

49. What is the annual average of deaths * ?
50. _____ marriages ?
51. _____ souls under 10 years of age ?
52. _____ from 10 to 20 ?
53. _____ 20 to 50 ?
54. _____ 50 to 70 ?
55. _____ 70 to 100 ?
56. Above 100 ?
57. Are there any instances of long lives well authenticated ?
58. What may be the number of farmers and their families ?
59. _____ manufacturers ?
60. _____ handycraftsmen ?
61. _____ apprentices ?
62. _____ seamen ?
63. _____ fishermen ?
64. _____ ferrymen ?
65. _____ miners ?
66. _____ household servants, male and female ?
67. _____ labouring servants, male and female ?
68. _____ students at colleges and universities ?
69. _____ merchants, citizens or tradesmen ?
70. _____ artists ?
71. _____ Jews ?
72. _____ negroes ?
73. _____ gipsies ?
74. _____ foreigners ?
75. _____ persons born in England, Ireland, or the British colonies ?

76. What

* It is of peculiar importance to have the questions 48 and 49 distinctly answered ; for it is generally understood, at least on the Continent, that the population of any district or country, may be known with sufficient accuracy, by multiplying the number of births by 26, or the number of deaths by 36. In Scotland, on the other hand, Mr Wilkie, minister of Cults, supposes, that the number either of births and burials, if they are equal, should be multiplied by 40 ; or, if there is any difference, the half of the whole, (both the births and the burials), should be multiplied by the expectation of an infant's life, adapted to the particular district, in order to ascertain its population. See Statistical Account, vol. II, p. 415. It appears, from Mr Wilkie's calculations, that the expectation of a life in Scotland, is much greater than in England, or on the Continent.

