863	16,210,263	124,176	248,352	606,800	461,661	15.3	37.4	28.5
1864	16,340,323	123,303	252,606	629,546	499,486	15.5	38.5	30.6
1865	16,423,793	128,917	257,834	622,050	538,580	15.7	37.9	32.8
1866	16,579,090	131,981	263,962	618,981	463,684	15.9	37.3	28.0
1867	16,716,151	118,409	236,818	624,212	487,151	14.2	37.3	29.1
1868	16,853,212	111,684	223,368	579,464	548,690	13.3	34.4	32.6
1869	16,883,986	137,120	274,240	602,287	550,660	16.2	35.7	32.6
1870	16,935,613	105,543	211,086	599,786	509,669	12.5	35.4	30.1
1871*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872*	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE.—The Population enumerated at the Census of 1860 was 15,673,536. The estimated Population for the Years subsequent to 1861 has been deduced from the Excess of Births over Deaths in each Year. This method of estimating the population is sanctioned by the Junta General de Estadística at Madrid. The decline of registered marriages in 1870 is believed to be due to the introduction of civil registration, which occurred during that year.

* The figures relating to 1871 and 1872 have not yet come to hand.

TABLE 73.—Italy (inclusive of VENETIA). Population; Number, and Proportion per 1000, of Persons Married, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Nine Years 1863 to 1871.

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER 1000 OF THE POPULATION.		
	ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31st Dec.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS. Exclusive of	DEATHS. Still-born.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1863	24,680,974	201,225	402,450	964,137	760,164	16·3	39·1	30·8
1864	24,882,633	198,759	397,518	938,795	737,136	20·0	37·7	29·6
1865	25,097,182	226,458	452,916	961,234	746,685	18·0	38·3	29·8
1866	25,344,192	142,024*	284,048	980,200	733,190	11·2	38·7	28·9
1867	25,404,723	170,456	340,912	927,396	866,865	13·4	36·5	34·1
1868	25,527,915	182,743	365,486	900,416	777,224	14·3	35·3	30·5
1869	25,766,217	205,287	410,574	952,134	713,832	15·9	37·0	27·7
1870†	25,944,543	188,986	377,972	951,495	773,169	14·6	36·7	29·8
1871	26,093,921	192,839	385,678	960,020	778,699	14·8	36·8	29·8
1872‡	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* The decrease of marriages in 1866 may be attributed to the law which then came into operation removing the civil registration from the parochial authorities to the communes; there had been a marked increase in the previous year resulting from a wish to evade the law about to come into operation. Doubtless many of the marriages solemnized in the churches during 1866 escaped registration.

† The figures for 1870 were supplied by Signore L. Bodio, chief of the Statistical Department in Italy.

‡ The figures relating to 1872 were not received in time for publication.

TABLE 74.—Changes in the Constitution of the Superintendent Registrars' Districts and Registration Sub-districts during the Year 1872.

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

Superintendent Registrar's DISTRICT and Registrar's <i>Sub-district</i> from which a Transference was made.	Date of Change.	Place and Population (1871) transferred from the District in Column 1 to the District in Column 4.	Superintendent Registrar's DISTRICT and Registrar's <i>Sub-district</i> to which an addition was made.
No Change was made during the Year 1872 in the Constitution of Registration Districts or Sub-districts.			

The following alterations were made in the names of the under-mentioned Sub-districts of ROCHDALE, No. 470 :

Castleton Without	renamed	Castleton Further.
Castleton Within	„	Castleton Nearer.