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TWENTY-FOURTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

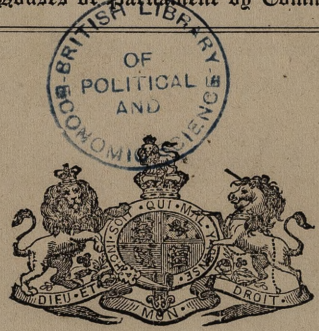
REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.

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



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

ANNUAL REPORT

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AND THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE

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REPORT

TO

The Right Honourable Sir GEORGE GREY, Bart., G.C.B., M.P., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, &c. &c. &c.

*General Register Office, Somerset House,
28th March 1863.*

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1861.

The progress of population in England in the last quarter of a century may be stated roundly, and in such a manner, that it may be remembered without difficulty. Each quinquennial period added a million or a little more to the account. In 1836-40 the population was rising through its sixteenth million; in 1841-45 through its seventeenth; in 1846-50 through its eighteenth; in 1851-55 through its nineteenth; and in 1856-60 through its twentieth million. In the middle of 1861 it is estimated to have reached 20,119,496. The English registration now comprehends within its scope a population greater by the present populations of London, and the three Ridings of Yorkshire combined, than it was when the national system was established in 1837.

In 1861 the marriages were less numerous than they had been in either of the two previous years; the births were more numerous than they had ever been in England; and though the year was healthy, the deaths were more numerous than they had been in 1860, which was still healthier.

In 1861 there were enrolled of persons who married, 82,000 more than had been registered in 1841, twenty years before; 91,000 died *more*

TABLE I.—Estimated Population, with the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England, in each Year from 1838 to 1861.

YEARS ended Dec. 31st	Estimated POPULATION in ENGLAND in the Middle of the Years.*	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS (exclusive of Still-born).	DEATHS.	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.
1838	15,312,256	118,067	236,194	463,787	342,760	121,027
1839	15,515,296	123,166	246,332	492,574	338,984	153,590
1840	15,721,029	122,665	245,330	502,303	359,687	142,616
1841	15,929,492	122,496	244,992	512,153	343,847	168,311
1842	16,123,793	118,825	237,650	517,739	349,519	168,220
1843	16,320,479	123,818	247,636	527,325	346,445	180,880
1844	16,519,565	132,249	264,498	540,763	356,333	184,430
1845	16,721,081	143,743	287,486	543,521	349,366	194,155
1846	16,925,051	145,664	291,323	572,625	390,315	182,310
1847	17,131,512	135,845	271,690	539,965	423,304	116,661
1848	17,340,492	138,230	276,460	563,059	399,833	163,226
1849	17,552,020	141,883	283,766	578,159	440,839	137,320
1850	17,766,129	152,744	305,488	593,422	368,995	224,427
1851	17,982,349	154,206	308,412	615,865	395,396	220,469
1852	18,193,229	158,782	317,564	624,012	407,135	216,877
1853	18,404,421	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	191,294
1854	18,616,386	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	196,500
1855	18,829,104	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	209,340
1856	19,042,548	159,337	318,674	657,453	390,566	266,887
1857	19,256,680	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,815	243,256
1858	19,471,472	156,070	312,140	655,481	449,656	205,825
1859	19,686,895	167,723	335,446	689,881	440,781	249,100
1860	19,902,918	170,156	340,312	684,048	422,721	261,327
1861	20,119,496	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	261,292

* The Population of each of the years since 1851 is deduced from the ascertained rate of increase observed in the twenty years, 1841-61; and an allowance is made for the decrease in the rate during the latter ten years.

than in 1841; and 184,000 children were born *more* than in the same year. The aggregate number of names entered in 1861, as of persons who had married, who had been born, or who had died, is 1,458,932.

On an average of twenty-four years 1639 persons were married, 3318 children were born, and 2229 persons died to 100,000 of the population; but in 1861 the respective numbers were 1628, 3461, and 2163. Marriages were rather below the standard mark of activity. The birth-rate was high. The death-rate was below the average.

The excess of births over deaths in the year was 261,292. The conjunction of a high birth-rate with a low death-rate caused that excess to be greater than the usual amount, which in the present stage of the population may be stated as nearly 245,000. About 30,000 English emigrants left their country for foreign and colonial settlements in 1861.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages in the year was 163,706. The proportion to the population was .814 per cent.; or in every hundred persons 1.628 were married (the average being 1.639). The marriage-rate has been accelerated since 1849; for in the twelve years 1850-61 it has been in a majority of cases 1.7 per cent., and not in any year below 1.6 per cent.; whereas in the twelve years 1838-49 it was in a majority of years under 1.6 per cent., and only in two instances 1.7 per cent. The prosperity of the people during the later period found its natural expression in the increased frequency of marriages.

Out of the total number of 163,706 marriages, 130,697 were solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church. Of the latter number 102,955 were after publication of banns; 20,090 by licence; 4048 by superintendent registrar's certificate; 16 by special licence. This statement, however, does not represent the real numbers with perfect accuracy, as 3588 marriages were not distinguished in the registers in respect to

TABLE II.—Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of England, in each Year from 1838 to 1861.

YEARS ended Dec. 31st	TO 100 PERSONS LIVING.				THE NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING			
	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	TO ONE MARRIAGE.	TO ONE PERSON MARRIED.	TO ONE BIRTH.	TO ONE DEATH.
1838	.771	1.542	3.029	2.238	130	65	33	45
1839	.794	1.588	3.175	2.185	126	63	31	46
1840	.780	1.560	3.195	2.288	128	64	31	44
1841	.769	1.538	3.215	2.159	130	65	31	46
1842	.737	1.474	3.211	2.168	136	68	31	46
1843	.759	1.518	3.231	2.123	132	66	31	47
1844	.801	1.602	3.273	2.161	125	62	31	46
1845	.860	1.720	3.251	2.089	116	58	31	48
1846	.861	1.722	3.383	2.306	116	58	30	43
1847	.793	1.586	3.152	2.471	126	63	32	40
1848	.797	1.594	3.247	2.306	125	63	31	43
1849	.808	1.616	3.294	2.512	124	62	30	40
1850	.860	1.720	3.340	2.077	116	58	30	48
1851	.858	1.716	3.425	2.199	117	58	29	45
1852	.873	1.746	3.430	2.238	115	57	29	45
1853	.894	1.788	3.327	2.288	112	56	30	44
1854	.858	1.716	3.408	2.352	117	58	29	43
1855	.808	1.616	3.373	2.261	124	62	30	44
1856	.837	1.674	3.453	2.051	119	60	29	49
1857	.826	1.652	3.443	2.180	121	61	29	46
1858	.802	1.604	3.366	2.309	125	62	30	43
1859	.852	1.704	3.504	2.239	117	59	29	45
1860	.855	1.710	3.437	2.124	117	58	29	47
1861	.814	1.628	3.461	2.163	123	61	29	46
Mean . .	.819	1.639	3.318	2.229	122	61	30	45

NOTE.—The Table may be read thus:—In the year 1838 to every 100,000 persons living there were 771 marriages or 1542 persons married, 3029 births, 2238 deaths; the number of persons living to every marriage, person married, birth or death, was 130, 65, 33, and 45 respectively. A correction for increase of population has been made in calculating the above results.

these particulars. It will not be far from the truth to state, that for one person who is married after licence, five are married after banns.

The number of marriages performed otherwise than agreeably to the forms of the Established Church was 33,009. Roman Catholic marriages were 7782; those in the registered chapels of other religious denominations 13,182; those of Jews 262; of Quakers 58; while marriages contracted in Superintendent Registrars' offices were 11,725. In 1851 the marriages in the Established Church were about 131,000; in 1861 they were nearly the same number. In 1851 those not performed in the Established Church were about 23,000; in 1861 they were 33,000. It appears from these figures that an increase of 9000, which the *total* marriages in 1861 exhibited, as compared with those in 1851, was appro-

TABLE III.—Marriages registered in England in each Year from 1841 to 1861.

YEARS ending 31st December	TOTAL MARRIAGES.	ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.					NOT ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.						
		Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated.	TOTAL IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	TOTAL NOT IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	In Registered Places.		Superintendent Registrar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.
									Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Denominations.			
1841	122,496	13	15,792	78,015	972	19,579	114,371	8,125	5882	2064	66	113	
1842	118,825	9	14,935	75,744	944	18,415	110,047	8,778	6200	2357	58	163	
1843	123,818	8	14,544	79,849	1222	18,014	113,637	10,181	7152	2817	61	151	
1844	132,249	10	14,930	85,176	1558	18,335	120,009	12,240	2280	6284	3446	55	175
1845	143,743	10	16,013	92,867	1706	18,919	129,515	14,223	2816	7181	3977	74	180
1846	145,604	14	17,135	92,995	1862	18,503	130,509	15,155	3027	7669	4167	68	224
1847	135,845	14	17,052	84,863	1968	16,979	120,876	14,969	2961	7483	4258	83	184
1848	138,230	13	16,896	86,519	2170	15,871	121,469	16,761	3658	8060	4790	67	186
1849	141,883	18	16,637	90,644	2593	13,230	123,182	18,701	4199	8662	5558	53	229
1850	152,744	8	17,413	98,669	3136	11,733	130,959	21,785	5623	9626	6207	69	260
1851	154,206	8	17,781	99,406	3351	10,412	130,958	23,248	6570	9540	6813	65	260
1852	158,782	8	19,461	106,497	3610	4,306	133,882	24,900	7479	10017	7100	57	247
1853	164,520	8	20,624	109,166	3814	4,430	138,042	26,478	8375	10149	7598	63	288
1854	159,727	15	21,048	105,050	3811	4,185	134,109	25,618	7813	9873	7593	52	287
1855	152,113	14	20,386	99,546	3804	4,001	127,751	24,362	7344	9296	7441	57	224
1856	159,337	9	21,336	104,280	4045	3,949	133,619	25,718	7527	9710	8097	72	312
1857	159,097	9	21,250	102,062	3748	3,962	131,031	28,066	7360	10686	9642	67	311
1858	156,070	15	19,858	100,432	3737	3,990	128,082	27,988	6643	11094	9952	79	220
1859	167,723	19	20,345	107,737	4204	3,905	136,210	31,513	7756	12519	10844	70	324
1860	170,156	14	20,742	108,685	4243	3,686	137,370	32,786	7800	13342	11257	75	312
1861	163,706	16	20,090	102,955	4048	3,588	130,697	33,009	7782	13182	11725	58	262

YEARS ending 31st December	MARRIAGES CONTRACTED BETWEEN				RE-MARRIED.		UNDER AGE.		SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.			
	Bachelors and Spinners.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinners.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	MARRIAGES in which both Signed with Marks.	MARRIAGES in which one Signed with Marks.
1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	5362	16,285	39,354	59,680	—	—
1842	—	—	—	—	15,619	10,579	5387	16,003	38,031	56,965	—	—
1843	—	—	—	—	16,305	10,811	5511	16,403	40,520	60,715	—	—
1844	—	—	—	—	16,941	11,183	5515	17,410	42,912	65,073	—	—
1845	119,539	6028	11,835	6341	18,176	12,369	6237	19,376	47,665	71,229	—	—
1846	121,324	5997	12,212	6131	18,343	12,123	6313	20,001	47,488	70,145	—	—
1847	112,576	5705	11,667	5897	17,564	11,602	5556	18,118	42,429	61,877	32,622	39,062
1848	113,284	5920	12,702	6324	19,026	12,244	6092	19,436	43,166	62,771	32,974	39,989
1849	116,134	6102	13,155	6492	19,647	12,594	6650	21,105	44,027	65,135	—	—
1850	124,081	6575	14,558	7580	22,138	14,155	7453	23,109	47,572	70,606	—	—
1851	126,018	6625	14,313	7250	21,563	13,875	7737	24,286	47,439	69,812	36,186	44,879
1852	130,672	6696	14,044	7370	21,414	14,066	8551	26,978	48,421	70,772	36,636	45,921
1853	135,023	7139	14,739	7619	22,358	14,758	9131	29,219	49,983	72,204	37,345	47,497
1854	131,141	6826	14,189	7571	21,760	14,397	9210	28,797	47,843	68,175	35,255	45,508
1855	123,398	6775	14,280	7660	21,940	14,435	8836	27,207	44,846	62,672	32,139	43,240
1856	129,960	7163	14,462	7752	22,214	14,915	9120	29,218	45,900	64,133	32,238	45,557
1857	130,317	6908	14,293	7579	21,872	14,487	8885	28,798	44,013	61,765	30,518	44,742
1858	127,165	6711	14,547	7644	22,191	14,355	9145	28,064	42,141	58,733	28,781	43,312
1859	137,005	7053	15,493	8161	23,654	15,219	10397	32,041	44,307	63,127	30,574	46,786
1860	139,440	7098	15,358	8260	23,618	15,358	10797	32,927	43,401	61,677	28,904	47,270
1861	133,712	7034	15,067	7893	22,960	14,927	10415	31,927	40,204	56,770	26,333	44,308

priated by persons who married according to other rites than those of the Established Church.

In 1861 there were in England and Wales 4,564 buildings belonging to Roman Catholics and dissenting denominations, and registered for the solemnization of marriages. A third part of that number belonged to Independents; a thousand to Baptists; 895 to Wesleyan Methodists; 551 to Roman Catholics; 193 to Calvinistic Methodists; 152 to Unitarians; 137 to Scottish Presbyterians; 141 to various other bodies, who have not yet acquired numerical importance.

Although the eleventh division (Monmouthshire and Wales) does not contain half the population of London, there are 710 religious buildings registered for marriages in that division, while in London there are but 309. Cheshire and Lancashire have little more than the population of London, but the registered buildings in those counties are twice as numerous as those of the metropolis.

Re-marriages.—There were more than twice as many marriages between widowers and spinsters as between bachelors and widows; the

TABLE IV.—Proportion of Marriages by Banns to those by Licence in England in each Year from 1841 to 1861.

YEARS.	MARRIAGES.		Estimated to 100 persons living.		PRICE OF WHEAT PER QUARTER.
	To 100 PERSONS LIVING.	By BANNS TO ONE MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.	MARRIAGES of the HIGHER and MIDDLE CLASSES.	MARRIAGES of the ARTIZANS and LABOURERS and other Classes.	
AVERAGE :					s. d.
Of 7 years of highest prices -	.804*	4.936	.135	.669	66 3
Of 7 years of intermediate prices -	.840	5.387	.132	.709	52 9
Of 7 years of lowest prices -	.830	5.429	.129	.701	43 2
1855	.808	4.883	.137	.671	74 8
1854	.858	4.991	.143	.715	72 5
1847	.793	4.977	.133	.660	69 9
1856	.837	4.888	.142	.695	69 2
1841	.769	4.940	.129	.640	64 4
1842	.737	5.072	.121	.616	57 3
1857	.826	4.803	.142	.684	56 5
1861	.814	5.125	.133	.681	55 4
1846	.861	5.427	.134	.727	54 8
1853	.894	5.293	.142	.752	53 3
1860	.855	5.240	.137	.718	53 3
1844	.801	5.705	.119	.682	51 3
1845	.860	5.799	.126	.734	50 10
1848	.797	5.121	.130	.667	50 6
1843	.759	5.490	.117	.642	50 1
1849	.808	5.429	.126	.682	44 3
1858	.802	5.058	.132	.670	44 3
1859	.852	5.296	.135	.717	43 10
1852	.873	5.472	.135	.738	40 9
1850	.860	5.666	.129	.731	40 3
1851	.858	5.591	.130	.728	38 6

* Disregarding the decimal point, this will read 804 marriages were celebrated to every 100,000 of the population; 135 were marriages by licence, 669 were marriages by banns. It may be assumed that these two groups represent the whole of the corresponding classes of society, whether belonging to the Church or not.

respective numbers were 15,067 and 7034. Widows were married in greater number by widowers than they were by bachelors.

In 100 men who married, the proportion of widowers was 14; in 100 women who married the proportion of widows was 9.

The marriages of widowers bore the highest proportion in Somersetshire, where they were 16.8 per cent. of the total number. The smallest proportion was in Herefordshire, where it was 9.62. In the latter county the number of widows who obtained husbands was almost as great as that of widowers who got wives, though on the average of England the number of widows marrying is only two thirds of that of the widowers who marry. After a destructive war, or in districts where men are engaged in unhealthy occupations, there will be few widowers, but many widows; and the alliances which they respectively contract will also be few and many.

For one widower who marries a widow, there are nearly two who marry spinsters.

Minors.—Of persons who married under 21 years of age, there were thrice as many women as men; the exact numbers were 31,927 and 10,415. In 100 males who married 6.36 were not of full age; in 100 women 19.50 had not attained the age of 21 years. In Buckinghamshire, Huntingdonshire, Staffordshire, West Riding of Yorkshire, and Durham, more than a fourth part of the women who married encountered the duties and responsibilities of the married state, while they were still under age. Of young men marrying before their majority the largest proportion was in Buckinghamshire, Huntingdonshire, and Bedfordshire. Life in London appears to discourage and repress early alliances; for the proportions were only 3.48 for males, and 13.51 for females. The expensiveness of house accommodation is, no doubt, one important restraining influence in the metropolis.

TABLE V.—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 Year from 1841 to 1861.

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 WHO WERE		
	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.
1841	4.38	13.29	8.83	32.7	48.8	40.8	12.20	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	48.0	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	10.63
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	13.84	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	8.38	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	10.29	30.8	45.3	38.1	13.98	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	11.05
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

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

Signatures of persons marrying.—Of marriages in which neither man nor woman can write his or her own name there were 26,333 in 1861. The total number of men who signed the marriage register with marks

TABLE VI.—Proportional Number of Marriages in the several Counties of England during the Year 1861; of Persons who signed their Names; of Persons not of full Age; and of the Re-marriages of Widowers and Widows.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MARRIAGES TO 100 PERSONS LIVING.	SIGNED THEIR NAMES IN WRITING.		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 - - - -	*814	75.4	65.3	6.36	19.50	14.03	9.12
I.—LONDON - - - -	*955	89.0	81.9	3.48	13.51	14.02	9.55
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.							
1 Surrey (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>) - - - -	*602	77.7	81.5	3.56	15.76	11.23	8.70
2 Kent (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>) - - - -	*737	76.5	76.5	4.04	20.52	12.11	10.00
3 Sussex - - - - -	*704	77.6	81.7	5.45	17.35	13.14	8.27
4 Hampshire - - - - -	*802	78.9	79.1	4.39	18.20	12.53	10.13
5 Berkshire - - - - -	*693	68.7	72.8	4.42	16.41	14.52	9.75
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
6 Middlesex (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>) - - - -	*502	77.3	81.7	4.02	15.54	13.00	7.51
7 Hertfordshire - - - - -	*571	61.9	66.3	7.11	20.43	13.62	7.11
8 Buckinghamshire - - - - -	*722	67.5	61.0	10.16	26.34	13.73	6.87
9 Oxfordshire - - - - -	*721	70.5	71.7	6.40	18.95	13.52	7.29
10 Northamptonshire - - - - -	*714	74.5	70.0	9.87	23.85	15.38	7.69
11 Huntingdonshire - - - - -	*665	67.2	69.0	11.45	27.74	13.74	8.65
12 Bedfordshire - - - - -	*760	62.4	53.9	13.64	23.46	14.21	6.64
13 Cambridgeshire - - - - -	*632	66.2	68.0	9.08	24.43	15.27	8.46
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.							
14 Essex - - - - -	*593	63.9	69.7	6.69	23.74	13.55	8.63
15 Suffolk - - - - -	*685	62.3	67.9	6.79	19.02	14.97	8.27
16 Norfolk - - - - -	*742	64.3	69.0	7.32	19.22	14.93	8.20
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
17 Wiltshire - - - - -	*679	69.7	71.5	7.05	18.60	15.23	7.74
18 Dorsetshire - - - - -	*712	73.2	74.2	6.47	17.18	12.10	8.09
19 Devonshire - - - - -	*831	78.2	72.6	4.24	15.09	12.81	9.73
20 Cornwall - - - - -	*778	67.8	58.3	7.88	20.34	12.88	6.76
21 Somersetshire - - - - -	*702	70.2	69.8	8.46	16.03	16.80	8.98
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
22 Gloucestershire - - - - -	*882	76.6	73.8	6.05	15.47	14.76	9.35
23 Herefordshire - - - - -	*670	67.5	68.5	2.65	15.20	9.62	8.37
24 Shropshire - - - - -	*704	65.3	60.6	4.20	14.99	12.54	8.89
25 Staffordshire - - - - -	*804	62.9	51.2	9.49	27.53	14.04	10.42
26 Worcestershire - - - - -	*834	73.3	68.3	6.73	19.98	12.76	8.18
27 Warwickshire - - - - -	*818	75.3	67.6	7.06	20.36	14.39	9.92
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
28 Leicestershire - - - - -	*747	77.4	67.3	9.99	21.86	14.17	8.40
29 Rutlandshire - - - - -	*546	79.7	75.8	1.56	12.50	14.06	4.69
30 Lincolnshire - - - - -	*703	76.8	73.8	4.08	18.33	13.44	7.04
31 Nottinghamshire - - - - -	*785	74.5	63.3	9.07	24.06	15.50	8.01
32 Derbyshire - - - - -	*770	77.2	64.9	7.58	22.88	15.12	8.20
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
33 Cheshire - - - - -	*780	74.5	57.6	6.07	16.97	14.66	8.98
34 Lancashire - - - - -	*959	72.7	48.3	8.40	21.89	15.14	10.38
IX.—YORKSHIRE.							
35 West Riding - - - - -	*857	76.0	55.8	8.16	25.72	15.11	9.15
36 East Riding (with York) - - - - -	*968	83.8	70.7	6.16	21.97	14.91	9.01
37 North Riding - - - - -	*704	84.0	74.1	3.49	18.40	13.77	6.58
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.							
38 Durham - - - - -	*852	75.3	59.7	7.92	29.04	11.90	9.66
39 Northumberland - - - - -	*924	82.8	70.7	3.87	15.70	11.54	7.83
40 Cumberland - - - - -	*736	81.8	71.4	4.76	18.12	11.90	7.01
41 Westmorland - - - - -	*670	85.8	79.5	3.18	14.43	9.78	7.09
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.							
42 Monmouthshire - - - - -	*729	59.8	51.1	4.86	19.46	11.33	9.66
43 South Wales - - - - -	*744	65.1	44.5	5.73	17.64	13.73	8.25
44 North Wales - - - - -	*677	62.8	48.5	4.40	13.01	13.08	8.19

The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points:—In England, among every 100,000 persons living 814 marriages took place; of 1,000 men married 754, of 1,000 women 653, signed the marriage register by writing their names; of 10,000 men married 636 were not of full age, of 10,000 women married 1950 were not of full age; of 10,000 men married 1403 were Widowers, of the same number of women married 912 were Widows.

was 40,204, that of women 56,770. But the schoolmaster is abroad over England; and though the absolute number of persons who sign with marks is not reduced within the last twenty years, it has been prevented from increasing with the number of the marriages. In 1861 the marriages were more by 41,000 than they were in 1841; but the men who signed with marks were hardly more in 1861 than they were in that earlier year, and the women were rather less. The mark-signatures fell from 41 per cent. of marriages in 1841 to 30 per cent. in 1861.

Of 100 men and 100 women who married, 75 of the former and 65 of the latter wrote their names in the Registers. In an educational comparison based on the mark-test, there is no English county which stands so well as London; and this superiority holds both with men and women, though only in a small degree with the latter. The proportions of persons in London educated so as to be able to write their names are 89 and 82 in 100 of those who marry.

The greatest amount of ignorance in the elementary art of writing is found in the following counties, where the proportion of marrying men able to write fell below 70 per cent. :—Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Wiltshire, Cornwall, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Monmouthshire, North and South Wales. In the Welsh division, which includes Monmouthshire, the proportion ranged so low as 60 and 65. Hampshire, Devonshire, Rutlandshire, and still more the East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, Northumberland, Cumberland, and Westmorland, may be mentioned amongst the better educated parts. Generally the men in the northern counties have received more education than those in the southern.

It is deserving of notice that, by the marriage-signature test, the women in Sussex, Berkshire, Hertfordshire, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, and a few other counties are better educated than the men; but in the northern portions of the kingdom this anomaly is not observed; and it is a very

TABLE VII.—Number and Annual Rate per Cent. of Marriages in England in each Quarter of the Years 1838–61.

YEARS.	MARRIAGES REGISTERED.				ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of MARRIAGES.			
	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	*618	*783	*719	*963
1839 -	24,679	31,339	29,887	37,261	*649	*812	*764	*949
1840 -	26,395	30,786	29,221	36,263	*677	*787	*737	*911
1841 -	24,447	32,551	29,397	36,101	*626	*822	*731	*895
1842 -	25,860	30,048	27,288	35,629	*654	*749	*671	*874
1843 -	25,285	31,113	28,847	38,573	*632	*767	*701	*934
1844 -	26,387	34,268	31,675	39,919	*644	*834	*760	*955
1845 -	29,551	35,300	35,003	43,889	*721	*849	*830	1'038
1846 -	31,417	37,111	35,070	42,066	*757	*882	*822	*983
1847 -	27,459	35,197	32,439	40,729	*655	*826	*751	*940
1848 -	28,398	34,721	32,995	42,116	*661	*805	*755	*961
1849 -	28,429	35,844	33,874	43,736	*661	*822	*766	*986
1850 -	30,567	39,204	37,636	45,337	*702	*888	*840	1'010
1851 -	32,724	38,635	37,316	45,531	*741	*863	*822	1'000
1852 -	32,977	40,092	38,400	47,313	*730	*885	*836	1'027
1853 -	35,149	40,446	39,899	49,026	*778	*883	*859	1'052
1854 -	33,234	40,518	38,182	47,793	*727	*874	*813	1'014
1855 -	29,186	38,549	37,308	47,070	*631	*822	*785	*988
1856 -	33,427	38,820	39,089	48,001	*707	*819	*813	*996
1857 -	33,321	41,267	38,669	45,840	*705	*861	*796	*940
1858 -	29,918	39,890	38,599	47,663	*626	*823	*785	*967
1859 -	35,332	42,042	39,803	50,496	*732	*858	*801	1'013
1860 -	35,150	43,777	40,541	50,688	*711	*883	*807	1'006
1861 -	33,274	42,012	39,884	48,536	*673	*839	*785	*953

grave fact that women are not better educated in Lancashire than they are in North Wales.

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages, and on the Register on 31st December 1861.

Table with columns for ENGLAND DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES, TOTAL, SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIANS (Church of Scotland, United Presbyterian Church in England), INDEPENDENTS, BAPTISTS, UNITED BRETHREN or MORAVIANS, ROMAN CATHOLICS, UNITARIANS, WESLEYAN METHODISTS (Original Connexion, New Connexion, Primitive Methodists, Bible Christians, Wesleyan Methodist Association, Wesleyan Reformers, Other Wesleyan Methodists), CALVINISTIC METHODISTS (Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion), NEW CHURCH, CATHOLIC and APOSTOLIC CHURCH, and All others. Rows list various counties and divisions like LONDON, SOUTH EASTERN, etc.

BIRTHS.

In 1861 the births of 696,406 children were registered; 355,972 were boys, and 340,434 were girls. These numbers are exclusive of the still-born, who are not required to be registered. The birth-rate was 3.461 per cent. of the population, or one birth to 29 persons living. It was higher than the mean rate, which is 3.318, or one to 30. The highest that has been obtained since the Registration Act came into operation was 3.504 in 1859.

Sex.—Males were born to females in the proportion of 104.6 to 100. In Northumberland the proportion of male-births was as high as 108; in Rutlandshire nearly as high as 110. Somersetshire presented the only exception to the rule; in that county the boys were in the proportion to girls of only 99.9 to 100.

Seasons.—It invariably happens that births are more numerous in the first six months of the year than in the last six months. If 1000 be taken to represent the average number of births in each quarter, then the proportional numbers in 1861 will run in the March, June, September, and December quarters, as follows:—1007, 1064, 980, and 949.

Children born out of wedlock.—The number of illegitimate births was 44,157; of which 22,728 were births of males, 21,429 those of females. Of every 100 births in wedlock and out of wedlock, 6.3 belonged to the latter category. In London the proportion of the illegitimate was only 4.4 per cent. In Norfolk it was 10.3; in Westmorland (a well-educated county, where men and women can write their names), it was 10.6; in Cumberland 11.2. In Monmouthshire and Wales, where education is low, illegitimacy is not high; the proportion of children born out of wedlock to the total births being 6 or 7 per cent.

Amongst illegitimate children the proportion of males born to females is higher than it is amongst the legitimate.

It has been shown that the birth-rate of England (without reference to the distinction of legitimacy) was 3.46 in 1861. But the rates in the

TABLE IX.—Births in the Years 1845-61 in England, distinguishing the Legitimate and Illegitimate.

Table with columns: YEARS, TOTAL BIRTHS, LEGITIMATE, ILLEGITIMATE. Rows list years from 1845 to 1861 with corresponding birth statistics.

several counties exhibited considerable variety. Amongst the least prolific populations were those of Surrey (the extra-metropolitan part of it is here referred to) and Sussex, where the rate was 3.05; and though in Kent (extra-metropolitan) it was 3.30, it is found that the birth-rate was

TABLE X.—Number and Proportion of Male and Female Children born in and out of Wedlock in the several Counties of England during the Year 1861.

Table with columns for Registration Counties, Male Children Born, Female Children Born, Born in Wedlock (Males, Females), Born out of Wedlock (Males, Females), and Birth Rates (Males born to every 100 Females born, etc.). Rows are grouped by region: ENGLAND, I.—LONDON, II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES, V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES, VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES, VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES, IX.—YORKSHIRE, X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES, XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.

low in the districts adjoining the metropolis, which most readily absorbs within its vortex the men and women of marrying age who live near the edge, and who otherwise would form connexions at their homes. But the lowest example of birth-rate was found in North Wales, where it was 2.953. The highest were in Warwickshire 3.69; in Lancashire 3.77;

TABLE XI.—Births to 100 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Years 1852–61.

Table with columns for Registration Counties and birth rates per 100 persons living for each year from 1852 to 1861, plus an Average Annual Rate for 1852-61. Rows are grouped by region: ENGLAND, I.—LONDON, II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES, V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES, VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES, VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES, VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES, IX.—YORKSHIRE, X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES, XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.

in the West Riding 3.71; and in Staffordshire and Durham the birth-rates rose to 4.02 and 4.03.

DEATHS.

The deaths of males were 222,281; those of females were 212,833; the total 435,114. The death-rate was 2.163 per cent. The mean rate of 1852-61 is 2.221.

England was generally healthy. The mortality was below the average in all the counties, with the exception of those that follow:—Bucking-

TABLE XII.—Proportional Number of Births in each Quarter to 1000 Births in the Average Quarter of each Year, 1838-61.

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	1018	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	156,008	1000	1037	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	968	978
1860	171,012	1000	1077	1023	954	946
1861	174,102	1000	1007	1064	980	949

TABLE XIII.—Births and Deaths registered in England in each Quarter of the Years 1838 to 1861.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.
1838	113,815	121,781	114,734	113,457	98,152	90,877	72,877	80,854
1839	123,543	128,806	120,115	120,110	89,740	87,969	76,280	84,995
1840	132,305	129,059	119,822	121,117	93,896	90,339	80,822	89,630
1841	133,720	129,884	123,868	124,686	99,069	86,134	75,440	83,204
1842	135,915	134,096	123,296	124,732	96,314	86,538	82,339	84,323
1843	136,837	131,279	128,161	131,048	94,926	87,234	76,792	87,493
1844	143,578	136,941	130,078	130,166	101,024	85,337	79,708	90,864
1845	143,080	136,853	132,369	131,219	104,664	89,149	74,872	80,681
1846	145,108	149,450	138,718	139,349	89,484	90,230	101,664	108,937
1847	146,453	139,072	127,173	127,267	119,672	106,718	93,435	103,479
1848	139,736	149,760	140,359	133,204	120,032	99,727	87,638	92,436
1849	153,772	153,693	135,223	135,471	105,870	102,153	135,227	97,589
1850	144,551	155,865	146,911	146,095	98,430	92,871	85,849	91,845
1851	157,286	159,073	150,594	148,912	105,359	99,458	91,499	99,080
1852	161,803	159,031	151,222	151,956	106,358	100,625	100,382	99,770
1853	161,729	158,397	147,602	144,363	113,119	107,647	92,201	103,130
1854	160,785	172,457	154,724	146,439	111,843	102,586	113,843	109,633
1855	166,225	165,277	154,700	148,841	134,542	106,493	87,646	97,022
1856	169,250	173,263	157,462	157,478	103,014	100,099	91,155	96,238
1857	170,430	170,444	161,181	161,016	108,665	100,046	100,528	110,576
1858	170,959	169,115	157,445	157,962	125,819	107,142	98,142	118,553
1859	175,632	175,864	168,394	170,091	121,880	105,631	104,216	109,354
1860	183,180	174,028	164,121	162,719	122,617	110,869	86,312	102,923
1861	172,933	184,820	172,033	166,620	121,215	107,558	101,232	105,109

hamshire, Huntingdonshire, Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Shropshire, East and North Ridings of Yorkshire, Northumberland, Cumberland, and North Wales.

Sexes.—Males died at the rate of 2.268 per cent. of the male population. Females died at the lower rate of 2.063 per cent. of the female population. If equal numbers living of the sexes are taken, the deaths of males were in proportion to those of females, as 110 is to 100. But in the population as actually constituted, the females have a great preponderance, and the deaths of males were 104 to 100.

Seasons.—The mortality was below the average in each quarter; but the spring quarter was comparatively the healthiest. The following is a summary of the Quarterly Reports.

SUMMARY OF THE QUARTERLY REPORTS, 1861.

First Quarter—January, February, March, 1861.

The state of the public health during the winter has not been on the whole unfavourable, and the mortality has been rather lower than the average. The decrease of the birth rate may be partly due to some arrears of registration, arising from the employment of the Registrars in making arrangements for taking the Census. The marriages, which were numerous in the concluding quarter of 1860, fell under the pressure of adverse circumstances in the first quarter of 1861.

Marriages.—The number of persons married in the winter quarter was 66,548. Of ten thousand of the population 135 were married, but if the marriage-rate had been equal to the average for that quarter, the number would have been 142. Tables that run through a series of years show that the people are less inclined to enter into wedlock in the first than in any of the succeeding quarters, and in the present year that season was eminently unpropitious in consequence of the severe frost and dearth

TABLE XIV.—Annual Rate of Mortality of Males and of Females in England, 1838-61.

YEARS.	DEATHS.		DEATHS OF MALES TO 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.	OF EQUAL NUMBERS LIVING, THE NUMBER OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.
	OF MALES TO 100 MALES LIVING.	OF FEMALES TO 100 FEMALES LIVING.		
1838	2.335	2.133	105	109
1839	2.275	2.090	104	109
1840	2.372	2.203	103	103
1841	2.238	2.083	103	107
1842	2.241	2.098	102	107
1843	2.202	2.047	103	108
1844	2.242	2.083	103	108
1845	2.170	2.012	103	103
1846	2.395	2.221	103	108
1847	2.546	2.380	103	107
1848	2.391	2.224	103	108
1849	2.581	2.445	101	106
1850	2.143	2.013	102	106
1851	2.288	2.113	103	108
1852	2.336	2.145	103	109
1853	2.395	2.187	104	110
1854	2.452	2.257	103	109
1855	2.361	2.166	104	109
1856	2.144	1.962	104	109
1857	2.263	2.101	102	108
1858	2.395	2.228	102	108
1859	2.331	2.152	103	108
1860	2.220	2.033	104	109
1861	2.268	2.063	104	110
Average of 24 years, 1838-61	2.316	2.143	103	108

The Table may be read thus:—In the year 1838 to every 100 males living there were 2.335 deaths of males; and to every 100 females living there were 2.133 deaths of females; and to every 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 109 to every 100 deaths of females in 1838.

births registered in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, when the number was unusually high.

The birth rate of the quarter was 3.500 per cent., the average being 3.594 per cent.

Increase of Population.—The registered increase of population in 90 days was 51,718; and it was at the rate of 575 daily.

There is no account of the immigration; but according to the returns about 4640 persons of English origin sailed in the three months from the ports at which there are agents; 2065 to the United States, 2019 to the Australian colonies, 25 to the North American colonies, and 531 to other parts.

From the United Kingdom 16,537 emigrants sailed.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.—All these matters are connected together, and affect the public health. The price of wheat was 55s. 1d. a quarter; and it exceeded by 10s. 8d., or 24 per cent., the price in the previous winter quarter.

The mean price of beef at Leadenhall and Newgate markets was 5½d., and of mutton 6¾d. per lb. Best potatoes were 147s. 6d. a ton.

The mean temperature of the quarter at Greenwich was 39.9°, or 1.8° above the average of 90 years; the dew point was 38.7°, or one degree above the average; so the degree of humidity was 89, also above the average, shown still further by the fogs which prevailed throughout the country during the greater part of the month of January, 16 days in February, and 6 days in March. Snow fell on 38 days; and the amount of rain-fall was 4.5 inches, giving half an inch below the average. The air moved horizontally at the rate of 11 miles an hour. The barometer was slightly below the average; high in January; low in March. The meteorology was in some respects extraordinary; the temperature of January was excessively low, while the temperature of February and March was above the average. The cold set in on the 3d of January, and increased until on the 9th of January the temperature at night fell to 11°, whilst the highest temperature of the following day was 24°. In many districts Mr. Glaisher shows that the temperature fell lower than it fell at Greenwich. The temperature of the first half of the month, 28.3°, was lower than the temperature of the same period of any of the last 20 years. Of extremely cold Januaries 11 occurred in the 30 years 1770—1800; 11 in the next 30 years; and only 5 in the 30 years ending in 1861. The immediate effect of extreme cold is to destroy the lives of many aged persons, and those suffering from asthma and other chest diseases; large numbers are also thrown out of employment.

The untowardness of the season consequently threw a large number of the poor on the parish, and 889,088 paupers on an average received relief. This number exceeded by 53,296 the paupers on the lists in the previous winter.

State of the Public Health.—121,215 deaths were registered in the quarter; and this number was rather lower than the number of deaths in the winter quarter of the preceding year.

The death-rate was 2.453; the average rate of the season being 2.482.

The increase of the population in particular parts of the country is uncertain; but assuming that the estimated rates of increase are tolerably correct, the mortality (2.658) in the town districts was about the average, whereas the mortality (2.210) in the country districts was below the average.

121,215 deaths were registered in the quarter; and as at the rate prevailing in the least unhealthy districts the deaths would have amounted to 88,355, the unnatural deaths may be set down as about 32,860, referable directly to the circumstances unfavourable to life in which the population is living. Painful as this recorded loss of life is, it is yet

gratifying to know that nearly all those fatal circumstances admit of mitigation by sanitary measures.

The health of LONDON during the winter is described in the Summary of the Weekly Tables. The deaths, 18,614, amounted to about the same number as occurred in the previous winter.

In the SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES the mortality was somewhat lower than usual. The mortality was high in the Woking sub-district, Surrey. In two families 5 persons died of diphtheria; and the fatal cases that have fallen under the notice of the Registrar, have been in parts badly drained, with a clay subsoil. Brenchley, Hythe, and Folkestone in Kent have been visited by scarlatina, measles, whooping-cough, or fever, which have raised the mortality of the districts of Tunbridge and Elham. Sussex has been generally healthy. In Brighton, however, 431 persons died. And in the sub-district of Worth diphtheria attacked several persons, but all except one patient recovered under early treatment. Here diseases of the mucous membranes have prevailed, chiefly in low situations, with cesspools; and they have been attributed generally to the cold, damp air, and unwholesome food. The practice, the Registrar justly says, of depositing dirt in pits contiguous to the back doors of houses is very injurious; and the people of Worth should look to it in time, otherwise severer plagues may visit them.

The deaths (6950) in the SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES are below the average number; and it is only in Huntingdonshire and Cambridgeshire that there is a slight increase. Small-pox was nevertheless exceedingly fatal in some parts of Northamptonshire. In the St. Giles's sub-district of Northampton alone 21 deaths from small-pox are registered; in the sub-district of Wellingborough it attacked a large number of adults, and 24 victims perished. In Daventry 8 deaths, in Peterborough 4 deaths were wrought by the same agency, which might have been arrested by vaccination. The loss of life in considerable towns is doubly deplorable, as information and the means of relief are within the reach of the parents who see their children die. In addition to small-pox, diphtheria broke out in the Huntingdon district; and in Caxton, Cambridgeshire, 11 deaths from diphtheria occurred, 3 happening in one family within 11 days. This epidemic, with whooping cough and measles, account for the increase of mortality in the two counties.

The EASTERN COUNTIES, exposed to the winds that blow from the continent over the German Ocean, experienced a lower rate of mortality than prevailed in the previous winter quarter. The deaths were 6225. Several cases of diphtheria were fatal in parts of the districts of Chelmsford, Cosford, Flegg, and Freebridge Lynn. In East Dereham the deaths exceeded the births; and the severe weather induced fatal bronchitis in this and other districts.

The SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES also experienced a reduced rate of mortality and the deaths amounted to 9957. The city of Salisbury lost only 32 of the inhabitants by death; and other districts were equally favoured. No death was registered in the sub-district of Bradworthy, comprising a population of about 1000. A lady of 103 years of age, wanting five days, died in March at Shaldon in the Teignmouth sub-district. It is another of the rare instances of individuals of our race living through the whole of the natural cycle of human existence. The evidence of these extreme ages should be always carefully investigated. Small-pox has been prevalent in the district of Totnes; diphtheria in Torrington, Camelford, and Taunton. Seven persons were drowned by shipwreck in January off the coast of Penzance; and the deaths were 40 above the average in the sub-district of St. Just in Penwith. Whooping-cough was very prevalent in Camborne, Redruth, as well as in Penzance; and some deaths from scarlatina and typhus were also registered there. Bedminster, the last district in Somersetshire, suffered from measles, which caused an increase of deaths. The adjoining registrars of Bristol do not

account for the increase of the mortality in their district; but the registrar of Clifton notices the fatality of whooping-cough and bronchitis, which he refers to the long continuance of easterly winds.

The WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES (Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Stafford, Worcester, and Warwick), experienced a reduced rate of mortality; and 14,520 deaths were registered in these counties. Diphtheria was rife in the district of Stow-on-the-Wold; and 7 deaths from the disease were registered in Bourton-on-the-Water. Shrewsbury suffered from measles; and the mortality of this county town is much above the average, not only of healthy districts but of London. Its sanitary evils undoubtedly admit of remedy, as it occupies an admirable site on the Severn.

By a very laudable regulation, the sextons in Newcastle-under-Lyme are not allowed to bury still-born children without a written permission; and the registrar states, that as such cases have been numerous during the quarter, the number of children born alive and registered under the Act is materially diminished. Besides suffering from the severe weather the people of Birmingham suffered from the bad state of trade, "which necessarily involved great privation among the working classes."

In the NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES the 7278 deaths were below the average.

20,271 deaths were registered in Lancashire and Cheshire; the increase on the preceding winter quarter exceeded a thousand. The mortality increased in the districts of Liverpool and West Derby, and decreased in Manchester and Salford. Ashton, Oldham, Chorley, Preston, and Fylde also experienced an increase in their rates of mortality. The Registrar of Deansgate, Manchester, points out the singular absence of zymotic disease. But the mortality among children is high; as it was also in Spotland-further-Side, Rochdale, where the registrar thinks many of the deaths of children may be accounted for by the fact that their mothers work in the factories up to within a few weeks of their confinement.

12,845 deaths were registered in YORKSHIRE. The number differs little from the numbers in the two previous winters. Diphtheria has prevailed to some extent in York; and the mortality was there above the average, as was also the case in Bradford. The deaths in Leeds and Hunslet were 1615; in Sheffield 1001. In Northallerton 15 out of 89 of the children born were of illegitimate birth; which is partly, perhaps, explained by the fact that two only of the parents of twelve children in a township could write their names.

7129 deaths were registered in the NORTHERN COUNTIES, where the mortality has been unusually high from the prevalence of scarlatina, diphtheria, typhus, and measles.

In WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE the 8003 deaths were below the average number. Considerable depression prevails in some of the iron works; but the masters continue to give employment to their men as far as is practicable. At Llanfair the bread is unwholesome, provisions dear; and the deaths exceeded the births in number. But the returns are rarely of this unfavourable character.

Second Quarter—April, May, June, 1861.

The leading facts of the Return may be briefly stated:—The marriages were comparatively few in the first quarter of this year; they became more numerous in the second quarter, which indeed happens invariably in England; but still they did not quite attain the average for the June quarter; many more children than usual were born in the second quarter of this year; and in the same period fine weather, and perhaps other than meteorological causes, were on the whole favourable to health, for the death-rate was not quite so high as the average.

The POPULATION resident in England as enumerated at the Census of 8th April 1861 was 20,066,224. The rate of increase in the last decennium was 12 per cent.

Marriages.—The number of persons married in the spring quarter was 84,024. The marriage rate was 168 to ten thousand of the population, which is less by 3 than the average, and less by 9 than the annual number married in the same quarter of 1860, when as is shown by the Returns of the Poor Law Board, the labouring class were in a more thriving condition. By surveying the eleven great divisions of England, as these are constituted in the Tables, and with reference to their several contributions to the marriage-list, this result will be discovered—that there was a decrease of marriages last spring as compared with the same period of 1860 in all of these divisions except two. The South-eastern counties, especially Surrey, maintained a fair proportion; and in the Northern counties there was a very manifest increase. Durham, Sunderland, Gateshead, Tynemouth, and Carlisle were in a prosperous condition, if, as may be presumed, a willingness in the unmarried to form the marriage relation, and a confidence in their ability to undertake its responsibilities, be the test of prosperity in England.

Births.—The number of children born in the quarter that ended June 30th was 184,820, which is higher than the number born in any quarter of any previous year. The birth rate was very nearly 37 per 1000 of the population, whilst the average is less than 36. In only one of the forty-two quarters that have passed since 1850 has the rate exceeded 37 per 1000. All the counties, with a few exceptions, of which Rutlandshire may be mentioned as one, contributed a portion, more or less of the increase of last quarter. In London the births rose from 22,251 in the spring quarter of 1860 to 24,916 in that of the present year. In Devonshire they rose from 4316 to 4758. Manchester, Salford, and Chorlton exhibited a considerable increase; in West Derby, also, the births were numerous; but in Liverpool they did little more than maintain their level.

Increase of Population.—The increase of population as disclosed by the registers of births and deaths was 77,262, for to that extent the former exceeded the latter. The rate of increase was equal to 849 daily.

According to the emigration return, about 8505 persons of English origin left ports in the United Kingdom, of whom 5241 were bound for the United States, 776 for the North American Colonies, 2155 for the Australian Colonies, 333 for other places. The total number of emigrants, including about 1700 foreigners, was 37,987, of whom 25,562 went to the United States. The Irish element formed nearly two thirds of the whole emigration. The Scottish part of it showed a clear preference for Australia.

Of persons who enter this country as travellers or settlers no account can be rendered.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.—The price of wheat was 54s. 9d. a quarter, and was higher by 2s. 1d. than in the previous June quarter, and by 7s. 6d. than in that of 1859. The mean price of beef in Leadenhall and Newgate markets was 5³/₈d.; both highest and lowest prices were less than in the same quarter of 1860, which also held in respect of mutton, the mean price of which was 6¹/₄d. Best potatoes averaged 130s. per ton; they were dearer than in the same quarter of 1859, cheaper than in that of 1860.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich was 51° 8', which is 0° 4' below the average for the same three months in 90 years. The weather was cold till the middle of May, when it became comparatively warm, and there was from the 20th of that month to the end of June an average daily excess in the temperature of one degree. On May 23d the temperature reached 80°; the highest temperature of last year occurred on the same day, but did not exceed 76° 5'. It reached 82°, nearly, on

the 19th June. The fall of rain in the quarter was 4.5 inches, which is 1.3 inches below the average. There was snow on 27th April in great part of the country; it fell on the 4th May at Brighton, Banbury, Berkhamstead, and Bywell. Full meteorological details by Mr. Glaisher are subjoined to this Report.

Weather of singular severity in January inflicted great suffering on the poor, and the number of persons entitled to in-door and out-door relief was swelled to unusual magnitude. The paupers on the lists in the subsequent spring quarter (April, May, June) were reduced, but were still very numerous, and on a weekly average were 831,587, against 799,434 in the corresponding season of last year.

State of the Public Health.—The number of deaths in the quarter that ended June 30th was 107,558; in the same period of last year it was 110,869. The annual death-rate for the quarter was 215 to ten thousand persons living, whilst the average is 221.

Both town and country populations have enjoyed a slightly improved degree of health; for dividing England into two portions, one chiefly urban and nearly equal in amount of population to the other chiefly rural, it appears that the rate of mortality in town was 228 per 10,000 (against an average of 235), and that in the country it was 200 against 204. In either instance the result of comparison is on the side of salubrity, though as regards the country the degree of improvement is almost imperceptible. The difference in the rates of country and town during this quarter may be stated thus:—Taking equal populations, for 200 persons who died in the former, 200 + 28 died in the latter.

If the rate of mortality that is found to rule in the least unhealthy districts had prevailed this quarter throughout England, the total deaths enumerated would have been, not 107,558, but 85,852. Consequently a certain portion of the registered mortality may be termed unnatural, and is represented by 21,706 deaths. This large contribution levied on human life is to a great extent the penalty paid for ignorance or neglect of those social arrangements which it is the business of sanitary reformers to invent and to recommend.

The deaths in LONDON were 15,230, against 13,801 and 14,932 in the two corresponding quarters of 1859–60. Whooping-cough was unusually fatal, and in thirteen weeks carried off 1151 children. Zymotic diseases were the cause of rather more than a fifth part of the mortality. The metropolitan population was 2,803,989.

In the SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES, which contain a population of 1,847,661, the deaths were 8239, and exhibited a decrease on the returns of two previous corresponding quarters. They were to the births as 8 to 14. The following places may be cited as examples of comparative health in the recent spring: Farnborough, Tenterden, Romney Marsh, Brighton, Midhurst, Westbourne, Southampton (where there were 185 deaths to 404 births), Winchester, and a great portion of Berkshire. The registrar of South Bersted (Chichester) remarks that his number of deaths was by far the smallest he had registered, though the population had increased; that “the weather had been very dry, and illness had been less than had been known in the corresponding months for many years.” Diphtheria visited Woking and Ripley in the district of Guildford, Farnham and Horsham; and at Rotherfield in Sussex 10 cases of that disease are reported. Thirteen deaths from measles were recorded at Folkestone, and it continued to prevail there.

The population of the SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES is 1,295,497, and the deaths were 6484. Though the mortality of this division was not so high as in the same period of 1860, the returns from many parts of it indicate a rather unfavourable condition of health. The deaths in Amersham in Buckinghamshire rose to 118, and at Beaconsfield, which is part of that district, the deaths much exceeded the average, and were considerably more numerous than the births. The registrar of Beaconsfield

mentions some fatal cases of malignant scarlatina, and adds that the poor people are not accustomed to sufficiently ventilate and purify their dwellings. In Northamptonshire generally the mortality was not high, and in Northampton it was low, the deaths in this district being 227 to 419 births; but at Peterborough and Eye small-pox was prevalent, and at the former place there was also diphtheria, which was fatal in 7 cases. Some districts in Cambridgeshire returned an increased number of deaths, viz., Caxton, Ely, North Witchford, Whittlesey, and Wisbeach. “At the present time,” says the registrar of Chatteris in North Witchford district, “there are but few houses in my sub-district free from measles;” and the workhouse at Wisbeach, in which the mortality was considered to be high, is stated to be crowded with inmates, and defectively drained.

The EASTERN COUNTIES, with a population of 1,142,580, returned 6092 deaths, against 6226 in the June quarter of 1860. The numbers were heavy in Ipswich and Hoxne districts. At Stebbing in Essex the deaths were nearly double the average. At Wenhampton in Suffolk measles was very prevalent, and defective drainage is reported in connexion with some deaths from scarlatina that occurred there. Four children died in one family at Kessingland from diphtheria. In the districts of Yarmouth and Norwich the mortality was very high. In the latter, and also at Wells, measles was exceedingly prevalent.

The SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES, with a population of 1,835,714, rather less than that of the South Eastern, exhibits higher returns both of births and deaths. But though the former division was not so healthy as the latter, it was apparently healthier than usual, for there was a decrease of deaths in each of its five counties, although small-pox attacked Exeter, Totnes, Plymouth, Liskeard, St. Austell, Truro, and Taunton. The registrar of Totnes describes the increase of this disease as “almost alarming;” and at St. Clement, Truro, “the deaths were greatly in excess of the average; small-pox prevailed to a great extent and proved fatal in many cases.” In this sub-district public vaccination had been greatly neglected; it is stated that a whole period of a year and a half elapsed without the performance of a single vaccination by the public vaccinator. Of 134 deaths in Bedminster (sub-district) no less than 54 were from measles.

The WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Population 2,436,568. The deaths were 12,721, showing a decrease on the numbers in two previous springs. They were to the births in the proportion of only 12 to 22. Measles was the prevailing complaint in this division, and it raised the mortality at Bristol and Clifton. In St. Philip and Jacob (Clifton) it was fatal in 12 cases in May and 39 in June. It was reported also at Stow-on-the-Wold; at Munslow, Pontesbury, and Wombbridge in Shropshire; at Dudley in Staffordshire; at Belbroughton (Bromsgrove) in Worcestershire; at Birmingham and Deritend (Aston) in Warwickshire. There were 22 deaths from scarlatina at Horsley (Stroud); and diphtheria has been very prevalent at Ellesmere, and caused a fourth part of the mortality in that sub-district.

The NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES contain a population of 1,288,928, which, though not quite equal to that of the South Midland, registered a higher number of deaths, namely, 6962 in the former division against 6484 in the latter. The same remark applies to the births. There was no decrease of deaths in any of the five counties except Nottinghamshire, and in this instance the result did not, apparently, flow from better health, but from want of employment which thinned the population of some parts. Measles prevailed in Leicester, and of 458 deaths 99 were from that disease, which also in a very malignant form attacked the children in Boston workhouse. It was fatal also in Derby. Eight out of 52 deaths were from diphtheria in Caistor in Lincolnshire; 5 of these at North Kelsey.

NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Population 2,935,540. Deaths in the quarter 17,576. It is a fact well worthy of notice that Lancashire with a population less than that of London by about 338,000, and living on an area nearly seventeen times as large, returned almost as many deaths as the metropolis, for the difference was only 171. If sanitary work is still to be done in London, it is evident that the want of it is exceedingly urgent in the seats of manufacture and commerce in the north. There were 4 deaths from diphtheria at Barrow, a village near Chester; and this complaint, with scarlatina, which prevailed in ill-ventilated and overcrowded cottages, caused 11 deaths at Bollington in the district of Macclesfield.

In **YORKSHIRE**, with a population of 2,015,541, the deaths were 11,576. The village of Seaton Ross in the East Riding suffered much from malignant scarlatina. Measles carried off many children in Guisbrough. The bad ventilation of the lead mines in the parish of Arkengarthdale in the North Riding has, as the registrar believes, affected the health of the workmen.

In the **NORTHERN COUNTIES** 6575 deaths occurred in a population of 1,151,281. Of 180 deaths in Hartlepool 35 were from scarlatina, which also invaded Gateshead, Durham, Stockton, and Hexham.

MONMOUTHSHIRE and **WALES** have a population of 1,312,834; and they returned 7480 deaths in the quarter. The health of this division generally appears to have been good. The mortality was comparatively high in Aberystwith, Wrexham, and St. Asaph.

Third Quarter.—July, August, September, 1861.

Returns have been obtained of marriages in the first nine months of the year, and they show that if the progress of population is taken into account the number of alliances formed was low during the whole of that period. The children born in the September quarter decidedly exceeded the number which the average birth-rate for the same period would have produced; whilst the rate of mortality in the same three months, though it differed little from, was not so high as the average rate for that season, which is the healthiest of the year. This statement exhibits the most prominent features of the Return.

Marriages.—Of persons who married in the summer quarter (the third) the number was 79,768. As compared with those for the same period in 1860, the returns of all the eleven divisions show a decrease, except those of the south-eastern counties, the south-western, Yorkshire and the northern counties. Marriages were few in Northamptonshire, numerous in Cornwall, few in Staffordshire, Derbyshire, and South Wales, numerous in Durham and Northumberland.

The marriage-rate was 1.57 per cent. against the average rate, 1.62. It has rarely been so low as it was in the summer quarter of this year.

Births.—There were 172,133 children born in the summer quarter (ending Sept. 30th). In the summer of 1860 the number was 164,121. The annual birth-rate derived from ten summers is 328 for ten thousand of the population; in this quarter it was 339. Comparing the two quarters of 1860-61, and viewing the numbers absolutely and without reference to the increase of population, it appears that there was an increase of births in all the eleven divisions, except that of Monmouthshire and Wales in which they were stationary. But this division would have furnished no exception to the rule of increase, if the character of its returns in their aggregate were not unfavourably affected by Merthyr Tydfil, Bridgend, Swansea, Newcastle-in-Emlyn, and Crickhowell in South Wales, in which parts a decrease has occurred both in marriages

and births, chiefly perhaps in consequence of the migration of persons connected with the industrial operations of those districts.

Liverpool with a population of 269,742 produced 2158 births, whilst Manchester with a less population, 243,988, returned 2278. In London the births in the quarter were 23,597; in Lancashire they were 23,201.

Increase of Population.—The natural increase of population is the excess of births over deaths in a given time. This excess was 70,901 in the quarter, or an average of 771 in a day. The natural growth is weakened or strengthened by migration.

In the quarter 19,892 persons left ports in the United Kingdom, at which there are Government emigration officers. Of these, 6348 went to the United States, 4930 to the North American Colonies, 7100 to the Australian Colonies, 1514 to other places. Of the total number of emigrants 8942 were of English origin, and of these a large proportion chose the Australian Colonies. The Scotch preferred the North American Colonies to the United States.

In the summer quarter of 1851, the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the United States was 68,931, in that of last year it was 21,104, and in the present year the number for the quarter declined to 6348. British North America has received a certain number of those, who would have preferred the United States in a more peaceful time; but a great majority have decided to remain at home.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.—The average price of consols in the quarter fell to 91½. The average price of wheat per quarter was 52s. 1d., which is less by 7s. than it was in the same quarter of 1860, but higher by 8s. than in that of 1859. Both beef and mutton are cheaper than they were at the same time in 1860. The average price of the best potatoes has fallen in the same periods from 135s. per ton to 97s. 6d.

The meteorological character of last summer was so far different from that of the summer which preceded it, that its mean temperature at Greenwich was 60° 4', having been higher by 4° 2'. Till August 3d, the temperature of the air was generally rather below the average; warm weather set in on the 4th, and continued thirty-nine days; from September 12th till September 27th, the weather for the most part was cold. On August 12th the mean temperature was 72° 9', nearly 12° in excess of the average, and higher by 10° than the highest mean temperature in 1860. On the same day the thermometer in the shade rose to 80° 5', or 13° higher than the highest point in 1860, which was 76° 5' on May 23d. The temperature of the last day of September was remarkable; the mean was 61° 5', and the highest 74°; and going back as far 1814, this is the only instance in which the mean temperature of September 30th, reached 60°. Hardly more than half an inch of rain fell in August; the total fall in the three months was 4¼ in., which is ¾ in. below the average of forty-six summers. In July the weather was unsettled all over England; in the other months it was very fine, with little rain in some parts; but unsettled with much rain in others. For these and other interesting facts, stated in greater detail, Mr. Glaisher's Report, which is subjoined, may be consulted.

The Registrar of Poulton-le-Fylde, in Lancashire, mentions that the crop in his district was nearly an average, and had been secured in excellent condition. The Registrar of Pudsey (Bradford), attributes the health of his district to fine weather and wholesome food "at a moderate price." The Registrar of Northallerton states that the season has been very favourable, and "the crops well got in;" and the report from Chester-le-Street in Durham is, that the produce is abundant and gathered "in prime condition." The Registrar of Kingston, in South Wales, says:—"Weather unusually warm, and harvest completed in excellent order; the crops light, but of good quality." At Bettws-y-Coed in North Wales

the weather was very wet in July, but the two other months "rather fine;" but in West Ward, Westmorland, "since the middle of July the weather has been extremely wet and changeable."

The returns of pauperism, which were heavy in the early part of the year, continued heavier in the summer quarter than they were in the same period of 1860.

State of the Public Health.—The number of deaths registered in the three months was 101,232, or considerably more than in the summer quarter of 1860, which was 86,312, but less than in that of 1859. And over England the fluctuation in the deaths was generally similar to that which is shown in the aggregate number. The annual rate of mortality did not rise quite to the average; for the former was 199 in 10,000 of the population, the latter is 202. In the cold September quarter of 1860 the rate was 172.

The mortality in the country and small towns was 175, whereas that of the large towns was 219. The respective average rates are 172 and 230. Whence it appears that in an equal number of the population (10,000) there were 44 deaths more in towns than in country; but the health of the former was better this quarter, relatively to their own former experience, than that of the latter, for the mortality amongst the rural population slightly exceeded its average.

The town and country rates of mortality in the summer of 1860 were respectively 184 and 157. That season differed from the summer which has just passed chiefly in this respect, that it was much colder, and consequently diarrhoea prevailed much less than it has recently done. In 10,000 persons the excess of deaths this year over those of 1860, was 35 in towns, and 18 in the country. Other causes besides diarrhoea affect in various ways the results; but the facts are sufficient to show that this complaint rules with a more deadly effect in towns, "where houses thick and sewers annoy the air." It deserves to be noticed that the annual deaths from diarrhoea in London ranged from 452 to 841 in the years 1840-5; they suddenly mounted to 2152 in 1846; they continued high during the whole period 1847-59, which embraced two cholera epidemics; they were 3335 in 1859, which is more than a sixth part of the deaths from diarrhoea that year in England. They fell to 1383 in 1860. When an efficient system of drainage has come into operation in London and the large towns, and other sanitary works have sweetened the air above and the earth beneath, the permanent reduction of diarrhoea will be, it may be hoped, among the good results that will be gained; but that improvement "at home," which is so much needed by the poor, increased comfort in their dwellings and order in their habits, better food and purer drink, will probably be still more effectual in abating that disease by which so much infant life is yearly destroyed.

Amongst public sanitary undertakings by which periodical outbreaks of diarrhoea and other diseases are to be encountered, there is none of more hopeful character than the introduction into towns of water pure and ample. An eminent statesman, to whom municipal institutions are greatly indebted, has declared that the erection of public drinking fountains should engage the attention of municipalities and other representative bodies, which have the power of levying the local rates. It must be still more an object of concern to establish its circulation within the houses of all classes of the community. And if the purity of Loch Katrine cannot be attained, it is still possible by improved mechanical means to reduce the contrast, far too palpable as it exists at present, between much of the water supplied to towns and that of the model Highland reservoir.

An increase of deaths in Strood (Kent) was due to dysentery and scarlatina; and the Registrar remarks that "in a district having a large marsh surface, there will always be some autumnal dysentery, especially

when the season is warm and dry, as this quarter was in a remarkable degree."

Diarrhoea is reported as having been prevalent and fatal in Manchester, Salford, Liverpool, Sheffield, York, Yarmouth, Norwich, and many parts both of town and country. Of 291 deaths in the Deansgate sub-district of Manchester, 73 were caused by infantile diarrhoea. Some observations on the subject by Mr. Leigh will be found in their place in the *Registrars' Notes*. Of 254 deaths in the sub-district of Regent-road, Salford, 61 were from diarrhoea. In West Wymer, Norwich, the same complaint was fatal in 50 cases in a total number of 177 recorded; at Deritend (Aston) in Warwickshire in 59 cases out of 187.

Low typhoid fever is very prevalent at Steyning in Sussex, where in consequence of bad drainage it is believed to cling with greater tenacity. The total deaths in Brighton were 427 against 342 in the same quarter of 1860. Fever prevails in the more crowded parts of the town of Buckingham, where drainage and ventilation are stated to be very imperfect. At Worcester, where there has been a great deal of typhoid fever, almost every case has been accompanied by "pustular eruption or ulceration of the throat, which sometimes became almost diphtheritic." Typhus carried off a man, his three adult sons, and his grand-daughter, who occupied two houses at Snitterfield (Stratford-on-Avon). It was very prevalent, though not very fatal, at Yeadon in the West Riding of Yorkshire.

Of 29 deaths at Somersham (St. Ives) 9 were caused by diphtheria; and of 31 at Ixworth (Thingoe) in Suffolk there were also 9 (in Great Livermere parish) from the same disease. It was fatal in 7 cases in Holt, Norfolk. Five deaths, all in one family, occurred from it at Burnham in the same county; and in the neighbouring sub-district of Snettisham "a malignant form of sore throat" is very prevalent, of which more than 30 cases (6 fatal) occurred in the parish of Hunstanton. Diphtheria raised the mortality at Loddon and Diss. It was fatal in 6 cases at Ellesmere. It prevailed greatly at Leake in Leicestershire, and it caused 5 deaths out of 26 at Holt (Wrexham) in North Wales.

The registrar of the Dale-street sub-district, Liverpool, complains both of its moral and sanitary condition, and draws attention to the following comparison, which is sufficiently striking:—In his own sub-district, containing a population of 29,078 persons, there were 266 births and 236 deaths in the quarter. In the sub-district of West Derby, with a population of 52,740, there were 497 births and only 208 deaths. The registrar of the more favoured locality partly explains the cause of so great a difference; he writes:—"There have not been so few deaths (in West Derby) in any quarter since that ending June 30th, 1856, though the population is now from twelve to fourteen thousand more than at that period, which proves that the inhabitants are in an unusually healthy state, owing in a great degree to the great care taken by the authorities of Liverpool in cleansing the streets, sewers, and courts." It may be inquired whether the same watchful and beneficent care is not extended by the Liverpool authorities to the Dale-street district, where it is stated that ashpits are an abounding nuisance. The authorities in charge of this locality will not plead the want of successful example as an excuse.

The report from Salisbury is as cheerful as that of West Derby. It runs as follows:—

"The deaths are much below the average, which can only be accounted for by reference to the sanitary measures that have been adopted within the last few years. The city is thoroughly drained, running streams in every street called canals are covered over, and a supply of better water is obtained. The beneficial effects of these measures are now beginning to be felt."

Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December, 1861.

The marriage-rate, which had been low in the preceding nine months of 1861, continued rather low in the last quarter of the year. The birth-rate was not high in the first quarter of the year, but it rose above the average in the spring, continued above it in summer, and slightly exceeded it in the fourth quarter. There was no great amount of fatal sickness; for the mortality was below the average in each quarter of the year 1861.

Marriages.—The number of persons married in the December quarter was 97,072; the total number in the year was 327,412. The marriage-rate of the quarter was 1.906 against an average of 2.000; the marriage-rate of the year was 1.628 against 1.693.

In London the marriages in the quarter were 7333; in the north-western counties (Cheshire and Lancashire), which contain a rather larger population than London, the number was 7087. While the metropolis maintained its marriages, as compared with those of the corresponding quarter of 1860, Lancashire reported a considerable decrease, for in the two corresponding quarters the numbers in that county were respectively 6835 and 6078. It was stated in a Registrar's report from Lancashire,

TABLE XVIII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in Town and Country Districts of England in each Quarter of the Years 1852-1861.

—	AREA in Statute Acres.	POPULATION enumerated.		Quarters ending	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per Cent. in each Quarter of the Years											
		1851.	1861.		1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	Mean 1852-61	
In 139 Districts and 56 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS	3,287,151	9,155,964	10,930,841	March -	2.610	2.800	2.727	3.113	2.391	2.506	2.757	2.651	2.617	2.658	2.683	
June -	2.398	2.515	2.445	2.402	2.294	2.243	2.249	2.316	2.271	2.349						
Sept. -	2.535	2.276	2.084	2.057	2.160	2.374	2.245	2.284	1.843	2.193						
Dec. -	2.434	2.606	2.667	2.281	2.256	2.557	2.724	2.358	2.285	2.291			2.446			
YEAR -	2.494	2.549	2.706	2.463	2.275	2.420	2.521	2.386	2.265	2.353	2.443					
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales comprising chiefly SMALL TOWNS and COUNTRY PARISHES	34,037,732	8,771,645	9,135,383	YEAR -	1.958	2.018	1.975	2.055	1.797	1.916	2.077		2.077	1.951	1.938	1.976
March -	2.089	2.422	2.151	2.698	1.951	2.072	2.497	2.363	2.326	2.210	2.278					
June -	2.039	2.177	1.969	2.137	1.915	1.918	2.049	2.051	2.148	1.999	2.040					
Sept. -	1.819	1.676	1.817	1.615	1.609	1.727	1.717	1.884	1.573	1.753	1.719					
Dec. -	1.886	1.796	1.961	1.771	1.713	1.948	2.044	2.008	1.757	1.790	1.867					

The following are the names of the 139 Districts and 56 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS:—All the 37 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; *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, Shrewsbury; *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 Miton 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* (Great Boughton); Birkenhead, Liverpool, West Derby, Prescott, Wigan, Warrington, Leigh, Bolton, Bury, Barton-upon-Irwell, Chorlton, Salford, Manchester, Ashton, Oldham, Rochdale, Haslingden, Burnley, Blackburn; *Chorley Sub-district* (Chorley); Preston; *Lancaster Sub-district* (Lancaster); Keighley, Todmorden, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Hunslet, 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).

Note.—The three months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the last two quarters of the year, 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculations, also for the difference between 365 and 365.25 days, and 366 and 366.25 days in leap year.

made at the end of this year, that "the demand for labour in the cotton factories and the market generally had been fully a third below the average." The midland counties and Yorkshire also exhibited a decrease in marriages.

To take a few towns for examples of decrease: In Manchester marriages declined from 1285 in the last quarter of 1860, to 1150 in that of 1861; in Ashton from 342 to 271; in Blackburn from 412 to 281; in Preston

TABLE XIX.—The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, of Meat, and of Potatoes, in each of the Years and in each Quarter of the Years 1853-1861; and also the Average Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each Week, in each of the Years and in each Quarter of the Years 1857 to 1861.

YEARS.	Average Price of CONSOLS (for Money).	Average Price of WHEAT per Quarter in England and Wales.	PAUPERISM.		AVERAGE PRICES OF							
			Average Number of PAUPERS RELIEVED on the last day of each WEEK.	Range of Prices.	MEAT per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase).		BEST POTATOES per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.					
					In-door.	Out-door.	BEEF.	MUTTON.	Range of Prices.	Mean.		
1853	97	52 11	—	—	4-5	4-7	5-7	116-145	130 6			
1854	91	72 5	—	—	4-6	5-7	5-7	107-131	119 0			
1855	90	74 8	—	—	4-6	5-7	5-7	94-107	100 6			
1856	93	69 2	—	—	4-6	5-7	5-7	78-93	85 6			
1857	91	56 5	121,669	737,287	4-6	5-7	5-7	108-134	120 8			
1858	97	44 3	120,140	751,031	4-6	5-7	5-7	104-136	120 0			
1859	95	43 10	110,703	705,590	4-6	5-7	5-7	79-109	94 0			
1860	94	53 3	110,603	687,763	4-6	5-7	5-7	120-145	132 6			
1861	92	55 4	122,600	720,366	4-6	5-7	5-7	114-134	124 0			
QUARTERS ending												
1853:—												
March -	99	45 7	—	—	3-5	4-7	5-7	110-145	127 6			
June -	100	44 6	—	—	4-5	5-7	5-7	110-145	127 6			
Sept. -	97	51 10	—	—	4-6	5-7	6-8	110-125	117 6			
Dec. -	93	69 10	—	—	4-6	5-7	5-7	135-165	150 0			
1854:—												
March -	91	79 6	—	—	4-6	5-7	5-7	120-160	140 0			
June -	88	78 4	—	—	4-6	5-7	5-7	137-172	155 0			
Sept. -	93	63 10	—	—	4-6	5-7	6-7	75-85	80 0			
Dec. -	93	68 0	—	—	4-6	5-7	6-7	95-105	100 0			
1855:—												
March -	91	69 11	—	—	4-6	5-7	5-7	105-120	112 6			
June -	90	73 4	—	—	4-6	5-7	5-7	110-130	120 0			
Sept. -	90	76 1	—	—	5-6	5-7	6-7	69-79	74 0			
Dec. -	88	79 4	—	—	4-6	5-7	5-7	90-100	95 0			
1856:—												
March -	90	72 4	—	—	4-6	5-7	5-7	78-93	86 0			
June -	93	68 8	—	—	4-6	5-7	5-7	70-90	80 0			
Sept. -	95	72 3	—	—	4-6	5-7	6-7	75-80	78 0			
Dec. -	92	63 4	—	—	3-6	5-7	5-7	90-110	100 0			
1857:—												
March -	93	56 10	135,121	777,426	4-6	5-7	6-8	100-120	110 0			
June -	93	56 9	119,241	732,284	4-6	5-7	5-7	105-150	127 6			
Sept. -	90	59 11	109,371	702,644	4-6	5-7	5-7	95-115	105 0			
Dec. -	89	52 0	122,942	736,794	4-6	5-7	5-7	130-150	140 0			
1858:—												
March -	96	46 5	138,376	835,641	4-6	5-7	5-7	130-175	152 6			
June -	97	44 1	119,234	752,278	4-6	5-7	5-7	140-185	162 6			
Sept. -	96	44 7	107,197	705,301	4-6	5-7	5-7	65-90	77 6			
Dec. -	98	41 9	115,751	710,904	4-6	5-7	5-7	80-95	87 6			
1859:—												
March -	95	40 8	123,071	743,517	4-6	5-7	5-7	80-100	90 0			
June -	92	47 3	109,350	710,963	4-6	5-7	6-7	85-110	97 6			
Sept. -	95	44 0	100,770	633,423	4-6	5-7	5-7	65-105	85 0			
Dec. -	96	43 4	109,623	684,454	4-6	5-7	5-7	85-120	102 6			
1860:—												
March -	94	44 5	118,523	717,269	3-6	5-7	5-7	115-145	130 0			
June -	94	52 8	107,050	692,384	4-6	5-7	6-7	125-160	142 6			
Sept. -	93	59 1	101,680	667,680	4-7	5-7	6-7	125-145	135 0			
Dec. -	93	56 9	115,161	673,721	3-6	4-6	5-7	115-130	122 6			
1861:—												
March -	91	55 1	131,138	757,950	4-6	5-7	6-8	140-155	147 6			
June -	91	54 9	117,801	713,786	4-6	5-7	6-7	120-140	130 0			
Sept. -	91	52 1	112,930	693,631	4-6	5-7	5-7	85-110	97 6			
Dec. -	93	59 3	128,533	716,096	4-6	5-7	5-7	110-130	120 0			

from 355 to 254; in Stockport from 332 to 218; in Bradford from 575 to 483; in Sheffield from 601 to 470; in Nottingham from 252 to 208.

The marriages of all England declined, but in some places there was an increase. In the district of St. George Hanover-square they rose from 235 to 290; in Wakefield from 117 to 141; in Tynemouth from 146 to 181.

Births.—The total number of children born in the last three months of the year was 166,620. The fourth is that quarter in which births are usually the fewest. The birth-rate was 3.27 per cent., whilst the average for the quarter is 3.23. It was high in Lancashire, Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland.

Increase of Population.—The natural increase of population is the excess of births over deaths. This excess as exhibited in the registers is 61,511 in 92 days, or about 669 daily.

TABLE XX.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

Table with columns: NAMES OF STATIONS, Elevation in feet above the Sea level, Latitude, 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).

In the quarter 16,559 emigrants sailed from ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration officers; and of these 8068 were of English origin. 1604 of the English people went to the United States; 5916 to the Australian Colonies. In the smaller emigration of the Scotch the preference for Australasia received a still more striking development, whilst the Irish divided themselves into forces, not very unequal, between the two destinations. By comparing the returns for the December quarters it appears that emigrants to the United States were about 52,000 in 1851; from that point the number fell by a great but not constant decrease; it was about 40,000 in 1853, little more than half that number in 1856, about 15,000 in 1860, and the exact number last quarter was 5698.

The total number of emigrants to all parts in 1861 was 91,770, of which more than half went to the United States. The Irish element

in the Year 1861. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Table with 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, Mean estimated Strength, Wind (Relative Proportion of N, E, S, W), Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10), Number of Days it fell, Amount collected, NAMES OF STATIONS.

constituted considerably more than half of the emigration to the United States, but it suffered a great reduction towards the close of the year; for the Irish emigrants to that portion of the globe were about 37,000 in the year, but about a fifteenth part of that number in the December quarter.

In the total emigration of 1861 the proportion of unmarried adults to the married was rather less than 3 to 1.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.—The average price of consols was 93 $\frac{3}{8}$; it had been 91 $\frac{3}{8}$ and 91 $\frac{3}{8}$ in the previous quarters of the year. Wheat was 59s. 3d. per quarter; it was dearer than in the same period of 1860, and dearer by 16s. than in that of 1859. The means of the highest and the lowest weekly prices of mutton have not varied in the last three December quarters. Beef of the inferior quality was dearer than in the corresponding quarter of 1860. The mean price of the best potatoes was 120s. per ton.

Mr. Glaisher writes in his "Remarks on the Weather" that we must travel back to 1831 for an October so warm as the last, and then back to 1811 for a second example. At Greenwich the mean temperature of last October was 5° in excess of its average. A marked change took place on 1st November, and the weather was cold on almost every day till the 24th. The 18th of November was singularly cold; its temperature was below 32° the whole day, and the mean was as much as 15°·1 below the average of the day. Another great change followed on the 25th, and a warm period which began on that day continued till the 24th of December. The year closed with cold weather. The fall of rain in November (5·2 inches) was the greatest fall in that month for 45 years, with only one exception. The total fall in 1861 was 20·8 inches. At Truro in the same time it was 39·9 inches; at Lampeter 43·9 inches; at Stonyhurst 39·6 inches; at Allenheads 51·7 inches.

The returns of the Poor Law Board exhibit a heavy increase of paupers. The number relieved in-door was 128,533, against an average in the previous two December quarters of 112,392; those who received out-door relief were 716,096, against an average of 679,088.

State of the Public Health.—The total number of deaths registered in this quarter was 105,109; it was not so great as in the same quarter of 1859, but greater than in that of 1860. It will be seen in the Tables that the deaths as returned for this quarter, and distributed in the eleven divisions of England and Wales, are less numerous than they were in 1859 in all of these divisions, with the exception of the north-western and the northern. The excess in the latter division is unimportant; that in the north-western counties is considerable, and arises from a higher mortality in Lancashire. The population of Lancashire is less

TABLE XXI.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

PARALLELS of LATITUDE.	Barometer.		Thermometer.						Mean Temperature	
	Mean.	Mean of Monthly Ranges.	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.
Between the latitudes,—										
49° and 50°	29·774	0·966	63·3	40·9	22·4	54·6	46·6	8·0	50·4	46·9
50° and 51°	29·817	1·032	66·4	34·7	21·7	57·5	44·1	13·4	50·6	45·8
51° and 52°	29·764	1·029	68·1	32·2	35·9	57·5	42·7	14·6	49·1	44·1
52° and 53°	29·731	1·036	66·2	31·5	34·7	56·1	42·0	14·1	49·0	43·4
53° and 54°	29·708	1·029	65·2	31·1	34·1	53·9	41·1	12·8	47·6	42·7
54° and 55°	29·487	1·054	64·1	30·4	33·7	52·5	40·5	12·0	46·3	41·8
55° and 56°	29·624	1·075	63·8	31·6	32·2	52·8	40·0	12·8	47·1	41·9
Between the latitudes,—										
49° and 56°	29·700	1·031	65·4	33·2	32·2	54·9	42·4	12·5	48·6	43·8

than that of London by about 340,000, and lives on an area seventeen times as large, but the number of deaths which it returned this quarter was 16,709, while that in London was only 16,173. The deaths in Lancashire were about 2000 more than in either of the two previous December quarters. In Manchester they were in the three corresponding periods successively 1743, 1682, 2123. Amongst other places in the same county that discover an increase may be mentioned Liverpool and West Derby, Wigan, Leigh, Bolton, Chorlton, Salford, Blackburn, and Preston. There was a decrease in Rochdale.

The death-rate for England and Wales this quarter was 2·064 per cent. of the population, the average being 2·182. Within eleven December quarters the maximum has been 2·4; the minimum 1·997.

The population that dwell in the larger towns suffered a death-rate of 2·3; that of country parishes and small towns a rate of 1·8. The difference may be stated thus:—If the mortality of this quarter prevailed for a year, a proportion of the persons who inhabit towns, equal to five in a thousand, would die, who would survive the close of the year if their lot had been cast amongst a rural population.

But relatively to the standard furnished by the experience of former years in each of the two classes, the urban population obtained, or, by the successful application of sanitary science, achieved, a greater reduction of the mortality than that which was obtained in the rural districts. In the former, from an average of 2·5 the rate was reduced to 2·3; in the latter it fell from 1·9 to 1·8.

In this Quarter, fever under various designations, typhus, typhoid fever, low continued fever, and scarlatina, prevailed extensively, and in many parts of the country. In Sussex, Rotherfield, East Grinstead, Steyning, and Horsham suffered from typhus or typhoid fever. Of 53 deaths at Steyning (sub-district) nearly a fourth part was from the latter disease. A family at East Grinstead, who occupied a new house imperfectly drained, was attacked; seven inmates, the entire household, were ill; five died. At Alverstoke, in Hampshire, out of 122 deaths 10 were from typhoid fever. At Isleworth four women lay dead, all at the same time, from puerperal fever. At Colliers End in the parish of Standon, Hertfordshire, some drains are allowed to remain in a filthy condition, and there scarlatina broke out and raged fatally. Typhus prevailed in the same county, at Lemsford, Ashwell, and Therfield. The two former places are in a bad sanitary state; and Therfield is unfortunate in the quality of its water. Scarlatina was fatal at Aylesbury. There was much typhus or typhoid fever at Higham Ferrers, Peterborough, Helpstone, and Peakirk, in Northamptonshire; supposed to have arisen from nuisance in the two latter places. There were 30 cases of it, 4 of which were fatal in Pidley,

in the Year 1861 for different Parallels of Latitude.

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 Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Rain.		PARALLELS of LATITUDE.
					Relative Proportion of					Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	
					N.	E.	S.	W.				
in.	grs.	gr.	grs.	grs.					days.	in.	Between the latitudes,—	
*324	3·3	0·5	88	540	1·7	91	74	106	4·7	186	49° and 50°	
*308	3·6	0·7	85	541	1·3	72	83	80	6·2	175	50° and 51°	
*290	3·4	0·7	82	540	0·8	73	67	97	128	6·4	162	51° and 52°
*281	3·2	0·7	81	541	0·7	70	60	110	125	6·1	160	52° and 53°
*274	3·1	0·7	83	540	0·6	70	65	89	141	5·2	176	53° and 54°
*254	3·1	0·6	84	540	2·0	71	68	78	148	4·5	187	54° and 55°
*235	3·0	0·6	84	541	2·0	83	57	60	165	6·1	207	55° and 56°
*235	3·3	0·6	84	540	1·3	77	68	86	134	5·6	176	Between the latitudes,— 49° and 56°

Huntingdonshire, where the villagers are obliged to drink unwholesome water "out of ponds or pits." It prevailed also at Sutton and Chatteris in Cambridgeshire; at Woolpit in Suffolk; at West Ham, the town of Chipping and its neighbourhood, in Essex, where it attacked eight persons who lived in one house; at West Flegg, Trowse Newton, South Walsham, Pulham Market, Wells, and Blakeney in Norfolk. An instance is recorded in which 7 deaths occurred from typhus in one cottage. The enclosure of a large salt marsh at Wells, bad drainage, and the neglected state of poor dwellings, are believed to have doubled the mortality in that sub-district. Scarletina was very fatal at Salthouse, also in Norfolk, where the poor suffer from crowding, the want of ventilation and other elements of good condition. Typhus raged at Mere and Boyton in Wiltshire, and at Gunnislake, a village in Devonshire, which in many parts (says the Registrar) is "terribly overcrowded," while ventilation and drainage are very defective. The same disease or a mild form of it was more or less fatal at St. Clement (Truro), St. Just in Penwith (Penzance), and in Somersetshire in the sub-districts of Banwell and Keynsham. In the parish of Church Gresley, Staffordshire, where stricter attention to sanitary measures is required, continued fever has been fatal. Many deaths occurred, also, from fever in Darlaston (Walsall). Many families in the county have changed their abode in consequence of the state of the iron trade. Typhus had increased at Leicester; it prevailed at Nocton and in Misterton in Lincolnshire. The sanitary condition of certain parts in the district of Lincoln is stated to be "very bad." Typhus and continued fever prevailed in the district of Basford; the drainage at Ilkeston being defective. The lace trade was in a state of depression. There was fever in Belper and Hayfield in Derbyshire. The township of Bollington (Macclesfield) has been very unhealthy the whole year. There were 50 deaths in it this quarter, 22 of which were from typhus and scarlatina. Fever was chiefly fatal in houses where are cess-pools or heaps of rubbish, or where the drainage is bad. Of 27 houses that form a street in Bollington only two or three escaped the infection. Typhoid fever prevailed in Weaverham (Northwich). Of 86 deaths in Over 43 were from scarlatina. Fever was very common in Woodchurch (Wirral). Macclesfield has reaped the benefit of extensive improvements in a reduction of the mortality. The sub-district of Darwen (Blackburn) in Lancashire suffered from typhus, which was fatal in 41 cases. The same disease was very severe in Yeadon, Yorkshire, and "a great many persons were afflicted with it." The prevalence of typhoid fever in Slaithwaite (Huddersfield) induced the local authorities to have recourse to sanitary means for its suppression. At Meltham, in the same district, "the unhealthy state of the atmosphere" was supposed to be the cause of the disease. But the town of Halifax enjoyed excellent health, and

TABLE XXII.—Meteorology of Greenwich in the Thirteen Years 1849-1861.

YEARS.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles,*	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Mean Dryness of Atmosphere.	Mean TEMPERATURE of the AIR.	MEAN TEMPERATURE of the AIR in the Quarters ending the last day of			
					March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1849	Miles.	Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°
1850	1841	23.7	6.7	49.9	41.9	51.7	61.0	44.8
1851	1730	19.6	6.4	49.3	39.4	53.5	59.6	44.7
1852	1781	20.2	6.6	49.4	41.9	51.5	59.8	43.7
1853	1597	34.4	7.3	50.6	41.4	51.2	61.8	48.1
1854	1597	29.6	6.0	47.8	38.1	51.8	58.5	42.3
1855	1731	17.3	5.7	49.1	40.8	51.7	59.8	43.7
1856	1859	21.1	5.3	49.9	34.1	50.5	60.4	42.7
1857	1775	21.9	5.7	49.1	40.0	52.3	59.9	44.2
1858	1562	21.4	5.4	51.1	39.2	53.8	63.3	47.9
1859	1625	17.0	6.6	49.3	37.8	54.3	61.0	43.8
1860	1598	25.9	6.2	50.8	43.3	53.7	62.8	43.3
1861	1674	32.0	4.6	47.0	38.8	50.5	56.2	42.6
1861	1666	20.7	5.0	49.4	39.9	51.8	60.4	45.5

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

"almost uninterrupted employment"; it has on the whole good drainage, and an unbounded supply of pure water. An increase of births and a decrease of deaths were the results. Elland Edge, in the same district, was less fortunate, for both typhus and measles prevailed there. Bradford was healthy, its sanitary condition having been improved, provisions, with the exception of meat, being cheap, and the working classes generally employed. But fever in various forms was unusually fatal at Bramley, where the depression of trade has caused much suffering, and an imperfect sanitary condition has drawn the attention of the Town Council of Leeds. Typhus has been very fatal at Morley (Dewsbury), and scarlatina in Castleford (Pontefract), which township is in some parts without a proper system of drainage. The latter disease, in a very malignant form, has raised the mortality of Market Weighton (in the East Riding) and the adjoining village of Goodmanham. The deaths in the parish of Coyton near Scarborough were numerous "from scarlatina and other infectious diseases," which the registrar believes to have arisen from bad drainage. "Pumps locked up," "piggeries and cowsheds" emptying themselves in the street, "a stench intolerable,"—these fill up a sketch which does not flatter, and, if it be true, ought not to offend. Typhoid fever has been prevalent in the villages of Beadlam and Nawton (Helmsley), which are ill-drained, and have bad water. Low fever prevailed at Marske (Guisborough). Scarletina has been severely felt in many parts of Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland. Typhoid fever prevailed in Middlesborough (Stockton); in part of the town, especially, that has been recently built. Blydon, in the district of Gateshead, which is often infested with scarlatina, "is below the flood marks, and some of the houses have been filled to the ceiling of the lower rooms during the autumn." At Keswick, where the weather was wet, and sanitary arrangements "not quite complete," typhoid fever has been common, and in some cases fatal. The villagers of Pill (Milford) in Wales suffered much from typhus; it was fatal in Brymbo, where, as well as in the town of Wrexham, it is stated that the conditions of health have been hitherto much neglected.

Dr. Acland, the Regius Professor of Medicine in Oxford, has favoured the Registrar General with the following observations on the fever in that city, and in the region extending over the Thames basin:—

"It must be admitted that the ground on which Worcester College [where two fatal cases of typhoid fever were registered] is situated is low, and not well drained; but the same may be said of a great part of the city. Our drainage has not yet been put on a systematic footing; there are still whole streets using cesspools; still the sewage is cast into the streams; still we have an inadequate outfall; still the periodic floods infiltrate the subsoil, fill cellars in the lower streets, and by that infiltration and filling mix the exudations from old cesspools with the surrounding mould.

"All this is well known here, and many improvements in details have been made; but the best minds are well aware that in this district a larger measure than mere local improvement is required to work a thorough cure, and they are therefore not eager to promote lesser plans, which they know will prove ineffectual.

"The fact is the drainage of the whole Thames valley above Teddington Lock ought to be in the hands of a Government commission; there would then be some hope,

"1st. That the towns on its banks would be induced to adopt the best known system for disposing of their sewage:

"2d. That the upper Thames waters would be made as pure as possible, for the use of the metropolis:

"3d. That the waters would be so regulated as to be quickly let off when accumulating, and retained at a proper level when falling :

"4th. That the death-rates on the banks would be diminished.

"Drainage works have long been in progress in many parts of the upper Thames and its tributaries. Under the Act of last session these will probably be increased, but they have not been nor are likely to be on any large concerted plan, nor on any uniform method. Great opportunities have been lost of buying up mills, of regulating locks and dams, and of making use of railway operations for controlling the streams.

"This is greatly to be regretted, because it may be safely assumed that, were the river and the lands near it under sound management, not only would the death-rate of some districts be diminished, but the commercial value of much meadow land be increased.

"The latter consideration you may no doubt leave to landowners and capitalists; the former deserves your serious attention. A more thorough inquiry into the sanitary condition of this whole upper Thames valley than has yet been made would be both valuable and interesting. In constant and most obliging intercourse with the members of my profession over a considerable area, I have gathered many facts concerning the health of towns and villages and districts along the banks of the upper Thames; they are often curious and perplexing. They could be tested,—and a most instructive inquiry it would be,—only by a systematic investigation of the course of the river and its tributaries.

"I am inclined to think on the whole that it would appear,

"1st. That the working health of whole districts, and especially of Oxford, would be improved by proper river management, and a general system of drainage :

"2d. That sometimes the flat parts, sometimes the slopes adjoining the flats, and sometimes the heights are the most unhealthy :

"3d. That the soil modifies in a high degree the effects of the surface waters; a low place near the river, being on gravel, may be quite healthy, when a place further off, and higher, but on another soil, shall have continuous crops of fever :

"4th. That in considerable areas ague has been very prevalent in the memory of man, and is now unknown; low fever (mild typhoid) having taken its place :

"5th. That in the spots last named further sanitary improvement would eradicate a great deal of the fever, and of the tubercular diathesis :

"6th. That in estimating the condition of these localities we must always consider the habits, clothing, food, dwellings, and wages of the people, as well as the drainage and exhalations from the soil :

"7th. That while no doubt the register of the deaths is a true test of the health of these regions, yet the physician sees, or thinks he sees, feeble power, tardy convalescence, distress and discomfort incalculable, which are not fully expressed in the death-rate, and which would also be relieved as it (the death-rate) diminished.

"The way to test these propositions would be to make a careful examination, in the main valley and its tributaries, of the villages and towns on all the alluvial levels, on the slopes, and on the heights; noting the nature of the soil geologically; and to compare on the spot your registration returns for certain periods with the local knowledge thus acquired. The results would often be quite different from what would be expected. It would not be a very difficult undertaking, with the help of your office, and of the union medical officers.

"The truth is we ought to have such knowledge for all England; but I now press this restricted inquiry on your attention for two reasons, first, because it is feasible, from its limited and distinct nature, and,

secondly, because it would tend to purify and regulate part of the water supply of London.

"Why the Londoners do not rise up in arms against us provincials for remorselessly pouring our sewage down upon some of their water companies, is a standing marvel. We may now assume that the elements of disease are carried in water; through what distance we do not know. Ordinary prudence should therefore keep the upper rivers above great towns as pure as is practically feasible."

HEALTH OF LONDON IN 1861.

WHEN the Census was taken on April 8th, 1861, the population of London was 2,803,989. If the rate of increase, which prevailed in the decennial period 1851-61, continued to govern its progress, the population enumerated received an accession of 11,149 by the middle of 1861, and the total number became 2,815,138.

In the ten years that intervened between the last two censuses the amount of increase of the London population was equal to 121 daily. But its natural increase, viz., the excess of births over deaths, did not much exceed 72 daily; whence it follows that nearly fifty persons on an average arrived and settled each day in the metropolis over and above that unascertained number of settlers who only stepped into the places of persons who left it for parts in these islands beyond its bounds, or for more distant regions of the globe.

Whether London is equal to the task of providing by new and improved arrangements for this constant accumulation of human beings within its limits still remains to be determined by experience. When a family increases in its narrow lodging, in circumstances of dirt and squalor, that increase which should be its blessing becomes its bane; and at last fever destroys what slow disease may have spared. And in a city or a state the growth of its population is not a strength to be trusted, but a weakness to be feared, if improvement in its physical and moral condition is not commensurate with the growing urgency of its wants.

Two distinct outbreaks of cholera, which made havoc in many families and struck terror into all, and the brief but fatal eruption of influenza in 1847, furnish the most remarkable passages in the sanitary history of the metropolis during the last twenty years; but they cannot justly be regarded as its worst features. Other diseases, more frequent in their recurrence and persistent in their character, and also more wasteful in their effects, mark the whole period. Heavy bills of mortality forced public attention; and in the course of these years important

TABLE XXIII.—LONDON.—Births and Deaths in the Thirteen Years 1850 to 1861.

YEARS.	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
BIRTHS - - -	74564	78300	81250	82254	84885	85532	87490	89577	89012	92909	93414	97,064
DEATHS - - -	48950	54488	54638	60069	73697	61942	57274	59103	64093	61860	62309	65,251
Excess of BIRTHS over DEATHS -	25614	23812	26612	22185	11188	23590	30216	30474	24919	31049	31105	31,813
BIRTHS - {												
Males -	37907	40056	41838	42132	42988	43501	44410	45885	45347	47330	47645	49,335
Females -	36657	38244	39862	40122	41897	42031	43020	43692	43665	45579	45769	47,729
DEATHS - {												
Males -	24634	28140	28063	30852	37151	31354	29076	29769	32579	31577	31657	33,105
Females -	24316	27348	26575	29217	36546	30588	28198	29334	31514	30233	30652	32,146
ANNUAL MORTALITY per 1000 - - -	20.94	23.38	22.61	24.41	29.43	24.31	22.09	22.41	23.90	22.69	22.49	23.18

measures for the improvement of the public health have been undertaken, and some proof that they have not been unfruitful has been obtained. Health officers have been appointed for the city of London, for Marylebone, and the other metropolitan districts. Inspectors of nuisances have acted in co-operation with them. Drainage works have been carried out, and are in progress. The water companies obtain their supply at higher positions in the river, and subject it to improved filtration. The markets are inspected, and attempts made, with partial success, to protect consumers against unsound meat and noxious, fraudulent compounds. Hospital accommodation is extended; and, what is of prime necessity, the working classes have probably become more awakened to the care of their own health,—to the importance of keeping their dwellings sweet and dry. This task, which is imposed on the people themselves, and can only be performed by them, it is the object of police regulations to render possible; and unless it is fulfilled, public works will comparatively little avail. Altogether there is abundant proof of that increased regard for human life that attends civilization; and though much remains to be accomplished, it is true, according to the proverb, that "a work begun is half done."

In the ten years 1840-9, the mean rate of mortality in London was 2.51 per cent.; in the subsequent decennium, 1850-9, it fell to 2.36 per cent. It is still more satisfactory to observe, that the rate of mortality in each of the last three years, 1859-61, has been less than the lower of the two rates that have just been mentioned. In 1860 the rate was 2.26; in 1861 it was 2.32. If the mortality of London were confined permanently within the limit represented by the mean rate of the last three years, the effect of that reduction in the population as it exists at present would be that more than 4000 persons would survive annually, whose lives would drop under the mean rate derived from the twenty years 1840-59. And if measures that have been already adopted are not relaxed, the amount of benefit will be increased, as the population that is the subject of it is increased. But a higher standard of health than any which the present tables show is possible, and, it may be hoped, will be attained.

Sixty-five thousand two hundred and fifty-one deaths were registered in London in 1861. In the March, June, September, and December quarters those thousands occurred in several proportions, which were nearly as follows:—19, 15, 15, and 16. The mean temperature of the air (49°.4) was higher than that of the preceding year (47°), and the mortality was also higher by about 3000 deaths. The two years were distinguished nosologically by a greater amount of fever in 1861, especially towards the

TABLE XXIV.—LONDON.—Deaths in Public Institutions, 1853-61.*
(Compiled from the Weekly Returns.)

	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	10116	12046	11310	10381	10079	10004	9638	9550	10276
IN WORKHOUSES	5955	6812	6552	5797	5714	5535	5228	5161	5757
PRISONS	106	155	71	81	71	57	40	41	46
MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS	342	312	299	304	285	317	307	272	251
GENERAL HOSPITALS	2675	3415	2956	2859	3008	3094	2927	3035	3234
HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES	281	326	441	612	332	272	431	413	335
LYING-IN HOSPITALS— Women	13	20	27	14	11	11	35	34	38
Children	20	43	40	31	23	32	51	57	58
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS	203	441	404	282	180	211	187	173	223
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR FOREIGNERS	59	57	64	61	63	53	46	47	58
LUNATIC ASYLUMS	400	455	456	340	392	422	381	313	276

* See note (*) on page 83.

end of it, by the much greater prevalence of diarrhoea, and a general increase of disorders of the digestive organs. But last year the mortality from bronchitis and pneumonia was less.

There were 217 deaths from small-pox, a mortality which is less than that of the same disease in any of the last 13 years, except 1857. In 1852 and 1859 the annual deaths from it were more than 1100. Spitalfields, Mile End, Aldgate, Clapham, Deptford, and Poplar are localities where its presence was most felt. Thirty-four deaths occurred in the Small-pox Hospital, Islington.

Scarlatina was fatal in 2381 cases; diphtheria in 674. Both diseases increased towards the end of the year. Croup and whooping-cough were very fatal; but the former, like scarlatina and diphtheria, increased towards the end of the year; the latter diminished. Quinsy also rose, and with other throat complaints was most fatal in the December quarter. Scarlatina appears to have visited all quarters of the metropolis, and with considerable impartiality. Somers Town suffered much; also the Waterloo-road neighbourhood. There were 23 deaths from it in Plumstead. Camden Town, West Hackney, and Rotherhithe are districts of nearly equal population: scarlatina was the cause of 43 deaths in the first, 18 in the second, only 4 in the third. In St. George Bloomsbury it caused 37 deaths; in Fulham, which is nearly equal to it, 32; in Hampstead, with a larger population, only 4. In St. George the Martyr, Holborn, besides 36 from scarlatina, there were 23 from diphtheria.

There were 1770 deaths from typhus. It did not appear in unusual force till the latter part of the year, and therefore the total mortality was not great. Indeed it was much less than that of many previous years. The districts of West London North, Poplar, and Greenwich may be mentioned among those which suffered most from typhus. The London Fever Hospital recorded 118 deaths, whilst the total number from scarlatina and typhus in the West sub-district of Islington, including those in the hospital, was 152.

The most fatal zymotic disease in the year was whooping-cough (3548); next to it scarlatina with diphtheria; then diarrhoea (2611). In respect to the last complaint the summer quarter was as usual the season of its activity.

It may be added that nearly one out of a thousand persons living died of diarrhoea in St. Mary Paddington, Kensington Town, Hoxton, Stepney,

TABLE XXV.—LONDON.—Deaths and Meteorology, 1849-61.

YEARS.	Total Number of Deaths.	Mean Tem- perature of Air.	Dryness of Atmo- sphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Mean Weekly Amount of Horizontal Move- ment of the Air, ap- proximated to the re- sults of Robinson's Anemometer by re- sults from Whewell's wells.*	WEEKLY AVERAGE OF 1861.						
						Number of Deaths weekly.	Mean Tem- pera- ture of Air.	Average daily Range of Tem- perature.	Dryness of Atmo- sphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Amount of Hori- zontal Move- ment of the Air in each Week.†	
1849	68756	49° 0	6° 7	23.7	Miles. 1808							
1850	48950	49° 3	6° 4	19.6	1841							
1851	56488	49° 4	6° 6	20.2	1730							
1852	54638	50° 6	7° 3	34.4	1781							
1853	60069	47° 8	6° 0	29.6	1597							
1854	73697	49° 1	5° 7	17.3	1731	First Quarter	1450	39.9	12.5	3.0	0.33	1871
1855	61942	46° 9	5° 3	21.1	1659	Second Quarter	1172	51.8	19.7	6.0	0.36	1355
1856	57274	49° 1	5° 7	21.9	1775	Third Quarter	1149	60.4	20.2	7.3	0.32	1887
1857	59103	51° 1	5° 4	21.4	1562	Fourth Quarter	1220	45.5	13.4	3.7	0.56	1699
1858	64093	49° 3	6° 6	17.0	1626							
1859	61860	50° 8	6° 2	25.9	1598							
1860	62309	47° 0	4° 6	32.0	1676†							
1861	65251	49° 4	5° 0	20.7	1666†							

* 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, adopted in place of Whewell's, which was used formerly.

Mile End Old Town, Poplar, Newington, Rotherhithe, and Plumstead. In many parts the ratio was higher.

There were 2206 deaths by violence in the year. This class of cases bears a rather larger proportion to the mortality from all causes than it did ten years ago. By comparing the three years, 1850-2, with the last three, 1859-61, it appears that while the total deaths increased in the proportion of 16 and 19, those by accident, suicide, and homicide increased in that of 16 and 21.

The number of persons last year who received fatal fractures and contusions was 752. Falls from scaffolds, and street accidents make their annual contributions to the list. When building operations are extended in all directions, and the stream of men and horses from the widening area pours through old channels into the centres of traffic, casualties of this description must increase faster than the population. The railway system extended, and reaching to the heart of the metropolis, will counteract this tendency. But an ædileship that will widen the streets, open new approaches, and prevent or quickly sweep from the streets and pavements the hideous shoals of mud and dirt that periodically cover them, will promote the public health and safety, and in an immeasurable degree the public comfort.

The number of deaths in 113 Public Institutions was 10,276, or nearly a sixth part of the whole. Of that number more than a half occurred in workhouses. Of 100 persons who shared the common fate of humanity, nine died in establishments provided by parochial rates; six in hospitals for the treatment of sick persons. In the workhouse of the most populous parish, namely Pancras, there were 487 deaths; in that of Marylebone, the third parish in respect of population, there were 450; while in the workhouse of Lambeth, which is a rather more populous district than Marylebone, there were only 299.

GREAT BRITAIN.

With the assistance furnished by the returns of the Registrar General of Scotland, marriages, births, and deaths in Great Britain are known, and results are deduced from them.

The estimated population in the middle of 1861 was 23,181,790, of which 3,062,294 inhabited Scotland. The persons in that aggregate population, who married in the year, were 184,534; the children born alive 803,442; persons who died 497,401. The excess of births over deaths, or the natural gain of the population in a year, was 306,041.

The marriage-rate was considerably lower in Scotland than in England; the birth-rate was rather higher in the smaller kingdom; the death-rate was 2.034 per cent., and therefore appreciably lower than the English rate (2.163).

The following are the results for Great Britain; persons married were 1.592 per cent. of the population; births 3.466; deaths 2.146.

TABLE XXVI.—Estimated Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths in Great Britain, in the Year 1861.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1861.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
England and Wales	37,324,883	20,119,496	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114
Scotland	19,639,377	3,062,294*	20,828	41,656	107,036	62,287
GREAT BRITAIN	56,964,260	23,181,790	184,534	369,068	803,442	497,401

* The population of Scotland, as enumerated at the Census of 1861, has been used for this Table.

The average area to one person is 2.46 acres in Great Britain; it is 1.86 in England; in the sparsely peopled northern Kingdom it is 6.41 acres.

TABLE XXVII.—Proportion per Cent. of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of Great Britain, in the Year 1861.

	ACRES TO A PERSON.	TO 100 PERSONS LIVING.			
		MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
England and Wales	1.86	.814	1.628	3.461	2.163
Scotland	6.41	.680	1.300	3.495	2.034
GREAT BRITAIN	2.46	.796	1.592	3.466	2.146

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 XXVIII.—ENGLAND and FRANCE. Estimated Population, Registered Marriages, Births, and Deaths, in each of the Years 1857-1861.

	ENGLAND and WALES.					FRANCE.*				
	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Estimated Population	19,256,680	19,471,472	19,686,895	19,902,918	20,119,496	36,292,663	36,387,679	36,426,910	36,597,461	36,752,565
Marriages	159,097	156,070	167,723	170,156	163,706	290,349	307,218	293,309	290,657	283,642
Births	663,071	655,481	689,381	684,048	696,406	929,332	967,638	1,011,787	953,315	987,830
Deaths	419,815	449,656	440,781	422,721	435,114	842,961	872,622	972,556	782,764	848,174

* M. Legoyt has favoured the Registrar-General with the Returns of France for the years 1857-1861. The births in France are exclusive of still-born.

† Exclusive of the population of the three newly annexed Departments.

TABLE XXIX.—Proportion per Cent. of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population in England and Wales, and in France, 1857-1861.

	ENGLAND and WALES.					FRANCE.				
	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861
Marriages	.826	.802	.852	.855	.814	.800	.844	.819	.794	.772
Persons married	1.652	1.604	1.704	1.710	1.628	1.600	1.688	1.638	1.588	1.544
Births	3.443	3.366	3.504	3.437	3.461	2.562	2.659	2.778	2.605	2.688
Deaths	2.180	2.309	2.239	2.124	2.163	2.323	2.398	2.670	2.139	2.308

TABLE XXX.—Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent., including the Deaths of Soldiers Abroad.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.
1858	2.297	2.323	2.398
1859	2.218	2.244	2.670
1860	2.142	2.127	2.139
1861	2.147	2.164	2.308

I am favoured by His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief with a return of the strength of the British army abroad, and of

TABLE XXXI.—Return showing the **Average Strength** of the **Army Abroad** in each of the Years **1858—1861**. (Furnished to the Registrar-General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

	1858		1859		1860		1861	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Cavalry - -	313	6,661	308	6,943	363	6,946	308	5,805
Infantry - -	3,106	90,907	3,236	100,839	4,289	104,215	4,110	99,473
Artillery - -	356	8,262	348	9,705	349	10,160	358	10,303
Engineers - -	125	2,000	134	2,196	125	1,944	116	2,063
Total -	3,900	107,830	4,026	119,683	5,126	123,265	4,892	117,644

TABLE XXXII.—**Number of Deaths** in the **British Army** during each of the Years **1858—1861**. (Furnished to the Registrar-General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

CORPS.	1858						1859						1860						1861					
	GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.		GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.		GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.		GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.		
Cavalry and Infantry -	13	696	5	221	127	6,671	22	769	4	294	75	3,666	25	794	10	330	76	2,926	18	728	5	225	69	2,815
Artillery -	2	153	-	20	7	462	6	127	1	17	4	355	4	181	-	17	8	238	7	288	-	9	7	167
Engineers -	3	16	-	3	93	3	11	-	3	6	44	5	11	-	-	-	45	1	19	-	1	1	38	
Total -	18	865	5	241	137	7,226	31	907	5	314	85	4,065	34	986	10	347	84	3,209	26	1,035	5	235	77	3,020

TABLE XXXIII.—**Annual Rate of Mortality** per Cent. amongst the **OFFICERS** and **NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS** and **MEN** in the **Army Abroad**, in each of the Years **1858—61**. (Deduced from the Strength and Deaths as given in the two preceding Tables.)

YEARS.	OFFICERS.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN.
1858	3.513	6.701
1859	2.111	3.396
1860	1.639	2.603
1861	1.574	2.567

the deaths in it in 1861. The average strength was 122,536; the deaths were 3097.

It has been stated that the rate of mortality in Great Britain was 2.146 per cent. With an estimate of that proportion of the army abroad which belongs to Great Britain, the mortality of the whole population, inclusive of the army at home and abroad, was 2.147. In France the death rate was 2.308.

Both the marriage and the birth-rate were lower in France than they were in England, whilst the death-rate was higher. Persons married were 1.544 to a hundred of the population, whilst in England they were 1.628. Births were 2.688, against the English rate 3.461. Deaths 2.308, against 2.163.

The population of France estimated for 1861 is 36,752,565. The marriages were 283,642; the births were 987,830; the deaths 848,174. The excess of births over deaths was in France 139,656; in England 261,292 in a much smaller population.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

The Registrar General of Seamen has favoured me with a return, in which it appears that the number of deaths of Merchant Seamen at sea in

TABLE XXXIV.—**Army serving at Home and Abroad.**

	1861
Officers and Men born in ENGLAND - - -	130,469
" " SCOTLAND - - -	20,901
" " IRELAND - - -	71,556
" " FOREIGN PARTS - - -	6,635
TOTAL - - - - -	229,561

TABLE XXXV.—**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 Four Years **1858—1861**.

YEARS.	DEATHS of OFFICERS and MEN in the ARMY ABROAD.	Estimated 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

The number of Deaths in the cols. 3 and 4 were estimated on the assumption that the soldiers abroad belonged the different parts of the British Empire in the proportions indicated in the Table XXXIV.

1861 was 3580. The strength was 171,957 in the same year. The death-rate was 2.08 per cent. The mean rate for ten years 1.92 per cent.

TABLE XXXVI.—Number of Births and Deaths of British* Subjects at Sea, exclusive of Soldiers, Marines, invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, and Seamen on Ships' Articles, in the Years 1856—1861 inclusive, reported by the Captains or Commanding Officers of Vessels to the Registrar General of Seamen upon Schedule C., deposited at the Termination of their respective Voyages in Ports of the United Kingdom.—(Furnished to the Registrar General by the Registrar General of 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
Total -		752	679	1,431
†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
		1590	980	2570

* British subjects are not particularly described upon Schedule C., but foreign names have been excluded from this account.

† The deaths of soldiers, marines, and invalided seamen from the Royal Navy were 33 in 1856, 59 in 1857, 156 in 1858, 166 in 1859, 196 in 1860, and 69 in 1861. The number is 709 in six years, which, if added to the 2570 above, makes 3279, the total number of deaths of British subjects at sea in 1856-61, exclusive of those of merchant seamen.

TABLE XXXVII.—Mortality of Merchant Seamen at Sea, in the 10 Years 1852-61.*

YEARS.	STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY.
			To 100 living.
1852	159,563	2,205	1.38
1853	172,525	3,276	1.90
1854	162,416	2,772	1.71
1855	168,537	3,318	1.97
1856	173,918	3,549	2.04
1857	176,387	3,444	1.95
1858	177,832	3,486	1.96
1859	172,506	3,430	1.99
1860	171,592	3,760	2.19
1861	171,957	3,580	2.08
In the 10 years } 1852-61	1,707,233	32,820	1.92

* 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 Seamen. This return does not include seamen dying ashore in foreign parts, whose wages and effects are delivered to the consuls or officers of the hospitals to which such men are sent; accounts of their effects are sent direct to the Board of Trade.

If a seaman dies 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 is not to return direct to the United Kingdom. But if a passenger dies 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.

A column headed *Place of Birth* was formerly contained in the schedule, for the purpose of distinguishing passengers as British subjects or Foreigners, but in many cases it was not filled up by masters, in consequence of their inability to obtain the information after the death had taken place. A column headed "Whether supposed to be a British subject or Foreigner" might be attempted. British and Foreign seamen are distinguished.

When a ship is lost with all persons on board, the owners return the number and names of the crew, but not of the passengers, to the Registrar-General of Seamen.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION.

There were 6133 searches in the registers at the Central Office during the year. At the termination of it the Registration Act had been in operation during a period of twenty-four years and a half; and the entire number of names entered in the registers, of persons who had been married, of those who had died, and of children that had been born, the accumulated product of those years, was 30,971,551.

The success of the working of the Registration Act, like that of any other measure, must depend, to an extent that cannot be over estimated, on the character and qualifications of the officers to whom it is entrusted; and primarily it must depend on that numerous body of functionaries whose sphere of duty is external to the central office, and who are appointed to act in their respective districts, as superintendent registrars, registrars of births and deaths, and registrars of marriages; besides whom may be mentioned secretaries of synagogues and registering officers of Quakers. Certain requisites, which the persons selected to hold those offices should possess, present themselves as the most obvious and important; respectability of character, intelligence, the ability to spell with correctness, a clear and legible handwriting. Under the English Act, the remuneration which the district officers receive is probably in almost all cases only subsidiary to other means of livelihood; and that measure of success which has attended the operation of the Act is in no small degree to be attributed to the freedom it permits in the selection of those officers. The result would have been materially different if the choice had been narrowed to the medical, legal, or any other profession. The greatest diversity of occupations is found among the registrars; some are solicitors, some surgeons, some chemists; others are relieving officers, clerks, schoolmasters, farmers, dissenting ministers, parish clerks, undertakers, land agents, surveyors, auctioneers, grocers, tailors, &c. &c. It will be found in some instances, and especially in country parts where

TABLE XXXVIII.—Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers at the End of each Year 1837-61; also the Number of Searches for Registers at the Central Office (exclusive of Searches in Non-parochial Registers).

YEARS.	AGGREGATE NUMBER				NUMBER OF SEARCHES for REGISTERS at the CENTRAL OFFICE.
	OF PERSONS MARRIED.	OF BIRTHS.	OF DEATHS.	OF NAMES REGISTERED.	
1837 -	116,958	164,116	148,701	429,775	Not known.
1838 -	353,092	627,903	491,461	1,472,456	
1839 -	599,424	1,120,477	830,445	2,550,346	
1840 -	844,754	1,622,780	1,190,132	3,657,666	620 705 744 881 941 1,030 1,162 1,228 1,442 1,658 1,676 2,340
1841 -	1,089,746	2,134,338	1,533,979	4,758,063	
1842 -	1,327,396	2,652,677	1,883,498	5,863,571	
1843 -	1,575,032	3,180,002	2,229,943	6,984,977	
1844 -	1,839,530	3,720,765	2,586,376	8,147,171	
1845 -	2,127,016	4,264,236	2,936,242	9,327,544	
1846 -	2,418,344	4,836,911	3,326,557	10,581,812	
1847 -	2,690,034	5,376,876	3,749,861	11,816,771	
1848 -	2,966,494	5,939,935	4,149,694	13,056,123	
1849 -	3,250,260	6,518,094	4,590,533	14,358,887	
1850 -	3,555,748	7,111,516	4,959,523	15,626,792	
1851 -	3,864,160	7,727,331	5,354,924	16,946,465	
1852 -	4,181,724	8,351,333	5,762,059	18,295,176	
1853 -	4,510,764	8,963,784	6,183,156	19,657,704	
1854 -	4,830,218	9,598,189	6,621,061	21,049,468	
1855 -	5,134,444	10,233,232	7,046,764	22,414,440	
1856 -	5,453,118	10,890,685	7,437,270	23,781,073	
1857 -	5,771,312	11,553,756	7,857,085	25,182,153	
1858 -	6,083,452	12,209,237	8,306,741	26,599,430	
1859 -	6,418,898	12,899,118	8,747,522	28,065,538	
1860 -	6,759,210	13,583,166	9,170,243	29,512,619	
1861 -	7,086,622	14,279,572	9,605,357	30,971,551	

NOTE.—The numbers registered in 1837 are for the Half Year ending December 31st.

population is thin, that there is difficulty in securing the services of properly qualified persons ; and it is manifestly impolitic to increase the difficulty by clogging the choice of a candidate with conditions that are not essential to the right performance of the duty. In the Bill now before Parliament for registering births and deaths in Ireland it is proposed that the medical officers of dispensary districts should be the registrars. This provision is open to objection, on the grounds that have been now stated, and not less for other reasons that will suggest themselves on consideration. Undoubtedly there are medical men who act as registrars in England, and who perform the duty in the most satisfactory manner ; the names of many might be mentioned ; but it must be acknowledged, nevertheless, that the habits of a surgeon in good practice *tend* to disqualify him for the sedentary mechanical office of entering after careful inquiry, with measured movement, and in fine round hand, a number of particulars in the forms of a manuscript book. The "prescription-hand" is notoriously ill adapted to this purpose.

A letter by Dr. Farr on the causes of death in the year 1861 will be found in the Appendix, to which I invite your attention.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Registrar-General.
