1853.] QUARTERLY RETURN [No. 1.

OF

THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

IN ENGLAND.

THIS Return comprises the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered by 2190 Registrars in all the districts of England during the Winter quarter ending March 31st, 1853; and the MARRIAGES in more than 12000 churches or chapels, about 3373 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 624 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended December 31st, 1852.

The Return of Marriages is not complete; but the defects are inconsiderable, and approximative numbers have been supplied from the records of previous years.

The marriages in the last quarter, and in the whole of the year 1852, have greatly exceeded in number those of any previous return; and this increase of families, confirming other accounts, implies that the condition of the great body of the people is prosperous. But the prosperity of a nation is sometimes overpowered by death, and it has happened that the mortality at the close of the year 1852, as well as in the winter of the present year, has, notwithstanding the activity of trade, been unusually high, through the inclemency of the season, the prevalence of epidemics, and perhaps the partial destruction of the potato crop.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1841–53 and in the Quarters of those Years.

YEARS -	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850*	1851	1852	1853
Marriages -	122496	118825	123818	132249	143743	145664	135845	138230	141883	152738	153740	158439	–
Births - -	512158	517739	527325	540763	543521	572625	539965	563059	578159	593422	616251	624171	–
Deaths - -	343847	349519	346445	356933	349366	390315	423304	399833	440839	368986	395933	407938	–
	MARRIAGES.												
Quarters ending the last day of													
March - -	24447	25860	25285	26387	29551	31417	27480	28398	28429	30567	32619	32933	–
June - -	32551	30048	31113	34268	35300	37111	35197	34721	35844	39204	38498	40007	–
September	29397	27288	28847	31675	35003	35070	32439	32995	33874	37636	37155	38291	–
December -	36101	35629	38573	39919	43889	42066	40729	42116	43736	45331	45468	47208	–
	BIRTHS.												
March -	133720	135615	136837	143578	143080	145108	146453	139736	153772	144551	157374	161776	161598
June - -	129884	134096	131279	136941	136853	149450	139072	149760	153693	155865	159138	159136	–
September -	123868	123296	128161	130078	132369	138718	127173	140359	135223	146911	150584	151193	–
December -	124686	124732	131048	130166	131219	139349	127267	133204	135471	146095	149155	152066	–
	DEATHS.												
March -	99069	96314	94926	101024	104664	89484	119672	120032	105870	98418	105446	106682	118241
June - -	86134	86538	87234	85337	89149	90231	106718	99727	102153	92875	99639	100813	–
September -	75440	82339	76792	79708	74872	101663	93435	87638	135227	85846	91600	100497	–
December -	83204	84328	87493	90864	80681	108937	103479	92436	97589	91847	99248	99946	–

* The numbers up to 1850 have appeared in the Annual Reports.

MARRIAGES.

94416 persons were married in the last quarter of the year 1852, the three months after harvest, the Christmas quarter, in which, according to the customs of England, the greatest number of weddings are celebrated. This number, however, exceeds the numbers in the corresponding quarter of any previous year; and if the whole year is taken, it shows a proportional excess. There were 158439 marriages in the year 1852, 153740 in 1851, and, only ten years ago, 118825 in the year 1842. The marriages in the five years 1838–42 were 605219, in the five years 1848–52 they were 745030. The marriages in England from 1843 to 1852 were at such a rate that 1 in 60 people married annually; the proportion in 1852 was 1 in 57; while in the last quarter of the year 1852 it was 1 in 48. The increase is greatest in London, where 7101 marriages took place in the last quarter of 1852. The increase in the other divisions is less remarkable; and in the South Midland, as well as the Eastern Counties, the rate of marriages was below the average.

BIRTHS.

161598 births were registered in the quarter ending March 31st, 1853. The number is slightly less than the number registered in the corresponding quarter of the year 1852, but in excess of the number registered in the winters of any previous years. The greatest number of births is registered generally in the spring, but in 1852 it happened exceptionally that the births in the winter exceeded the births in the spring quarter. The annual proportion of births since 1843 has been 1 in 30; in the winter quarter the average rate is 1 in 29; in the winter quarter of the present year it has been 1 in 28.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

As the births registered in the winter quarter were 161598, and the deaths 118241, the natural increase of which we have an account is 43357. The natural

ENGLAND:†—ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of MARRIAGE, BIRTH, and DEATH, during the Years 1843–53, and the Quarters of those Years.

Estimated Population of England in thousands in the middle of each Year	16318	16516	16716	16919	17124	17331	17541	17754	17977	18195	—	18195
YEARS	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	Mean, 1843–52.	1853
Marriages	·759	·801	·860	·861	·793	·798	·809	·860	·855	·881	·828	–
Births	3·232	3·274	3·251	3·385	3·153	3·249	3·296	3·343	3·428	3·472	3·308	–
Deaths	2·123	2·161	2·090	2·307	2·472	2·307	2·513	2·078	2·202	2·269	2·252	–
MARRIAGES.												
Quarters ending the last day of												
March	·632	·644	·721	·757	·655	·661	·661	·702	·740	·730	·690	–
June	·767	·834	·849	·882	·826	·805	·822	·888	·861	·883	·842	–
September	·701	·760	·830	·822	·751	·755	·766	·840	·819	·834	·788	–
December	·934	·955	1·038	·983	·940	·961	·986	1·009	1·000	1·038	·984	–
BIRTHS.												
March	3·420	3·507	3·491	3·498	3·488	3·252	3·575	3·321	3·569	3·585	3·471	3·581
June	3·234	3·334	3·291	3·551	3·265	3·474	3·523	3·530	3·559	3·516	3·428	–
September	3·114	3·123	3·140	3·251	2·945	3·211	3·056	3·281	3·321	3·294	3·174	–
December	3·174	3·115	3·103	3·256	2·938	3·038	3·053	3·253	3·279	3·343	3·155	–
DEATHS.												
March	2·373	2·467	2·554	2·157	2·850	2·794	2·462	2·261	2·391	2·364	2·467	2·620
June	2·149	2·077	2·144	2·144	2·506	2·313	2·341	2·103	2·228	2·227	2·223	–
September	1·866	1·913	1·776	2·382	2·163	2·005	3·057	1·917	2·020	2·190	2·129	–
December	2·119	2·175	1·908	2·545	2·389	2·108	2·199	2·045	2·182	2·197	2·187	–

† The Table may be read thus, without reference to the decimal points:—In the year 1848, to 100000 of the population of England there were 798 marriages, 3249 births, 2307 deaths registered.—The annual rates of marriage in each of the 4 quarters were ·661, ·805, ·755, and ·961 per cent.; the rates of death 2·794, 2·313, 2·005, and 2·108 per cent. In reading the population on the first line add 3 ciphers (000). The 3 months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the 3 months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the 2 last quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculation.

increase of population, owing to the high rate of mortality, is less than usual, and less by 12000 than it was in the winter quarter of 1852. The tide of emigration still rolls on, and in the winter 57729 persons left the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration Agents.* 43493 emigrants sailed from Liverpool, 7249 from London, and 2129 from Plymouth; but it must be borne in mind that a large number of the emigrants from Liverpool are Irish, who resort to that port for the convenience of embarkation.

The price of provisions has still further advanced; wheat, which in the winter quarter of 1852 was 40*s.* 10*d.*, is in the present season 45*s.* 7*d.*; beef, by the carcase, at Leadenhall and Newgate markets has risen from 4⅛*d.* to 4½*d.* a pound; mutton, from 4¾*d.* to 5¾*d.* a pound; and potatoes (York regents), which were 70*s.* in the winter of 1852, are 127*s.* 6*d.* a ton in the winter of 1853; a price which, it is to be feared, places this esculent beyond the reach of many poor families. It may be here stated, that the potato cannot be replaced by bread, beans, or pease alone, and that in its absence an extra allowance of fruit, green vegetables, or herbs is required. Scurvy, in consequence of the neglect of this precaution, prevailed extensively in the spring of the year 1847, after the first great destruction of the potato crop.

The AVERAGE PRICES of Consols, of Wheat, Meat, and Potatoes; also the AVERAGE QUANTITY of Wheat sold and imported weekly, in each of the Seven Quarters ending March 31st, 1853.

Quarters ending	Average Price of Consols.	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	† Wheat sold in the 290 Cities and Towns in England and Wales making Returns.	† Wheat and Wheat Flour entered for Home Consumption at Chief Ports of Great Britain.	Average Prices of Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase).		Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.
			Average Number of Quarters weekly.		Beef.	Mutton.	
1851 Sept. 30	£ 96½	40*s.* 7*d.*	74,714	91,040	3*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¾*d.* Mean 4¾*d.*	90*s.*—110*s.* Mean 100*s.*
Dec. 31	97⅞	36*s.* 7*d.*	109,506	47,986	3*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¾*d.* Mean 4¾*d.*	65*s.*—75*s.* Mean 70*s.*
1852 Mar. 31	97¼	40*s.* 10*d.*	95,532	27,540	3¼*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4⅛*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¾*d.* Mean 4¾*d.*	60*s.*—80*s.* Mean 70*s.*
June 30	99⅝	40*s.* 10*d.*	87,949	54,675	3¼*d.*—4¾*d.* Mean 4*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¼*d.* Mean 4½*d.*	85*s.*—110*s.* Mean 97*s.*6*d.*
Sept. 30	100	41*s.* 2*d.*	78,712	67,912	3¼*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4⅛*d.*	4*d.*—6*d.* Mean 5*d.*	80*s.*—100*s.* Mean 90*s.*
Dec. 31	100⅝	40*s.* 5*d.*	111,224	72,870	3*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4*d.*	4¼*d.*—6¼*d.* Mean 5¼*d.*	90*s.*—120*s.* Mean 105*s.*
1853 Mar. 31	99⅝	45*s.* 7*d.*	95,115	63,530	3¾*d.*—5¼*d.* Mean 4½*d.*	4⅝*d.*—6¾*d.* Mean 5¾*d.*	110*s.*—145*s.* Mean 127*s.*6*d.*

† *Note.*—The total number of quarters of wheat sold in England and Wales for the 13 weeks ending Sept. 30th, 1851, was 971,276; for the 13 weeks ending Dec. 31st, 1,423,582; for the 13 weeks ending March 31st, 1852, 1,241,921; for the 13 weeks ending June 30th, 1,143,339; for the 13 weeks ending Sept. 30th, 1,023,251; for the 13 weeks ending Dec. 31st, 1,445,906; for the 13 weeks ending March 31st, 1853, 1,236,493. The total number of quarters entered for Home Consumption was respectively 1,183,523; 671,803; 358,024; 710,780; 882,850; 947,310; and 825,886; the second total, however, embraces the returns of 14 weeks.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

118241 deaths have been registered in the first three months of the present year, a number exceeding by 11559 the deaths in the winter quarter of 1852, and by

* Return with which the Registrar General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners.

still more the deaths in any previous winter, except the winters of 1847 and 1848, when influenza and cholera prevailed. The annual mortality in England has, within the last 10 years, been at the rate of 2·252 per cent.; on an average of the 10 winter quarters the rate has been 2·467 per cent.; in the winter of the present year 2·620 per cent. The annual rate of mortality was raised in both the town and the country; in 117 districts, comprising the chief towns, from 2·759 to 2·888 per cent.; in 507 country and small town districts, from 2·246 to 2·397 per cent. The ratio is increased by the season more in the country than it is in the towns; which, however, still maintained their fatal pre-eminence, destroying by their dirt and imperfect sanatory arrangements, out of the same population, 5 lives to every 4 who die in the open country.

Small-pox, scarlatina, typhus, influenza, or bronchitis have prevailed in many places, and are the proximate causes of the excessive mortality.

The excess of mortality has been general, but it has been greatest in the South-western Division (V.), in the Division (VI.) on the Severn, in Wales, and in Lancashire: on the whole, the western side of the island appears to have sustained the heaviest losses.

London has latterly been unusually unhealthy, but the excess of deaths is chiefly referable to the depression of the temperature in February and March; and in the 13 weeks the deaths, allowing for increase of population, have not exceeded the numbers in the winter quarters of 1849 and 1851. Of the zymotic class of diseases, scarlatina (574), hooping-cough (702), and typhus (662), were the most fatal. Consumption has been unusually fatal, and the deaths were 1872 to 1630 in the winter quarter of 1849. Bronchitis was fatal to a greater number of persons (1880) than consumption, or to 600 more than died of that disease in the winter quarters of 1849, 1850. Carbuncle has been unusually fatal; the deaths in the last five winter quarters have been 1, 2, 3, 17, 20. There is no decline in the deaths from delirium tremens, or intemperance, or poison. The deaths by fractures and contusions exhibited a remarkable increase; they have been in the five last winter quarters 114, 139, 163, 161, and 181.

In the South Eastern Division (II.) the most remarkable feature is the high mortality in Croydon. The deaths in this district from all causes in the winter quarter were 275; while in the four previous winter quarters they were 194, 155, 139, and 144. The Registrar in his note simply states, that fever caused the increase of deaths, and that it has now happily subsided. No further notice is

Deaths in the Winter Quarters.

	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	Total 1843-52	1853
In 117 Districts, comprising the chief towns	43748	46136	49996	43850	56105	57710	51017	46066	52333	52408	499369	57092
In 507 Districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes	51178	54888	54668	45634	63567	62322	55052	52541	53113	54274	547237	61149
Total	94926	101024	104664	89484	119672	120032	106069	98607	105446	106682	1046606	118241

Population; Deaths; and Mortality per Cent. in the Winter Quarters, 1843–53.

	Population enumerated		Deaths in 10 Winter Quarters, 1843-52.	Annual Rate of Mortality of 10 Winter Quarters, 1843-52.	Annual Rate of Mortality in the Winter Quarter, 1853.
	June 6-7th, 1841.	March 31st, 1851.			
In 117 Districts, comprising the chief towns	6,612,958	7,795,882	499,369	2·759	2·888
In 507 Districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes	9,301,190	10,126,886	547,237	2·246	2·397
All England	15,914,148	17,922,768	1,046,606	2·467	2·620

here necessary, as the disease has been the subject of investigation by able sanatory inquirers appointed by Her Majesty's Government. Fever has also prevailed at Brenchley in the Tunbridge District, and at Fawley in the New Forest.

In the South Midland Division, Hatfield, Chesham, Wendover, Waddesdon, Leckhampstead, Henley, Towcester, Bedford, Wisbeach, and Ely, have experienced a higher mortality than the average, chiefly from fever or bronchitis; at the present time there are several bad cases of fever in Daventry. Romsey, in Huntingdon, has suffered from intermittent and other fevers, from erysipelas, and from boils. The registrar of Luton, the seat of the straw-plait works, says, the population has increased by 2000 persons since 1851.

In the Eastern Division influenza has prevailed in a part of the Maldon district; mumps in Coggeshall; typhus in Dunmow; fever in parishes of Stow; small-pox in several districts of Norfolk. In Rougham typhus has prevailed; it is in a low damp district, and "the dwellings are little better than pigsties or "hovels."

In the South Western Division a fever nearly as fatal as the Croydon fever broke out at *Longbridge Deverill* (Warminster), where the deaths in three months, without including those in other parts of the sub-district, were 27. The ravages of the fever, it is said, were confined to the space of 100 yards square. Small-pox has prevailed in Exeter and the surrounding districts, where, by the cruel negligence and ignorance of their parents, the lives of many children are sacrificed. The increased mining operations and the increase of population in Cornwall are referred to by the registrars. Cornwall as well as Somersetshire has suffered from scarlatina and small-pox.

The deaths in the West Midland Division (VI.) were 14832, a number considerably exceeding the average. Small-pox was fatal to many children in Bristol. Typhus was fatal in Albrighton, in Shropshire, and in Wem, where the disease was in one case communicated to the family by a child returning from service after an attack of fever, which resulted in the death of the father and 2 children.

The Registrar of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, where the deaths exceeded the births registered, states, that there has been much sickness during the quarter, partly from damp and floods and partly from the want of better sanatory regulations. "The nuisance (he says) in this district by the dye-waste water running from the "thread manufactory into the Shrewsbury Canal, a stagnant water, causing an "offensive and abominable stench, is very injurious to the health of a dense and "complaining population. It is, however, gratifying to add, that the authorities "are taking up this and other nuisances in order to their removal."

Fever and scarlatina and bronchitis have been fatal in several districts of Staffordshire, Worcestershire, and Warwickshire. The Registrar of Holy Trinity, Coventry, has the following remarks on the inefficiency of the medical attendance on the poor: "Although out of the 106 *deaths* 78 are entered as 'certified,' there "is reason to believe that comparatively very few of these received any systematic "medical treatment, but that the certificates were obtained from professional men "whose attention had been called to the cases almost at the last moment, when "death appeared to be inevitable. During this quarter I have registered the births "of 11 illegitimate children, and 10 deaths of the same class."

In the North Midland Division (VII.) the mortality has been considerably above the average in Ashby, Lincoln, Spilsby, Basford, Nottingham, Southwell, Belper, and Bakewell, and chiefly from scarlatina, fever, and small-pox. Fever has been very prevalent in several villages round Lincoln, and in Lincoln would, probably, have been more fatal had it not been for the improved condition of the labouring classes and the effective drainage of the country.

In the North-Western Division (VIII.) the mortality of Liverpool was high, but not so high as in previous years; the mortality of Manchester was above its average, so was that of Bolton, Blackburn, and Preston.

The Registrar of St. George, Liverpool, says: "There has been a continued current "of emigration flowing through the town from various parts to distant shores, "but the numbers of births and deaths have not been much affected thereby."

The Registrar of Hulme, Chorlton, near Manchester, adverting to the rapid growth of the population, says: "Former years, however, bear little comparison with "the last, during which many new entire streets have been formed, acres covered, "and almost every vacant space built upon; still the houses are occupied almost "before finished or fit for habitation. This indicates a very prosperous condition "of the working classes, by whom these tenements are chiefly occupied."

In the York Division (IX.) the mortality was above the average in Sheffield, Selby, Howden, Sculcoates, York; scarlatina, small-pox, and fever have been prevalent diseases. "Sheffield," the registrar of the south sub-district says, "is "full of strangers, and they are temporarily at least more healthy than the "indigenous inhabitants. The immigrants come from Lincoln, Notts, Northamp- "ton, Norfolk, principally, with some from the East Riding of York. Certainly "there has been a great improvement in diet within the last few years." The Common Lodging House Act is said to operate beneficially in Sheffield (West).

The health of the Northern Division (X.) was somewhat below the average. The mortality in Hexham, Morpeth, Glendale, Penrith, and Cockermouth exceeded the average of those districts. The cold weather has been severely felt; scarlatina, small-pox, and fever have prevailed. In Southwick and Monkwearmouth offensive nuisances abound.

Wales has experienced a high rate of mortality; the deaths in the last winter quarter (7,853) exceeded the deaths (6,737) in the winter quarter of 1852 by 1,116. Small-pox, scarlatina, measles, hooping-cough, and fever have prevailed; and the cold weather has been fatal. Typhus in Hope, Wrexham, is ascribed to the neglect of sanatory measures.

The Registrars of several districts call attention to the neglect of vaccination, and to the consequent mortality from small-pox, although many instances such as the following occur, everywhere confirming the confidence of the medical profession in the protection which is furnished by efficient vaccination:—"In several "families," says the Registrar of Basford, Nottingham, "where the children are "numerous, one unvaccinated, a child, has taken small-pox and died; the other "children, all of whom had been vaccinated, entirely escaped the disease. This "I have clearly ascertained by repeated visits since the occurrence of the deaths "in these families."

The outbreaks of cholera in Russia demand the attention of the people of England; and should accelerate all the arrangements for the supply of pure water, the drainage of towns, and the removal of nuisances.

The disturbed meteorology of the quarter, the high temperature of January, the low temperature of February and March, the extreme transitions of heat and cold, the unusual falls of snow, the hail, the fogs, the thunderstorms, the lightning, the zodiacal lights, auroras, solar halos, and lunar halos in England, the South of Scotland, and parts of Ireland, are described by Mr. Glaisher (page 11) from continuous observations made at fifty stations by the enterprise of private observers (chiefly) under his assiduous superintendence. It is difficult to overrate the value which these observations possess and will acquire, as the diseases of men, the crops of the agriculturists, as well as the health of their herds, and many manufacturing processes, depend on the state of the weather to an extent which has not yet been determined.

MARRIAGES Registered in the Quarters ending December 31st, 1848–52; BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered in the Quarters ending March 31st, 1849–53, in the Divisions, Counties, and Districts of England.

DIVISIONS.	POPULATION.*		MARRIAGES.					BIRTHS.					DEATHS.				
			Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of														
			December.					March.					March.				
	1841	1851	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
ENGLAND	15914148	17927609	42116	43736	45337	45468	47208	153772	144551	157374	161776	161598	105870	98410	105446	106682	118241
Divisions.																	
1 London	1948417	2362236	5483	5913	6389	7043	7101	19545	18616	20327	21104	21167	15402	12938	15071	14592	16013
2 South Eastern	1479863	1628386	3586	3433	3757	3597	3984	13481	12680	13739	13571	13891	8759	8129	8021	8392	9432
3 South Midland	1141494	1234332	3110	3205	3026	2944	3085	10747	10445	11000	10944	10824	6898	6677	6779	6461	7572
4 Eastern	1040616	1113982	3175	3080	3059	2900	2942	9396	9039	9807	9674	9447	6144	6133	5997	5951	6559
5 South Western . . .	1740032	1803291	3693	3687	3714	3742	3932	15157	13867	15052	14961	14904	9458	10011	9514	10388	11201
6 West Midland	1902125	2132930	5263	5463	5660	5767	5959	18742	17572	18874	20326	20027	12478	12277	13912	12694	14832
7 North Midland	1110203	1214538	2871	2858	2918	2933	2957	10238	9643	10424	10818	10613	6773	6143	6643	6481	7494
8 North Western . . .	2067009	2490827	6062	6443	6779	6766	7242	23179	21477	24008	24797	24710	16892	15141	17087	17733	19611
9 York	1584116	1789047	4259	4809	5113	4892	5052	15318	14794	16278	16970	17274	10932	9644	10741	11388	11649
10 Northern	826710	969126	2029	2051	2162	2064	2112	8474	7851	8413	9032	8895	5482	4783	5210	5865	6025
11 Welsh	1068547	1188914	2585	2794	2760	2820	2842	9495	8567	9452	9579	9846	6652	6534	6471	6737	7853
Persons travelling by Railways and Canals	5016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. London.																	
Middlesex (part of) . .	1444999	1745601	4143	4419	4769	5353	5308	14228	13565	14911	15525	15504	11015	9333	11085	10615	11941
Surrey (part of) . . .	399247	482435	1122	1261	1342	1422	1484	4254	4021	4318	4474	4538	3463	2846	3206	3191	3241
Kent (part of)	104171	134200	218	233	278	268	309	1063	1030	1098	1105	1125	924	759	780	786	831

* Seamen and others on board vessels in the various ports are included in the population given for 1851; the numbers for 1841 are in general confined to persons enumerated on shore.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.*	POPULATION.		MARRIAGES.					BIRTHS.					DEATHS.				
			Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of														
			December.					March.					March.				
	1841	1851	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
2. South Eastern Division.																	
1 Surrey (part of)	187868	202521	336	324	306	378	379	1529	1467	1584	1571	1611	1004	913	906	975	1198
2 Kent (part of)	447115	485021	1088	1041	1188	1150	1320	4103	3901	4283	4221	4215	2583	2332	2342	2456	2702
3 Sussex	302460	339604	689	637	773	727	714	2730	2544	2941	2778	2870	1688	1640	1663	1724	1797
4 Hampshire	352048	402016	947	933	976	908	1083	3464	3268	3299	3314	3549	2262	2136	2010	2187	2493
5 Berkshire	190372	199224	526	498	514	434	488	1655	1500	1632	1687	1646	1222	1108	1100	1050	1242
3. South Midland Division.																	
6 Middlesex (part of)	140847	150606	203	221	190	248	251	1125	1092	1130	1169	1252	803	675	773	742	867
7 Hertfordshire	162394	173962	359	360	371	383	355	1522	1508	1558	1480	1508	960	913	875	841	923
8 Buckinghamshire	138248	143655	345	371	345	302	364	1291	1256	1297	1295	1296	802	798	839	809	967
9 Oxfordshire	163216	170247	443	432	451	449	387	1356	1421	1466	1522	1436	974	985	1099	933	1068
10 Northamptonshire	199208	213844	644	675	590	579	694	1846	1778	1956	1919	1896	1144	1134	1062	1267	1406
11 Huntingdonshire	55565	60319	191	174	188	134	192	562	544	583	564	554	311	391	342	308	368
12 Bedfordshire	112378	129805	365	409	348	336	345	1287	1207	1316	1252	1233	772	703	684	632	824
13 Cambridgeshire	169638	191894	560	563	543	513	497	1758	1639	1694	1743	1649	1132	1078	1105	929	1149
4. Eastern Division.																	
14 Essex	320811	344130	828	806	807	761	791	2876	2766	2977	2985	2939	1868	1739	1756	1821	1967
15 Suffolk	314681	336136	1022	1011	964	911	887	2962	2794	3068	2914	2840	1933	1923	1796	1832	1942
16 Norfolk	405124	433716	1325	1263	1288	1228	1264	3558	3479	3762	3775	3668	2343	2471	2445	2298	2650
5. South Western Division.																	
17 Wiltshire	242772	240966	564	537	524	500	515	2002	1794	1962	2056	1976	1509	1298	1337	1368	1745
18 Dorsetshire	167876	177095	349	370	336	356	360	1482	1319	1485	1431	1504	880	1009	893	1035	1085
19 Devonshire	537270	572330	1187	1160	1213	1145	1262	4705	4450	4544	4561	4473	2799	3285	3008	3355	3310
20 Cornwall	343321	356641	703	725	747	850	865	3202	2936	3364	3281	3340	1705	1955	1819	2082	2247
21 Somersetshire	448793	456259	890	895	894	891	930	3766	3368	3697	3632	3611	2565	2464	2457	2548	2814

6. West Midland Division.																	
22 Gloucestershire	395533	419514	1069	1058	1164	1206	1149	3338	3198	3467	3588	3408	2462	2552	2582	2646	2807
23 Herefordshire	96515	99120	140	181	162	164	187	756	659	743	747	788	516	540	523	541	656
24 Shropshire	241685	244898	462	448	465	467	453	1892	1615	1753	1765	1838	1571	1289	1413	1310	1616
25 Staffordshire	528867	630545	1642	1743	1770	1783	1892	6226	5794	6312	7018	6920	3865	3869	4804	3813	4755
26 Worcestershire	230387	258733	622	680	694	707	748	2099	2006	2178	2325	2340	1343	1394	1476	1435	1676
27 Warwickshire	409138	480120	1328	1353	1405	1440	1530	4431	4300	4421	4883	4733	2721	2633	3114	2949	3322
7. North Midland Division.																	
28 Leicestershire	220304	234957	696	665	741	737	668	2142	1880	2215	2228	2146	1468	1268	1372	1450	1573
29 Rutlandshire	23151	24272	80	43	59	68	57	202	143	176	175	183	103	126	115	107	135
30 Lincolnshire	356226	400236	757	711	667	673	714	3466	3233	3322	3375	3299	2082	1909	2035	1911	2084
31 Nottinghamshire	270731	294380	740	838	814	840	888	2277	2371	2515	2716	2726	1655	1478	1586	1535	1992
32 Derbyshire	239791	260693	598	601	637	615	630	2151	2016	2196	2324	2259	1465	1362	1535	1478	1710
8. North Western Division.																	
33 Cheshire	368400	423526	906	927	1067	1029	1109	3489	3255	3860	3844	3784	2586	2383	2520	2669	2963
34 Lancashire	1698609	2067301	5156	5516	5712	5737	6133	19690	18222	20148	20953	20926	14306	12758	14567	15064	16648
9. York Division.																	
35 West Riding	1176514	1340051	3043	3577	3827	3630	3805	11611	11431	12776	13362	13549	8369	7327	8424	9083	9060
36 East Riding (with York)	221376	254352	790	779	809	796	796	2100	1899	2046	2074	2159	1530	1381	1446	1352	1582
37 North Riding	186226	194644	426	453	477	466	451	1607	1464	1456	1534	1566	1033	936	871	953	1007
10. Northern Division.																	
38 Durham	326043	411679	888	924	1037	996	1052	3806	3471	3796	4179	4083	2457	2120	2229	2660	2494
39 Northumberland	266020	303568	681	644	649	658	581	2599	2459	2565	2681	2634	1616	1454	1657	1866	1996
40 Cumberland	178038	195492	329	358	343	291	365	1601	1506	1638	1718	1728	1082	939	1064	1024	1224
41 Westmorland	56609	58387	131	125	133	119	114	468	415	414	454	450	327	270	260	315	311
11. Welsh Division.																	
42 Monmouthshire	151021	177130	420	447	450	416	440	1493	1311	1598	1496	1573	982	1046	1038	983	1386
43 South Wales	529364	607456	1413	1567	1517	1533	1602	5019	4470	4982	5216	5312	3293	3171	3456	3577	4020
44 North Wales	388162	404328	752	780	793	871	800	2983	2786	2872	2867	2961	2377	2317	1977	2177	2447

* In the present publication the "Registration Counties" comprise groups of entire Registration Districts, or Poor Law Unions; and when a District runs into two or more Counties, it has been placed with the County in which the greater part of the Population is situated: hence these groups of Districts rarely, if ever, correspond with the strict *boundaries* of the respective Counties named.

A TABLE OF THE DEATHS IN LONDON FROM ALL CAUSES,

Registered in the March Quarters of the 5 *Years* 1849 *to* 1853.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending March				
	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
All Causes	15438	13219	15410	14481	15864
Specified Causes	15331	13136	15323	14399	15718
I. Zymotic Diseases	4120	2126	2999	2702	2861
Sporadic Diseases:					
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat	643	606	631	605	640
III. Tubercular Diseases	2282	2226	2472	2588	2586
IV. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves and Senses	1687	1638	1634	1625	1805
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	523	544	665	655	643
VI. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration	2986	2802	3522	2840	3585
VII. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	792	763	815	819	821
VIII. Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	164	165	156	194	188
IX. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	123	122	106	112	118
X. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.	121	101	109	110	122
XI. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.	15	24	22	40	42
XII. Malformations	48	43	42	50	53
XIII. Premature Birth and Debility	301	320	390	391	405
XIV. Atrophy	282	277	283	300	366
XV. Age	662	690	686	676	781
XVI. Sudden*	167	234	218	127	126
XVII. Violence, Privation, Cold, and Intemperance	415	455	573	565	576
I.					
Small Pox	228	95	275	389	62
Measles	173	303	363	151	184
Scarlatina	776	199	206	366	574
Hooping Cough	905	442	781	539	702
Croup	77	79	109	97	93
Thrush	38	25	34	34	26
Diarrhœa	284	207	223	225	221
Dysentery	42	43	30	28	28
Cholera	516	8	7	13	7
Influenza	53	38	205	40	51
Purpura and Scurvy	16	8	9	10	15
Ague	6	3	3	7	3
Remittent Fever	19	20	32	25	23
Infantile Fever	4	11	18	14	15
Typhus	699	404	521	527	662
Metria or Puerperal Fever, *see* Childbirth	112	60	47	62	44
Rheumatic Fever, *see* Rheumatism	8	21	19	18	18
Erysipelas	137	119	81	120	86
Syphilis	22	32	32	36	42
Noma or Canker, *see* Mortification	5	8	4	1	5
Hydrophobia	—	1	—	—	—
II.					
Hæmorrhage	53	55	45	63	46
Dropsy	248	214	231	220	236
Abscess	27	30	24	17	32
Ulcer	12	12	21	12	16
Fistula	4	3	7	3	6
Mortification	60	59	56	44	46
Cancer	231	213	236	231	243
Gout	8	20	11	15	15
III.					
Scrofula	74	72	87	131	96
Tabes Mesenterica	198	158	175	198	185
Phthisis or Consumption	1630	1626	1792	1811	1872
Hydrocephalus	380	370	418	448	433

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending March				
	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
IV.					
Cephalitis	145	135	138	160	140
Apoplexy	314	376	314	296	360
Paralysis	326	366	280	316	326
Delirium Tremens	41	21	30	29	42
Chorea	1	7	2	3	2
Epilepsy	94	75	82	82	110
Tetanus	5	4	7	6	2
Insanity	22	19	32	28	30
Convulsions	561	482	572	551	617
Disease of Brain, &c.	178	153	177	154	176
V.					
Pericarditis	31	32	47	33	28
Aneurism	20	24	20	19	23
Disease of Heart	472	488	598	603	592
VI.					
Laryngitis	69	54	73	67	79
Bronchitis	1271	1284	1612	1422	1880
Pleurisy	49	41	71	39	49
Pneumonia	1202	1011	1244	908	1083
Asthma	270	300	383	266	357
Disease of Lungs, &c.	125	112	139	138	137
VII.					
Teething	150	139	194	178	175
Quinsey	26	17	18	8	23
Gastritis	20	28	18	19	17
Enteritis	101	88	87	83	79
Peritonitis	62	57	54	65	40
Ascites	19	30	33	32	38
Ulceration of Intestines, &c.	26	23	27	34	34
Hernia	39	37	40	46	43
Ileus	23	30	30	27	39
Intussusception	16	13	9	10	14
Stricture (of the Intestinal Canal)	8	14	9	10	7
Disease of Stomach, &c.	79	76	64	84	76
Disease of Pancreas	—	—	4	—	—
Hepatitis	49	44	55	39	47
Jaundice	44	30	40	42	40
Disease of Liver	129	134	131	138	147
Disease of Spleen	1	3	2	4	2
VIII.					
Nephritis	7	6	9	7	11
Nephria (or Bright's Disease, *see* Disease of Kidneys)	25	34	40	46	54
Ischuria	2	2	5	3	2
Diabetes	10	10	9	13	11
Stone	10	12	4	5	11
Cystitis	8	7	12	14	5
Stricture of the Urethra	9	13	12	13	13
Disease of Kidneys, &c.	93	81	65	93	81
IX.					
Paramenia	5	4	3	3	2
Ovarian Dropsy	16	16	8	12	10
Childbirth, *see* Metria	64	66	65	62	68
Disease of Uterus, &c.	38	36	30	35	38
X.					
Arthritis	1	3	3	8	5
Rheumatism	66	60	60	60	69
Disease of Joints, &c.	54	38	46	42	48
XI.					
Carbuncle	1	2	3	17	20
Phlegmon	3	7	5	9	10
Disease of Skin, &c.	11	15	14	14	12
XVII.					
Intemperance	21	18	23	19	22
Privation	13	8	13	12	10
Want of Breast Milk, *see* Privation and Atrophy	28	40	56	64	56
Neglect	—	2	1	—	2
Cold, *see* Privation	4	1	4	4	5
Poison	15	20	29	23	24
Burns and Scalds	76	106	100	88	98
Hanging, &c.	36	45	71	76	72
Drowning	66	48	70	72	68
Fractures and Contusions	114	139	163	161	181
Wounds	26	19	34	35	25
Other Violence	16	9	9	11	13
Causes not specified	107	83	87	82	146

NOTE.—The first 13 weeks of 1853, constituting the March quarter in the Weekly Tables of Mortality, ended March 26th, in which 15864 deaths were registered. In the quarter ending March 31st (p. 7), 16013 deaths were registered.

* Under the head of *sudden deaths* are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause has not been ascertained or stated; but also all deaths returned by the coroner in vague terms, such as "found dead," "natural causes," &c. &c.

On the Meteorology of England, the South of Scotland, and parts of Ireland, during the Quarter ending March 31st, 1853. *By* JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S., *Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.*

The very high temperature of the last two months of the preceding year continued till the end of January; the daily temperature during this month was frequently 8° and 9° in excess, and not seldom amounted to 12°, 13°, or 14°. The mean temperature of the month was 42°·4, exceeding the average of 80 years by 6°·7. The mean temperature of the 3 months ending January was 46°·3, being of higher value than that of any corresponding 3 months on record. The nearest approach to this value was in 1806 and 1807, when the mean temperature of the same three months was 43°·6. On February 1st a period of weather of the opposite character suddenly set in, the daily temperature being in defect on every day till March 4th occasionally to the amount of 10° or 12°; during this interval of time the temperature was occasionally very low, the weather was exceedingly severe, and snow more or less fell on every day. The average defect of daily temperature for the period was 5°·4. From March 5th to March 14th the weather was mild, the average excess of daily temperature was 4°·2. On March 15th the weather again set in with severity, snow fell on every day till the 27th to a considerable depth in some places, and the defect of daily temperature to the end of the quarter amounted to 6°·5.

The quarter has been remarkable for the extremes of heat and cold for the season, and for an unusual number of days on which snow has fallen in the months of February and March.

The *mean temperature* of the air at Greenwich for the quarter ending February, constituting the 3 winter months, was 41°·1, being 3°·5 *above* the average of 80 years.

1853. MONTHS.	Temperature of Air. Mean.	Air. Diff. from average of 80 years.	Air. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Evaporation. Mean.	Evaporation. Diff. from average of 11 years.	Dew Point. Mean.	Dew Point. Diff. from average of 11 years.	Air—Daily Range. Mean.	Air—Daily Range. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Water of the Thames.	Elastic Force of Vapour. Mean.	Elastic Force of Vapour. Diff. from average of 11 years.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air. Mean.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air. Diff. from average of 11 years.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	in.	in.	gr.	gr.
Jan.	42·4	+6·7	+4·4	39·8	+2·7	36·2	+1·1	10·1	+2·1	42·5	·231	+·008	2·7	+0·1
Feb.	33·3	−4·9	−6·0	31·0	−6·9	27·1	−8·4	10·1	−0·5	37·6	·167	−·062	2·0	−0·7
Mar.	38·5	−2·4	−3·6	35·8	−5·8	31·7	−4·4	16·1	+2·1	40·4	·198	−·034	2·3	−0·4
Mean	38·1	−0·2	−1·7	35·5	−3·3	31·7	−3·9	12·1	+1·2	40·2	·199	−·029	2·3	−0·3

1853. MONTHS.	Degree of Humidity. Mean.	Degree of Humidity. Diff. from average of 11 years.	Reading of Barometer. Mean.	Reading of Barometer. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air. Mean.	Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air. Diff. from average of 11 years.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Diff. from average of 38 years.	Daily Horizontal movement of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass. Number of Nights it was: At or below 32°	Between 32° and 40°	Above 40°	Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.
			in.	in.	gr.	gr.	in.	in.	Miles.				°	°
Jan.	·808	−·084	29·570	−·179	542	− 8	2·0	+0·2	118	18	8	5	22·0	43·8
Feb.	·801	−·068	29·525	−·243	552	+ 3	0·9	−0·8	97	25	3	0	12·8	34·5
Mar.	·788	−·038	29·780	−·003	550	+ 4	1·5	−0·1	58	27	3	1	12·2	41·5
Mean	·799	−·063	29·625	−·142	548	+ 0	Sum 4·4	Sum −0·7	91	Sum 70	Sum 14	Sum 6	12·2	43·8

NOTE.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (−) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

Thunderstorms occurred, or thunder was heard and lightning seen, on the 2d, 5th, and 8th January at Whitehaven; on the 11th at Hartwell House and Linslade; on the 15th at Guernsey; and on the 21st at Jersey and Guernsey. On the 15th, 16th, and 17th February at North Shields; and on the 23d at Nottingham. On the 13th March at Nottingham; on the 15th at Wakefield and York; on the 22d at North Shields; and on the 27th at Holkham.

Thunder was heard, but lightning was not seen, on the 21st January at Grantham. On the 16th February at Newcastle; and on the 13th March at Grantham.

Lightning was seen, but thunder was not heard, on the 4th January at North Shields; on the 7th at Cardington; on the 11th at Clifton, Bicester, Oxford, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Cardington, and Durham; on the 13th at Bicester; and on the 15th at Jersey, Ryde, and Bicester. On the 28th February at Stone and Hartwell Rectory. On the 4th March at Durham; on the 13th at Jersey; and on the 30th at Stone and Hartwell Rectory.

Hail fell on the 5th January at Ennis and Liverpool; on the 6th at Lewisham, Oxford, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Bedford, and Ennis; on the 11th at Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Ennis, and Stonyhurst; on the 15th at Guernsey and Falmouth; on the 17th at North Shields; on the 21st at Guernsey, Falmouth, Truro, Aylesbury, Ennis, Hawarden, and Stonyhurst; on the 22d at Falmouth, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Ennis, Grantham, and Hawarden; on the 23d and 25th at North Shields; and on the 26th at Falmouth and Stone. On the 4th February at Guernsey, Aylesbury,

and North Shields; on the 5th at Guernsey; on the 7th at Dunino; on the 8th at Ennis and North Shields; on the 9th and 10th at North Shields; on the 11th at Jersey, Cardington, Holkham, and North Shields; on the 13th at Guernsey; on the 17th at Falmouth; on the 20th at Hartwell Rectory; on the 22d at Hawarden; on the 23d at Ryde, Grantham, Hawarden, and Dunino; on the 25th at Hartwell Rectory; on the 26th at Jersey, Falmouth, Truro, Liverpool, Manchester, and North Shields; on the 27th at Jersey, Falmouth, and Truro; and on the 28th at Jersey and Stonyhurst. On the 1st March at Jersey, Hartwell Rectory, and Wakefield; on the 2d at Hartwell Rectory and Hawarden; on the 13th at Nottingham; on the 14th at Falmouth; on the 15th at Falmouth, Ennis, and Hawarden; on the 16th at Nottingham; on the 17th at Ennis; on the 18th at Hartwell Rectory; on the 19th at Jersey; on the 20th at Hawarden and Gainsborough; on the 21st at Jersey, Falmouth, Truro, Hawarden, and North Shields; on the 22d at Falmouth, Lewisham, Bedford, Hawarden, and North Shields; on the 23d at Lewisham, Greenwich, Ennis, and North Shields; on the 24th at Lewisham, Hartwell Rectory, and Ennis; and on the 25th at Hartwell Rectory.

Fog was prevalent on 1st January at North Shields; on the 10th at Grantham; on the 14th at Lewisham, Grantham, and Stonyhurst; on the 16th at Midhurst, Norwich, and Grantham; on the 18th at Lewisham; on the 19th at Clifton, Linslade, and Stonyhurst; on the 21st at Southampton and Lewisham; on the 24th at Paddington and Grantham; on the 25th at Paddington; on the 26th at Paddington, Grantham, and Manchester; on the 27th at Grantham; on the 28th at Ennis and Grantham; on the 30th at Paddington; and on the 31st at Clifton, Lewisham, Paddington, Linslade, and Leeds. On 1st February at Midhurst, Clifton, Lewisham, Paddington, St. John's Wood, Bicester, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Linslade, Grantham, Wakefield, Leeds, and Stonyhurst; on the 2d at Midhurst, Lewisham, Paddington, St. John's Wood, and Stonyhurst; on the 4th and 5th at Manchester; on the 6th at Southampton, Paddington, Grantham, and Wakefield; on the 8th at Clifton, Ennis, Wakefield, and Leeds; on the 11th at Royston; on the 13th at Manchester; on the 15th at Lewisham; on the 19th at Stone and Grantham; on the 22d at Manchester; and on the 28th at Greenwich. On 5th March at Stone, Grantham, Manchester, and Wakefield; on the 6th at Bicester, Norwich, and North Shields; on the 7th and 8th at Midhurst, Clifton, and Norwich; on the 9th at Ryde, Midhurst, Clifton, Lewisham, Greenwich, Paddington, St. John's Wood, Bicester, Linslade, and Wakefield; on the 11th at Paddington, St. John's Wood, Linslade, and Wakefield; on the 12th at Clifton, Lewisham, Greenwich, St. John's Wood, Grantham, and Wakefield; on the 13th at Lewisham, Wakefield, and North Shields; on the 15th at Clifton and Stone; on the 16th at Clifton, Bicester, Stone, and Hartwell House; on the 21st at Paddington; on the 24th at Midhurst, Clifton, and Greenwich; on the 25th at Manchester; on the 26th at Hartwell Rectory; on the 28th at Clifton; on the 29th at Manchester and Wakefield; on the 30th at Midhurst and Wakefield; and on the 31st at Wakefield.

Zodiacal Light was seen on 30th January at Durham, and on the 31st at Nottingham and Durham. On 7th February at Durham, and on the 27th at Nottingham. On 8th March at Rose Hill and Nottingham; on the 10th at Hartwell House and Durham; on the 11th at Rose Hill; on the 27th at Durham; on the 28th at Grantham; on the 29th at Stone, Hartwell House, Grantham, Nottingham, and Durham; and on the 30th at Grantham.

Auroræ were seen on 4th January at Hawarden; on the 5th at Stone and Hawarden; on the 7th at Clifton, Rose Hill, Oxford, Stonyhurst, and Dunino; on the 8th at Stonyhurst; on the 15th at Clifton; and on the 31st at Grantham and Durham. On 14th February at Whitehaven; on the 15th at Nottingham; on the 16th and 17th at North Shields; on the 23d at Nottingham; on the 26th at Guernsey; on the 27th at Nottingham, Hawarden, Stonyhurst, and Whitehaven; and on the 28th at Stone and Hartwell Rectory. On 7th March at Midhurst, Clifton, Hawarden, and Durham; on the 8th at Clifton, Stonyhurst, and Durham; on the 10th and 11th at Dunino; on the 17th at Bicester, Stone, and Hartwell Rectory; on the 21st at Holkham; and on the 29th at Stone.

Solar Halos were seen on 13th January at Greenwich; on the 16th at Nottingham, Stonyhurst, and North Shields; on the 17th at Nottingham and North Shields; and on the 20th at Hartwell Rectory. On 7th February at Stonyhurst; on the 10th at Hawarden and Stonyhurst; on the 12th and 13th at Nottingham; on the 15th at Royston and Liverpool; on the 16th and 17th at Nottingham; on the 18th at North Shields; on the 26th at Nottingham; on the 27th at Grantham; and on the 28th at Stonyhurst and Dunino. On 4th March at Hawarden; on the 9th at Stone, Hartwell Rectory, and Aylesbury; on the 11th at Stone and Hartwell Rectory; on the 14th at Whitehaven; on the 20th at Dunino; on the 22d at Hartwell House; on the 23d at Stone, Hartwell Rectory, and Nottingham; on the 26th and 30th at Dunino; and on the 31st at Midhurst, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, and Nottingham.

Lunar Halos were seen on 3d January at Hawarden; on the 14th at Grantham; on the 15th at Ryde, Stone, and Hartwell Rectory; on the 16th at Whitehaven and Durham; on the 18th at Midhurst, Bicester, Oxford, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Cardington, and Grantham; on the 20th at Midhurst, Lewisham, Greenwich, St. John's Wood, Oxford, Stone, Hartwell House, Cardington, Grantham, Nottingham, Hawarden, Liverpool, and Dunino; on the 21st at Nottingham; on the 22d at Wakefield; on the 25th at Hartwell House; and on the 29th at Durham. On 14th February at Nottingham; on the 15th at Liverpool; on the 18th at Durham; on the 19th at Royston; on the 21st at Nottingham, Stonyhurst, and Durham; on the 22d at Nottingham, Hawarden, Liverpool, North Shields, and Dunino; on the 23d at Liverpool; and on the 25th at Midhurst. On 14th March at Stone and Hartwell Rectory; on the 16th at Warrington; on the 19th at Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Liverpool, Manchester, Whitehaven, and Durham; on the 20th at Clifton, Hawarden, Warrington, Liverpool, Manchester, Stonyhurst, Durham, and North Shields; on the 21st at Oxford and Cardington; on the 22d at Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Nottingham, and Hawarden; on the 23d at Stone, Hartwell Rectory, and Cardington; and on the 24th at Midhurst and Liverpool.

NAMES OF THE PLACES.	Mean Pressure of dry Air reduced to the level of the Sea.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Mean Monthly Range of Temperature.	Range of Temperature in the Quarter.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.	Wind. Mean estimated Strength.	Wind. General Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days on which it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.	Height of Cistern of the Barometer above the level of the Sea.
	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.	feet.
Jersey	29·591	41·3	57·0	26·0	10·7	24·3	31·0	39·8	37·7	2·3	N.E. & S.W.	6·0	46	8·1	2·9	0·4	0·891	3·4	546	85
Guernsey	29·587	40·9	53·5	29·5	7·2	18·0	24·0	39·9	37·9	1·6	N.E. & N.W.	6·6	58	10·0	2·9	0·4	0·890	3·4	545	123
Falmouth	—	41·6	58·0	21·0	12·4	30·3	37·0	—	—	1·4	N.E. & S.W.	6·0	55	9·1	—	—	—	—	—	120
Truro	29·606	41·8	62·0	17·0	13·4	32·7	45·0	39·3	35·8	0·8	N.E. & W.	6·3	44	7·6	2·7	0·6	0·808	3·2	546	55
Torquay	—	40·3	56·0	24·0	8·5	24·3	32·0	37·2	32·7	2·7	N. & S.W.	—	46	8·5	2·4	0·7	0·769	2·9	548	160
Exeter	29·598	39·4	57·2	20·0	12·9	29·3	37·2	37·5	34·6	2·1	N., E., & W.	5·3	42	7·0	2·6	0·5	0·847	3·0	547	140
Ventnor	29·573	41·3	55·0	25·0	8·5	24·7	30·0	—	36·3	—	N.E. & W.	—	48	7·9	2·7	0·5	0·845	2·9	544	150
Newport	29·611	39·2	55·9	20·0	11·2	27·8	35·9	37·1	33·8	2·0	S.W. & N.E.	6·5	40	7·5	2·5	0·5	0·826	3·0	550	28
Ryde	29·601	38·7	57·5	22·5	14·3	29·8	35·0	37·0	34·5	1·2	N.E. & S.W.	6·3	34	5·4	2·6	0·4	0·849	3·0	548	110
Worthing	29·574	38·7	52·0	25·0	8·2	20·3	27·0	37·1	34·7	1·6	N.E. & S.W.	4·0	50	6·1	2·6	0·4	0·873	3·1	549	25
Southampton	—	39·1	56·0	22·0	16·1	27·0	34·0	37·8	35·8	0·4	N.E. & N.	5·7	35	6·5	2·7	0·3	0·894	3·2	547	60
Midhurst	29·603	37·9	58·2	13·0	13·1	30·6	45·2	36·1	33·7	1·5	N.E. & W.	7·1	30	7·3	2·5	0·3	0·874	2·9	550	84
Clifton	29·600	37·6	57·8	18·0	12·0	30·3	39·8	35·7	32·7	1·1	N.E. & S.W.	6·0	41	4·2	2·4	0·5	0·842	2·8	547	228
Lewisham	29·602	38·2	63·5	17·7	13·0	31·5	45·8	36·4	33·9	0·5	N.E. & S.W.	8·5	50	4·7	2·5	0·4	0·861	2·9	549	82
Royal Observatory	29·604	38·1	60·5	20·5	12·1	29·6	40·0	35·5	31·7	—	N.E. & S.W.	—	47	4·4	2·3	0·6	0·799	2·7	548	159
Paddington	29·596	38·9	60·4	22·9	—	—	37·5	37·1	34·4	—	N.E. & S.W.	—	—	—	2·6	0·4	0·858	3·0	548	126
Chiswell Street	29·594	41·2	60·5	25·5	9·5	26·5	35·0	38·0	33·4	—	—	—	34	3·9	2·6	0·7	0·775	3·0	545	96
St. John's Wood	29·571	37·3	60·0	20·8	12·6	28·3	39·2	35·9	33·8	1·5	N.E.	7·6	44	6·5	2·5	0·3	0·888	3·0	548	150
Enfield	29·545	36·5	55·5	20·0	10·7	26·5	35·5	35·3	33·4	—	S.W.	—	51	5·4	2·5	0·3	0·899	2·9	550	76
Rose Hill	—	36·6	57·0	11·5	11·9	30·8	45·5	—	—	2·0	N.E. & S.W.	6·9	49	4·4	—	—	—	—	—	270
Bicester	—	37·5	59·8	18·9	12·9	29·1	40·9	36·6	35·2	1·0	N.E. & S.W.	7·0	—	—	2·7	0·3	0·921	3·1	546	—
Radcliffe Observatory	29·594	37·5	56·4	19·1	14·6	28·9	37·3	35·7	33·0	1·7	N.E. & S.W.	7·2	38	4·7	2·4	0·4	0·856	2·9	547	210
Stone Observatory	29·548	36·5	57·2	18·0	11·3	28·3	39·2	34·9	32·3	0·7	N.E. & S.W.	5·8	58	5·0	2·7	0·4	0·863	2·8	542	320
Hartwell House	29·532	37·6	58·7	14·0	12·5	32·1	44·7	36·3	34·3	1·1	N. & S.W.	6·8	—	—	2·6	0·3	0·892	3·0	545	250
Hartwell Rectory	29·551	36·5	57·8	17·2	12·2	28·8	40·6	35·4	33·6	0·9	Var.	5·6	53	5·6	2·5	0·3	0·907	3·0	546	290
Aylesbury	29·600	39·1	59·0	16·0	19·3	32·0	43·0	37·4	35·0	0·7	Var.	6·5	48	6·1	2·6	0·4	0·872	3·1	544	284
Linslade	29·588	36·1	57·0	16·0	12·2	28·0	41·0	34·6	32·2	—	N. & S.W.	—	51	5·8	2·4	0·3	0·873	2·8	547	313
Royston	29·601	37·4	59·7	13·6	11·2	30·7	46·1	36·0	34·0	—	N. & S.W.	6·7	79	5·1	2·5	0·3	0·889	3·0	548	271
Cardington	29·571	37·0	56·8	19·0	11·5	26·8	37·8	35·8	34·0	0·9	Var.	6·7	53	4·0	2·5	0·3	0·897	2·9	550	100
Bedford	29·573	37·0	55·0	17·0	10·7	28·8	38·0	34·9	31·7	0·8	Var.	6·3	48	4·0	2·3	0·4	0·831	2·7	549	100
Norwich	29·569	36·6	57·0	13·0	10·8	31·3	44·0	35·4	33·9	1·2	S.W. & N.E.	7·8	55	7·0	2·5	0·3	0·903	2·9	551	39
Grantham	29·585	36·4	56·9	15·4	9·0	28·4	41·5	35·0	32·8	light	N.E.	7·3	50	6·1	2·4	0·3	0·880	2·8	549	190
Derby	29·525	36·8	53·0	19·0	12·8	27·0	34·0	35·3	33·1	—	N. & N.E.	—	54	4·1	2·4	0·4	0·879	2·8	549	100
Holkham	29·563	36·4	56·5	7·2	10·5	31·1	49·3	35·5	34·0	1·0	N.E. & S.W.	6·6	62	7·6	2·6	0·2	0·922	3·0	551	39
Nottingham	29·552	36·9	57·0	18·8	12·1	28·5	38·2	35·1	33·4	0·5	Var.	6·9	60	4·8	2·4	0·4	0·878	2·9	550	103
Hawarden	29·600	37·6	57·0	23·0	8·7	25·8	34·0	36·5	34·8	1·4	Var.	6·7	40	5·4	2·6	0·3	0·907	3·1	546	260
Gainsborough	29·572	36·2	52·0	16·0	9·9	21·7	36·0	34·2	31·0	0·3	Var.	5·7	51	5·0	2·3	0·5	0·846	2·7	552	30
Liverpool	29·588	39·1	55·3	26·7	7·2	22·4	28·6	37·1	33·8	0·9	W. & N.W.	7·2	35	3·7	2·5	0·5	0·839	3·0	549	37
Manchester	29·578	37·2	62·0	18·5	12·9	33·7	43·5	36·0	34·3	—	N.W. & N.E.	7·1	54	5·6	2·6	0·3	0·906	3·0	549	137
Alderley Edge	—	35·9	—	—	8·0	—	—	34·4	31·8	—	Var.	5·7	—	4·8	2·3	0·3	0·863	2·8	547	—
Bowdon	—	—	59·0	21·2	—	29·8	37·8	—	—	—	N.E. & S.	5·6	43	4·9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wakefield	29·570	36·4	56·0	14·0	13·2	30·5	42·0	34·9	32·5	1·8	S.W. & N.E.	7·0	62	5·6	2·4	0·4	0·876	2·8	550	115
Leeds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·4	N.W. & S.W.	8·2	49	4·3	—	—	—	—	—	138
Stonyhurst	29·571	35·9	53·0	17·7	12·3	28·9	35·3	34·4	31·9	0·9	N.E. & S.W.	6·4	35	7·9	2·3	0·3	0·870	2·8	545	381
York	—	35·3	51·5	12·0	11·2	27·3	39·5	—	—	—	N.W.	—	60	5·8	—	—	—	—	—	50
Whitehaven	29·526	39·8	53·5	20·0	8·1	25·8	33·5	37·4	33·9	2·3	N.E. & S.W.	—	51	9·3	2·5	0·6	0·822	3·0	546	90
Durham	29·571	35·0	50·6	17·5	7·3	24·6	33·1	33·9	32·1	0·8	Var.	6·7	—	7·7	2·4	0·3	0·906	2·8	547	352
Newcastle	—	37·1	—	22·0	—	—	—	—	—	—	N.W.	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	121
North Shields	29·624	35·4	52·5	21·3	7·1	22·1	31·2	35·0	34·5	2·3	S.W. & N.E.	6·0	70	10·7	2·6	0·1	0·969	3·0	552	124
Dunino	29·508	34·7	51·0	14·0	10·8	30·0	37·0	33·3	30·8	1·8	N.W. & N.E.	5·0	49	7·9	2·3	0·3	0·872	2·6	548	250

The mean of the numbers in the first column is 29·578 inches, and it represents that portion of the reading of the barometer due to the pressure of air; the remaining portion, or that due to the pressure of water, is 0·209 inch; the sum of these two numbers is 29·787 inches, and it represents the mean reading of the barometer for the quarter at the level of the sea.

The highest readings of the thermometer in air were 63°·5 at Lewisham, and 62°·0 at Truro and Manchester.

The lowest readings were 7°·2 at Holkham, 11°·5 at Rose Hill, and 12°·0 at York. The least daily ranges of temperature took place at North Shields, Guernsey, Liverpool, and Durham; and the greatest at Aylesbury, Southampton, Oxford, and Ryde.

Rain fell on the least number of days at Midhurst, Ryde, Chiswell Street, Southampton, Liverpool, and Stonyhurst; and on the greatest number at Royston and North Shields. The least falls took place at Liverpool, Chiswell Street, Cardington, Bedford, Derby, Clifton, Leeds, Rose Hill, and Greenwich; and the mean amount at these places is 4·1 inches. The largest falls occurred at North Shields, Guernsey, Whitehaven, and Falmouth, and their mean is 9·8 inches.

Quarterly Meteorological Table for different Parallels of Latitude.

PARALLELS OF LATITUDE, &c.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Mean of Highest Readings of the Thermometer.	Mean of Lowest Readings of the Thermometer.	Average Daily Range of Temperature.	Average Monthly Range of Temperature.	Average Quarterly Range of Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Average Number of Days.	Rain. Average fall.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Height above the Sea level.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.	feet.
In the Counties of Cornwall and Devonshire	40·8	58·3	20·7	12·4	29·2	37·6	38·0	34·4	5·9	49	8·0	2·6	0·6	0·808	3·0	547	119
Newport and Ryde	39·0	56·7	21·3	12·8	28·8	35·4	37·0	34·1	6·4	37	6·5	2·6	0·5	0·838	3·0	549	69
South of latitude 51°	38·6	55·4	20·0	12·5	26·0	35·4	37·0	34·7	5·6	38	6·6	2·6	0·3	0·880	3·1	549	56
Between the latitudes of 51° and 52°	37·4	58·6	17·9	12·5	29·6	40·7	35·9	33·5	6·8	48	5·3	2·5	0·4	0·869	2·9	547	217
Between the latitudes of 52° and 53°	36·8	56·5	15·4	11·1	29·1	41·1	35·4	33·2	6·9	58	6·1	2·5	0·3	0·885	2·9	549	118
Between the latitudes of 53° and 54°	36·4	55·8	17·5	10·9	28·2	38·3	35·1	32·7	6·6	47	5·5	2·4	0·4	0·878	2·9	548	140
Liverpool and Whitehaven	39·4	54·4	23·4	7·6	24·1	31·0	37·2	33·8	7·2	43	6·5	2·5	0·5	0·830	3·0	548	64
Durham, Newcastle, and North Shields	35·8	51·6	20·3	7·2	23·3	32·1	34·5	33·3	6·4	58	9·2	2·5	0·2	0·937	2·9	549	199
Dunino	34·7	51·0	14·0	10·8	30·0	37·0	33·3	30·8	5·0	49	7·9	2·3	0·3	0·872	2·9	548	250

In the formation of this Table the results from Jersey and Guernsey have not been combined, on account of the difference between the ranges of temperature of the two places. The results from Ventnor are not combined, on account of the much higher temperature, and less range of temperature than those at the other stations in the Isle of Wight. The results from Chiswell Street have also not been combined.

The Observations have been reduced to Mean values, and the Hygrometrical results have been deduced — from Glaisher's Tables.

Names of Stations and Observers.	Year 1853. Months.	Mean Pressure of Air and Water, or Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Mean Pressure of Water or Elastic Force of Vapour.	Range of Barometer Readings in the Month.	Temperature of the Air. Mean. From Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Mean. From Self-registering Therm.	Mean. Adopted.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range in the Month.	Mean of all the Highest.	Mean of all the Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of Dew Point.	Wind. Estimated Strength.	Wind. Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.
		in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.
JERSEY, Rev. S. King, F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·732	·275	0·970	46·4	45·1	45·8	55·0	34·0	21·0	49·4	41·2	8·2	43·8	41·2	2·5	S.W. to N.W.	6·7	20	4·4	3·2	0·5	·860	3·8	541
	Feb.	29·619	·216	1·372	37·6	37·2	37·4	49·0	26·0	23·0	43·0	32·1	10·9	36·1	34·1	2·3	N.E. & E.	5·9	14	2·3	2·5	0·3	·893	3·0	548
	Mar.	29·875	·247	0·714	41·1	40·3	40·7	57·0	28·0	29·0	47·7	34·8	12·9	39·6	37·8	2·0	S.W. & N.E.	5·5	12	1·4	2·9	0·3	·919	3·4	549
GUERNSEY, Dr. Hoskins, F.R.S., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·693	·286	1·013	46·1	45·9	46·0	53·5	37·0	16·5	49·6	42·6	7·0	44·3	42·2	1·8	S.W. & N.W.	7·2	20	5·4	3·3	0·5	·877	3·9	539
	Feb.	29·575	·219	1·382	36·8	37·4	37·1	45·5	30·5	15·0	41·6	34·1	7·5	36·1	35·5	1·6	N.E. & N.W.	6·6	20	3·0	2·6	0·3	·914	3·0	548
	Mar.	29·814	·230	0·817	40·0	39·5	39·7	52·0	29·5	22·5	44·0	37·0	7·0	38·2	36·0	1·5	N.E. & S.E.	5·9	18	1·6	2·7	0·4	·878	3·2	549
FALMOUTH, Lovell Squire, Esq.	Jan.	29·586	—	1·120	45·2	45·0	45·1	56·0	31·0	25·0	50·5	39·8	10·7	—	—	1·4	S.W. & W.	6·3	27	5·0	—	—	—	—	—
	Feb.	29·608	—	1·260	37·4	37·6	37·5	54·0	21·0	33·0	44·5	31·4	13·1	—	—	1·4	N.	5·6	10	1·8	—	—	—	—	—
	Mar.	29·793	—	1·120	42·2	42·2	42·2	58·0	25·0	33·0	49·9	36·4	13·5	—	—	1·3	N.E.	6·0	18	2·3	—	—	—	—	—
TRURO, Dr. C. Barham.	Jan.	29·714	·263	1·160	46·0	44·8	45·5	55·0	27·0	28·0	50·2	39·7	10·5	43·0	39·8	0·7	W.	6·0	24	3·8	3·0	0·6	·822	3·6	541
	Feb.	29·726	·194	1·290	37·8	36·6	37·3	50·0	17·0	33·0	43·2	30·9	12·3	34·9	31·2	0·9	N.E.	7·8	11	2·4	2·3	0·6	·803	2·7	550
	Mar.	29·881	·231	0·720	42·1	43·4	42·6	62·0	25·0	37·0	53·1	35·8	17·3	39·9	36·3	0·9	E.	5·2	9	1·3	2·7	0·7	·800	3·2	547
TORQUAY, Edward Vivian, Esq.	Jan.	29·752	·262	0·930	46·0	44·4	44·9	54·0	33·0	21·0	48·6	40·5	8·1	42·6	39·7	3·0	S.W.	—	17	4·4	3·0	0·6	·839	3·6	542
	Feb.	29·702	·170	1·160	36·3	35·4	35·7	47·0	24·0	23·0	39·8	31·7	8·1	32·5	27·5	3·0	N.	—	14	3·2	2·0	0·7	·751	2·3	552
	Mar.	29·940	·196	0·600	40·6	40·3	40·4	56·0	27·0	29·0	46·0	36·7	9·3	36·5	30·9	2·2	N.	—	15	0·9	2·2	0·8	·717	2·7	551
EXETER, Dr. Shapter, M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·590	·255	1·076	44·2	43·3	43·5	55·7	28·0	27·7	49·1	37·5	11·6	41·6	39·0	2·0	W.	7·2	23	2·7	3·0	0·5	·858	3·5	541
	Feb.	29·588	·184	1·020	35·3	35·2	35·0	46·2	20·0	26·2	41·0	29·4	11·6	33·0	29·8	2·1	N. & E.	5·1	11	3·0	2·2	0·4	·836	2·5	550
	Mar.	29·809	·221	0·622	40·1	39·6	39·8	57·2	23·2	34·0	48·4	32·8	15·6	37·8	34·9	2·2	N. & E.	3·5	8	1·3	2·6	0·5	·846	3·0	549
VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT, Dr. Martin.	Jan.	29·612	·276	1·098	—	45·6	45·6	55·0	34·0	21·0	49·0	42·2	6·8	—	41·4	—	W.	—	21	3·7	3·2	0·5	·872	3·8	539
	Feb.	29·522	·202	1·348	—	36·7	36·7	50·0	25·0	25·0	40·5	33·0	7·5	—	32·3	—	N.E. & N.	—	13	1·5	2·4	0·4	·862	2·8	547
	Mar.	29·784	·224	0·780	—	41·7	41·7	55·0	27·0	28·0	47·4	36·1	11·3	—	35·2	—	E. & W.	—	14	2·7	2·6	0·7	·800	3·1	547
NEWPORT, J. C. Bloxam, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·745	·254	0·956	43·8	43·4	43·6	54·2	30·9	23·3	47·7	39·4	8·3	41·6	38·9	1·6	S.W.	6·5	22	5·2	3·0	0·5	·852	3·5	543
	Feb.	29·689	·182	1·286	34·8	35·2	35·0	46·2	20·0	26·2	40·1	30·2	9·9	32·9	29·5	2·4	N.E. & N.	7·1	8	0·9	2·1	0·5	·813	2·5	553
	Mar.	29·950	·207	0·679	39·4	38·4	39·0	55·9	22·0	33·9	47·1	31·7	15·4	36·6	33·0	2·0	S.W. & N.E.	5·8	10	1·4	2·4	0·6	·812	2·9	553
RYDE, Benjamin Barrow, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·647	·252	0·940	44·3	42·5	43·1	54·0	23·2	30·8	49·2	36·3	12·9	41·2	38·7	1·2	S.W.	7·0	20	4·0	2·9	0·5	·856	3·5	542
	Feb.	29·596	·193	1·228	35·0	34·1	34·4	47·5	22·5	25·0	41·1	27·9	13·2	33·1	31·1	1·3	N.E. & N.	6·3	5	0·4	2·3	0·3	·890	2·7	552
	Mar.	29·850	·212	0·684	39·2	38·5	38·7	57·5	24·0	33·5	48·0	31·1	16·9	36·7	33·7	1·0	N.E. & S.W.	5·6	9	1·0	2·5	0·5	·842	2·9	551
WORTHING, W. G. Barker, Esq., F.R.C.S., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·735	·275	0·945	44·2	43·6	43·8	52·0	33·8	18·2	46·9	40·6	6·3	42·2	40·1	2·2	S.W.	4·1	20	3·9	3·1	0·4	·881	3·8	542
	Feb.	29·652	·187	1·266	34·0	35·0	34·7	44·2	26·0	18·2	39·3	31·4	7·9	33·0	30·3	1·6	N.	4·6	14	0·7	2·2	0·4	·859	2·6	552
	Mar.	29·925	·214	0·732	37·9	37·6	37·7	49·6	25·0	24·6	43·9	33·4	10·5	36·2	34·0	1·1	N.E.	3·3	16	1·5	2·5	0·4	·878	3·0	554
SOUTHAMPTON, J. Drew, Esq., Ph. D., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·597	·275	0·949	43·4	43·5	43·5	55·0	32·0	23·0	49·0	38·5	10·5	42·5	41·2	0·4	S.W.	6·8	18	5·5	3·2	0·3	·926	3·8	541
	Feb.	29·551	·199	1·305	34·4	35·8	35·3	48·0	22·0	26·0	42·4	30·1	22·3	34·0	31·9	0·5	N.E. & N.	5·5	6	0·2	2·4	0·3	·893	2·7	550
	Mar.	29·800	·216	0·685	38·2	38·6	38·5	56·0	24·0	32·0	47·4	31·9	15·5	36·8	34·3	0·3	N. & N.E.	4·9	11	0·8	2·5	0·4	·863	3·0	550
MIDHURST, C. Bulard, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·665	·250	0·991	43·2	41·7	42·5	56·0	29·0	27·0	47·5	36·2	11·3	40·2	38·5	1·6	S.W. & W.	7·2	18	5·3	2·9	0·3	·900	3·4	544
	Feb.	29·635	·181	1·270	33·8	32·8	33·3	49·5	13·0	36·5	38·9	27·6	11·3	31·8	29·1	1·4	N. & N.E.	7·7	4	0·7	2·2	0·3	·867	2·5	554
	Mar.	29·870	·211	0·780	39·1	36·9	38·0	58·2	20·0	38·2	46·3	29·5	16·8	36·2	33·5	1·5	N.E. & W.	6·3	8	1·3	2·5	0·4	·856	2·9	552
CLIFTON (BRISTOL), W. C. Burder, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·467	·240	1·044	41·7	41·4	41·5	53·7	27·2	26·5	46·3	36·8	9·5	39·8	37·4	1·2	S.W. & N.E.	6·0	19	3·0	2·8	0·4	·873	3·3	541
	Feb.	29·479	·177	1·212	33·6	33·3	33·4	45·7	18·0	27·7	38·9	28·5	10·4	31·6	28·6	1·1	N.E.	6·0	14	0·7	2·1	0·4	·846	2·4	551
	Mar.	29·700	·200	0·788	38·2	37·9	38·0	57·8	21·2	36·6	46·9	30·9	16·0	35·6	32·0	0·9	N.E. & S.W.	5·9	8	0·5	2·3	0·6	·807	2·8	549
LEWISHAM, Mr. W. Richardson, Assistant Secretary B.M.S.	Jan.	29·675	·249	1·074	42·4	42·4	42·4	55·2	30·9	24·3	48·2	37·1	11·1	40·7	38·4	0·5	S.W. & N.E.	8·7	19	2·3	2·9	0·4	·868	3·4	543
	Feb.	29·615	·188	1·226	33·0	34·2	33·6	46·0	21·7	24·3	39·7	29·5	10·2	32·4	30·4	0·4	N.E.	9·3	16	1·0	2·2	0·3	·895	2·6	553
	Mar.	29·883	·206	0·836	38·1	38·8	38·5	63·5	17·7	45·8	48·7	30·9	17·8	36·2	32·8	0·6	N.E. & S.W.	7·5	15	1·4	2·4	0·5	·820	2·8	552
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, The Astronomer Royal.	Jan.	29·570	·231	1·140	—	42·4	42·4	55·5	30·8	24·7	47·6	37·5	10·1	39·8	36·2	—	S.W. & N.E.	—	20	2·0	2·7	0·6	·808	3·2	542
	Feb.	29·525	·167	1·230	—	33·6	33·3	45·0	20·5	24·5	39·1	29·0	10·1	31·0	27·1	—	N.	—	13	0·9	2·0	0·5	·801	2·3	552
	Mar.	29·780	·198	0·820	—	38·0	38·5	60·5	20·8	39·7	47·0	30·9	16·1	35·8	31·7	—	N.E.	—	14	1·5	2·3	0·6	·788	2·7	550
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL (PADDINGTON), Lindsey Blyth, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·615	·247	1·027	43·2	—	43·2	—	33·8	—	—	38·6	—	41·0	38·0	—	S.W. & N.E.	—	—	—	2·9	0·6	·835	3·4	541
	Feb.	29·569	·193	1·230	34·2	34·8	34·5	49·9	22·9	27·0	39·9	30·5	9·4	33·2	31·1	—	N.E. & N.	—	—	—	2·3	0·3	·890	2·7	551
	Mar.	29·837	·216	0·881	38·9	38·8	38·9	60·4	25·0	35·4	47·1	32·5	14·6	37·0	34·2	—	N.E. & S.W.	—	—	—	2·5	0·4	·849	3·0	551

Newport:—The reading of the maximum thermometer on January 3d has been altered from 58°5° to 48°5°. Ryde:—The reading of the barometer on March 29th, at 9h. A.M., has been altered, conjecturally, from 29·887 in. to 30·087 in. Southampton:—All the barometer readings are too low. Midhurst:—The reading of the barometer on March 12th, at 9h. A.M., has been altered, conjecturally, from 30·310 in. to 30·110 in.

Names of Stations and Observers.	Year 1853. Months.	Mean Pressure of Air and Water, or Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Mean Pressure of Water or Elastic Force of Vapour.	Range of Barometer Readings in the Month.	Temperature of the Air. Mean. From Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Mean. From Self-registering Therm.	Mean. Adopted.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range in the Month.	Mean of all the Highest.	Mean of all the Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of Dew Point.	Wind. Estimated Strength.	Wind. Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.
		in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.
CHISWELL STREET BREWERY, David Slate, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·638	·266	1·027	46·5	46·2	46·4	60·0	35·5	24·5	50·6	42·2	8·4	43·7	40·3	—	—	—	18	2·3	3·3	0·5	·878	3·7	538
	Feb.	29·603	·159	1·216	36·9	36·2	36·5	47·0	25·5	21·5	40·8	32·4	8·4	32·3	25·7	—	—	—	6	0·5	1·9	0·9	·685	2·2	549
	Mar.	29·855	·214	0·804	41·3	39·9	40·6	60·5	27·0	33·5	46·8	35·0	11·8	37·9	34·1	—	—	—	10	1·1	2·5	0·6	·761	3·0	549
ST. JOHN'S WOOD, George Leach, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·560	·251	1·072	41·8	41·4	41·6	54·0	29·2	24·8	47·0	36·2	10·8	40·3	38·5	1·6	S.W.	7·5	19	2·7	2·9	0·3	·900	3·5	542
	Feb.	29·513	·179	1·230	32·8	32·9	32·8	44·0	20·8	23·2	38·8	27·9	10·9	31·5	29·0	1·6	N.E. & N.W.	8·2	10	1·1	2·1	0·3	·878	2·5	552
	Mar.	29·782	·214	0·810	37·5	37·2	37·4	60·0	23·0	37·0	46·3	30·1	16·2	36·0	33·9	1·3	N.E.	7·0	15	1·7	2·5	0·3	·885	2·9	551
ENFIELD, Rev. J. M. Heath, A.M., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·608	·243	0·994	42·4	39·9	40·7	52·0	30·5	21·5	45·7	36·5	9·2	39·4	37·6	—	S.W. & S.	—	21	2·6	2·8	0·3	·902	3·3	544
	Feb.	29·576	·179	1·188	32·7	31·8	32·1	44·0	20·0	24·0	36·8	27·7	9·1	31·1	29·0	—	N.W. & N.	—	14	1·3	2·1	0·3	·895	2·5	554
	Mar.	29·824	·211	0·778	37·9	36·0	36·6	55·5	21·5	34·0	43·9	30·0	13·9	35·4	33·5	—	S.W. & N.E.	—	16	1·5	2·5	0·3	·900	2·9	553
ROSE HILL (near Oxford), Rev. John Slatter, F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·442	·254	1·020	41·7	40·6	41·0	52·2	27·2	25·0	46·3	35·2	11·1	40·1	38·8	2·4	S.W.	7·8	21	2·3	3·0	0·2	·931	3·5	541
	Feb.	29·410	—	1·201	32·6	31·7	32·0	42·1	11·5	30·6	36·8	27·5	9·3	—	—	2·0	N.E.	6·9	14	1·1	—	—	—	—	—
	Mar.	29·667	·206	0·756	37·7	36·4	36·8	57·0	20·2	36·8	45·1	29·8	15·3	35·3	33·0	1·5	N.E.	6·0	14	1·0	2·4	0·3	·877	2·8	550
BICESTER (Oxon), Wm. Johnson, Esq. M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·453	·254	1·022	41·3	41·3	41·3	53·8	29·5	24·3	47·0	35·9	11·1	40·3	38·9	1·0	S.W.	7·2	16	2·1	3·0	0·3	·923	3·5	541
	Feb.	29·458	·192	1·088	32·5	33·5	33·0	45·0	18·9	26·1	39·3	28·5	10·8	32·3	31·0	1·2	N. & N.E.	7·2	20	0·8	2·3	0·2	·931	2·6	550
	Mar.	29·672	·227	0·082	38·7	37·8	38·3	59·8	23·0	36·8	47·2	30·4	16·8	37·2	35·6	0·7	N.E. & W.	6·7	—	—	2·7	0·3	·909	3·1	548
RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, OXFORD, M. J. Johnson, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.	Jan.	29·495	·234	1·156	41·9	41·7	41·8	53·4	26·4	27·0	46·9	36·8	10·1	39·6	36·6	2·0	S.W.	7·3	19	2·5	2·7	0·5	·838	3·2	541
	Feb.	29·483	·180	1·180	33·1	32·9	33·0	42·4	19·1	23·3	37·7	28·9	8·8	31·6	29·1	1·7	Var.	7·4	7	1·2	2·1	0·3	·874	2·5	551
	Mar.	29·717	·209	1·122	38·1	37·4	37·8	56·4	20·1	36·3	45·8	31·0	14·8	36·0	33·3	1·4	N.E.	6·9	12	1·0	2·4	0·4	·856	2·9	550
STONE OBSERVATORY, F. Vincent Fasel, Esq., Assistant to Rev. J. B. Reade, F.R.S., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·326	·239	1·180	40·2	40·5	40·3	53·1	27·9	25·2	46·0	35·4	10·6	39·0	37·2	1·0	S.W.	6·1	18	1·9	2·8	0·3	·900	3·3	540
	Feb.	29·304	·168	1·199	31·8	32·2	32·0	42·8	18·0	24·8	37·1	28·2	8·9	30·5	27·3	0·6	N.W. & N.E.	6·1	19	1·2	2·0	0·4	·844	2·3	549
	Mar.	29·545	·200	0·852	37·7	36·6	37·1	57·2	22·3	34·9	44·9	30·4	14·5	35·2	32·3	0·4	N.E. & S.W.	5·3	21	1·9	3·4	0·4	·845	2·8	547
HARTWELL HOUSE, Mr. Horton, Assistant to Dr. Lee, F.R.S., Trea. B.M.S.	Jan.	29·412	·244	1·024	41·3	42·0	41·7	55·5	30·4	25·1	47·4	37·0	10·4	40·0	37·6	1·1	S.W. & S.	6·9	—	—	2·8	0·4	·868	3·3	539
	Feb.	29·373	·191	1·214	32·7	33·5	33·1	46·5	14·0	32·5	39·1	28·6	10·5	32·3	30·9	1·2	N. & N.W.	7·1	—	—	2·3	0·2	·924	2·6	549
	Mar.	29·625	·218	0·785	38·0	38·0	38·0	58·7	20·0	38·7	47·3	30·6	16·7	36·6	34·5	1·0	N. & S.W.	6·5	—	—	2·6	0·3	·885	3·0	547
HARTWELL RECTORY, Rev. C. Lowndes, M.A., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·363	·247	1·112	40·7	40·7	40·7	53·1	29·5	23·6	45·9	36·0	9·9	39·6	38·0	1·2	S.W.	6·1	21	1·9	2·9	0·3	·919	3·4	540
	Feb.	29·358	·172	1·187	31·3	32·2	31·7	42·8	17·2	25·6	37·6	27·5	10·1	30·5	27·9	0·9	N.E. & N.W.	5·9	21	1·5	2·0	0·3	·872	2·4	550
	Mar.	29·598	·222	0·750	37·0	37·1	37·0	57·8	20·6	37·2	46·5	29·8	16·7	36·2	35·0	0·6	Var.	4·9	11	2·2	2·6	0·2	·929	3·1	547
AYLESBURY, Thomas Dell, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·434	·240	0·945	41·5	41·3	41·4	52·0	26·5	25·5	48·3	34·7	13·6	39·7	37·4	1·0	S.W.	6·6	19	2·6	2·8	0·4	·872	3·3	540
	Feb.	29·459	·200	1·133	35·4	35·1	35·2	49·0	16·0	33·0	42·3	28·6	13·7	34·0	32·1	0·5	W. & N.W.	6·4	13	1·7	2·4	0·3	·900	2·8	548
	Mar.	29·638	·227	0·779	41·1	40·3	40·6	59·0	21·5	37·5	51·6	30·9	20·7	38·5	35·5	0·5	E.	6·5	16	1·8	2·6	0·5	·843	3·1	545
LINSLADE, John Osborn, Esq., Jun., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·373	·235	1·139	39·9	39·9	39·9	52·0	29·0	23·0	44·8	35·4	9·4	38·6	36·8	—	S. & S.W.	—	17	2·1	2·8	0·3	·895	3·2	541
	Feb.	29·347	·168	1·183	31·3	31·9	31·6	42·0	16·0	26·0	37·6	27·0	10·6	30·3	27·4	—	N.	—	16	1·9	2·0	0·3	·862	2·3	551
	Mar.	29·599	·202	0·804	36·7	36·6	36·7	57·0	22·0	35·0	45·9	29·4	16·5	35·0	32·3	—	N.	—	18	1·8	2·4	0·4	·862	2·8	549
ROYSTON (Hertfordshire), Hale Wortham, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·437	·248	1·109	41·4	41·3	41·3	52·8	31·7	21·1	45·9	37·2	8·7	40·0	38·2	—	S. & W.	6·4	29	2·1	2·9	0·3	·900	3·4	540
	Feb.	29·420	·183	1·233	32·8	33·2	33·0	46·4	13·6	32·8	38·7	28·4	10·3	31·8	29·6	—	N.	7·7	25	2·0	2·2	0·3	·889	2·5	550
	Mar.	29·675	·215	0·820	38·1	37·6	37·8	59·7	21·4	38·3	46·0	31·3	14·7	36·3	34·1	—	N. & S.	5·9	25	1·0	2·5	0·4	·878	3·0	549
CARDINGTON (near Bedford), Mr. Maclaren, Assist. to S. C. Whitbread, Esq., F.R.A.S., Pres. B.M.S.	Jan.	29·597	·250	1·026	41·6	41·0	41·3	53·5	29·8	23·7	46·4	36·0	10·4	40·1	38·9	1·2	S.W.	6·4	20	1·9	2·9	0·3	·908	3·4	543
	Feb.	29·584	·184	1·278	32·3	32·4	32·4	42·0	19·0	23·0	37·6	28·0	9·6	31·5	29·8	0·8	N.	7·0	16	1·3	2·2	0·2	·911	2·5	553
	Mar.	29·839	·207	0·800	37·7	36·7	37·2	56·8	23·0	33·8	45·0	30·5	14·5	35·7	33·4	0·6	Var.	6·6	17	0·8	2·5	0·3	·871	2·9	553
BEDFORD, Dr. Barker, M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·580	·236	0·980	42·7	40·0	41·4	51·3	31·0	30·3	44·7	35·8	8·9	39·5	36·9	1·0	S.W.	6·0	17	1·8	2·8	0·5	·856	3·3	543
	Feb.	29·577	·171	1·250	33·6	31·3	32·4	40·0	17·0	23·0	36·1	27·4	8·7	30·8	27·7	1·0	N.	7·0	17	1·3	2·0	0·2	·846	2·3	553
	Mar.	29·820	·188	0·770	38·7	35·6	37·1	55·0	22·0	33·0	43·9	29·4	14·5	34·5	30·5	0·5	Var.	6·0	14	0·9	2·2	0·6	·790	2·6	552
NORWICH, W. Brooke, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·656	·241	1·058	41·1	40·0	40·5	51·0	32·0	19·0	44·1	36·2	7·9	39·2	37·4	1·5	S.W. & S.	7·3	19	2·3	2·8	0·3	·900	3·3	545
	Feb.	29·658	·188	1·402	33·2	32·6	32·9	44·0	13·0	31·0	38·4	27·6	10·8	32·0	31·4	1·1	N.W. & N.E.	8·5	20	3·4	2·2	0·2	·916	2·6	554
	Mar.	29·896	·206	0·910	36·9	35·6	36·3	57·0	13·0	44·0	43·5	29·8	13·7	35·0	33·0	1·0	S.W. & N.E.	7·6	16	1·3	2·4	0·3	·892	2·8	555
GRANTHAM, J. W. Jeans, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·477	·234	1·086	40·1	40·2	40·2	52·1	28·8	23·3	44·4	36·5	7·9	38·7	36·5	light	S.W.	7·3	20	2·1	2·7	0·4	·884	3·2	542
	Feb.	29·510	·175	1·226	31·9	31·9	31·9	40·5	15·4	25·1	36·5	28·0	8·5	30·8	28·6	light	N.E. & N.W.	8·0	16	1·9	2·1	0·3	·886	2·4	553
	Mar.	29·745	·207	0·829	37·1	37·1	37·1	56·9	21·1	35·8	44·5	31·8	12·7	35·6	33·3	light	N.E. & E.	6·6	17	2·1	2·5	0·3	·871	2·9	551
DERBY, John Davis, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·500	·235	1·020	40·7	39·7	40·1	53·0	29·0	24·0	46·4	34·5	11·9	38·7	36·7	—	N.	—	22	2·4	2·7	0·6	·891	3·2	543
	Feb.	29·560	·190	1·190	32·6	33·2	33·0	43·0	19·0	24·0	39·4	27·8	11·6	32·2	30·7	—	N.E.	—	15	0·7	2·3	0·2	·922	2·6	552
	Mar.	29·800	·197	0·700	38·8	36·5	37·3	53·0	20·0	33·0	45·0	30·0	15·0	35·1	31·8	—	Var.	—	17	1·0	2·3	0·5	·824	2·7	552
HOLKHAM, S. Shellabear, Esq., M.B.M.S., Assistant to the Earl of Leicester.	Jan.	29·648	·245	1·050	41·1	39·9	40·5	51·2	28·5	22·7	44·6	35·5	8·9	39·4	37·9	1·2	S. & S.W.	6·4	23	2·6	2·9	0·3	·916	3·4	545
	Feb.	29·640	·191	1·353	32·9	32·4	32·7	42·2	7·2	35·0	37·8	27·8	10·0	32·0	30·7	1·0	N.W. & N.E.	7·2	21	3·6	2·3	0·2	·934	2·6	554
	Mar.	29·913	·210	0·921	36·6	35·4	36·0	56·5	21·0	35·5	42·7	30·2	12·5	35·0	33·4	0·7	N. & E.	6·1	18	1·4	2·5	0·2	·915	2·9	555

Bedford:—The mean reading of the wet-bulb thermometer uncorrected, in March, has been altered, conjecturally, from 35°·8 to 37°·8. Norwich:—The mean temperature of January was 4°·4 above; February, 5°·5 below; and March, 4°·6 below the average of 12 years.

Names of Stations and Observers.	Months.	Year 1853. Mean Pressure of: Air and Water, or Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Mean Pressure of: Water or Elastic Force of Vapour.	Range of Barometer Readings in the Month.	Temperature of the Air. Mean. From Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Mean. From Self-registering Therm.	Mean. Adopted.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range in the Month.	Mean of all the Highest.	Mean of all the Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of Dew Point.	Wind. Estimated Strength.	Wind. Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.
		in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.
HIGHFIELD HOUSE, Nottingham, Messrs. E. J. and A. S. H. Lowe, M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·541	·238	1·171	40·5	39·9	40·2	53·2	29·5	23·7	45·6	34·5	11·1	38·7	36·5	0·6	S. & S.W.	6·9	27	3·0	2·7	0·4	·884	3·3	544
	Feb.	29·600	·176	1·062	33·2	32·0	32·6	42·5	18·8	23·7	37·3	27·4	9·9	31·2	28·5	0·4	N.	7·1	17	1·1	2·1	0·3	·869	2·4	554
	Mar.	29·808	·225	0·832	38·5	37·2	37·9	57·0	18·8	38·2	45·8	30·6	15·2	36·4	35·3	0·4	N., E., & W.	6·8	16	0·7	2·5	0·4	·880	3·1	551
HAWARDEN, Dr. Moffat, F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·437	·256	1·106	41·8	41·3	41·5	55·0	30·0	25·0	45·3	37·7	7·6	40·5	39·1	1·5	S.W. & N.	6·6	23	2·6	3·0	0·3	·923	3·5	540
	Feb.	29·497	·194	1·148	33·9	32·8	33·3	42·0	23·0	19·0	36·7	29·7	7·0	32·5	31·1	1·3	N.E. & N.W.	6·9	8	1·0	2·3	0·2	·928	2·7	551
	Mar.	29·659	·215	0·768	38·1	38·1	38·1	57·0	23·5	33·5	44·9	33·3	11·6	36·5	34·2	1·4	S. & N.W.	6·5	9	1·8	2·5	0·4	·871	3·0	548
GAINSBOROUGH, T. Dyson, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·601	·207	1·087	41·4	39·0	40·4	52·0	37·0	15·0	44·0	34·4	9·6	37·4	33·1	0·4	S. & S.W.	5·5	19	1·8	2·4	0·7	·795	2·9	545
	Feb.	29·712	·169	1·111	31·9	30·7	31·4	40·0	16·0	24·0	35·3	26·9	8·4	30·2	27·4	0·4	N. & N.W.	6·2	19	2·0	2·0	0·3	·872	2·3	557
	Mar.	29·882	·204	0·867	37·3	35·9	36·7	50·5	24·5	26·0	42·8	31·1	11·7	35·1	32·5	0·1	N.E. & N.W.	5·4	13	1·2	2·4	0·4	·870	2·8	554
WARRINGTON, T. G. Rylands, Esq.	Jan.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Feb.	29·713	·181	1·237	33·2	33·6	33·4	47·2	19·4	27·8	39·4	28·6	10·8	31·9	29·3	0·6	N.W. & N.	7·0	17	0·8	2·2	0·3	·869	2·5	555
	Mar.	29·916	·192	0·792	38·1	37·8	38·0	57·5	21·4	36·1	45·9	31·7	14·2	35·2	31·0	0·7	Var.	5·8	15	1·4	2·3	0·6	·781	2·6	554
LIVERPOOL OBSERVATORY, John Hartnup, Esq., F.R.A.S.	Jan.	29·618	·239	1·177	42·4	42·7	42·6	55·3	32·6	22·7	45·9	39·9	6·0	40·3	36·1	1·0	W.	7·5	20	2·3	2·8	0·6	·826	3·3	542
	Feb.	29·732	·191	1·082	35·0	35·2	35·1	46·1	26·7	19·4	38·8	32·4	6·4	33·5	31·0	1·0	W. & N.W.	7·5	8	0·6	2·3	0·4	·865	2·6	553
	Mar.	29·937	·215	0·744	39·5	39·6	39·6	52·7	27·5	25·2	45·2	36·0	9·2	37·4	34·3	0·7	N. & N.W.	6·7	7	0·8	2·5	0·5	·826	3·0	553
MANCHESTER, George V. Vernon, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·527	·238	1·163	40·5	40·6	40·6	56·0	28·0	28·0	46·4	35·3	11·1	39·1	37·0	—	S.W. & N.W.	8·0	24	2·7	2·8	0·4	·885	3·3	543
	Feb.	29·598	·193	1·235	32·2	33·1	32·8	48·5	18·5	30·0	39·4	27·7	11·7	32·2	31·2	—	N.W. & N.E.	6·9	15	0·9	2·3	0·1	·948	2·7	553
	Mar.	29·801	·219	0·809	38·7	38·0	38·2	62·0	19·0	43·0	47·0	31·0	16·0	36·8	34·7	—	N.W. & N.E.	6·5	15	2·0	2·6	0·3	·885	3·0	551
ALDERLEY EDGE, Cheshire, J. W. Long, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·326	·231	—	40·0	39·0	39·3	—	—	—	42·4	36·1	6·3	38·0	36·1	—	S.W. & W.	7·0	—	2·6	2·7	0·3	·894	3·2	541
	Feb.	29·381	·171	1·116	31·8	32·2	32·1	45·8	22·4	23·4	36·2	29·0	7·2	30·7	27·8	—	N.W. & N.	5·1	11	0·7	2·0	0·3	·854	2·4	550
	Mar.	29·583	·197	0·780	37·4	35·9	36·4	51·5	22·5	29·0	42·2	31·6	10·6	34·5	31·5	—	S.E. & N.E.	4·9	13	1·5	2·3	0·4	·840	2·7	549
BOWDON, Cheshire, Arthur Neild, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·386	·231	1·140	40·9	39·9	40·2	53·0	28·3	24·7	45·2	35·0	10·2	38·5	36·1	—	S.	5·7	20	2·7	2·7	0·4	·868	3·2	541
	Feb.	29·527	·181	1·172	32·8	33·1	33·0	48·0	21·0	27·0	38·6	28·4	10·2	31·7	29·3	—	N. & N.E.	3·8	13	0·6	2·2	0·3	·882	2·5	552
	Mar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	59·0	21·2	37·8	—	—	—	—	—	—	Var.	3·2	12	1·6	—	—	—	—	—
WAKEFIELD PRISON, W. R. Milner, Esq, M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·519	·229	1·180	39·6	39·9	39·8	54·6	25·7	28·9	46·1	34·5	12·0	38·2	35·9	2·1	S.W. & S.	6·7	22	2·4	2·7	0·4	·870	3·2	544
	Feb.	29·596	·179	1·316	32·9	32·2	32·5	42·6	14·0	28·6	38·4	26·8	11·6	31·3	29·0	1·8	N.W. & N.	8·1	18	1·2	2·1	0·3	·889	2·5	554
	Mar.	29·823	·204	1·226	37·2	36·5	36·8	56·0	22·0	34·0	45·5	29·5	16·0	35·2	32·7	1·5	N.E. & S.W.	6·1	22	2·0	2·4	0·4	·870	2·8	553
LEEDS, Henry Denny, Esq.	Jan.	29·498	·226	1·179	42·3	39·8	41·0	58·0	28·0	30·0	46·7	33·2	13·5	38·7	35·5	1·0	N.W. & S.W.	7·8	18	3·0	2·6	0·6	·827	3·1	542
	Feb.	29·585	·190	1·248	35·4	31·9	33·6	43·0	21·5	21·5	37·9	26·6	11·3	32·5	30·7	1·5	N.W.	8·5	7	0·4	2·3	0·3	·897	2·6	552
	Mar.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1·6	S.E. & S.W.	8·3	15	0·9	—	—	—	—	—
STONYHURST, Rev. J. Clare.	Jan.	29·206	·224	1·356	39·0	39·0	39·0	53·0	25·5	27·5	44·6	33·8	10·8	37·5	35·3	1·2	S.W.	6·7	19	4·9	2·6	0·4	·878	3·1	539
	Feb.	29·312	·171	1·266	32·0	32·2	32·1	45·0	17·7	27·3	38·6	26·6	12·0	30·7	27·8	0·8	N.W. & N.E.	6·6	7	1·3	2·0	0·3	·854	2·4	549
	Mar.	29·514	·204	0·906	36·4	36·6	36·5	52·1	20·2	31·9	44·6	30·5	14·1	35·0	32·7	0·6	N.E.	6·0	9	1·7	2·4	0·3	·877	2·8	547
YORK, John Ford, Esq.	Jan.	29·545	·235	1·226	39·6	38·7	39·1	51·5	28·5	23·0	43·8	34·0	9·8	38·1	36·6	—	S.E. & S.W.	—	22	1·9	2·7	0·3	·917	3·2	545
	Feb.	29·640	—	1·504	31·3	31·0	31·2	43·5	12·0	31·5	36·8	26·0	10·8	—	—	—	N.W.	—	24	2·5	—	—	—	—	—
	Mar.	29·846	·217	0·836	36·3	34·9	35·6	50·5	23·0	27·5	42·4	29·4	13·0	35·1	34·3	—	N.W. & N.E.	—	14	1·4	2·5	0·1	·957	3·0	555
WHITEHAVEN, J. F. Miller, Esq., F.R.S., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·467	·260	1·290	43·2	41·1	42·1	51·0	27·5	23·5	44·3	37·9	6·4	41·0	39·5	3·2	S.W.	—	20	5·9	3·0	0·3	·908	3·6	540
	Feb.	29·634	·189	1·218	37·2	34·3	35·7	43·0	20·0	23·0	38·1	30·5	7·6	33·6	30·2	2·2	N.E.	—	17	2·2	2·2	0·5	·835	2·6	551
	Mar.	29·822	·200	0·686	43·7	39·3	41·5	53·5	22·5	31·0	44·5	34·1	10·4	37·6	32·1	1·6	N.E.	—	14	1·2	2·3	0·9	·724	2·8	547
DURHAM, William Ellis, Esq.,	Jan.	29·219	·232	1·288	39·1	37·2	38·2	50·6	29·4	21·2	39·3	35·4	3·9	37·4	36·2	0·8	S.W.	6·2	23	1·9	2·7	0·2	·932	3·2	540
	Feb.	29·351	·174	1·268	31·9	30·9	31·4	40·4	20·7	19·7	34·9	27·6	7·3	30·4	28·2	0·9	N.E. & N.W.	7·8	—	4·3	2·1	0·3	·891	2·4	550
	Mar.	29·565	·198	0·857	35·9	34·9	35·4	50·4	17·5	32·9	41·3	30·5	10·8	34·0	31·8	0·7	Var.	6·1	—	1·5	2·4	0·3	·895	2·7	550
NEWCASTLE, G. Muras, Esq.	Jan.	29·459	·232	1·326	40·4	—	40·4	—	30·0	—	—	31·0	—	38·7	36·2	—	S.W. & N.W.	—	15	—	2·7	0·4	·872	3·2	542
	Feb.	29·580	—	1·280	33·4	—	33·4	—	22·0	—	—	28·3	—	—	—	—	N.E. & N.W.	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Mar.	29·803	·214	0·861	37·4	—	37·4	—	23·0	—	—	31·4	—	36·0	33·9	—	S.E. & N.W.	—	12	—	2·5	0·3	·885	3·0	552
NORTH SHIELDS, Robert Spence, Esq.	Jan.	29·530	·237	1·407	38·7	38·9	38·9	52·5	31·0	21·5	42·7	36·0	6·7	38·1	37·0	2·3	S.W.	7·0	27	3·7	2·8	0·2	·933	3·3	545
	Feb.	29·682	·198	1·230	32·0	32·2	32·1	41·0	21·3	19·7	35·7	29·5	6·2	32·0	31·8	2·6	N.E.	6·0	25	4·4	2·4	0·0	·991	2·7	555
	Mar.	29·896	·220	0·853	34·7	35·6	35·2	49·2	24·0	25·2	40·7	32·4	8·3	35·0	34·7	2·0	S.W. & N.E.	5·0	18	2·6	2·6	0·1	·983	3·0	556
DUNINO, David Tennant, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Jan.	29·214	·220	1·410	37·3	37·5	37·4	51·0	22·0	29·0	43·0	32·3	10·7	36·3	34·7	1·8	S.W. & W.	4·5	18	4·2	2·6	0·3	·908	3·0	541
	Feb.	29·427	·168	0·930	32·2	30·7	31·5	43·0	14·0	29·0	35·5	26·7	8·8	30·2	27·2	1·9	N.W. & N.E.	5·5	18	2·4	2·0	0·3	·864	2·3	552
	Mar.	29·620	·188	0·860	35·9	34·7	35·3	50·0	18·0	32·0	42·1	29·3	12·8	33·4	30·4	1·6	N.W. & N.E.	5·1	13	1·3	2·2	0·4	·843	2·6	551

Alderley Edge.—The observations in January were taken on 22 days only. The reading of the barometer on 12th March, at 7h. 30m. A.M., has been altered, conjecturally, from 29·690 to 29·490. Bowdon.—March. Several readings of all the elements evidently erroneous. Leeds.—January. The barometer reading on the 23d, at 3 P.M., altered from 30·532 to 30·132, and the reading of the wet-bulb thermometer on the 24th, at 3 h. P.M., altered from 57° to 37°. February; the barometer reading on the 21st, at 3 h. P.M., altered from 30·512 to 30·012. March; several readings of all the elements evidently erroneous. Stonyhurst.—The reading of the barometer on 14th March, at 9 h. A.M., has been altered from 29·770 to 29·070. York.—The mean reading of the wet-bulb thermometer in February was given as 0°·3 higher than the dry-bulb. The mean temperature of January was 3°·6 above; February, 6°·8 below; and March, 4°·9 below the average of 20 years.

Note.—Second rain gauges are placed: At Jersey at the height of 6 feet; the amount collected was 7·6 inches. At Newport, 3 feet; the amount was 6·9 inches. At Clifton, 50 feet; the amount was 3·4 inches. At Midhurst, 31 feet; the amount was 3·4 inches. At Oxford, 22 feet; the amount was 3·5 inches. At Hartwell Rectory, 4 feet; the amount was 5·5 inches. At Cardington, 36 feet; the amount was 2·8 inches. At Norwich, 31 feet; the amount was 5·9 inches. At Holkham, 4 feet; the amount was 6·4 inches. At Nottingham, 25 feet; the amount was 4·6 inches. And at Whitehaven, 78 feet; and the amount was 5·8 inches.

OF

THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

IN ENGLAND.

THIS Return comprises the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered by 2190 Registrars in all the districts of England during the spring quarter ending June 30th, 1853; and the MARRIAGES in 12025 churches or chapels, about 3396 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 625 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended March 31st, 1853.

The Return of Marriages is not complete; but the defects are inconsiderable, and approximative numbers have been supplied from the records of previous years.

The increase of marriages proceeded at an accelerated rate through the first three months of the year; in April, May, and June the births of children exceeded the average numbers of preceding spring quarters, but fell a few hundreds short of the births in the spring quarters of the two previous years.

The spring in town and country was unhealthy; and the mortality, chiefly owing to the cold weather and the scarcity of potatoes, was considerably above the average.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1841–53 and in the Quarters of those Years.

YEARS -	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850*	1851	1852	1853
Marriages -	122496	118825	123818	132249	143743	145664	135845	138230	141883	152744	153740	158439	-
Births - -	512158	517739	527325	540763	543521	572625	539965	563059	578159	593422	616251	624171	-
Deaths - -	343847	349519	346445	356933	349366	390315	423304	399833	440839	368970	395933	407938	-
	MARRIAGES.												
Quarters ending the last day of													
March - -	24447	25860	25285	26387	29551	31417	27480	28398	28429	30567	32619	32933	35014
June - -	32551	30048	31113	34268	35300	37111	35197	34721	35844	39204	38498	40007	-
September	29397	27288	28847	31675	35003	35070	32439	32995	33874	37636	37155	38291	-
December -	36101	35629	38573	39919	43889	42066	40729	42116	43736	45337	45468	47208	-
	BIRTHS.												
March -	133720	135615	136837	143578	143080	145108	146453	139736	153772	144551	157374	161776	161598
June - -	129884	134096	131279	136941	136853	149450	139072	149760	153693	155865	159138	159136	158718
September -	123868	123296	128161	130078	132369	138718	127173	140359	135223	146911	150584	151193	-
December -	124686	124732	131048	130166	131219	139349	127267	133204	135471	146095	149155	152066	-
	DEATHS.												
March -	99069	96314	94926	101024	104664	89484	119672	120032	105870	98410	105446	106682	118241
June - -	86134	86538	87234	85337	89149	90231	106718	99727	102153	92871	99639	100813	107861
September -	75440	82339	76792	79708	74872	101663	93435	87638	135227	85849	91600	100497	-
December -	83204	84328	87493	90864	80681	108937	103479	92436	97589	91840	99248	99946	-

* The numbers up to 1850 have appeared in the Annual Reports.

MARRIAGES.

35014 marriages were celebrated in the first quarter of the year, or 2081 more than were celebrated in the corresponding quarter of 1852. The unexampled increase of marriages is shown in the annexed Table, where it will be observed that in the winter quarters 48894 persons married in 1841, 54960 in 1847, 70028 in 1853.

The increase in the marriages is most conspicuous in London, in the seaports, and in the manufacturing towns; in Northamptonshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, Gloucestershire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Westmorland, and Monmouthshire; in Portsmouth, Plymouth, Southampton, Bristol; in Northampton, Bath, Stroud, Wolverhampton, Dudley, Birmingham, Nottingham, Chester, Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Merthyr Tydfil. In all the most prosperous districts of the country the marriages increased. In Dover, in Brighton, in St. George Hanover Square, in several other districts, and in the eastern counties the marriages declined.

BIRTHS.

The births fluctuate less than either the marriages or the deaths, and in the three quarters ending June 1851–52–53 the numbers were 159138, 159136, and 158718, or nearly the same in amount, but considerably above the average of preceding years. The births, on an average of 10 spring quarters, were at the rate of 3·428 per cent.; in the last quarter ending June 30th the rate was 3·507 on the population.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

As the births of 158,718 children and the deaths of 107,861 persons of all ages were registered in the quarter, a balance of 50857 remains in favour of the population. The excess of births over deaths is less by 8 or 12 thousands than the excess in the corresponding quarters of the three previous years; chiefly owing to the high rate of mortality in 1853. 115,959 emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration Agents; 78205 to the United States, 20107 to British North America, 17152 to the Australian Colonies, and 495 to other places. 7884 of the emigrants sailed from Glasgow and Greenock, 16993 from Irish ports, 74646, including many Irish, from Liverpool, 2095 from Plymouth, 3722 from Southampton, and 10619 from London.* The emigration from the United Kingdom has been at the rate of 8920 a week, equal to the number of inhabitants in a majority of the 368 municipal boroughs of Great Britain. In Scotland and Ireland the births and deaths of the population are left unregistered, so that it is impossible to determine the rate of natural increase in the United Kingdom; but at the rate prevailing in England, which it cannot exceed, the excess of births over deaths would be 79820, or less by 36139 than the 115959 emigrants.

The price of provisions during the quarter was considerably higher than the ruling prices in the corresponding months of the year 1852; wheat was sold on an average at 44*s.* 6*d.*, a quarter; beef, by the carcase, in London at 4$\frac{7}{8}$*d.* per pound;

ENGLAND:†—ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of MARRIAGE, BIRTH, and DEATH, during the Years 1843–53, and the Quarters of those Years.

Estimated Population of England in thousands in the middle of each Year	16318	16516	16716	16919	17124	17331	17541	17754	17977	18195	—	18195
YEARS	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	Mean, 1843–52.	1853
Marriages	·759	·861	·860	·861	·793	·798	·809	·860	·855	·881	·828	–
Births	3·232	3·274	3·251	3·385	3·153	3·249	3·296	3·343	3·428	3·472	3·308	–
Deaths	2·123	2·161	2·090	2·307	2·472	2·307	2·513	2·078	2·202	2·269	2·252	–
MARRIAGES.												
Quarters ending the last day of												
March	·632	·644	·721	·757	·655	·661	·661	·702	·740	·730	·690	·776
June	·767	·834	·849	·882	·826	·805	·822	·888	·861	·883	·842	–
September	·701	·760	·830	·822	·751	·755	·766	·840	·819	·834	·788	–
December	·934	·955	1·038	·983	·940	·961	·986	1·010	1·000	1·038	·985	–
BIRTHS.												
March	3·420	3·507	3·491	3·498	3·488	3·252	3·575	3·321	3·569	3·585	3·471	3·581
June	3·234	3·334	3·291	3·551	3·265	3·474	3·523	3·530	3·559	3·516	3·428	3·507
September	3·114	3·123	3·140	3·251	2·945	3·211	3·056	3·281	3·321	3·294	3·174	–
December	3·174	3·115	3·103	3·256	2·938	3·038	3·053	3·253	3·279	3·343	3·155	–
DEATHS.												
March	2·373	2·467	2·554	2·157	2·850	2·794	2·462	2·261	2·391	2·364	2·467	2·620
June	2·149	2·077	2·144	2·144	2·506	2·313	2·341	2·103	2·228	2·227	2·223	2·383
September	1·866	1·913	1·776	2·382	2·163	2·005	3·057	1·917	2·020	2·190	2·129	–
December	2·119	2·175	1·908	2·545	2·389	2·108	2·199	2·045	2·182	2·197	2·187	–

† The Table may be read thus, without reference to the decimal points:—In the year 1848, to 100000 of the population of England there were 798 marriages, 3249 births, 2307 deaths registered.—The annual rates of marriage in each of the 4 quarters were ·661, ·805, ·755, and ·961 per cent.; the rates of death 2·794, 2·313, 2·005, and 2·108 per cent. In reading the population on the first line add 3 ciphers (000). The 3 months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the 3 months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the 2 last quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculation.

The AVERAGE PRICES of Consols, of Wheat, Meat, and Potatoes; also the AVERAGE QUANTITY of Wheat sold and imported weekly, in each of the Eight Quarters ending June 30th, 1853.

Quarters ending	Average Price of Consols (for Money).	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	† Wheat sold in the 290 Cities and Towns in England and Wales making Returns.	† Wheat and Wheat Flour entered for Home Consumption at Chief Ports of Great Britain.	Average Prices of		
					Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase).		Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.
			Average Number of Quarters weekly.		Beef.	Mutton.	
1851	£						
Sept. 30	96½	40*s.* 7*d.*	74,714	91,040	3*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¾*d.* Mean 4¾*d.*	90*s.*—110*s.* Mean 100*s.*
Dec. 31	97⅞	36*s.* 7*d.*	109,506	47,986	3*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¾*d.* Mean 4¾*d.*	65*s.*—75*s.* Mean 70*s.*
1852							
Mar. 31	97¼	40*s.* 10*d.*	95,532	27,540	3¼*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4⅛*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¾*d.* Mean 4¾*d.*	60*s.*—80*s.* Mean 70*s.*
June 30	99⅜	40*s.* 10*d.*	87,949	54,675	3¼*d.*—4¾*d.* Mean 4*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¼*d.* Mean 4½*d.*	85*s.*—110*s.* Mean 97*s.*6*d.*
Sept. 30	100	41*s.* 2*d.*	78,712	67,912	3¼*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4⅛*d.*	4*d.*—6*d.* Mean 5*d.*	80*s.*—100*s.* Mean 90*s.*
Dec. 31	100⅝	40*s.* 5*d.*	111,224	72,870	3*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4*d.*	4¼*d.*—6¼*d.* Mean 5¼*d.*	90*s.*—120*s.* Mean 105*s.*
1853							
Mar. 31	99⅝	45*s.* 7*d.*	95,115	63,530	3⅜*d.*—5¼*d.* Mean 4½*d.*	4⅜*d.*—6⅜*d.* Mean 5⅜*d.*	110*s.*—145*s.* Mean 127*s.*6*d.*
June 30	100⅝	44*s.* 6*d.*	84,559	82,623	4*d.*—5¾*d.* Mean 4⅞*d.*	5*d.*—6¾*d.* Mean 5⅞*d.*	110*s.*—145*s.* Mean 127*s.*6*d.*

† *Note.*—The total number of quarters of wheat sold in England and Wales for the 13 weeks ending Sept. 30th, 1851, was 971,276; for the 13 weeks ending Dec. 31st, 1,423,582; for the 13 weeks ending March 31st, 1852, 1,241,921; for the 13 weeks ending June 30th, 1,143,339; for the 13 weeks ending Sept. 30th, 1,023,251; for the 13 weeks ending Dec. 31st, 1,445,906; for the 13 weeks ending March 31st, 1853, 1,236,493; for the 13 weeks ending June 30th, 1853, 1,099,261. The total number of quarters entered for Home Consumption was respectively 1,183,523; 671,803; 358,024; 710,780; 882,850; 947,310; 825,886; and 1,074,095; the second total, however, embraces the returns of 14 weeks.

* Return with which the Registrar General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners.

mutton 5⅞*d.* per pound ; potatoes (York regents) at 127*s.* 6*d.* per ton. The price of wheat was 10 per cent., beef 22 per cent., mutton 31 per cent., potatoes 31 per cent. higher in April, May, June 1853 than in the corresponding months of 1852. It is evident that the price of wheat bears no longer any constant relation to the price of the other chief articles of food consumed by the rich or the poor ; and it must be considered a fortunate circumstance that the price of bread is not now likely to fluctuate so largely as the prices of the more perishable articles with which the markets of England are supplied from a comparatively limited area.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

107,861 deaths were registered in the 3 months of April, May, and June. This number is the highest that has ever been registered before in the corresponding season, and exceeds by 7048 the deaths in the spring quarter of 1852. The rate of mortality in England is highest in the winter (2·467 per cent.), lowest in the summer quarter (2·129 per cent.), while the mortality of the spring quarter (2·223) holds an intermediate rank, near the average of the year. This average is exceeded by the present return, which shows a mortality at the rate of 2·383 per cent. per annum ; higher than the rate in the corresponding quarter of every year 1843–52, except the spring quarter of 1847, when the population was infested by scurvy and its attendant diseases after the great failure of the potato crop in 1846. The rate of mortality was then 2·506; in the autumn influenza broke out, and cholera followed on its footsteps in 1848 and 1849.

The mortality of the quarter was above the average both in the town and in the country districts ; the annual rate of mortality was 2·606 in 117 districts, comprising the chief towns, and 2·196 per cent. in 508 districts, extending over the rest of the kingdom.

The population of England is, there is reason to believe, collectively healthier than any equal amount of population in any other kingdom ; but the rapid increase in the proportion of the town population,—in which the mortality is 27 per cent. higher than it is in the country, and the sickness, the suffering, the debility, the physical degeneracy of race are in an equal excess,—makes this question of the health of towns and the fertilization of the surrounding fields one of the great questions of the day demanding immediate solution. It is difficult for the imagination to conceive all the beneficent effects that would flow from the possible diminution of

DEATHS in the Spring Quarters.

	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	Total 1843-52	1853
In 117 Districts, comprising the chief towns	40343	38977	40847	43737	51585	46552	48070	42886	47774	48357	449128	51734
In 508 Districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes	46891	46360	48302	46494	55133	53178	54083	49989	51865	52456	504751	56127
Total	87234	85337	89149	90231	106718	99730	102153	92875	99639	100813	953879	107861

POPULATION ; DEATHS ; and MORTALITY per Cent. in the Spring Quarters, 1843–53.

	Population enumerated		Deaths in 10 Spring Quarters, 1843–52.	Annual Rate of Mortality of 10 Spring Quarters, 1843–52.	Annual Rate of Mortality in the Spring Quarter, 1853.
	June 6–7th, 1841.	March 31st, 1851.			
In 117 Districts, comprising the chief towns	6,612,958	7,795,882	449,128	2·471	2·606
In 508 Districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes	9,301,190	10,126,886	504,751	2·067	2·196
All England	15,914,148	17,922,768	953,879	2·223	2·383

the mortality which the subjoined figures express in town and in country throughout the changing seasons of the year.

In the months of	Average annual number of *		
	Deaths to every 10000 persons living in TOWNS.	*Deaths* to every 10000 persons living in the COUNTRY.	*Lives destroyed* by the matters which are *poisons* in houses, streets, and streams, but are fertilizing *manures* in fields.
January, February, March	69	56	13
April, May, June	62	52	10
July, August, September	63	46	17
October, November, December	64	49	15
The YEAR	258	203	55

* This Table is derived from the returns of the 10 years 1843–52.

In LONDON the mortality has considerably exceeded the average, and it is chiefly due to diseases of the respiratory organs, typhus, hooping-cough, diarrhœa, and violence of various kinds. 12 deaths were referred to privation, 26 to poison, 88 to burns and scalds, 86 to hanging and suffocation, 81 to drowning, 171 to mechanical injuries of various kinds, 33 to wounds ; and in nearly all these cases the numbers exceed those returned in previous years. The violent deaths, including a few from intemperance, want of breast-milk, and privation, in London, increased from 1296 in 1840 to 2140 in 1852 ; and in the last quarter the excess in deaths from violence alone over the deaths of 1852 was 131. The increase of steam vessels, railways, omnibuses, and new mechanical forces of every kind, as well as the obstructions of the streets, may partly account for this loss of life, as well as for the numerous injuries and mutilations not fatal—in the battle of every day.

The mortality in the SOUTH EASTERN Counties has been above the average, and the greatest excess has occurred in Godstone, Croydon, Bromley, Dover, Eastbourne, Lewes, the Isle of Wight, Alverstoke. Woking has been unusually healthy. Scarlatina has been rife in Sevenoaks, Maidstone, and other districts.

In the SOUTH MIDLAND Counties Wisbeach continues to experience a high rate of mortality; the deaths in three months, out of a population of 36215, were 274. In Cambridge, on the other hand, the deaths out of a population of 27815 were only 110. Hooping-cough and bronchitis prevailed at Wisbeach ; while in Cambridge the Registrar reports, that "great improvements have been made by "the local authorities in the sanatory arrangements ; they have been assisted very "materially by the reports and suggestions of the medical profession."

Romford, Tendring, Colchester, Witham, and Saffron Walden in ESSEX ; Sudbury, Thingoe, and Stow in SUFFOLK, experienced a high rate of mortality. Typhus has been fatal to many persons in High Easter, Dunmow ; in Downham, NORFOLK, ague and fever have prevailed ; in Norwich the mortality has not exceeded, and in the whole county has been below the average.

In the SOUTH WESTERN Counties the general mortality has slightly exceeded the average. The typhus in Longbridge Deverill broke out a second time ; and the deaths in the sub-district equal the births. In one house the man, wife, and 6 children were all attacked, and one child, nine years of age, died. At Exmouth fever has prevailed. In Whipton, Heavitree, small-pox is raging ; several children are suffering, and 2 have died; "still the people refuse cow-pox." In Barnstaple typhus and small-pox have prevailed ; the deaths have exceeded the births. The emigration from Redruth has been extensive, and the births have consequently decreased ; in another district of Cornwall, Lerrin, the Registrar says : "The births and deaths are much below the average. Numbers are yearly "leaving this district for other parts of this country, or for America and Australia, "which is the only explanation I can give of the decrease."

Measles has been very fatal in Truro. In Frome the deaths from pulmonary diseases are much above the average; the same diseases have prevailed in Bath.

In the WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES the mortality is somewhat above the average; small-pox prevails in Gloucestershire; Bristol, Gloucester, and Stroud have neglected vaccination; carbuncles, boils, and purulent eruptions have been very prevalent in Stow-on-the-Wold as well as in London. This extensive epidemic has not yet obtained all the attention which it deserves from the medical profession. A bad form of scarlatina has prevailed in Staffordshire, "the cause of which," the Registrar of Bilston conceives, "is insufficient drainage, cesspools stagnating, "and filth of the most offensive character accumulated in the yards and folds "of the poor, who have been the victims of the fever." The excess of births in West Bromwich and Westbury-on-Severn is ascribed to the increase of population caused by employment on railways. The prosperous state of trade and the improved circumstances of the people are also mentioned in connexion with a low rate of mortality.

The deaths in LINCOLNSHIRE have been below, in NOTTINGHAMSHIRE and DERBYSHIRE above the average. The Registrar of Leake in Leicestershire says:—"Several "deaths have occurred during the quarter from scarlatina and from small-pox. "The latter disease has been very prevalent in a village belonging to my district. "The ignorance and wilful stupidity which exist amongst a certain class of people "are astonishing; neither threats nor entreaties can induce them to have their "children vaccinated. A young woman, near her confinement, and the mother of "two other children, who refused to be vaccinated herself or have her children "vaccinated, was seized with small-pox. On June 12th I attended her; the "disease was confluent; she became a most loathsome object, and in this state "gave birth to a girl on the 15th, and died on the 18th. The infant took the "disease, and has since died. I have vaccinated a large number of children and "a few adults, but the same prejudice still exists with others, and this frightful "disease is yet progressing. I am firmly convinced that if every child was properly "vaccinated under the age of 12 months there would be no cases of small-pox, or "it would be so modified as to require little notice. I am of opinion that the "disease would in the end be extirpated."

Cheshire and Lancashire have not been more than usually unhealthy. 2759 deaths were registered out of a population of 411,515 in Liverpool and West Derby; 2365 in Manchester and Salford out of 315,956. The mortality in these districts was below the average to which they are subject. This district, says the Registrar of Hulme, Chorlton, "never was in a more healthy state. No kind of epidemic prevails. "The operative classes are all well employed, and although "the prices of various kinds of provisions are on the advance, there appears a "general disposition to increase wages in proportion."

In YORKSHIRE 11442 deaths were registered. The mortality exceeded the average, and most notably in Skipton, Keighley, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Sheffield, Rotherham, Doncaster, Thorne, and Driffield. In Leeds and Hull the mortality declined. One death from cholera was registered in the workhouse, Horton, Bradford. Influenza prevailed in Leyburn; scarlatina in Reeth.

In the NORTHERN Counties 5621 deaths were registered. Ague, typhus, and hooping-cough have prevailed in many of the Durham colliery districts; 23 persons died of measles in Yarm, Stockton.

The deaths in the WELCH DIVISION (7288) exceed the average; hooping-cough prevailed in Newport, Swansea, and Haverfordwest; small-pox and bronchitis in Cardiff and Carmarthen. The excess of births and deaths in Rheidol, Aberystwith, is referred to the great increase of the mining population. Small-pox, scarlatina, and typhus still prevail in the Wrexham District. "The Board of Guardians are "causing proceedings to be taken against the owners and occupiers of houses, as "directed by the Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Act, and in all cases "where they have summoned have succeeded in getting convictions."

MARRIAGES Registered in the Quarters ending March 31st, 1849–53; BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered in the Quarters ending June 30th, 1849–53, in the DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, and DISTRICTS of ENGLAND.

DIVISIONS.	POPULATION.*		MARRIAGES.					BIRTHS.					DEATHS.				
			REGISTERED IN THE QUARTER ENDING THE LAST DAY OF														
			MARCH.					JUNE.					JUNE.				
	1841	1851	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
ENGLAND	15914148	17927609	28429	30567	32619	32933	35014	153693	155865	159138	159136	158718	102153	92871	99639	100813	107861
DIVISIONS.																	
1 London	1948417	2362236	4377	4794	5220	5576	5862	18138	18281	19199	19822	20628	13009	11233	13160	12998	14594
2 South Eastern	1479863	1628386	2032	2153	2198	2310	2461	12396	12564	12663	12902	12639	8388	7730	7597	7796	8632
3 South Midland	1141494	1234332	1610	1589	1586	1615	1692	10642	10701	10716	10584	10169	6521	6130	6189	6168	6795
4 Eastern	1040616	1113982	1533	1476	1488	1497	1457	9460	9569	9760	9583	9337	5778	5829	5994	5923	6279
5 South Western . . .	1740032	1803291	2806	2882	3064	3091	3338	14442	14606	14758	14855	14550	9472	9061	9352	9611	10024
6 West Midland	1906753	2137536	3332	3479	3928	3877	4294	18620	18809	19187	19597	19422	12091	11115	12662	11557	12681
7 North Midland	1110203	1214538	1789	1765	1904	1984	2102	10361	10688	10753	10417	10499	6544	6021	6521	6494	6913
8 North Western . . .	2064526	2488438	4556	5278	5673	5735	6171	24181	25057	25264	25009	25195	16733	14651	15812	17565	17592
9 York	1584116	1789047	3128	3654	3895	3664	3982	16203	16641	17299	17264	17161	10368	9695	10751	10546	11442
10 Northern	826710	969126	1553	1568	1733	1780	1685	9033	8767	9470	8873	8986	5405	4944	4985	5301	5621
11 Welsh	1066402	1186697	1713	1929	1930	1804	1970	10217	10182	10069	10230	10132	7844	6462	6616	6854	7288
Persons travelling by Railways and Canals	5016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. LONDON.																	
Middlesex (part of) . .	1444999	1745601	3296	3578	3962	4283	4366	13242	13480	14105	14513	15082	9407	8194	9599	9583	10566
Surrey (part of) . . .	399247	482435	902	1021	1058	1066	1224	3861	3832	4098	4266	4420	2860	2400	2826	2776	3164
Kent (part of)	104171	134200	179	195	200	227	272	1035	969	996	1043	1126	742	639	735	639	864

* Seamen and others on board vessels in the various ports are included in the population given for 1851; the numbers for 1841 are in general confined to persons enumerated on shore.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.*	POPULATION.		MARRIAGES.					BIRTHS.					DEATHS.				
			Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of														
			March.					June.					June.				
	1841	1851	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
2. South Eastern Division.																	
1 Surrey (part of)	187868	202521	205	208	191	238	272	1389	1370	1439	1529	1494	921	872	851	921	1002
2 Kent (part of)	447115	485021	600	638	687	684	753	3817	3894	3765	3908	3759	2609	2246	2204	2225	2628
3 Sussex	302460	339604	395	449	470	487	464	2478	2534	2685	2677	2626	1642	1583	1594	1564	1730
4 Hampshire	352048	402016	593	621	612	669	707	3152	3193	3202	3243	3266	2103	2012	1931	2047	2175
5 Berkshire	190372	199224	239	237	238	232	265	1560	1573	1572	1545	1494	1113	1017	1017	1039	1097
3. South Midland Division.																	
6 Middlesex (part of)	140847	150606	162	154	142	150	173	1069	1109	1083	1120	1079	714	631	681	784	821
7 Hertfordshire	162394	173962	221	216	213	204	202	1494	1424	1607	1408	1354	815	801	831	791	856
8 Buckinghamshire	138248	143655	179	187	207	204	168	1268	1262	1242	1286	1149	727	748	728	658	817
9 Oxfordshire	163216	170247	223	232	204	235	245	1411	1447	1424	1409	1341	955	834	909	875	955
10 Northamptonshire	199208	213844	282	283	282	291	375	1949	1876	1877	1912	1997	1242	1095	1042	1113	1267
11 Huntingdonshire	55565	60319	101	77	84	65	87	559	604	542	528	478	315	366	281	314	358
12 Bedfordshire	112378	129805	190	187	204	190	193	1127	1130	1204	1165	1140	650	608	610	639	684
13 Cambridgeshire	169638	191894	252	253	250	276	249	1765	1849	1737	1756	1631	1103	1047	1107	994	1037
4. Eastern Division.																	
14 Essex	320811	344130	366	354	394	360	385	2881	2826	2913	2928	2925	1760	1573	1659	1663	1965
15 Suffolk	314681	336136	474	486	465	450	440	2898	3025	3055	3004	2856	1773	1773	1824	1860	1931
16 Norfolk	405124	433716	693	636	629	687	632	3681	3718	3792	3651	3556	2245	2483	2511	2400	2383
5. South Western Division.																	
17 Wiltshire	242772	240966	329	295	335	313	307	1982	2020	1983	1974	1867	1466	1243	1364	1298	1468
18 Dorsetshire	167876	177095	260	287	302	300	284	1462	1483	1536	1429	1435	957	802	851	945	1016
19 Devonshire	537270	572330	1001	1029	1115	1071	1250	4492	4307	4494	4516	4456	2855	2837	2836	3018	2922
20 Cornwall	343321	356641	543	559	627	663	751	2902	3045	3155	3187	3239	1594	1729	1864	1996	1923
21 Somersetshire	448793	456259	673	712	685	744	746	3604	3751	3590	3749	3553	2600	2450	2437	2354	2695
6. West Midland Division.																	
22 Gloucestershire	395533	419514	678	750	748	790	865	3374	3257	3315	3361	3381	2533	2157	2294	2393	2485
23 Herefordshire	96515	99120	123	114	130	169	130	664	763	683	716	702	534	485	467	555	578
24 Shropshire	246313	249504	356	322	333	343	413	1905	1874	1855	1885	1887	1414	1250	1381	1214	1334
25 Staffordshire	528867	630545	1075	1095	1304	1253	1449	6229	6399	6556	6708	6638	3684	3555	4204	3627	4115
26 Worcestershire	230387	258733	350	387	448	418	480	2182	2152	2260	2141	2182	1290	1255	1346	1233	1329
27 Warwickshire	409138	480120	750	811	965	904	957	4266	4364	4518	4786	4632	2636	2413	2970	2535	2840
7. North Midland Division.																	
28 Leicestershire	220304	234957	339	377	373	389	415	2114	2191	2245	2114	2072	1326	1199	1251	1330	1337
29 Rutlandshire	23151	24272	36	24	40	25	46	193	176	217	178	194	124	115	112	95	116
30 Lincolnshire	356226	400236	535	444	508	529	544	3299	3413	3376	3173	3119	1979	1902	2019	2007	1898
31 Nottinghamshire	270731	294380	469	502	562	552	598	2536	2519	2554	2557	2662	1609	1395	1699	1547	1878
32 Derbyshire	239791	260693	410	418	421	489	499	2219	2389	2361	2395	2452	1506	1410	1440	1515	1684
8. North Western Division.																	
33 Cheshire	365917	421137	624	651	752	744	860	3923	4018	4096	3945	3958	2530	2218	2418	2786	2760
34 Lancashire	1698609	2067301	3932	4627	4921	4991	5311	20258	21039	21168	21064	21237	14203	12433	13394	14779	14832
9. York Division.																	
35 West Riding	1176514	1340051	2268	2752	2947	2824	3129	12562	12986	13572	13480	13286	8006	7580	8356	8293	9001
36 East Riding (with York)	221376	254352	570	586	634	560	569	2072	2049	2152	2111	2207	1356	1241	1471	1262	1387
37 North Riding	186226	194644	290	316	314	280	284	1569	1606	1575	1673	1668	1006	874	924	991	1054
10. Northern Division.																	
38 Durham	326043	411679	729	735	852	873	823	4198	4072	4488	4164	4324	2401	2097	2210	2343	2551
39 Northumberland	266020	303568	524	522	565	596	542	2703	2576	2792	2664	2650	1629	1501	1523	1707	1708
40 Cumberland	178038	195492	240	239	242	242	236	1677	1682	1712	1616	1578	1067	1066	989	937	1030
41 Westmorland	56609	58387	60	72	74	69	84	455	437	478	429	434	308	280	263	314	332
11. Welsh Division.																	
42 Monmouthshire	151021	177130	254	336	269	299	321	1617	1629	1597	1660	1657	1086	1047	988	1083	1172
43 South Wales	529364	607456	915	1032	1100	982	1090	5369	5351	5217	5392	5336	4263	3225	3501	3522	3878
44 North Wales	386017	402111	544	561	561	523	559	3231	3202	3255	3178	3139	2495	2190	2127	2249	2238

* In the present publication the "Registration Counties" comprise groups of entire Registration Districts, or Poor Law Unions; and when a District runs into two or more Counties, it has been placed with the County in which the greater part of the Population is situated: hence these groups of Districts rarely, if ever, correspond with the strict *boundaries* of the respective Counties named.

A TABLE OF THE DEATHS IN LONDON FROM ALL CAUSES,

Registered in the June Quarters of the 5 *Years* 1849 *to* 1853.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending June				
	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
All Causes	13008	11238	13093	13173	15030
Specified Causes	12927	11132	12956	13096	14867
I. Zymotic Diseases	3203	2032	2662	2828	2979
Sporadic Diseases:					
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat	553	526	547	603	665
III. Tubercular Diseases	2399	2118	2584	2545	2802
IV. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves and Senses	1571	1479	1545	1461	1682
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	487	472	508	520	612
VI. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration	1922	1726	2117	2088	2709
VII. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	783	710	797	763	885
VIII. Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	136	130	156	171	158
IX. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	101	122	105	132	99
X. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.	92	102	101	105	118
XI. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.	20	27	23	30	30
XII. Malformations	35	43	31	41	44
XIII. Premature Birth and Debility	298	288	360	381	356
XIV. Atrophy	263	239	318	305	479
XV. Age	465	484	540	573	532
XVI. Sudden*	172	180	105	107	128
XVII. Violence, Privation, Cold, and Intemperance	427	454	457	443	589
I.					
Small Pox	113	103	209	472	53
Measles	368	232	495	199	256
Scarlatina	497	234	169	563	430
Hooping Cough	739	406	734	466	857
Croup	91	82	67	96	79
Thrush	35	23	22	23	27
Diarrhœa	240	200	191	163	292
Dysentery	41	25	34	35	42
Cholera	268	9	3	8	9
Influenza	16	36	108	33	22
Purpura and Scurvy	14	13	11	21	13
Ague	9	3	5	5	9
Remittent Fever	22	27	28	32	31
Infantile Fever	5	10	11	10	11
Typhus	512	426	428	483	678
Metria or Puerperal Fever, *see* Childbirth	57	51	30	54	31
Rheumatic Fever, *see* Rheumatism	17	16	7	20	21
Erysipelas	114	103	74	98	74
Syphilis	43	28	31	43	37
Noma or Canker, *see* Mortification	2	5	5	4	6
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	1
II.					
Hæmorrhage	44	46	49	62	58
Dropsy	209	191	185	188	215
Abscess	15	17	23	34	24
Ulcer	16	8	8	14	17
Fistula	6	8	4	6	8
Mortification	42	25	51	34	57
Cancer	197	219	206	242	270
Gout	24	12	21	23	16
III.					
Scrofula	112	77	115	124	101
Tabes Mesenterica	196	173	190	194	262
Phthisis or Consumption	1708	1548	1815	1790	1971
Hydrocephalus	383	320	464	437	468

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending June				
	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
IV.					
Cephalitis	151	137	154	127	152
Apoplexy	330	337	313	295	352
Paralysis	278	262	267	233	275
Delirium Tremens	33	41	32	39	42
Chorea	—	4	6	3	2
Epilepsy	74	64	91	95	118
Tetanus	7	6	9	11	2
Insanity	21	31	20	36	32
Convulsions	516	417	511	466	542
Disease of Brain, &c.	161	180	142	156	165
V.					
Pericarditis	34	26	32	37	27
Aneurism	26	24	14	19	30
Disease of Heart	427	422	462	464	555
VI.					
Laryngitis	44	60	52	64	70
Bronchitis	745	696	861	934	1360
Pleurisy	48	35	35	49	45
Pneumonia	815	712	909	783	951
Asthma	152	127	151	139	183
Disease of Lungs, &c.	118	96	109	119	100
VII.					
Teething	131	119	173	146	222
Quinsey	12	15	11	21	10
Gastritis	27	22	30	19	19
Enteritis	89	87	73	84	76
Peritonitis	59	55	51	50	47
Ascites	25	21	32	26	43
Ulceration of Intestines, &c.	27	22	23	34	38
Hernia	37	41	36	27	44
Ileus	37	36	42	30	42
Intussusception	15	13	10	15	10
Stricture (of the Intestinal Canal)	11	9	10	16	10
Disease of Stomach, &c.	66	55	63	72	68
Disease of Pancreas	1	—	1	—	1
Hepatitis	39	60	49	47	50
Jaundice	44	23	45	40	40
Disease of Liver	160	128	144	130	161
Disease of Spleen	3	4	4	6	4
VIII.					
Nephritis	2	2	11	4	8
Nephria (or Bright's Disease, *see* Disease of Kidneys)	35	34	32	47	26
Ischuria	2	2	3	2	3
Diabetes	12	9	10	11	12
Stone	5	7	9	11	8
Cystitis	9	10	7	6	9
Stricture of the Urethra	10	5	7	20	19
Disease of Kidneys, &c.	61	61	77	70	73
IX.					
Paramenia	1	3	3	4	3
Ovarian Dropsy	6	15	9	13	11
Childbirth, *see* Metria	59	59	52	76	49
Disease of Uterus, &c.	35	45	41	39	36
X.					
Arthritis	1	3	4	3	4
Rheumatism	46	54	56	58	58
Disease of Joints, &c.	45	45	41	44	56
XI.					
Carbuncle	5	5	3	8	15
Phlegmon	8	12	6	8	4
Disease of Skin, &c.	7	10	14	14	11
XVII.					
Intemperance	13	23	16	20	18
Privation	13	4	5	8	12
Want of Breast Milk, *see* Privation and Atrophy	42	32	52	48	62
Neglect	4	—	—	1	3
Cold, *see* Privation	—	1	—	5	2
Poison	27	25	19	19	26
Burns and Scalds	52	63	48	50	88
Hanging, &c.	32	77	50	78	86
Drowning	67	61	70	59	81
Fractures and Contusions	139	131	159	121	171
Wounds	26	18	31	19	33
Other Violence	12	19	7	15	7
Causes not specified	81	106	137	77	163

NOTE.—The 13 weeks of 1853, constituting the June quarter in the Weekly Tables of Mortality, ended June 25th, in which 15030 deaths were registered. In the quarter ending June 30th (p. 23), 14594 deaths were registered.

* Under the head of *sudden deaths* are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause has not been ascertained or stated; but also all deaths returned by the coroner in vague terms, such as "found dead," "natural causes," &c. &c.

On the Meteorology of England, the South of Scotland, and parts of Ireland, during the Quarter ending June 30*th*, 1853. *By* JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S., *Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.*

Till April 17th the daily temperature of the air was alternately in excess and defect to the amount of several degrees, and was 1°·7 in excess in the period. On April 20th a period of very cold weather set in, and continued till May 15th; on some days the defect amounted to 8°, 9°, 10°, and on two days to the very large amounts of 13° and 14°; the average defect for the period was 4°·9. From May 16th to May 27th the weather was fine, and the excess of daily temperature was 4°·2; from May 28th to the end of the quarter, with very few exceptions, the weather was cold and unseasonable, and the average daily defect of temperature was 1°·7. The weather during the whole quarter has been unsettled; rain has fallen frequently, there has been an unusual prevalence of N.E. and N.W. winds, and the temperature has been very variable.

The *mean temperature* of the air at Greenwich for the quarter ending May, constituting the 3 spring months, was 45°·2, being 1°·2 *below* the average of 80 years.

1853. MONTHS.	Temperature of Air. Mean.	Air. Diff. from average of 80 years.	Air. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Evaporation. Mean.	Evaporation. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Dew Point. Mean.	Dew Point. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Air—Daily Range. Mean.	Air—Daily Range. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Water of the Thames.	Elastic Force of Vapour. Mean.	Elastic Force of Vapour. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air. Mean.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air. Diff. from average of 12 years.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	in.	in.	gr.	gr.
April	45·2	−0·5	+0·6	42·0	−1·7	38·0	−2·5	14·2	−3·0	48·4	·246	−·024	2·8	−0·3
May	52·0	−0·6	−1·6	47·8	−2·1	43·4	−2·9	21·2	+2·3	55·1	·297	−·034	3·4	−0·4
June	58·2	+0·2	−1·2	52·6	−1·8	49·6	−1·7	18·7	−1·3	61·3	·346	−·046	3·9	−0·5
Mean	51·8	−0·3	−0·7	47·5	−1·9	43·7	−2·4	18·0	−0·7	54·9	·296	−·035	3·4	−0·4

1853. MONTHS.	Degree of Humidity. Mean.	Degree of Humidity. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Reading of Barometer. Mean.	Reading of Barometer. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air. Mean.	Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Diff. from average of 38 years.	Daily Horizontal movement of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass. Number of Nights it was At or below 32°	Between 32° and 40°	Above 40°	Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.
			in.	in.	gr.	gr.	in.	in.	Miles.				°	°
April	·778	−·098	29·710	−·010	541	+1	3·1	+1·3	117	13	8	7	23·0	48·2
May	·746	−·108	29·754	−·034	534	+1	1·6	−0·5	98	8	12	11	25·0	50·0
June	·706	−·126	29·729	−·064	527	+1	2·8	+0·9	101	1	5	24	31·0	58·0
Mean	·743	−·111	29·731	−·036	534	+1	Sum 7·5	Sum +0·6	105	Sum 22	Sum 25	Sum 42	23·0	58·0

NOTE.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (−) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

Thunderstorms occurred, or thunder was heard and lightning seen, on the 3d April at Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, and Linslade; on the 7th at Newcastle; on the 8th at Greenwich; on the 20th at Midhurst; on the 22d at Clifton; on the 23d at Hartwell House, Aylesbury, and Cardington; on the 24th at Holkham, North Shields, and Dunino; on the 25th at Jersey and Liverpool; on the 27th at Durham; and on the 28th at Newcastle. On the 9th May at Grantham; on the 16th at Midhurst and Clifton; on the 27th at Greenwich and Cardington; on the 28th at Rose Hill, Bicester, Oxford, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, Nottingham, and Hawarden; on the 29th at Lewisham and Greenwich; and on the 30th at Torquay, Midhurst, and Clifton. On the 11th June at Lewisham, Greenwich, Bicester, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, and Linslade; on the 14th at Lewisham, Bedford, Dunino, and Arbroath; on the 18th at Newcastle; on the 19th at Hawarden, Warrington, Liverpool, and Stonyhurst; on the 20th at Bicester, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, Linslade, and Royston; on the 21st at Newport; on the 23d at Manchester, Stonyhurst, and Dunino; on the 24th at Greenwich, Paddington, Bicester, Oxford, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, Linslade, Cardington, Bedford, Norwich, Holkham, Nottingham, and Dunino; on the 25th at Nottingham; and on the 30th at Nottingham, Warrington, and Manchester.

Thunder was heard, but lightning was not seen, on the 1st April at St. John's Wood; on the 7th at North Shields; on the 23d at Stone and Nottingham; on the 24th at Nottingham, Stonyhurst, and Dunino; and on the 25th and 27th at Hawarden. On the 8th May at Paddington; on the 9th at Royston and Nottingham; on the 14th at Guernsey; on the 16th at Stonyhurst; on the 17th at Exeter; on the 19th and 26th at Holkham; on the 27th at Stone, Hartwell Rectory, and Royston; on the 28th at Exeter, Linslade, and Cardington; and on the 29th at Norwich, Grantham, and Arbroath. On the 5th June at Wakefield; on the 6th at Grantham and Nottingham; on the

8th at Stonyhurst; on the 9th at Norwich; on the 10th at Stone; on the 11th at Rose Hill, Stone, and Nottingham; on the 12th at Oxford, Cardington, and Nottingham; on the 13th at Nottingham; on the 14th at Lewisham, Greenwich, St. John's Wood, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, Cardington, Nottingham, Wakefield, North Shields, Dunino, and Arbroath; on the 15th at Stone and Norwich; on the 19th at Cardington, Bedford, Nottingham, Warrington, and Stonyhurst; on the 20th at Jersey, Clifton, Rose Hill, Stone, Cardington, and Bedford; on the 21st at Jersey; on the 23d at Bowdon, North Shields, Dunino, and Arbroath; on the 24th at Lewisham, Rose Hill, Stone, and Dunino; on the 27th at Aylesbury and Nottingham; on the 28th at Nottingham; on the 29th at Nottingham and Wakefield; and on the 30th at Hartwell Rectory, Linslade, Wakefield, and Stonyhurst.

Lightning was seen, but thunder was not heard, on the 8th April at Clifton; and on the 19th at North Shields. On the 16th May at Greenwich and Rose Hill. On the 7th June at Nottingham; on the 10th at Linslade; and on the 14th at Oxford.

Hail fell on the 1st April at Lewisham, Greenwich, Linslade, Nottingham, and Liverpool; on the 3d at Oxford and Stone; on the 7th at Rose Hill, Hawarden, Newcastle, and North Shields; on the 8th at Midhurst, Clifton, St. John's Wood, Stone, Linslade, Bedford, Holkham, Hawarden, Warrington, Manchester, Durham, Newcastle, North Shields, and Dunino; on the 12th at Oxford and North Shields; on the 13th at Guernsey, Midhurst, Clifton, Lewisham, Greenwich, Bicester, Oxford, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, Linslade, Royston, Cardington, Bedford, Norwich, Grantham, Holkham, Hawarden, Gainsborough, Warrington, Liverpool, and North Shields; on the 18th at Hawarden; on the 20th at Midhurst, Bicester, Stone, and Hartwell Rectory; on the 23d at Lewisham, Greenwich, Stone, Cardington, Hawarden, North Shields, and Arbroath; on the 24th at Jersey, Cardington, Norwich, Grantham, Gainsborough, Stonyhurst, Durham, Newcastle, and North Shields; on the 25th at Jersey, Guernsey, Ryde, Hartwell Rectory, Linslade, Grantham, Hawarden, Warrington, Liverpool, Manchester, North Shields, Dunino, and Arbroath; on the 26th at Helston, Bicester, Norwich, Grantham, Nottingham, Hawarden, Stonyhurst, and Dunino; on the 27th at Newcastle; and on the 30th at Liverpool. On the 7th May at Guernsey, Stone, Bedford, Holkham, Nottingham, Hawarden, Gainsborough, Warrington, Stonyhurst, Durham, North Shields, and Arbroath; on the 8th at Midhurst, Greenwich, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, Grantham, Hawarden, Gainsborough, Manchester, Stonyhurst, North Shields, and Arbroath; on the 9th at Helston, Exeter, Clifton, Lewisham, Greenwich, Bicester, Oxford, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, Linslade, Cardington, Grantham, North Shields, and Arbroath; on the 10th at Jersey, Lewisham, Gainsborough, North Shields, Dunino, and Arbroath; on the 11th at Dunino; on the 28th at Rose Hill and Oxford; and on the 29th at Lewisham, Greenwich, Oxford, and Linslade. On the 6th June at York; on the 14th at North Shields; on the 19th at Helston, Nottingham, Hawarden, and Warrington; on the 20th at Jersey and Guernsey; and on the 30th at Warrington.

Auroræ were seen on 5th April at Greenwich, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Cardington, Grantham, Nottingham, and Hawarden; on the 6th at Hawarden and Durham; on the 7th at Stone, Hartwell Rectory, and Hawarden; on the 8th at Hawarden, Stonyhurst, and Durham; and on the 24th at Hawarden. On 4th May at Hawarden and North Shields; on the 14th at Manchester; and on the 24th at Nottingham. On the 22d June at Greenwich.

Snow fell on the 8th, 13th, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of April at various places. On the 7th May at Midhurst, Clifton, Rose Hill, Bicester, Oxford, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Royston, Holkham, Nottingham, Hawarden, Warrington, Liverpool, Manchester, Wakefield, Stonyhurst, York, Durham, Newcastle, North Shields, and Arbroath; on the 8th at Midhurst, Greenwich, Oxford, Stone, Hartwell House, Wakefield, York, Newcastle, North Shields, Dunino, and Arbroath; on the 9th at Stone, Linslade, Nottingham, Hawarden, Gainsborough, Warrington, Liverpool, Manchester, Wakefield, Stonyhurst, York, North Shields, and Dunino; on the 10th at Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Grantham, Gainsborough, North Shields, and Dunino; on the 11th at Dunino; and on the 31st at Greenwich.

Fog was prevalent on 5 days in April, on 19 days in May, and on 10 days in June.

Solar Halos were seen on 14 days in April, on 13 days in May, and on 8 days in June.

Lunar Halos were seen on 7 days in April at the different stations, and on the 21st May at North Shields.

Lilac in flower on the 10th May at Guernsey; on the 15th at Jersey; on the 17th at Helston; on the 18th at Gainsborough; on the 21st at Oxford, Stone, and Wakefield; on the 22d at Rose Hill; on the 23d at Hartwell Rectory; on the 24th at Linslade, Hawarden, and Warrington; on the 28th at Nottingham; on the 29th at Bedford; and on the 30th at Cardington. On the 1st June at Grantham; on the 5th at North Shields; and on the 8th at Dunino.

Wheat in ear on the 9th June in the Isle of Wight; on the 11th at Helston; on the 14th at Aylesbury; on the 15th at Linslade, Cardington, and Bedford; on the 23d at Hawarden; and on the 27th at Nottingham.

Wheat in flower on the 13th June in the Isle of Wight; on the 18th at Aylesbury; on the 20th at Rose Hill; on the 24th at Jersey; on the 26th at Linslade and Grantham; on the 28th at Gainsborough; and on the 30th at Cardington, Bedford, and Nottingham.

The cuckoo was first heard on 16th April at Bicester; on the 18th at Hartwell Rectory and Gainsborough; on the 24th at Stone and Hartwell House; on the 28th at Nottingham; and on the 30th at Warrington.

Swallows were first seen on the 3d April at Stone; on the 7th at Hartwell Rectory; on the 16th at Bicester, Grantham, and Gainsborough; on the 17th at Royston; on the 22d at Nottingham and Warrington; and on the 30th at Guernsey and Clifton.

NAMES OF THE PLACES.	Mean Pressure of dry Air reduced to the level of the Sea.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Mean Monthly Range of Temperature.	Range of Temperature in the Quarter.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.	Wind. Mean estimated Strength.	Wind. General Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days on which it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.	Height of Cistern of the Barometer above the level of the Sea.
	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.	feet.
Jersey	29·613	51·9	79·0	37·0	15·9	33·0	42·0	50·1	48·2	1·9	Var.	4·5	33	5·8	4·1	0·5	0·881	4·8	536	85
Guernsey	29·606	50·5	69·5	37·5	9·7	23·8	32·0	49·0	47·4	1·5	N.W.	5·3	32	6·6	3·9	0·4	0·889	4·7	537	123
Helston	29·623	53·4	78·0	34·0	14·6	32·3	44·0	50·1	46·9	1·9	N.W.	5·5	38	8·1	3·9	0·9	0·800	4·7	534	106
Falmouth	—	52·8	79·0	33·0	16·3	34·7	46·0	—	—	1·7	N., W., & N.W.	6·3	44	7·0	—	—	—	—	—	120
Torquay	—	52·9	75·0	36·0	12·0	30·0	39·0	49·1	45·2	2·4	Var.	—	41	7·5	3·7	1·1	0·772	4·4	—	160
Exeter	29·591	52·8	76·7	31·2	16·3	34·9	45·5	49·5	46·2	1·5	N., W., & E.	3·7	47	7·3	3·7	0·9	0·799	4·5	533	140
Ventnor	29·574	53·5	72·0	34·0	10·4	29·0	38·0	—	49·0	—	W. & E.	—	49	7·4	4·2	0·7	0·885	5·0	533	150
Newport	29·583	51·9	78·2	29·8	17·7	38·8	48·4	48·5	45·0	2·2	Var.	4·9	42	8·1	3·7	0·9	0·795	4·4	536	28
Ryde	29·605	52·4	79·8	31·4	19·8	37·1	48·4	48·9	45·3	0·9	N. & S.W.	7·0	45	8·0	3·7	1·0	0·790	4·4	535	110
Worthing	29·568	50·9	73·0	34·8	10·8	29·1	38·2	48·3	44·1	1·5	S.W.	4·5	44	7·1	3·7	0·7	0·832	4·5	538	25
Southampton	29·528	52·6	77·8	33·5	15·8	34·5	44·3	49·0	45·6	0·6	—	6·8	40	8·2	3·7	1·0	0·779	4·4	534	60
Clifton	29·595	50·8	74·4	29·3	16·5	36·6	45·1	47·8	44·6	1·2	S.W. & N.E.	5·7	47	9·8	3·6	0·8	0·813	4·3	533	228
Lewisham	29·600	52·2	82·0	31·5	18·4	40·1	50·5	48·2	44·0	0·6	Var.	8·0	39	7·9	3·5	1·1	0·758	4·3	535	82
Royal Observatory	29·613	51·8	81·0	32·3	18·0	39·0	48·7	47·5	43·7	—	N.E.	—	45	7·5	3·4	1·2	0·743	4·1	534	159
Paddington	29·587	52·6	80·5	32·0	16·1	37·7	48·5	49·0	45·4	—	N.E.	—	—	—	3·7	1·0	0·788	4·4	533	126
St. John's Wood	29·560	51·4	81·0	29·5	18·7	40·9	51·5	48·6	45·5	1·8	Var.	7·6	36	7·7	3·7	0·8	0·822	4·5	534	150
Enfield	—	51·1	79·0	30·0	15·7	37·8	49·0	—	—	—	N., W., & E.	—	37	6·7	—	—	—	—	—	90
Rose Hill	29·610	50·8	76·0	30·1	18·4	37·6	45·9	47·3	43·4	2·5	N.E. & S.W.	6·9	43	8·4	3·5	1·0	0·777	4·2	533	270
Bicester	—	52·8	84·0	31·0	21·1	44·3	53·0	48·8	44·8	1·4	N., N.E., & S.W.	6·5	46	7·8	3·6	1·1	0·764	4·4	531	—
Radcliffe Observatory	29·592	51·7	76·8	32·2	17·1	36·8	44·6	48·4	44·8	1·9	N.E., W., & S.W.	7·2	47	7·9	3·6	0·9	0·794	4·4	533	210
Stone Observatory	29·532	51·0	—	29·0	—	—	—	48·4	45·7	0·6	S.W.	5·7	50	8·2	3·7	0·7	0·836	4·5	530	320
Hartwell House	29·525	51·6	79·0	30·0	18·8	40·6	49·0	49·0	46·1	1·2	Var.	6·7	—	—	3·8	0·7	0·833	4·6	531	250
Hartwell Rectory	29·542	51·2	77·3	30·3	18·1	36·1	47·0	48·7	46·0	0·9	S.W.	5·5	48	7·9	3·8	0·7	0·835	4·6	531	290
Aylesbury	29·591	53·5	80·0	30·0	24·3	41·3	50·0	49·7	45·8	0·3	Var.	6·5	39	8·4	3·7	1·1	0·775	4·5	529	284
Linslade	29·605	51·4	81·0	29·0	19·1	41·2	52·0	47·5	43·5	—	Var.	—	47	9·3	3·5	1·1	0·766	4·2	531	313
Royston	29·607	51·6	81·7	31·4	18·8	42·8	50·3	48·4	45·0	—	N. & W.	6·4	59	7·1	3·6	0·9	0·804	4·4	532	271
Cardington	29·574	52·0	81·5	29·8	18·4	41·1	51·7	48·5	44·8	0·8	N.W. & N.E.	6·8	39	6·3	3·6	1·0	0·794	4·4	535	100
Bedford	29·574	51·7	80·0	31·5	17·7	40·8	48·5	47·7	43·4	0·8	Var.	6·2	39	7·0	3·4	1·1	0·763	4·2	534	100
Norwich	29·577	50·9	77·0	31·0	15·8	37·5	46·0	47·7	44·3	1·7	S. & S.W.	5·2	37	5·5	3·6	0·9	0·800	4·3	537	39
Grantham	29·603	50·9	80·8	31·4	16·1	38·7	49·4	47·2	43·3	light	S.W. & N.E.	7·1	44	5·7	3·4	1·0	0·774	4·2	534	190
Derby	29·651	50·7	76·0	29·0	—	37·3	47·0	47·5	44·2	—	N.W., E., & S.W.	—	44	7·6	3·6	0·9	0·811	4·3	536	175
Holkham	29·579	49·6	77·6	31·0	14·8	35·6	46·6	47·6	45·3	1·4	Var.	5·2	35	4·9	3·7	0·6	0·866	4·5	538	39
Nottingham	29·663	51·8	82·0	28·6	21·8	45·3	53·4	48·3	44·5	0·6	N.E., E., & W.	8·0	50	7·8	3·6	1·0	0·779	4·3	534	204
Hawarden	29·593	50·3	74·0	32·5	13·6	32·2	41·5	47·2	43·9	1·7	S.W. & N.W.	6·4	48	7·1	3·5	0·9	0·803	4·2	533	260
Gainsborough	29·579	51·7	81·0	32·5	17·3	38·3	48·5	48·3	44·7	0·4	N., N.W., & E.	4·8	34	6·1	3·6	0·9	0·790	4·4	536	30
Warrington	29·584	50·7	76·2	28·9	17·8	36·6	47·3	47·1	43·2	0·8	N.W.	5·8	37	6·2	3·4	1·0	0·775	4·1	537	35
Liverpool	29·588	52·4	72·6	35·2	11·5	26·4	37·4	49·2	45·8	1·0	N.W. & E.	6·5	38	5·7	3·8	0·9	0·805	4·5	535	37
Manchester	29·601	51·9	79·0	28·8	19·5	30·6	50·2	47·1	42·1	—	N.W.	6·6	45	8·1	3·3	1·3	0·717	4·0	534	123
Wakefield	29·595	51·0	80·2	30·0	19·7	39·8	50·2	47·0	42·7	1·6	W. & S.W.	6·7	47	7·1	3·4	1·1	0·756	4·1	536	115
Stonyhurst	29·602	49·0	76·7	28·7	17·5	36·7	48·0	46·2	43·0	1·0	S.W. & N.E.	6·4	40	8·6	3·4	0·8	0·815	4·1	533	381
York	29·550	50·4	72·5	28·0	16·6	34·8	44·5	47·2	43·6	—	Var.	—	31	4·8	3·5	0·9	0·798	4·2	537	50
Newcastle	29·595	49·9	—	33·0	—	—	—	47·0	43·9	—	N.E. & S.W.	—	37	4·6	3·5	0·8	0·817	4·2	536	121
North Shields	29·657	47·0	68·5	32·6	10·1	25·9	35·9	46·2	45·3	2·0	N.E.	5·0	52	5·5	3·7	0·2	0·949	4·4	541	124
Dunino	29·602	49·4	74·0	29·0	16·1	32·3	45·0	45·3	40·6	1·7	Var.	4·4	32	3·4	3·1	1·1	0·743	3·8	534	250
Arbroath	—	49·0	74·0	30·0	17·8	34·7	44·0	44·8	40·0	—	E., W., & S.E.	6·6	33	4·2	3·1	1·1	0·734	3·6	—	50

The mean of the numbers in the first column is 29·590 inches, and it represents that portion of the reading of the barometer due to the pressure of air; the remaining portion, or that due to the pressure of water, is 0·310 inch; the sum of these two numbers is 29·900 inches, and it represents the mean reading of the barometer for the quarter at the level of the sea.

The highest readings of the thermometer in air were 84°·0 at Bicester, 82°·0 at Lewisham and Nottingham, 81°·7 at Royston, and 81°·5 at Cardington.

The lowest readings were 28°·0 at York, 28°·6 at Nottingham, 28°·7 at Stonyhurst, 28°·8 at Manchester, and 28°·9 at Warrington. The least daily ranges of temperature took place at Guernsey, North Shields, Ventnor, and Worthing; and the greatest at Aylesbury, Nottingham, and Bicester.

Rain fell on the least number of days at York, Guernsey, Dunino, Jersey, and Arbroath; and on the greatest number at Royston, North Shields, Stone, and Nottingham. The least falls took place at Dunino, Arbroath, Newcastle, York, and Holkham; and the mean amount at these places is 4·4 inches. The largest falls occurred at Clifton, Linslade, Stonyhurst, Rose Hill, and Aylesbury, and their mean is 8·9 inches.

Quarterly Meteorological Table for different Parallels of Latitude.

PARALLELS OF LATITUDE, &c.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Mean of Highest Readings of the Thermometer.	Mean of Lowest Readings of the Thermometer.	Average Daily Range of Temperature.	Average Monthly Range of Temperature.	Average Quarterly Range of Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Average Number of Days.	Rain. Average fall.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Height above the Sea level.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.	feet
In the Counties of Cornwall and Devonshire	53°·0	77°·2	33°·6	14°·8	34°·0	43°·6	49°·6	46°·1	5·2	43	7·5	3·8	1·0	0·790	4·5	534	132
Newport and Ryde	52·2	79·0	30·6	18·8	38·0	48·4	48·7	45·2	6·0	43	8·0	3·7	1·0	0·793	4·4	536	69
South of latitude 51°	51·7	75·4	34·1	13·3	31·8	41·3	48·7	44·9	5·7	42	7·7	3·7	0·9	0·806	4·4	536	43
Between the latitudes of 51° and 52°	51·7	79·4	30·5	18·5	39·2	48·9	48·6	44·9	6·6	44	8·1	3·6	0·9	0·793	4·4	532	213
Between the latitudes of 52° and 53°	51·3	79·6	30·5	17·6	39·9	49·1	48·9	44·4	5·6	43	6·5	3·6	0·9	0·799	4·3	535	140
Between the latitudes of 53° and 54°	50·7	77·1	29·9	17·4	35·6	47·2	47·2	43·3	6·1	40	6·9	3·4	1·0	0·779	4·2	535	142
Liverpool	52·4	72·6	35·2	11·5	26·4	37·4	49·2	45·8	6·5	38	5·7	3·8	0·9	0·805	4·5	535	37
Newcastle and North Shields	48·5	68·5	32·8	10·1	25·9	35·7	46·6	44·6	5·0	44	5·1	3·6	0·5	0·883	4·3	538	123
Dunino and Arbroath	49·2	74·0	29·5	17·0	33·5	44·5	45·0	40·3	5·5	32	3·8	3·1	1·1	0·739	3·7	534	150

In the formation of this Table the results from Jersey and Guernsey have not been combined, on account of the difference between the ranges of temperature of the two places. The results from Ventnor are not combined, on account of the much higher temperature, and less range of temperature than those at the other stations in the Isle of Wight.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JUNE 30th, 1853.

The Observations have been reduced to Mean values, and the Hygrometrical results have been deduced — from Glaisher's Tables.

Names of Stations and Observers.	Year 1853. Months.	Mean Pressure of: Air and Water, or Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Mean Pressure of: Water or Elastic Force of Vapour.	Range of Barometer Readings in the Month.	Temperature of the Air. Mean. From Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Mean. From Self-registering Therm.	Mean. Adopted.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range in the Month.	Mean of all the Highest.	Mean of all the Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Temperature of: Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of: Dew Point.	Wind. Estimated Strength.	Wind. Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.
		in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.
JERSEY, Rev. S. King, F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	April	29·895	·308	1·034	46·6	48·5	47·5	63·0	38·0	25·0	57·3	42·7	14·6	46·1	44·4	2·0	W. & N.W.	4·4	13	2·1	3·6	0·4	·900	4·2	542
	May	29·823	·348	0·556	52·5	53·4	53·0	79·0	37·0	42·0	63·4	46·9	17·5	50·5	48·0	2·1	E. & N.E.	4·0	8	1·2	4·0	0·7	·843	4·8	534
	June	29·894	·402	0·516	54·0	56·7	55·3	76·0	44·0	32·0	66·3	50·6	15·7	53·7	52·1	1·7	S.W. & N.W.	5·0	12	2·5	4·6	0·5	·900	5·5	532
GUERNSEY, Dr. Hoskins, F.R.S., M.B.M.S.	April	29·830	·291	1·118	46·2	46·9	46·5	59·0	37·5	21·5	52·8	44·0	8·8	44·8	42·7	1·7	N.W.	5·4	12	2·8	3·3	0·5	·816	4·0	542
	May	29·780	·342	0·590	50·2	50·9	50·5	68·0	39·0	29·0	58·0	47·3	10·7	49·0	47·4	1·2	N.E. & N.W.	5·2	7	1·1	3·9	0·4	·929	4·7	536
	June	29·831	·402	0·539	53·7	55·4	54·5	69·5	48·5	21·0	62·1	52·6	9·5	53·3	52·2	1·5	S.W. & N.W.	5·3	13	2·7	4·6	0·4	·921	5·5	532
HELSTON, M. P. Moyle, Esq.	April	29·862	·288	1·281	48·2	48·7	48·4	60·0	34·0	26·0	56·1	44·3	11·8	45·7	42·5	2·1	W. & N.W.	6·1	15	2·5	3·3	0·7	·821	4·0	540
	May	29·838	·325	0·530	54·3	54·1	54·2	72·0	35·0	37·0	64·2	47·4	16·8	50·0	45·9	1·8	E. & N.W.	4·8	7	0·5	3·7	1·2	·756	4·5	533
	June	29·831	·408	0·538	57·4	57·7	57·5	78·0	44·0	34·0	67·2	51·9	15·3	54·7	52·2	1·8	S.W. & N.W.	5·6	16	5·1	4·6	0·9	·842	5·6	529
FALMOUTH, Lovell Squire, Esq.	April	29·796	—	1·210	47·3	47·8	47·5	62·0	33·0	29·0	56·0	42·7	13·3	—	—	1·6	N. & W.	6·5	15	2·5	—	—	—	—	—
	May	29·768	—	0·520	53·7	53·5	53·6	72·0	34·0	38·0	64·0	46·4	17·6	—	—	1·4	N.E.	6·2	10	0·6	—	—	—	—	—
	June	29·796	—	0·510	57·1	57·7	57·3	79·0	42·0	37·0	68·5	50·5	18·0	—	—	2·0	N.W.	6·2	19	3·9	—	—	—	—	—
TORQUAY, Edward Vivian, Esq.	April	—	·252	—	48·8	47·6	48·0	61·0	36·0	25·0	54·4	43·9	10·5	43·8	38·7	2·8	W.		12	1·6	2·9	1·1	·727	3·5	—
	May	—	·320	—	52·0	53·1	52·7	73·0	36·0	37·0	61·7	48·0	13·7	49·1	45·5	2·0	N.E.	—	13	3·6	3·7	1·0	·783	4·4	—
	June	—	·393	—	56·7	58·6	58·0	75·0	47·0	28·0	66·1	54·7	11·7	54·5	51·5	2·3	N. & S.W.	—	16	2·3	4·4	1·1	·805	5·4	—
EXETER, Dr. Shapter, M.B.M.S.	April	29·762	·277	1·140	48·1	47·3	47·6	63·0	31·2	31·8	55·8	41·8	14·0	44·8	41·4	1·8	W. & N.	4·9	14	2·2	3·2	0·7	·815	3·8	539
	May	29·771	·319	0·576	52·9	52·5	52·6	76·0	34·7	41·3	63·3	45·1	18·2	49·0	45·4	1·4	N. & E.	2·5	15	2·1	3·6	1·0	·782	4·4	534
	June	29·758	·395	0·602	58·3	58·3	58·3	76·7	45·0	31·7	68·4	51·8	16·6	54·7	51·7	1·4	N. & W.	3·6	18	3·0	4·4	1·1	·801	5·4	527
VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT, Dr. Martin.	April	29·761	·308	1·086	—	48·4	48·4	59·0	34·0	25·0	53·3	43·4	9·9	—	44·4	—	W.	—	18	2·7	3·6	0·5	·877	4·2	538
	May	29·765	·360	0·644	—	54·2	54·2	72·0	35·0	37·0	60·3	48·2	12·1	—	48·9	—	E. & W.	—	11	1·7	4·1	0·8	·836	5·0	532
	June	29·784	·425	0·576	—	57·8	57·8	72·0	47·0	25·0	62·4	53·3	9·1	—	53·8	—	W.	—	20	3·0	4·8	0·7	·883	5·9	528
NEWPORT, J. C. Bloxam, Esq., M.B.M.S.	April	29·884	·274	1·023	45·8	47·2	46·4	61·8	29·8	32·0	56·0	41·4	14·6	44·0	41·0	2·2	N.W.	6·7	14	3·5	3·2	0·6	·832	3·8	542
	May	29·894	·294	0·587	53·4	52·3	53·0	78·2	32·6	45·6	64·3	43·7	20·6	48·1	43·1	2·2	N.E.	4·5	11	2·0	3·4	1·4	·712	4·1	535
	June	29·891	·386	0·561	56·0	56·4	56·2	77·5	38·7	38·8	67·1	49·3	17·8	53·5	51·0	2·3	S.W.	3·4	17	2·6	4·4	0·8	·841	5·3	531
RYDE, Benjamin Barrow, Esq., M.B.M.S.	April	29·789	·264	0·984	47·3	46·6	46·8	62·5	31·4	31·1	56·8	39·4	17·4	43·8	40·1	1·0	N. & S.W.	7·7	18	3·1	3·1	0·8	·799	3·6	541
	May	29·813	·320	0·682	53·7	52·6	53 0	77·2	33·4	43·8	65·6	43·1	22·5	49·2	45·4	0·8	N.E. & N.W.	6·0	12	2·4	3·6	1·1	·771	4·4	534
	June	29·807	·380	0·559	57·8	57·2	57·4	79·8	43·4	36·4	68·7	49·3	19·4	53·8	50·5	1·0	N. & S.W.	7·3	15	2·5	4·3	1·1	·799	5·2	529
WORTHING, W. G. Barker, Esq., F.R.C.S., M.B.M.S.	April	29·847	·261	1·019	45·6	45·0	45·2	55·0	34·8	20·2	51·0	42·0	9·0	42·8	39·8	1·4	S.W. & N.W.	5·0	18	3·2	3·0	0·6	·828	3·6	544
	May	29·868	·316	0·584	52·1	51·2	51·5	73·0	35·0	38·0	59·2	46·6	12·6	48·4	45·1	1·6	N.E.	3·6	10	1·7	3·6	0·9	·806	4·4	537
	June	29·875	·393	0·552	55·7	56·2	56·0	72·0	43·0	29·0	63·4	52·5	10·9	53·7	51·5	1·5	S.W.	4·9	16	2·2	4·5	0·7	·861	5·4	532
SOUTHAMPTON, J. Drew, Esq., Ph. D., M.B.M.S.	April	29·784	·266	1·046	47·1	47·7	47·5	64·0	34·9	29·1	56·4	41·9	14·5	44·2	40·1	0·6	—	7·7	15	3·1	3·1	0·9	·769	3·7	540
	May	29·790	·299	0·554	52·6	52·8	52·7	74·2	33·5	40·7	63·1	45·9	17·2	48·2	44·4	0·5	—	5·4	10	2·2	3·4	1·2	·733	4·1	534
	June	29·775	·400	0·584	57·0	57·7	57·5	77·8	44·0	33·8	67·3	51·7	15·6	54·6	52·3	0·7	—	7·4	15	2·9	4·5	0·9	·836	5·5	528
MIDHURST, C. Bulard, Esq., M.B.M.S.	April	29·816	·287	1·031	46·7	46·4	46·6	63·0	29·9	33·1	55·7	40·1	15·6	44·7	42·3	1·8	W. & N.W.	6·7	14	3·2	3·3	0·5	·865	4·0	541
	May	29·830	·330	0·660	54·0	52·2	53·1	79·3	30·8	48·5	65·5	42·3	23·2	49·7	46·3	1·8	E. & N.E.	6·0	9	2·4	3·7	1·0	·792	4·6	534
	June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
CLIFTON (BRISTOL), W. C. Burder, Esq., M.B.M.S.	April	29·639	·235	1·103	44·8	45·9	45·3	60·9	30·7	30·2	54·5	40·4	14·1	43·0	40·0	1·1	N.W. & S.W.	6·5	17	3·1	3·1	0·5	·834	3·7	539
	May	29·672	·298	0·752	51·4	51·0	51·2	74·2	29·3	44·9	62·5	43·0	19·5	47·5	43·5	1·2	N.E. & E.	4·3	11	2·3	3·4	1·0	·771	4·1	533
	June	29·652	·378	0·611	55·1	56·5	55·8	74·4	39·7	34·7	66·2	50·4	15·8	53·0	50·4	1·2	S.W.	6·2	19	4·4	4·3	0·9	·833	5·2	528
LEWISHAM, Mr. W. Richardson, Assistant Secretary B.M.S.	April	29·796	·254	1·053	45·0	46·4	45·7	64·0	31·8	32·2	55·7	40·2	15·5	42·7	38·9	0·7	N.W. & N.E.	9·2	15	3·4	2·9	0·8	·785	3·5	542
	May	29·841	·282	0·684	53·2	52·2	52·7	79·6	31·5	48·1	64·8	43·1	21·7	47·3	41·8	0·5	E.	6·6	9	1·8	3·2	1·5	·690	3·9	535
	June	29·815	·392	0·602	57·9	58·2	58·1	82·0	42·1	39·9	69·0	50·9	18·1	54·5	51·4	0·7	Var.	8·1	15	2·7	4·4	1·1	·800	5·4	528
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, The Astronomer Royal.	April	29·710	·246	1·010	—	45·4	45·2	62·0	32·3	29·7	54·0	39·8	14·2	42·0	38·0	—	N.E. & N.W.	—	16	3·1	2·8	0·8	·778	3·4	541
	May	29·754	·297	0·660	—	50·8	52·0	78·8	32·6	46·2	63·1	41·9	21·2	47·8	43·4	—	N.E.	—	12	1·6	3·4	1·2	·746	4·1	534
	June	29·729	·346	0·580	—	57·8	58·2	81·0	39·9	41·1	68·9	50·2	18·7	52·6	49·6	—	S.W. & N.	—	17	2·8	3·9	1·6	·706	4·8	527

The observatories at Ventnor, Newport, Ryde, and Worthing, were visited by Mr. Glaisher during the quarter; at Ventnor experiments were made relative to the high night temperature at this station, resulting in the confirmation of the previous results.

Names of Stations and Observers.	Year 1853. Months.	Mean Pressure of: Air and Water, or Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Mean Pressure of: Water or Elastic Force of Vapour.	Range of Barometer Readings in the Month.	Temperature of the Air. Mean. From Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Mean. From Self-registering Therm.	Mean. Adopted.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range in the Month.	Mean of all the Highest.	Mean of all the Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Temperature of: Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of: Dew Point.	Wind. Estimated Strength.	Wind. Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.
		in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.
ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL (PADDINGTON), Lindsey Blyth, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·752	·267	1·049	45·9	46·8	46·3	64·5	32·0	32·5	55·1	41·4	13·7	43·7	40·5	—	W. & N.W.	—	—	—	3·1	0·7	·820	3·7	540
	May	29·794	·305	0·709	53·8	53·0	53·4	80·5	34·9	45·6	64·1	45·3	18·8	48·8	44·2	—	E. & N.E.	—	8	1·6	3·5	1·3	·733	4·2	533
	June	29·757	·394	0·596	57·7	58·1	57·9	80·0	45·0	35·0	67·8	52·0	15·8	54·5	51·6	—	S.W. & N.E.	—	15	2·3	4·5	1·0	·812	5·4	527
ST. JOHN'S WOOD, George Leach, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·701	·263	1·044	44·7	45·0	44·8	64·0	29·5	34·5	54·5	38·6	15·9	42·6	39·8	2·1	W. & N.W.	8·8	12	3·1	3·1	0·6	·845	3·6	541
	May	29·742	·300	0·705	52·2	51·4	51·8	80·2	31·9	48·3	62·7	43·0	19·7	47·8	43·6	1·8	N.E.	6·5	8	2·2	3·4	1·1	·759	4·1	534
	June	29·712	·416	0·616	57·3	58·2	57·7	81·0	41·0	40·0	70·3	49·7	20·6	55·3	53·1	1·6	S.W.	7·6	16	2·4	4·7	0·8	·863	5·7	527
ENFIELD, Rev. J. M. Heath, A.M., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·750	·249	1·056	47·5	44·8	45·7	62·5	30·0	32·5	53·0	39·6	13·4	42·4	38·3	—	W.	—	18	2·7	2·9	0·8	·774	3·4	541
	May	29·821	·281	0·662	50·8	49·7	50·1	76·5	32·5	44·0	60·1	42·8	17·3	46·1	41·7	—	E.	—	7	1·9	3·2	1·1	·750	3·9	537
	June	29·750	—	0·606	—	57·6	57·6	79·0	42·0	37·0	67·6	51·2	16·4	—	—	—	N. & S.W.	—	12	2·1	—	—	—	—	—
ROSE HILL (near Oxford), Rev. John Slatter, M.A., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·587	·247	1·011	46·8	44·5	45·3	61·9	30·1	31·8	53·9	38·2	15·7	42·1	38·0	2·8	W.	7·7	19	2·2	2·9	0·8	·778	3·4	539
	May	29·642	·287	0·549	52·2	49·7	50·5	73·1	31·1	42·0	61·8	40·9	20·9	46·6	42·4	2·2	N.E.	5·4	9	2·9	3·3	1·1	·753	4·0	534
	June	29·601	·372	0·610	57·9	56·0	56·6	76·0	37·0	39·0	67·1	48·6	18·5	53·1	49·8	2·5	S.W.	7·5	15	3·3	4·2	1·1	·800	5·1	526
BICESTER (Oxon), Wm. Johnson, Esq. M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·610	·261	1·024	45·9	46·6	46·2	70·0	31·0	39·0	56·9	39·3	17·6	43·3	39·7	1·5	Var.	7·1	20	1·9	3·0	0·8	·800	3·6	538
	May	29·664	·293	0·788	53·8	52·9	53·4	84·0	32·5	51·5	66·8	42·4	24·4	48·2	43·0	1·3	N.E. & N.	5·1	10	1·9	3·3	1·4	·701	4·0	531
	June	29·628	·398	0·650	58·1	59·4	58·8	81·8	39·5	42·3	71·9	50·5	21·4	55·0	51·8	1·3	W. & S.W.	7·3	16	4·0	4·5	1·2	·792	5·5	524
RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, OXFORD, M. J. Johnson, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.	Apr.	29·653	·253	1·034	46·1	45·8	46·0	63·8	32·7	31·1	54·7	39·9	14·8	42·8	38·8	2·0	W.	8·0	17	2·4	2·9	0·8	·779	3·5	539
	May	29·706	·295	0·772	51·7	50·9	51·4	73·6	32·2	41·4	62·2	43·0	19·2	47·4	43·1	1·9	N.E.	5·8	12	2·3	3·4	1·1	·755	4·1	534
	June	29·667	·407	0·636	57·4	57·9	57·6	76·8	38·9	37·9	68·3	51·1	17·2	54·9	52·6	1·8	N.E. & S.W.	7·7	18	3·2	4·6	0·8	·847	5·6	526
STONE OBSERVATORY, F. Vincent Fasel, Esq., Assistant to Rev. J. B. Reade, F.R.S., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·478	·254	1·008	45·6	44·5	45·0	61·8	29·0	32·8	53·3	38·6	14·7	42·3	38·9	0·7	S.W. & N.W.	6·6	20	2·1	2·9	0·7	·808	3·5	537
	May	29·535	·314	0·742	51·2	—	51·2	—	33·2	—	—	41·8	—	48·2	45·0	0·5	N.E.	4·0	11	1·8	3·6	0·9	·810	4·3	531
	June	29·493	·415	0·605	57·1	56·4	56·7	75·7	39·5	36·2	66·8	49·6	17·2	54·8	53·1	0·6	S.W.	6·4	19	4·3	4·7	0·6	·890	5·7	523
HARTWELL HOUSE, Mr. Horton, Assistant to Dr. Lee, F.R.S., Trea. B.M.S.	Apr.	29·550	·265	1·022	45·8	45·9	45·8	64·2	30·0	34·2	55·8	39·1	16·7	43·3	40·1	1·1	N.W. & W.	7·4	—	—	3·1	0·7	·824	3·6	537
	May	29·610	·305	0·768	52·6	50·9	51·7	77·5	32·0	45·5	63·6	41·7	21·9	48·0	44·1	1·3	N.E. & N.	5·5	—	—	3·5	1·0	·772	4·2	532
	June	29·575	·430	0·612	57·1	57·6	57·4	79·0	37·0	42·0	68·3	50·4	17·9	55·7	54·2	1·2	S.W. & N.	7·2	—	—	4·9	0·5	·903	5·9	524
HARTWELL RECTORY, Rev. C. Lowndes, M.A., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·526	·262	1·005	45·3	45·0	45·1	60·3	30·3	30·0	53·9	39·0	14·9	42·8	39·9	1·1	N.W. & S.W.	6·3	20	1·8	3·0	0·6	·828	3·6	538
	May	29·576	·309	0·777	52·5	51·0	51·7	77·3	32·3	45·0	64·1	41·3	22·8	48·2	44·5	0·8	N.E. & S.E.	3·9	10	1·8	3·5	1·0	·784	4·3	531
	June	29·541	·422	0·593	56·6	57·1	56·8	75·4	42·0	33·4	67·2	50·6	16·6	55·1	53·6	0·7	S.W.	6·3	18	4·3	4·8	0·6	·894	5·8	524
AYLESBURY, Thomas Dell, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·599	·266	1·014	47·7	47·4	47·5	64·0	30·0	34·0	60·0	37·8	22·2	44·2	40·1	0·4	N. & W.	8·1	13	2·7	3·0	0·9	·779	3·7	536
	May	29·633	·315	0·750	55·1	54·4	54·6	77·0	32·0	45·0	69·2	43·0	26·2	49·7	44·9	0·3	E. & N.E.	4·3	9	0·9	3·6	1·4	·724	4·3	529
	June	29·577	·408	0·617	58·8	58·4	58·5	80·0	35·0	45·0	72·5	48·0	24·5	55·3	52·5	0·3	S.W.	7·2	17	4·8	4·6	1·0	·823	5·6	523
LINSLADE, John Osborn, Esq., Jun., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·515	·249	1·008	45·7	44·5	45·1	65·0	29·0	36·0	53·7	38·3	15·4	42·1	38·3	—	W.	—	18	2·4	2·9	0·8	·789	3·4	538
	May	29·610	·281	—	52·2	50·7	51·5	78·5	33·0	45·5	63·4	41·3	22·1	46·8	41·8	—	N.E.	—	10	2·0	3·2	1·3	·720	3·9	532
	June	29·548	·378	0·614	57·5	57·5	57·5	81·0	39·0	42·0	69·2	49·5	19·7	53·7	50·4	—	S.W. & N.W.	—	19	4·9	4·3	1·1	·789	5·2	524
ROYSTON (Hertfordshire), Hale Wortham, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·597	·254	0·949	44·8	44·9	44·8	67·5	31·8	35·7	54·1	38·6	15·5	42·2	38·9	—	W. & N.	7·5	22	2·8	2·9	0·7	·826	3·5	540
	May	29·663	·306	0·759	53·1	51·2	52·2	80·5	31·4	49·1	64·4	41·5	22·9	48·3	44·2	—	N.	4·9	15	1·5	3·5	1·1	·764	4·2	532
	June	29·610	·397	0·615	57·8	57·7	57·8	81·7	38·2	43·5	68·5	50·5	18·0	54·6	51·8	—	N. & W.	6·8	22	2·8	4·5	1·0	·822	5·5	525
CARDINGTON (near Bedford), Mr. Maclaren, Assist. to S. C. Whitbread, Esq., F.R.A.S., Pres. B.M.S.	Apr.	29·748	·262	1·048	46·1	45·4	45·7	64·0	29·8	34·2	55·0	38·9	16·1	43·1	39·8	1·0	N.W.	7·8	16	2·3	3·0	0·7	·826	3·6	541
	May	29·824	·288	0·770	53·1	50·8	52·0	77·2	33·2	44·0	63·0	42·1	20·9	47·3	42·4	0·8	N.E.	5·0	10	1·2	3·3	1·3	·736	4·0	536
	June	29·768	·403	0·616	58·4	57·9	58·2	81·5	36·4	45·1	68·7	50·6	18·1	55·0	52·3	0·6	N.W.	7·6	13	2·8	4·5	1·0	·820	5·6	527
BEDFORD, Dr. Barker, F.R.C.S., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·740	·239	0·970	46·3	44·3	45·3	67·0	31·5	35·5	53·4	38·2	15·2	41·7	37·0	1·0	W.	7·0	13	2·5	2·6	0·9	·770	3·3	542
	May	29·811	·278	0·760	54·3	50·7	52·5	80·0	33·0	47·0	63·3	41·5	21·8	47·0	41·4	0·8	N.E.	5·0	12	1·4	3·2	1·5	·682	3·8	535
	June	29·751	·398	0·620	57·6	57·3	57·4	80·0	40·0	40·0	67·2	51·0	16·2	54·5	51·9	0·6	Var.	6·5	14	3·1	4·5	0·9	·836	5·5	526
NORWICH, W. Brooke, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·780	·258	1·116	44·6	44·7	44·6	64·0	32·0	32·0	52·8	39·5	13·3	42·3	39·4	1·8	W.	7·8	19	2·7	3·0	0·6	·836	3·6	543
	May	29·917	·294	0·712	51·2	49·2	50·2	76·5	31·0	45·5	59·3	42·5	16·8	46·8	43·0	1·8	Var.	3·6	9	0·6	3·4	0·9	·785	4·0	539
	June	29·834	·381	0·622	58·1	57·8	58·0	77·0	42·0	35·0	68·2	50·9	17·3	54·0	50·6	1·5	S. & S.W.	4·2	9	2·2	4·3	1·2	·780	5·3	529
GRANTHAM, J. W. Jeans, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·640	·244	1·063	46·0	45·2	45·6	63·3	31·4	31·9	53·5	39·9	13·6	42·1	37·7	light	N.W. & S.W.	7·6	17	1·6	2·8	0·9	·761	3·4	539
	May	29·761	·282	0·795	49·6	49·4	49·5	74·9	32·0	42·9	60·6	41·5	19·1	45·8	41·7	light	N.E. & E.	6·1	11	1·3	3·2	1·0	·766	3·9	537
	June	29·676	·379	0·734	57·5	57·6	57·5	80·8	39·4	41·4	67·3	51·6	15·7	53·8	50·6	light	S.W.	7·7	16	2·8	4·3	1·1	·796	5·2	526
DERBY, John Davis, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·719	·264	1·040	43·1	—	43·1	62·0	30·0	32·0	—	—	—	41·8	40·0	—	N.W.	—	17	1·6	3·1	0·4	·898	3·6	543
	May	29·826	·264	0·800	53·4	—	53·4	74·0	29·0	45·0	—	—	—	46·7	40·0	—	E.	—	8	1·1	3·0	1·7	·634	3·6	534
	June	29·757	·407	0·660	55·6	—	55·6	76·0	41·0	35·0	—	—	—	54·0	52·5	—	S.W.	—	19	4·9	4·6	0·5	·900	5·6	530

Royston:—The reading of the barometer on April 26th at 6h. P. M. has been altered, conjecturally, from 29·950 in. to 29·550 in. Norwich:—May. The reading of the barometer on the 15th at 9h. A. M. has been altered from 30·600 in. to 30·000 in. June.—The observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers were taken on only from the 1st to the 19th inclusive.

Names of Stations and Observers.	Year 1853. Months.	Mean Pressure of: Air and Water, or Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Mean Pressure of: Water or Elastic Force of Vapour.	Range of Barometer Readings in the Month.	Temperature of the Air. Mean. From Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Mean. From Self-registering Therm.	Mean. Adopted.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range in the Month.	Mean of all the Highest.	Mean of all the Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Temperature of: Evaporation.	Dew Point.	Wind. Estimated Strength.	Wind. Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.
		in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.
HOLKHAM, S. Shellabear, Esq., M.B.M.S., Assistant to the Earl of Leicester.	Apr.	29·798	·266	1·100	43·8	44·6	44·2	63·8	32·4	31·4	52·5	39·8	12·7	42·5	40·4	1·6	W. & S.W.	6·4	17	2·0	3·1	0·5	·875	3·7	543
	May	29·948	·287	0·754	47·8	47·3	47·5	69·2	31·0	38·2	56·6	41·4	15·2	45·2	42·4	1·3	N. & N.E.	3·7	8	0·9	3·3	0·6	·841	4·0	543
	June	29·831	·419	0·676	57·3	57·0	57·2	77·6	40·3	37·3	67·0	50·6	16·4	55·2	53·2	1·2	N. & E.	5·6	10	2·0	4·7	0·6	·883	5·8	529
HIGHFIELD HOUSE, Nottingham, Messrs. E. J. and A. S. H. Lowe, M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·714	·249	1·065	47·5	46·1	46·8	68·2	28·6	39·6	57·0	38·1	18·9	43·0	38·3	0·6	W.	8·2	23	1·8	2·9	1·0	·746	3·4	539
	May	29·816	·288	0·787	51·2	49·6	50·4	82·0	30·4	51·6	63·1	39·4	23·7	46·6	42·5	0·8	N.E. & E.	8·1	7	1·0	3·3	1·0	·764	4·0	537
	June	29·721	·407	0·703	58·7	57·9	58·3	82·0	37·2	44·8	71·0	48·3	22·7	55·2	52·6	0·5	Var.	7·8	20	5·0	4·6	1·0	·827	5·6	526
HAWARDEN, Dr. Moffat, F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·514	·252	1·280	44·1	45·1	44·6	60·0	32·5	27·5	52·6	40·7	11·9	42·0	38·7	2·0	S.W. & N.W.	7·7	18	1·7	2·9	0·7	·814	3·5	538
	May	29·698	·286	0·822	50·9	50·4	50·6	74·0	32·5	41·5	60·1	44·2	15·9	46·6	42·3	1·8	N.W. & S.E.	4·9	11	1·4	3·3	1·1	·753	3·9	535
	June	29·612	·381	0·774	54·5	56·7	55·6	72·5	45·0	27·5	65·0	52·0	13·0	53·0	50·6	1·4	S.W. & N.W.	6·5	19	4·0	4·3	0·8	·843	5·3	527
GAINSBOROUGH, T. Dyson, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·801	·259	1·047	45·2	46·8	45·8	64·5	32·5	32·0	54·7	41·9	12·8	43·0	39·4	0·5	N.W.	5·6	14	1·0	3·0	0·7	·803	3·6	542
	May	29·948	·273	0·729	51·6	50·8	51·3	76·0	33·0	43·0	62·7	42·4	20·3	46·3	41·0	0·4	N. & E.	3·7	9	2·2	3·1	1·3	·702	3·8	538
	June	29·841	·421	0·641	58·0	58·3	58·1	81·0	41·0	40·0	69·5	50·7	18·8	55·7	53·6	0·3	N.	5·0	11	2·9	4·8	0·8	·864	5·8	528
WARRINGTON, T. G. Rylands, Esq.	Apr.	29·789	·255	1·296	44·9	44·9	44·9	61·4	28·9	32·5	53·5	39·4	14·1	42·3	39·0	0·7	N.W. & W.	7·0	21	1·5	3·0	0·7	·818	3·5	543
	May	29·936	·270	0·810	52·2	49·9	51·0	74·6	32·9	41·7	62·5	40·7	21·8	46·0	40·6	0·9	E.	3·9	8	1·0	3·1	1·3	·699	3·7	539
	June	29·807	·373	0·784	56·5	56·2	56·3	76·2	40·7	35·5	66·8	49·3	17·5	53·0	50·0	0·7	S.W. & N.W.	6·6	18	3·7	4·2	1·0	·808	5·1	530
LIVERPOOL OBSERVATORY, John Hartnup, Esq., F.R.A.S.	Apr.	29·824	·273	1·206	46·5	46·5	46·5	58·3	37·7	20·6	52·5	43·4	9·1	44·0	40·9	1·3	N.W.	7·2	13	1·2	3·2	0·7	·826	3·8	541
	May	29·949	·304	0·691	52·4	52·1	52·2	71·2	35·2	36·0	61·0	46·5	14·5	48·2	44·0	1·0	E.	4·8	7	1·4	3·5	1·1	·758	4·2	537
	June	29·851	·408	0·729	58·2	58·5	58·4	72·6	49·9	22·7	65·8	54·8	11·0	55·3	52·6	0·7	N.W.	7·5	18	3·1	4·6	1·0	·828	5·6	528
MANCHESTER, G. V. Vernon, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·702	·239	1·278	47·1	44·9	45·6	64·0	28·8	35·2	54·6	38·1	16·5	41·9	37·2	—	N.W.	7·8	22	1·7	2·8	0·9	·750	3·3	540
	May	29·843	·270	0·828	53·1	50·9	51·6	77·5	30·0	47·5	63·7	41·5	22·2	46·2	40·5	—	N.E.	4·9	6	1·4	3·1	1·4	·684	3·7	536
	June	29·710	·356	0·804	60·0	57·3	58·6	79·0	40·0	39·0	68·9	49·2	19·7	53·2	48·7	—	N.W. & S.W.	7·2	17	5·0	4·0	1·6	·716	4·9	526
ALDERLEY EDGE, Cheshire, J. W. Long, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·515	·235	1·238	46·7	43·1	44·3	61·4	32·5	28·9	49·9	39·4	10·5	41·0	36·7	—	S.W. & N.W.	7·7	—	1·8	2·7	0·8	·767	3·2	539
	May	29·617	·267	0·800	51·2	49·3	49·9	74·3	32·5	41·8	61·2	40·7	20·5	45·3	40·2	—	N.E. & N.	4·4	8	1·9	3·1	1·2	·718	3·7	534
	June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
BOWDON, Cheshire, Arthur Neild, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	May	29·711	·278	0·814	52·8	51·6	52·0	75·7	33·7	42·0	63·0	43·6	19·4	46·8	41·4	—	N.E.	4·4	8	1·4	3·2	1·6	·652	3·8	532
	June	29·622	·373	0·668	58·5	57·1	57·8	76·5	40·1	36·4	67·5	50·3	17·2	53·6	49·9	—	Var.	5·8	18	4·0	4·2	1·3	·772	5·1	525
WAKEFIELD PRISON, W. R. Milner, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·714	·240	1·242	45·6	45·1	45·3	63·7	30·0	33·7	54·8	38·3	16·5	41·8	37·3	1·8	W. & S.W.	7·3	16	1·2	2·8	0·9	·761	3·3	541
	May	29·870	·271	0·858	50·1	49·6	49·9	75·5	30·8	44·7	62·6	39·9	22·7	45·5	40·8	1·5	N.E.	5·1	11	2·4	3·1	1·2	·730	3·7	539
	June	29·735	·375	0·836	58·0	57·7	57·8	80·2	39·2	41·0	69·5	49·6	19·9	53·7	50·1	1·6	W.	7·6	20	3·5	4·2	1·2	·777	3·2	527
STONYHURST, Rev. J. Clare.	Apr.	29·412	·249	1·324	42·2	42·8	42·5	58·2	28·7	29·5	51·3	37·3	14·0	40·8	38·4	1·3	S.W.	7·6	19	3·7	2·9	0·4	·868	3·4	539
	May	29·556	·266	0·788	49·6	48·8	49·2	75·7	32·1	43·6	60·8	40·2	20·6	45·0	40·2	1·1	N.E.	4·8	5	0·3	3·1	1·1	·734	3·7	534
	June	29·447	·375	0·834	55·1	55·5	55·3	76·7	39·6	37·1	66·2	48·4	17·8	52·7	50·4	0·6	S.W.	6·7	16	4·6	4·3	0·8	·844	5·2	525
YORK, John Ford, Esq.	Apr.	29·728	·262	1·320	44·9	45·4	45·1	62·0	28·0	34·0	55·7	38·1	17·6	42·8	39·9	—	N.W.	—	13	1·5	3·0	0·6	·833	3·6	541
	May	29·902	·252	0·786	50·8	48·2	49·5	72·0	31·0	41·0	58·5	41·1	17·4	44·4	38·6	—	E. & N.E.	—	5	0·8	2·9	1·3	·690	3·5	540
	June	29·770	·403	0·776	56·3	56·6	56·5	72·5	43·0	29·5	65·8	51·0	14·8	54·3	52·4	—	S.	—	13	2·5	4·6	0·7	·870	5·6	529
NEWCASTLE, G. Muras, Esq.	Apr.	29·662	·258	1·361	45·0	—	45·0	—	33·0	—	—	39·0	—	42·5	39·3	—	S.W. & N.W.	—	18	1·7	3·0	0·7	·820	3·6	540
	May	29·885	·294	0·784	47·7	—	47·7	—	34·0	—	—	39·0	—	45·6	43·1	—	N.E.	—	8	1·6	3·4	0·6	·855	4·1	541
	June	29·713	·366	0·946	57·0	—	57·0	—	41·0	—	—	50·7	—	53·0	49·4	—	N.E. & S.W.	—	11	1·3	4·1	1·2	·775	5·0	528
NORTH SHIELDS, Robert Spence, Esq.	Apr.	29·744	·263	1·374	42·0	43·1	42·5	57·7	32·6	25·1	49·5	39·8	9·7	41·4	40·0	2·2	N.W. & N.E.	6·0	25	2·7	3·0	0·3	·916	3·6	544
	May	29·975	·302	0·813	44·1	45·6	44·8	59·0	33·6	25·4	52·4	42·2	10·2	44·4	44·0	2·0	N.E.	4·0	12	1·4	3·5	0·1	·969	4·2	546
	June	29·807	·400	0·977	52·8	54·5	53·6	68·5	41·3	27·2	61·6	51·1	10·5	52·8	52·0	1·9	N.E. & S.W.	5·0	15	1·4	4·6	0·2	·961	5·5	533
DUNINO, David Tennant, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Apr.	29·455	·241	1·465	44·6	43·2	43·9	59·0	29·0	30·0	52·5	36·9	15·6	41·1	37·3	2·1	N. & N.W.	5·2	12	1·2	2·8	0·7	·798	3·3	538
	May	29·759	·240	0·760	48·5	47·1	47·8	68·0	30·0	38·0	58·0	39·7	18·3	43·0	37·2	1·6	S.E. & E.	4·0	10	0·7	2·8	1·2	·694	3·3	539
	June	29·574	·340	1·130	56·7	56·4	56·5	74·0	45·0	29·0	65·4	51·0	14·4	51·7	47·4	1·3	S.W.	4·5	10	1·5	3·8	1·4	·736	4·7	526
ARBROATH, Alexander Brown, Esq.	Apr.	29·553	·211	1·400	44·1	44·1	44·1	64·0	30·0	34·0	53·8	37·3	16·5	40·2	35·1	—	W.	6·7	10	1·2	2·6	1·0	·729	2·9	540
	May	29·850	·254	0·780	48·2	45·8	47·0	66·0	30·0	36·0	56·3	38·7	17·6	43·4	39·0	—	E. & S.E.	5·4	10	1·0	2·9	0·9	·759	3·5	542
	June	29·638	·325	1·120	56·3	55·8	56·0	74·0	40·0	34·0	67·3	48·0	19·3	50·8	46·0	—	Var.	7·6	13	2·0	3·7	1·5	·713	4·5	528

Alderley Edge.—The observations in April were taken on 20 days only. Wakefield Prison.—April; the reading of the dry bulb thermometer on the 20th at 3h. P.M. has been altered from 35° to 55°. June; the reading of the barometer on the 1st at 9h. P.M. has been altered, conjecturally, from 30·340 in. to 30·040 in. Arbroath.—No subsequent use has been made of the barometer reading on account of its construction not admitting of accurate results.

Note.—Second rain gauges are placed: At Jersey at the height of 6 feet; the amount collected was 5·8 inches. At Newport, 3 feet; the amount was 7·8 inches. At Clifton, 50 feet; the amount was 8·9 inches. At Oxford, 22 feet; the amount was 6·6 inches. At Hartwell Rectory, 4 feet; the amount was 7·9 inches. At Cardington, 36 feet; the amount was 5·1 inches. At Holkham, 4 feet; the amount was 4·6 inches. At Nottingham, 25 feet; the amount was 7·4 inches. And at Warrington, 34½ feet; the amount was 5·8 inches.

OF

THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS IN ENGLAND.

THIS Return comprises the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered by 2191 Registrars in all the districts of England during the summer quarter ending September 30th, 1853; and the MARRIAGES in 12039 churches or chapels, about 3424 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 625 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended June 30th, 1853.

The Return of Marriages is not complete; but the defects are inconsiderable, and approximative numbers have been supplied from the records of previous years.

The marriages exceeded the average in the quarter ending in June. For the quarter that ended in September 30th the births have also been above the average number, while the deaths have been fewer than is usual in proportion to the population. The mortality of the town population has experienced a marked diminution during the summer; but one town has suffered severely, and others are threatened by Asiatic cholera.

MARRIAGES.

40335 marriages were celebrated in the quarter that ended in June 1853; a number exceeding by 328 the marriages in the corresponding quarter of the

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1841–53 and in the Quarters of those Years.

YEARS -	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851*	1852	1853
Marriages -	122496	118825	123818	132249	143743	145664	135845	138230	141883	152744	154206	158439	-
Births - -	512158	517739	527325	540763	543521	572625	539965	563059	578159	593422	615865	624171	-
Deaths - -	343847	349519	346445	356933	349366	390315	423304	399833	440839	368995	395174	407938	-
	MARRIAGES.												
Quarters ending the last day of													
March - -	24447	25860	25285	26387	29551	31417	27480	28398	28429	30567	32724	32933	35014
June - -	32551	30048	31113	34268	35300	37111	35197	34721	35844	39204	38635	40007	40335
September	29397	27288	28847	31675	35003	35070	32439	32995	33874	37636	37316	38291	-
December -	36101	35629	38573	39919	43889	42066	40729	42116	43736	45337	45531	47208	-
	BIRTHS.												
March -	133720	135615	136837	143578	143080	145108	146453	139736	153772	144551	157286	161776	161598
June - -	129884	134096	131279	136941	136853	149450	139072	149760	153693	155865	159073	159136	158718
September -	123868	123296	128161	130078	132369	138718	127173	140359	135223	146911	150594	151193	147581
December -	124686	124732	131048	130166	131219	139349	127267	133204	135471	146095	148912	152066	-
	DEATHS.												
March -	99069	96314	94926	101024	104664	89484	119672	120032	105870	98430	105306	106682	118241
June - -	86134	86538	87234	85337	89149	90231	106718	99727	102153	92871	99468	100813	107861
September -	75440	82339	76792	79708	74872	101663	93435	87638	135227	85849	91381	100497	92332
December -	83204	84328	87493	90864	80681	108937	103479	92436	97589	91845	99019	99946	-

* The numbers up to 1851 have appeared in the Annual Reports.

previous year. The marriages in the spring quarter have thus gradually risen from 30048 in 1842 to 40335 in 1853. The increase of marriages within the last five years is particularly conspicuous in London, Cornwall, Staffordshire, Cheshire, Monmouthshire, and South Wales.

BIRTHS.

147581 births were registered in the quarter ending September 30th. This is above the average number; but it is less by 3612 than the numbers (151193) which were registered in the corresponding quarter of 1852. The decrease is, singularly enough, observable in every county except Middlesex, Surrey, Cornwall, Staffordshire, Rutlandshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, Cumberland, and Monmouthshire.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

As 147581 births and only 92332 deaths were registered, a balance of 55249 remains in the population. The births and deaths are not registered in Scotland and Ireland, as they are in nearly all other civilized countries, so that the increase of the population of the United Kingdom cannot be ascertained; but if the excess of births in those divisions of the United Kingdom bears the same proportion to the population as it does in England and Wales, the increase by natural causes must be about 83000. But 87467 emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration Agents in the quarter ending September 30th, 1853; so that allowing on one hand for births unregistered, on the other for emigrants unreturned, it is probable that the population of the United Kingdom has declined rather than increased during the summer. 13623 of the emigrants sailed from London, Plymouth, and Southampton; 63600 from Liverpool; 2807 from Glasgow and Greenock; 7437 from Irish ports.* As a large proportion of the emigrants

ENGLAND:†—ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of MARRIAGE, BIRTH, and DEATH, during the Years 1843–53, and the Quarters of those Years.

Estimated Population of England in thousands in the middle of each Year	16318	16516	16716	16919	17124	17331	17541	17754	17977	18195	—	18195
YEARS	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	Mean, 1843–52.	1853
Marriages	·759	·801	·860	·861	·793	·798	·809	·860	·858	·881	·828	–
Births	3·232	3·274	3·251	3·385	3·153	3·249	3·296	3·343	3·426	3·472	3·308	–
Deaths	2·123	2·161	2·090	2·307	2·472	2·307	2·513	2·078	2·198	2·269	2·252	–
MARRIAGES.												
Quarters ending the last day of												
March	·632	·644	·721	·757	·655	·661	·661	·702	·742	·730	·691	·776
June	·767	·834	·849	·882	·826	·805	·822	·888	·864	·883	·842	·891
September	·701	·760	·830	·822	·751	·755	·766	·840	·823	·834	·788	–
December	·934	·955	1·038	·983	·940	·961	·986	1·010	1·001	1·038	·985	–
BIRTHS.												
March	3·420	3·507	3·491	3·498	3·488	3·252	3·575	3·321	3·567	3·585	3·470	3·581
June	3·234	3·334	3·291	3·551	3·265	3·474	3·523	3·530	3·557	3·516	3·428	3·507
September	3·114	3·123	3·140	3·251	2·945	3·211	3·056	3·281	3·321	3·294	3·174	3·215
December	3·174	3·115	3·103	3·256	2·938	3·038	3·053	3·253	3·274	3·343	3·155	–
DEATHS.												
March	2·373	2·467	2·554	2·157	2·850	2·794	2·462	2·261	2·388	2·364	2·467	2·620
June	2·149	2·077	2·144	2·144	2·506	2·313	2·341	2·107	2·224	2·227	2·223	2·383
September	1·866	1·913	1·776	2·382	2·163	2·005	3·057	1·917	2·017	2·190	2·129	2·012
December	2·119	2·175	1·908	2·545	2·389	2·108	2·199	2·045	2·177	2·197	2·186	–

† The Table may be read thus, without reference to the decimal points:—In the year 1848, to 100000 of the population of England there were 798 marriages, 3249 births, 2307 deaths registered.—The annual rates of marriage in each of the 4 quarters were ·661, ·805, ·755, and ·961 per cent.; the rates of death 2·794, 2·313, 2·005, and 2·108 per cent. In reading the population on the first line add 3 ciphers (000). The 3 months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the 3 months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the 2 last quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculation.

*Return with which the Registrar General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners.

from Liverpool, as well as from the Irish ports, are natives of Ireland, it follows that the population of Ireland is decreasing, and that the population of England is slowly increasing, while the contributions of both countries within the last three years to the colonial plantations are without example.

Prices of Provisions.

It will be seen in the annexed Table that the prices of the chief articles of food are much higher than they were in the corresponding quarter of the last year; the rise in the price of *wheat* is 26, mutton 23, beef 24, potatoes 31 per cent.

The *rate* of wages has been raised in several trades; and at the same time the labourers and artizans have been more fully employed.

The AVERAGE PRICES of Consols, of Wheat, Meat, and Potatoes; also the AVERAGE QUANTITY of Wheat sold and imported weekly, in each of the Nine Quarters ending September 30th, 1853.

Quarters ending	Average Price of Consols (for Money).	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	† Wheat sold in the 290 Cities and Towns in England and Wales making Returns.	† Wheat and Wheat Flour entered for Home Consumption at Chief Ports of Great Britain.	Average Prices of		
					Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase).		Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.
			Average Number of Quarters weekly.		Beef.	Mutton.	
1851	£						
Sept. 30	96½	40*s.* 7*d.*	74,714	91,040	3*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¾*d.* Mean 4¾*d.*	90*s.*—110*s.* Mean 100*s.*
Dec. 31	97⅞	36*s.* 7*d.*	109,506	47,986	3*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¾*d.* Mean 4¾*d.*	65*s.*—75*s.* Mean 70*s.*
1852							
Mar. 31	97¼	40*s.* 10*d.*	95,532	27,540	3¼*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4⅛*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¾*d.* Mean 4¾*d.*	60*s.*—80*s.* Mean 70*s.*
June 30	99⅝	40*s.* 10*d.*	87,949	54,675	3¼*d.*—4¾*d.* Mean 4*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¼*d.* Mean 4½*d.*	85*s.*—110*s.* Mean 97*s.*6*d.*
Sept. 30	100	41*s.* 2*d.*	78,712	67,912	3¼*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4⅛*d.*	4*d.*—6*d.* Mean 5*d.*	80*s.*—100*s.* Mean 90*s.*
Dec. 31	100⅝	40*s.* 5*d.*	111,224	72,870	3*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4*d.*	4¼*d.*—6¼*d.* Mean 5¼*d.*	90*s.*—120*s.* Mean 105*s.*
1853							
Mar. 31	99⅝	45*s.* 7*d.*	95,115	63,530	3¾*d.*—5¼*d.* Mean 4½*d.*	4¾*d.*—6¾*d.* Mean 5¾*d.*	110*s.*—145*s.* Mean 127*s.*6*d.*
June 30	100⅜	44*s.* 6*d.*	84,559	82,623	4*d.*—5¾*d.* Mean 4⅞*d.*	5*d.*—6¾*d.* Mean 5⅞*d.*	110*s.*—145*s.* Mean 127*s.*6*d*
Sept. 30	97	51*s.* 10*d.*	86,087	120,020	4¼*d.*—6*d.* Mean 5⅛*d.*	5*d.*—7¼*d.* Mean 6⅛*d.*	110*s.*—125*s.* Mean 117*s.*6*d.*

† *Note.*—The total number of quarters of wheat sold in England and Wales for the 13 weeks ending Sept. 30th, 1851, was 971,276; for the 13 weeks ending Dec. 31st, 1,423,582; for the 13 weeks ending March 31st, 1852, 1,241,921; for the 13 weeks ending June 30th, 1,143,339; for the 13 weeks ending Sept. 30th, 1,023,251; for the 13 weeks ending Dec. 31st, 1,445,906; for the 13 weeks ending March 31st, 1853, 1,236,493; for the 13 weeks ending June 30th, 1853, 1,099,261; for the 13 weeks ending Sept. 30th, 1853, 1,119,128. The total number of quarters entered for Home Consumption was respectively 1,183,523; 671,803; 358,024; 710,780; 882,850; 947,310; 825,886; 1,074,095; and 1,560,255; the second total, however, embraces the returns of 14 weeks.

The low temperature, the excess of rain, the cloudy sky, and the other meteorological phenomena of the quarter are ably described by Mr. Glaisher. See pp. 30, 31.

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

92332 deaths have been registered during the quarter; a number less by 8165 than the number of persons (100497) whose deaths were recorded in the summer quarter of 1852. The depression of the mortality extended over nearly every county except Durham and Northumberland; and indeed over all except a few districts of those counties.

A similar depression of the mortality was observed in the summer quarter of 1848, immediately before the outbreak of the epidemic cholera.

The mortality during the quarter of the districts comprising the chief towns and a population of 7795882 was at the rate of 2·4 per cent. per annum nearly; the mortality of the districts of small towns and country parishes was at the rate of 1·7 per cent. The average rates are higher; or 2·6 and 1·9 per cent.

The number of deaths in LONDON was 12918, which is below the average. The deaths by zymotic disease were 3456, including 1232 by diarrhœa, and 137 by cholera. The deaths by diarrhœa were 200 less than in either of the summer quarters of the preceding years; and the deaths from cholera did not exceed the average of the 3 preceding summer quarters. 585 deaths were referred to typhus; and over the country scarlatina prevailed with great severity in several districts. The local epidemics are indicated in the Registrars' reports.

The appearance of the Asiatic cholera in London, and the terrific mortality which it has occasioned within a few weeks in the north of England, are of such importance as to demand the whole of our attention.

As a means of guidance and a basis of reasoning it may be useful to present here a brief summary of the facts which regulated the course of the epidemic that broke out 5 years ago.

The Cholera.

Evident cases of the epidemic of 1848–49 were registered in London and in Sunderland during the first week of October. The deaths from cholera in all England were 1105 during the last three months of the year. The epidemic declined, and in April 1849 the deaths were only 107; in May 327. The great epidemic eruption began; and in June 2046 persons died of it, July 7570, August 15872, September 20379, October 4654, November 844, December 163. The thirty-sixth and thirty-seventh weeks of the year 1849 were the most fatal; the deaths from cholera in those two weeks were 12592. On the most fatal day, September 6th, the deaths by the disease were 1121.

The total deaths from cholera in 1849 were 53293. 12152 of the number were of persons under 10 years of age. The mortality by the disease was at the rate of 30 in 10000 of the inhabitants. Diarrhœa of a severe form was fatal in the same year to 18887 persons, chiefly children; or to 11 in 10000 of the inhabitants.

The danger of dying by the epidemic was greatest at advanced ages; the rate of mortality was 13 in 10000 at the age of 12; 64 in 10000 at the age of 70; the danger advancing progressively with age.

The duration of the fatal attacks of cholera is recorded in 39468 cases; and it was found to be 50 hours on an average. More than half of the cases (20684) terminated within 24 hours.

In 85 of the 623 districts of England no death from cholera was recorded.

DEATHS in the Summer Quarters.

	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	Total 1843-52	1853
In 117 Districts, comprising the chief towns	36953	38933	36139	51405	49479	43445	78159	42777	46061	51635	474986	47645
In 508 Districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes	39839	40775	38733	50258	43956	44317	57205	43267	45539	48862	452751	44675
Total	76792	79708	74872	101663	93435	87762	135364	86044	91600	100497	927737	92320

POPULATION; DEATHS; and MORTALITY per Cent. in the Summer Quarters, 1843–53.

	Population enumerated		Deaths in 10 Summer Quarters, 1843-52.	Annual Rate of Mortality of 10 Summer Quarters, 1843-52.	Annual Rate of Mortality in the Summer Quarter, 1853.
	June 6-7th, 1841.	March 31st, 1851.			
In 117 Districts, comprising the chief towns	6,612,958	7,795,882	474,986	2·603	2·390
In 508 Districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes	9,301,190	10,126,886	452,751	1·850	1·744
All England	15,914,148	17,922,768	927,737	2·128	2·012

Only one death was referred to cholera in Herefordshire, and one in Westmoreland.

The centres of the attacks of the great epidemic were London, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Bristol, Merthyr Tydfil, Wolverhampton, Liverpool, Hull, and Tynemouth.

In the following districts the rate of mortality by cholera exceeded 100 to 10000 inhabitants: — It was in Hull 241, Merthyr Tydfil 234, Stoke Damerel 193, Salisbury 185, Neath 169, Liverpool 167, Plymouth 167, Sculcoates 152, East Stonehouse 148, Leeds 145, St. Germans 143, Wolverhampton 137, Tynemouth 129, Gravesend 119, Newcastle-under-Lyme 117, Hunslet (near Leeds) 102. The districts which in London were most fatal were Rotherhithe 205, St. Olave 181, St. George Southwark 164, Bermondsey 161, St. Saviour 153, Newington 144, Lambeth 120. It was in Wandsworth 100.

The mortality was at the rate of 50 in 10000 on the coasts; 17 in 10000 over the inland districts. It was at the rate of 125 in 10000 in the districts including the large ports; 47 in the districts of the secondary ports; 15 in the other coast districts.

Of the inhabitants of low river and seaside districts, 85 in 10000 died by cholera; in London the loss was 62; in inland towns 38; in small towns and the country around the river sources only 12 in 10000 perished. Of the inland towns, Wolverhampton, Merthyr Tydfil, Manchester, and Leeds experienced the greater part of the mortality; in the 35 other large inland towns the mortality was at the low rate of 11 in 10000.

In London the water supply had considerable influence on the mortality. The density of population and the poverty of the inhabitants were not without effect, but the effect of elevation of the soil transcended all other influences. On an average the mortality by cholera was in the several London districts at elevations of less than 20 feet above Trinity high-water mark, 102 in 10000; in the districts at an elevation of 20–40 feet, 65 in 10000; of 40–60 feet, 34; of 60–80 feet, 27; of 80–100 feet, 22; of 100 feet, 17; of 350 feet, 8 in 10000 inhabitants.

The present epidemic has appeared first, like all that have preceded it, in the seaports. The first well-defined cases in London were registered in August, and the epidemic may be dated from August 20th; up to October 1st the registered deaths, including some by English cholera, have amounted to 133. The origin of the last epidemic may be dated from October 1st, 1848; and that of 1831–32 also began in the month of October 1831. The present epidemic has attacked us earlier in the year, but it has not yet in the aggregate been more fatal in London than it was during the same number of weeks in 1848.

In Newcastle-upon-Tyne, with a population of 89156 in 1851, the mortality from cholera has raised the deaths by all causes from 638 to 2085; in Gateshead from 374 to 771 in three months.* The epidemic poison was no sooner introduced into the region than it, as it were, exploded, and destroyed nearly 2000 lives.

In neither of the previous epidemics was any such sudden destruction of life observed. Is the present epidemic—so quickly following the epidemic of 1848–9—of a different and more fatal character? or are there local circumstances, independently of the nature of the epidemic, that account for the desolation that now surrounds Newcastle-upon-Tyne? These important questions can, it is evident,

* NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE. DEATHS from all causes registered in each of the 4 quarters of the years 1848–53.

YEARS.	QUARTERS ending the last day of				TOTAL.
	March.	June.	September.	December.	
1848	820	575	475	420	2290
1849	595	552	751	595	2493
1850	463	531	525	571	2090
1851	619	548	641	535	2343
1852	746	616	638	725	2725
1853	693	592	2085	—	(Three Quarters.) 3370

Population - 1841 - - 71844
1851 - - 89156

only be definitively answered by careful inquiry into all the circumstances; but enough has been elicited to justify us in refusing to admit at present that the epidemic is in its nature more destructive than its predecessors; while it yields an awful sanction to the hygienic law, which prohibits the use of impure water.

The Superintendent Registrars of Newcastle and Gateshead, in reply to inquiries which the Registrar General has made, state, and have forwarded documents showing, that from the 5th of July last the town, which had been supplied before with salubrious water, was supplied largely "from the impure source of the Tyne, in the vicinity of the sewerage of the town." *

The fact cannot be questioned that the water with which Newcastle-upon-Tyne was supplied in 1848–9 was comparatively pure; and that in 1853, when the calamitous loss of life was recorded on the registers, the city was supplied with water containing a strong solution of the contents of the sewers. The same effect was the result of the same cause in Hull in 1849. And other examples may be cited in which the converse happened, as at Exeter, where the inhabitants, after having suffered severely from cholera in 1832, obtained pure water, and escaped its ravages in 1848–9.

In the East and in Europe observation has shown that the cholera poison, be it what it may, is conveyed by water as well as air; hence the following precaution was cited in the Cholera Report:

"The precautions to take against cholera, in regard to *water*, are well stated by "Dr. Snow; and they are of so simple a nature that, considering all the facts, no "person can prudently neglect them.

"*Water into which sewers flow, or which is navigated by persons living in "boats, or which is in any other way contaminated by the contents of drains or "cesspools, should be entirely disused.*"

No person, to test the value of such a rule, would ever have proposed that a large town which was supplied with good water, and escaped with no considerable loss in a previous epidemic, should on the eve of another epidemic do all that is here forbidden. What no sceptical philosopher would have dared to propose as an experiment, what no haughty conqueror ever condemned the inhabitants of a subjugated city to endure,—this fine English town on the Tyne—the centre of the coal trade—of intelligence of every kind—and of engineering knowledge—has done and suffered. All the excreta, which are thrown into the streets or water-closets, are washed down the acclivities of the streets into the river; the fermenting mass is driven up and down by the tides, and has thence since July been pumped by the engine at Elswick all over the town through the water pipes for domestic uses: it has been used for ablution, it has been washed over the floors, it has been drunk as a beverage by many of the children and the wives, as well as large numbers of the higher and middle as well as the working men of the town. This sad fact in the history of Newcastle will be remembered when the loss of 1500 lives, by which it was followed, is forgotten.

No water was drawn from the Tyne after September 15th, the cholera then raged with less intensity, and the epidemic speedily subsided.

The intensity of the epidemic at Newcastle-upon-Tyne is, under the circumstances, no decisive proof that in its essential form cholera is now more fatal than it was before; but it is unquestionably a Warning to those towns which derive their water from polluted tidal rivers to abandon such sources, and to accelerate their works for supplying the population with pure water before June next, otherwise the death registers may, it is to be feared, be filled with the names of innumerable victims of a practice, which is as degrading as it is destructive to the English nation.

* The Newcastle water taken from the River Tyne has been analysed by Dr. Robert Dundas Thomson. He found it to contain a quantity of organized matter mechanically diffused through it (loaded with living vibrios) to the amount of 4·502 grs. per gallon. Of this 0·545 grs. was destructible matter; the remaining 3·957 grs. consisted of silicious forms resembling the shields of infusorial animals or diatomaceous plants. Dissolved or finely diffused in the water, he further found 2·68 grs. per gallon of organic matter. The water likewise contained 1·18 gr. per gallon of chalk and 7·3 grs. of muriate and sulphate of soda and sulphate of magnesia. The total solid contents were 15·662 grs. per gallon. This water was, it is said, filtered, but the process is not described by the Water Company.

MARRIAGES Registered in the Quarters ending June 30th, 1849–53; BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered in the Quarters ending September 30th, 1849–53. in the DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, and DISTRICTS of ENGLAND.

DIVISIONS.	POPULATION.*		MARRIAGES.					BIRTHS.					DEATHS.				
			Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of														
			June.					September.					September.				
	1841	1851	1849	1850	1851	1852	1 53	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
ENGLAND	15914148	17927609	35844	39204	38635	40007	40335	135223	146911	150594	151193	147581	135227	85849	91481	100497	92332
Divisions.																	
1 London	1948417	2362236	5677	6389	6497	6713	6815	17221	18325	19108	19827	20056	27168	11801	13043	13461	13185
2 South Eastern	1479863	1628386	2736	2847	2829	2997	3088	11399	12266	12420	12591	12100	11010	6851	7518	7646	7134
3 South Midland	1141494	1234332	1901	2020	1902	1927	1943	9453	10201	10015	10063	9255	6920	5757	5651	6065	5441
4 Eastern	1040616	1113982	1517	1596	1596	1610	1539	8174	8714	8726	8409	7844	6016	5266	5294	5545	5018
5 South Western . . .	1740032	1803291	3444	3451	3579	3829	3669	12361	13599	13689	13551	13004	11287	7623	8225	8366	7408
6 West Midland	1905830	2136573	4385	4706	4736	4836	5140	16315	17519	18036	18315	17954	13893	10067	10865	11795	10641
7 North Midland	1111126	1215501	2660	2855	2835	2783	2811	9324	10034	10444	10238	9646	5909	5348	5624	6398	5843
8 North Western . . .	2064526	2488438	5715	6447	6034	6437	6501	19916	22626	23140	23157	23608	22220	14687	15045	18592	15285
9 York	1584116	1789047	3585	4154	4180	4208	4138	14580	15853	16688	17056	16501	14805	9107	10010	11630	9693
10 Northern	826710	969126	1879	2051	1971	2122	2055	7832	8420	8946	8543	8362	6809	4456	5028	5421	7058
11 Welsh	1066402	1186697	2345	2688	2476	2545	2636	8648	9354	9382	9443	9251	9190	4886	5178	5578	5626
Persons travelling by Railways and Canals	5016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. London.																	
Middlesex (part of) . .	1444999	1745601	4356	4809	4927	5079	5143	12602	13427	14069	14522	14768	16450	8612	9558	9922	9540
Surrey (part of) . . .	399247	482435	1085	1334	1312	1385	1386	3703	3913	3991	4237	4187	9110	2511	2752	2771	2793
Kent (part of)	104171	134200	236	246	258	249	286	916	985	1048	1068	1101	1608	678	733	768	852

* Seamen and others on board vessels in the various ports are included in the population given for 1851; the numbers for 1841 are in general confined to persons enumerated on shore.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.*	POPULATION.		MARRIAGES.					BIRTHS.					DEATHS.				
			Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of														
			June.					September.					September.				
	1841	1851	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
2. South Eastern Division.																	
1 Surrey (part of)	187868	202521	282	292	289	304	357	1287	1469	1439	1455	1502	1069	797	828	922	847
2 Kent (part of)	447115	485021	812	850	856	836	915	3602	3736	3967	3887	3678	3694	2109	2366	2359	2219
3 Sussex	302460	339604	594	613	630	665	689	2261	2574	2441	2663	2478	1775	1283	1529	1404	1393
4 Hampshire	352048	402016	747	768	732	872	819	2916	3001	3064	3082	3042	3453	1767	1832	1967	1783
5 Berkshire	190372	199224	301	324	322	320	308	1333	1486	1509	1504	1400	1019	895	963	994	892
3. South Midland Division.																	
6 Middlesex (part of)	140847	150606	186	220	184	200	215	990	1106	1073	1162	1142	1123	657	816	854	736
7 Hertfordshire	162394	173962	221	231	243	215	213	1299	1323	1398	1346	1245	1061	737	699	776	676
8 Buckinghamshire	138248	143655	206	251	218	240	232	1082	1151	1151	1131	1060	744	702	664	723	626
9 Oxfordshire	163216	170247	270	275	301	257	277	1226	1334	1312	1416	1260	891	799	834	811	755
10 Northamptonshire	199208	213844	386	390	343	421	423	1679	1914	1833	1806	1642	1074	1006	962	1087	965
11 Huntingdonshire	55565	60319	94	100	100	80	117	523	516	543	510	471	282	318	263	278	253
12 Bedfordshire	112378	129805	237	228	199	247	203	1045	1106	1112	1129	1028	601	548	561	630	564
13 Cambridgeshire	169638	191894	301	325	314	267	263	1609	1751	1593	1563	1407	1144	990	852	906	866
4. Eastern Division.																	
14 Essex	320811	344130	428	427	450	437	463	2531	2762	2693	2636	2516	2201	1400	1549	1654	1486
15 Suffolk	314681	336136	472	470	456	478	451	2483	2659	2638	2486	2365	1621	1469	1537	1615	1541
16 Norfolk	405124	433716	617	699	690	695	625	3160	3293	3395	3287	2963	2194	2397	2208	2276	1991
5. South Western Division.																	
17 Wiltshire	242772	240966	444	457	452	444	452	1749	1967	1902	1786	1659	1418	1027	1121	1204	1023
18 Dorsetshire	167876	177095	362	379	350	411	322	1231	1344	1391	1353	1231	928	696	730	730	699
19 Devonshire	535705	570798	1189	1143	1201	1261	1198	3785	4187	4078	4084	4086	4457	2386	2401	2574	2391
20 Cornwall	344886	358173	600	586	673	687	795	2506	2687	2795	2809	2836	2093	1367	1809	1724	1431
21 Somersetshire	448793	456259	849	886	903	1026	902	3090	3414	3523	3519	3192	2391	2147	2164	2134	1864
6. West Midland Division.																	
22 Gloucestershire	395533	419514	913	946	920	933	1039	2995	3124	3196	3125	3064	3152	1868	1982	2216	1906
23 Herefordshire	96515	99120	193	208	183	196	216	668	707	699	734	627	397	445	420	459	435
24 Shropshire	246313	249504	532	511	459	514	566	1665	1656	1720	1700	1663	1373	1021	1093	1084	1097
25 Staffordshire	528867	630545	1260	1445	1446	1439	1675	5391	5841	6129	6122	6187	5042	3158	3314	3918	3583
26 Worcestershire	230387	258733	512	565	599	589	554	1888	2038	2021	2152	2088	1271	1114	1203	1172	1110
27 Warwickshire	408215	479157	975	1031	1129	1165	1090	3708	4153	4271	4482	4325	2658	2461	2853	2946	2510
7. North Midland Division.																	
28 Leicestershire	221227	235920	446	555	471	450	487	1880	1881	2113	1983	1887	1080	1120	1196	1370	1204
29 Rutlandshire	23151	24272	37	48	36	36	30	169	171	168	158	177	115	112	64	94	98
30 Lincolnshire	356226	400236	1074	1034	1074	1012	1105	3159	3350	3348	3341	3053	2102	1601	1685	1805	1581
31 Nottinghamshire	270731	294380	614	700	712	704	658	2110	2317	2501	2474	2361	1422	1319	1543	1679	1632
32 Derbyshire	239791	260693	489	518	542	581	531	2006	2315	2314	2282	2168	1190	1196	1136	1450	1328
8. North Western Division.																	
33 Cheshire	365917	421137	718	844	798	908	903	3117	3490	3686	3529	3587	2682	2073	2106	2558	2172
34 Lancashire	1698609	2067301	4997	5603	5236	5529	5598	16799	19136	19454	19628	20021	19538	12614	12939	16034	13113
9. York Division.																	
35 West Riding	1176514	1340051	2660	3131	3190	3183	3193	11070	12221	13012	13421	12964	10140	7041	7794	8849	7516
36 East Riding (with York)	221376	254352	583	623	629	598	570	2037	2063	2121	2087	2056	3832	1268	1366	1844	1355
37 North Riding	186226	194644	342	400	361	427	375	1473	1569	1555	1548	1481	833	798	850	937	822
10. Northern Division.																	
38 Durham	326043	411679	857	940	967	988	967	3531	3833	4277	4067	3979	2969	1976	2346	2506	2804
39 Northumberland	266020	303568	616	686	629	691	688	2431	2547	2586	2555	2467	2467	1405	1506	1760	3148
40 Cumberland	178038	195492	298	300	249	318	283	1430	1603	1630	1509	1517	1153	844	924	904	833
41 Westmorland	56609	58387	108	125	126	125	117	440	437	453	412	399	220	231	252	251	273
11. Welsh Division.																	
42 Monmouthshire	151021	177130	380	436	420	420	508	1414	1531	1547	1438	1499	1406	807	798	874	884
43 South Wales	529364	607456	1172	1378	1256	1304	1304	4469	4867	4885	5081	4863	5761	2559	2748	2836	2898
44 North Wales	386017	402111	793	874	800	821	824	2765	2956	2950	2924	2889	2023	1520	1632	1868	1844

* The *Registration Counties* consist of groups of entire Registration Districts; which Districts are, in general, identical with the Poor Law Unions. As the principle has been adopted of placing a District or Union which extends into more than one County with the County in which either the principal town or the greater part of the population is located, the limits of the Registration Counties differ more or less from the boundaries of the Counties proper.

A TABLE OF THE DEATHS IN LONDON FROM ALL CAUSES,

Registered in the September Quarters of the 5 *Years* 1849 *to* 1853.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending September				
	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
All Causes	27109	11578	12887	13111	12918
Specified Causes	27050	11520	12837	13007	12773
I. Zymotic Diseases	17763	3011	3854	3723	3456
Sporadic Diseases:					
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat	540	574	571	555	575
III. Tubercular Diseases	2266	2183	2377	2463	2495
IV. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves and Senses	1531	1372	1394	1423	1373
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	455	424	418	464	465
VI. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration	1211	1032	1163	1148	1246
VII. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	861	748	803	846	815
VIII. Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	143	166	131	124	197
IX. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	118	116	119	108	113
X. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.	84	100	94	119	80
XI. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.	15	16	20	26	26
XII. Malformations	49	43	37	48	40
XIII. Premature Birth and Debility	364	370	406	415	396
XIV. Atrophy	458	361	416	408	483
XV. Age	558	439	502	510	429
XVI. Sudden*	184	115	85	71	76
XVII. Violence, Privation, Cold, and Intemperance	450	450	447	556	508
I.					
Small Pox	78	109	243	231	42
Measles	274	178	260	129	226
Scarlatina	386	316	291	668	397
Hooping Cough	428	300	360	244	426
Croup	76	57	46	74	72
Thrush	67	59	74	72	68
Diarrhœa	2457	1161	1456	1433	1232
Dysentery	208	73	67	58	51
Cholera	12847	87	188	127	137
Influenza	9	9	7	3	6
Purpura and Scurvy	13	9	14	11	12
Ague	6	7	5	1	8
Remittent Fever	24	17	38	21	20
Infantile Fever	15	8	17	10	13
Typhus	710	474	627	520	585
Metria or Puerperal Fever, *see* Childbirth	33	33	34	26	23
Rheumatic Fever, *see* Rheumatism	13	16	19	12	15
Erysipelas	99	65	76	54	80
Syphilis	17	33	23	24	41
Noma or Canker, *see* Mortification	3	—	9	5	2
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—
II.					
Hæmorrhage	56	60	48	49	50
Dropsy	203	191	177	183	185
Abscess	22	17	23	27	36
Ulcer	12	15	10	10	6
Fistula	5	4	7	4	3
Mortification	33	39	47	35	39
Cancer	200	238	245	235	245
Gout	9	10	14	12	11
III.					
Scrofula	85	80	95	106	124
Tabes Mesenterica	282	238	251	279	273
Phthisis or Consumption	1506	1508	1683	1672	1745
Hydrocephalus	393	357	348	406	353
IV.					
Cephalitis	134	131	132	130	127
Apoplexy	282	281	293	283	281
Paralysis	248	245	239	234	244
Delirium Tremens	61	55	35	28	37
Chorea	—	1	2	2	3
Epilepsy	101	68	77	75	68
Tetanus	7	4	1	3	3
Insanity	20	20	33	27	25
Convulsions	512	422	444	504	463
Disease of Brain, &c.	166	145	138	137	122
V.					
Pericarditis	22	25	27	20	15
Aneurism	19	20	21	14	23
Disease of Heart, &c.	414	379	370	430	427
VI.					
Laryngitis	33	43	28	31	36
Bronchitis	422	380	469	382	523
Pleurisy	30	24	33	31	31
Pneumonia	587	439	478	544	515
Asthma	62	83	66	71	72
Disease of Lungs, &c.	77	63	89	89	69
VII.					
Teething	153	121	132	133	128
Quinsey	20	15	14	17	9
Gastritis	22	32	34	22	24
Enteritis	135	106	114	131	80
Peritonitis	48	57	44	47	55
Ascites	29	35	35	35	32
Ulceration of Intestines, &c.	31	28	32	33	33
Hernia	28	21	33	23	31
Ileus	40	33	33	39	40
Intussusception	15	8	12	11	12
Stricture (of the Intestinal Canal)	6	13	10	9	10
Disease of Stomach, &c.	78	53	82	60	71
Disease of Pancreas	—	1	—	1	—
Hepatitis	57	47	46	60	59
Jaundice	41	52	41	59	47
Disease of Liver	156	125	139	164	180
Disease of Spleen	2	1	2	2	4
VIII.					
Nephritis	7	10	7	6	8
Nephria (or Bright's Disease, *see* Disease of Kidneys)	30	33	25	25	46
Ischuria	4	3	1	2	2
Diabetes	8	9	10	8	16
Stone	8	6	6	5	11
Cystitis	10	8	5	6	13
Stricture of the Urethra	12	16	11	13	18
Disease of Kidneys, &c.	64	81	66	59	83
IX.					
Paramenia	2	2	1	6	1
Ovarian Dropsy	14	20	15	14	10
Childbirth, *see* Metria	61	57	55	75	67
Disease of Uterus, &c.	41	37	48	33	35
X.					
Arthritis	3	1	2	—	2
Rheumatism	44	53	46	74	33
Disease of Joints, &c.	37	46	46	45	45
XI.					
Carbuncle	2	9	4	15	17
Phlegmon	7	3	6	2	3
Disease of Skin, &c.	6	4	10	9	6
XVII.					
Intemperance	15	16	13	21	21
Privation	12	2	3	1	3
Want of Breast Milk, *see* Privation and Atrophy	69	57	67	101	99
Neglect	3	1	—	—	4
Cold, *see* Privation	1	—	1	2	—
Poison	20	26	10	23	15
Burns and Scalds	32	26	35	34	38
Hanging, &c.	35	53	43	65	48
Drowning	96	94	89	114	93
Fractures and Contusions	131	137	156	162	141
Wounds	18	19	21	20	26
Other Violence	18	19	9	13	20
Causes not specified	59	58	50	104	145

NOTE.—The 13 weeks of 1853, constituting the September quarter in the Weekly Tables of Mortality, ended September 24th, in which 12918 deaths were registered. In the quarter ending September 30th (p. 7), 13185 deaths were registered.

* Under the head of *sudden deaths* are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause has not been ascertained or stated; but also all deaths returned by the coroner in vague terms, such as "found dead," "natural causes," &c. &c.

On the Meteorology of England and Scotland, during the Quarter ending September 30*th*, 1853. *By* JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S., *Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.*

The daily temperatures have been below their averages throughout the quarter, with few and trifling exceptions. The month of July was wet; the fall of rain exceeded the double of the average fall for this month. The sky was cloudy. The first half of August was fine and dry, and was the only fine weather in the quarter. From the middle of August to the end of September the sky was mostly cloudy, the air damp, with a thick and hazy atmosphere. The motion of the air was less than its average. During parts of the month of September different places in England and Scotland were visited by numerous swarms of a black fly (Aphis Fabœ); their appearance in a locality was sudden, and they continued till a brisk wind arose and carried them suddenly away. The numbers of these insects was extraordinary, and they were very annoying by settling in great numbers upon the face and hands.

The *mean temperature* of the air at Greenwich for the quarter ending August, constituting the 3 summer months, was 59°·5, being 0°·4 *below* the average of 80 years.

1853. MONTHS.	Temperature of Air. Mean.	Air. Diff. from average of 80 years.	Air. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Evaporation. Mean.	Evaporation. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Dew Point. Mean.	Dew Point. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Air—Daily Range. Mean.	Air—Daily Range. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Temperature of Water of the Thames.	Elastic Force of Vapour. Mean.	Elastic Force of Vapour. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air. Mean.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air. Diff. from average of 12 years.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	in.	in.	gr.	gr.
July	60·3	−1·0	−1·6	55·8	−1·8	52·2	−2·3	17·1	−1·3	63·7	·404	−·037	4·5	−0·4
Aug.	60·0	−0·5	−1·2	55·8	−1·7	52·5	−2·1	19·1	+1·2	63·6	·406	−·034	4·6	−0·3
Sept.	55·3	−1·0	−1·7	52·7	−1·3	50·2	−1·2	18·0	+0·7	58·2	·375	−·019	4·3	−0·2
Mean	58·5	−0·8	−1·5	54·8	−1·6	51·6	−1·9	18·1	+0·2	61·8	·395	−·030	4·5	−0·3

1853. MONTHS.	Degree of Humidity. Mean.	Degree of Humidity. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Reading of Barometer. Mean.	Reading of Barometer. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air. Mean.	Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Diff. from average of 38 years.	Daily Horizontal movement of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass. Number of Nights it was At or below 40°	Between 40° and 50°	Above 50°	Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.
			in.	in.	gr.	gr.	in.	in.	Miles.				°	°
July	·766	−·096	29·728	−·057	524	0	6·0	+3·4	116	0	17	14	42·0	60·2
Aug.	·777	−·110	29·793	+·008	526	+ 2	2·2	−0·3	64	8	17	6	36·2	56·2
Sept.	·845	−·056	29·833	+·001	531	+ 2	2·4	−0·1	89	13	15	2	31·0	54·2
							Sum	Sum		Sum	Sum	Sum		
Mean	·796	−·087	29·785	−·019	527	+ 1	10·6	+3·0	90	21	49	22	31·0	60·2

NOTE.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (−) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

Thunderstorms occurred, or thunder was heard and lightning seen, on the 1st July at Hartwell House, Linslade, Cardington, Bedford, Holkham, and Dunino; on the 6th at Ryde; on the 7th at Jersey, Guernsey, Exeter, Newport, Worthing, Clifton, St. John's Wood, Rose Hill, Bicester, Oxford, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, and Linslade; on the 8th at Helston, Greenwich, Stone, and Hartwell House; on the 9th at Jersey, Helston, Linslade, Norwich, Hawarden, Warrington, Liverpool, Manchester, and Stonyhurst; on the 13th at Jersey, Oxford, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Hawarden, and Liverpool; on the 16th at Gainsborough; on the 17th at Rose Hill, Bicester, Oxford, Stone, Royston, and Grantham; on the 18th at Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, Royston, Cardington, North Shields, and Dunino; on the 19th at Royston; on the 22d at York; on the 26th at Bedford; on the 27th at Guernsey and Newport; and on the 28th at Lewisham and Greenwich. On the 19th August at Norwich and Dunino; on the 25th at Exeter; and on the 26th at Helston, Midhurst, Clifton, Durham, and Dunino. On the 1st September at Rose Hill, Bicester, Oxford, Hartwell House, Aylesbury, Cardington, Hawarden, Gainsborough, Warrington, and Manchester; on the 10th at Grantham, Gainsborough, and Stonyhurst; and on the 24th at Rose Hill, Bicester, and Oxford.

Thunder was heard, but lightning was not seen, on the 1st July at Exeter, Bicester, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, and North Shields; on the 7th at St. John's Wood, and Holkham; on the 8th at Helston and Holkham; on the 9th at Helston, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Cardington, and Holkham; on the 10th at Ryde; on the 12th at North Shields; on the 13th at Guernsey, Rose Hill, Bicester, Cardington, and Warrington; on the 14th at Grantham and Wakefield; on the 15th at Greenwich; on the 16th at Grantham; on the 17th at Hartwell House and Hartwell Rectory; on the

18th at Rose Hill, Bicester, Stone, Grantham, Gainsborough, and Dunino; on the 19th at Hartwell House and Cardington; on the 26th and 27th at Guernsey; and on the 28th at Cardington. On the 21st August at Bicester; on the 23d at Wakefield; on the 25th at Grantham; on the 26th at Midhurst, Royston, Stonyhurst, and North Shields; on the 27th at Wakefield; and on the 30th at Warrington. On the 1st September at Stone, Hartwell Rectory, and Grantham; on the 10th at Cardington, Grantham, and Wakefield; on the 24th at Lewisham, Greenwich, Stone, and Hartwell Rectory; on the 25th at Helston and Aylesbury; and on the 30th at Stone.

Lightning was seen, but thunder was not heard, on the 7th July at Helston, Oxford, and Cardington; on the 8th at Rose Hill, Bicester, Oxford, and Cardington; on the 15th at Stone; on the 18th at Newcastle; and on the 27th at Greenwich, Aylesbury, and Linslade. On the 19th August at Stone and Hartwell Rectory; on the 25th at Helston; on the 26th at Helston and Newcastle; on the 27th at Grantham; and on the 30th at Hawarden, Warrington, Liverpool, and Wakefield. On the 1st September at Midhurst, Greenwich, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, Royston, Cardington, Bedford, Grantham, Wakefield, Stonyhurst, and York; on the 15th at Truro; on the 24th at Hartwell Rectory; and on the 25th at North Shields.

Hail fell on the 16th July at Aylesbury and Grantham; on the 17th at Stone, Hartwell House, and Hartwell Rectory; and on the 30th at Manchester. On the 1st September at Cardington and Bedford; on the 23d at Stonyhurst; on the 24th at Rose Hill, Oxford, Hartwell Rectory, Stonyhurst, and North Shields; on the 25th at Ryde and Liverpool; on the 26th at Liverpool; and on the 30th at Stonyhurst.

Remarkable falls of rain on the 9th July at Helston was 1·5 in., at Norwich 1·6 in., at Hawarden 3·6 in., at Warrington 1·4 in., at Liverpool 2·0 in., at Stonyhurst 1·6 in., and at North Shields 2·1 in.; on the 10th at Falmouth 1·2 in. and at Truro 1·7 in.; on the 13th at Bedford 1·7 in. and at Holkham 1·4 in. in 7 hours; on the 14th at Ryde 1·5 in., at Worthing 1·2 in., at Clifton 1·8 in., at Lewisham 2·8 in. in 17 hours, at Greenwich 2·6 in., at St. John's Wood 1·3 in., at Rose Hill 1·7 in. in a few hours, at Bicester 1·5 in., at Stone 1·8 in., at Hartwell Rectory 2·0 in., at Aylesbury 2·3 in. in 8 hours, at Linslade 1·8 in. in 12 hours, at Royston 1·5 in., at Grantham 1·2 in., at Hawarden 1·3 in., and at North Shields 1·0 in.; on the 15th at Stonyhurst 1·4 in., and at Arbroath 1·0 in.; and on the 28th at Lewisham 1·0 in., at Greenwich 1·1 in., of which 0·25 fell in 20 minutes, and at St. John's Wood 1·0 in. On the 17th August at Grantham 1·6 in., at Holkham 1·6 in. in 10 hours, at Hawarden 1·3 in., and at Alderley Edge 1·2 in.; on the 20th at Greenwich 0·25 in. fell in 5 minutes, and on the 22d 0·72 in. fell in 10 hours; on the 23d at Worthing 1·2 in.; on the 25th at North Shields 1·1 in.; on the 26th at Stone 1·1 in., and at Hartwell Rectory 1·1 in.; and on the 27th at Clifton 1·4 in. On the 1st September at Guernsey 1·0 in. in 9 hours, and at North Shields 1·0 in.; on the 10th at Gainsborough 1·0 in.; on the 12th at Wakefield 1·1 in. and at North Shields 1·6 in.; on the 13th at Clifton 1·0 in.; on the 25th at Stonyhurst 1·0 in.; and on the 27th at Holkham was 0·8 in. in 6 hours.

Fog was prevalent on the 20th July at Bicester, Stone, Hartwell House, and Hartwell Rectory. On the 5th August at Stone and Hartwell House; on the 6th at Hartwell House; on the 10th at Bicester; on the 11th at Bicester, Stone, and Hartwell House; on the 18th at Stone and Hartwell Rectory; on the 19th at St. John's Wood; on the 23d at Midhurst and Linslade; and on the 24th at Lewisham, Greenwich, St. John's Wood, Stone, Hartwell House, and Hartwell Rectory. On the 5th September at Manchester; on the 6th at Clifton; on the 7th at Gainsborough and Manchester; on the 8th at Clifton; on the 9th at St. John's Wood and Wakefield; on the 11th at Lewisham, Greenwich, St. John's Wood, Bicester, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Grantham, Gainsborough, and North Shields; on the 14th at Clifton, Lewisham, Bicester, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Wakefield, and North Shields; on the 16th at Midhurst, Lewisham, Greenwich, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Grantham, Gainsborough, and North Shields; on the 17th at Clifton, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, Grantham, Gainsborough, and North Shields; on the 18th at Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, and Grantham; on the 19th at Clifton; on the 20th at Midhurst, Bicester, and Linslade; on the 21st at Bicester, Stone, Hartwell House, and Hartwell Rectory; on the 24th at Bicester; on the 27th at Midhurst; and on the 29th at Lewisham and Greenwich.

Snow fell on the Grampians on the 25th September.

Auroræ were seen on 12th July, 20th, 26th, and 30th August at Hawarden; and on the 31st at Arbroath. On the 1st September at Greenwich; on the 2d at Exeter, Clifton, Greenwich, Hawarden, Warrington, Liverpool, Manchester, York, Durham, and Dunino; on the 3d at Clifton; on the 8th at Arbroath; and on the 28th at Durham.

Solar Halos were seen on 20 days during the quarter.

Mock Sun was seen on the 29th September, about 8h. 45m. A.M. at Stone and Hartwell Rectory.

Lunar Rainbow was seen on the 25th September, at 9h. 30m. P.M. at Durham.

Wheat began to be gathered on the 6th August at Exeter; on the 7th at Guernsey; on the 8th at Stone, Hartwell Rectory, and Cardington; on the 9th at Holkham; on the 10th at Grantham; on the 11th at Hawarden and Gainsborough; on the 14th at Rose Hill; on the 18th at Warrington; and on the 26th at Dunino.

The wheat crop was small in breadth, and rather light; it was generally of good quality; a good part was spring sown. *Oats* not very good, and a good deal carried unripe. *Potatoes* diseased everywhere. Harvesting operations late.

NAMES OF THE PLACES.	Mean Pressure of dry Air reduced to the level of the Sea.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Mean Monthly Range of Temperature.	Range of Temperature in the Quarter.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.	Wind. Mean estimated Strength.	Wind. General Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days on which it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.	Height of Cistern of the Barometer above the level of the Sea.
	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.	feet.
Jersey	29·554	60·3	79·0	46·0	17·5	29·0	33·0	57·9	56·2	1·9	N.W.,W., & S.W.	4·4	38	7·6	5·1	0·8	0·866	6·4	527	85
Guernsey	29·572	57·5	72·5	54·0	8·2	17·2	18·5	56·1	54·9	1·6	S.W. & N.W.	5·3	35	9·7	5·0	0·5	0·918	6·1	526	123
Helston	29·575	59·3	80·0	45·0	16·3	33·7	35·0	56·4	53·9	2·0	S.W.	5·6	45	9·5	4·8	0·9	0·840	5·9	528	106
Falmouth	—	59·1	78·0	42·0	16·4	31·0	36·0	—	—	1·7	W. & W.S.W.	6·6	50	10·0	—	—	—	—	—	120
Truro	—	58·3	77·0	41·0	14·8	31·3	36·0	55·6	53·3	1·2	N. & W.S.W.	6·7	44	8·7	4·7	0·8	0·849	5·8	—	55
Torquay	—	58·3	75·0	45·0	11·0	23·3	30·0	54·8	51·9	2·2	S.W.	—	—	6·5	4·5	1·1	0·868	5·5	—	160
Exeter	29·589	58·7	77·7	40·8	16·2	31·4	36·9	55·3	52·5	1·6	W.	3·2	46	6·7	4·6	1·1	0·812	5·6	530	140
Ventnor	—	59·4	77·0	46·0	8·8	23·0	31·0	—	55·7	—	W.	—	42	7·9	5·1	0·7	0·886	6·3	—	150
Newport	29·582	58·2	80·0	40·2	16·7	32·4	39·8	55·2	52·6	3·0	S.W., W., & N.E.	6·6	40	7·4	4·6	1·0	0·831	5·6	531	33
Ryde	29·605	58·7	84·0	41·4	17·6	35·1	42·6	54·7	51·4	0·8	S.W.	7·6	39	8·3	4·4	1·2	0·784	5·4	529	110
Worthing	29·551	57·8	73·8	41·2	9·5	23·9	32·6	55·1	52·6	1·4	S.W. & N.E.	5·2	44	7·6	4·6	0·9	0·844	5·6	531	25
Southampton	—	58·6	78·0	43·3	—	25·7	34·7	55·4	52·8	0·5	—	7·3	28	6·1	4·6	1·1	0·827	5·7	—	60
Clifton	29·569	56·6	76·5	39·4	14·9	29·2	37·1	54·1	51·8	1·2	W.,S.W., & N.E.	6·3	49	12·6	4·5	0·8	0·856	5·5	528	228
Lewisham	29·565	58·5	82·8	38·0	17·2	34·3	44·8	55·2	52·5	0·6	S.W. & N.E.	8·3	39	10·6	4·6	1·0	0·819	5·6	529	82
Royal Observatory	29·568	58·5	81·7	37·5	18·1	33·5	44·2	54·8	51·6	—	S.W.	7·5	42	10·6	4·5	1·2	0·796	5·5	527	159
Chiswell-st. Brewery	29·541	60·7	76·0	45·0	8·9	21·7	31·0	56·9	54·0	—	—	—	39	8·2	4·8	1·2	0·799	5·9	526	96
St. John's Wood	29·528	58·1	81·0	38·0	19·5	35·0	43·0	55·5	53·2	1·6	Var.	8·1	46	9·1	4·7	0·8	0·851	5·8	527	150
Rose Hill	29·573	57·1	76·2	37·3	17·1	31·2	38·9	54·1	51·4	2·6	S.W.	7·1	41	8·3	4·4	1·0	0·825	5·4	527	270
Bicester	—	59·0	83·0	36·0	20·1	39·1	47·0	55·1	51·8	1·5	S., S.W., & N.	7·3	30	6·1	4·5	1·2	0·789	5·5	—	—
Radcliffe Observatory	29·536	57·8	79·0	39·0	16·4	31·7	40·0	55·1	54·0	1·8	W.S.W. & N.E.	7·4	49	8·2	4·9	0·7	0·879	5·9	527	210
Stone Observatory	29·500	56·9	77·5	35·9	17·0	33·4	41·6	54·8	53·0	0·7	S.W.	6·0	49	9·0	4·7	0·7	0·872	5·7	525	320
Hartwell House	29·525	58·1	83·0	37·0	19·0	36·7	46·0	54·8	51·6	1·2	Var.	6·8	—	—	4·4	1·1	0·797	5·4	525	250
Hartwell Rectory	29·509	57·2	77·7	37·0	16·7	32·3	40·7	55·2	53·4	0·8	S.W.	5·7	50	9·0	4·8	0·6	0·879	5·8	525	290
Aylesbury	—	59·4	84·0	34·5	21·2	39·7	49·5	56·2	53·7	0·4	S.W.	7·1	44	8·8	4·8	1·0	0·827	5·8	—	284
Linslade	29·627	57·8	—	—	19·8	—	—	53·8	50·4	—	—	—	42	8·3	4·3	1·2	0·783	5·2	526	313
Royston	29·549	58·2	78·9	41·1	16·7	32·5	37·8	55·1	52·5	—	W., S.W., & N.E.	7·0	44	6·5	4·6	1·0	0·826	5·6	526	270
Cardington	29·529	58·3	79·0	35·5	18·1	33·5	43·5	54·7	51·7	0·7	S.W. & N.W.	7·4	38	6·2	4·5	1·1	0·800	5·3	528	100
Bedford	29·522	58·5	82·3	38·0	17·5	34·1	44·3	55·0	52·1	2 0	S.W.	5·7	40	6·1	4·5	1·1	0·809	5·6	528	100
Norwich	—	58·1	81·0	39·0	15·6	33·0	42·0	—	—	—	—	—	39	9·1	—	—	—	—	—	39
Grantham	29·561	56·9	76·2	39·2	14·2	30·0	37·0	53·1	49·8	light	S.W.	7·4	38	7·5	4·2	1·1	0·790	4·8	528	190
Derby	29·627	56·4	75·0	35·0	17·2	32·7	40·0	52·9	49·8	—	S.W., W., & N.E.	—	42	8·0	4·2	1·0	0·807	5·1	530	175
Holkham	—	57·4	77·4	36·7	14·7	31·4	40·7	55·3	53·5	1·2	S.W.	5·9	44	8·6	4·8	0·6	0·872	5·8	—	39
Nottingham	—	56·7	79·0	33·5	17·7	37·7	45·5	52·6	48·9	0·4	N.W. & S.W.	7·6	38	9·3	4·1	1·2	0·772	5·0	—	204
Hawarden	29·547	55·7	72·0	43·5	10·4	23·7	28·5	53·1	50·6	1·6	S.W. & N.W.	7·0	52	11·0	4·3	0·8	0·843	5·3	528	260
Gainsborough	—	57·0	77·0	40·0	16·5	30·0	37·0	53·7	50·8	0·3	S.W.	5·6	43	7·0	4·3	1·0	0·811	5·3	—	30
Warrington	29·532	56·0	76·4	37·8	16·0	32·7	38·6	53·3	50·8	1·1	S.W., W., & N.W.	6·1	59	10·0	4·3	0·8	0·844	5·3	531	35
Liverpool	29·521	57·9	70·5	49·8	9·0	18·6	20·7	55·2	53·0	1·0	N.W. & S.W.	7·8	36	10·1	4·7	0·8	0·850	5·7	529	37
Wakefield	29·532	56·7	78·0	34·5	18·2	36·7	43·5	53·2	50·2	2·0	S.W. & W.	7·2	56	6·9	4·3	1·0	0·805	5·9	529	115
Stonyhurst	29·534	54·3	76·4	36·5	15·8	32·8	39·9	52·3	50·4	0·9	S.W.	7·0	47	14·6	4·3	0·6	0·866	5·2	526	381
York	29·469	55·4	73·0	37·0	13·5	28·7	36·0	53·8	52·4	—	Var.	-	38	5·9	4·6	0·5	0·905	5·6	531	50
Durham	—	54·6	66·4	38·4	6·1	21·8	28·0	52·2	49·8	2·2	W. & S.W.	7 3	40	6·9	4·2	0·6	0·855	5·1	—	352
Newcastle	29·507	56·7	—	40·0	—	—	—	52·4	48·4	—	N.W.,S.W.,& S.E.	—	31	9·6	4·1	1·3	0·759	4·9	528	121
North Shields	29·576	54·5	69·0	41·5	10·4	22·6	27·5	54·1	51·7	2·1	N.W., & S.W.	7·0	52	10·7	4·5	0·5	0·910	5·5	532	124
Dunino	29·476	55·3	72·0	37·0	14·2	27·3	35·0	51·6	48·2	2·1	S.W. & W.S.W.	4·5	35	8·9	4·0	1·1	0·787	4·8	526	250
Arbroath	29·489	51·6	75·0	36·0	18·0	31·7	39·0	51·0	46·9	1·1	Var.	6·9	40	7·0	3·8	1·3	0·748	4·7	531	50

The mean of the numbers in the first column is 29·547 inches, and it represents that portion of the reading of the barometer due to the pressure of air; the remaining portion, or that due to the pressure of water, is 0·399 inch; the sum of these two numbers is 29·946 inches, and it represents the mean reading of the barometer for the quarter at the level of the sea.

The highest readings of the thermometer in air were 84°·0 at Ryde and Aylesbury, 83°·0 at Bicester and Hartwell House, 82°·8 at Lewisham and 82°·3 at Bedford. The lowest were 33°·5 at Nottingham, 34°·5 at Aylesbury and Wakefield, 35°·0 at Derby, and 35°·5 at Cardington.

The least daily ranges of temperature took place at Durham, Guernsey, Ventnor, Liverpool, and Worthing; and the greatest at Aylesbury, Bicester, Linslade, St. John's Wood, and Hartwell House.

Rain fell on the least number of days at Southampton, Bicester, Newcastle, Guernsey, Dunino, and Liverpool; and on the greatest number at Warrington, Wakefield, Hawarden, North Shields, Falmouth, Clifton, Oxford, Stone, and Hartwell Rectory.

The least falls took place at York, Southampton, Bicester, Bedford, Cardington, Royston, Wakefield, Durham, and Arbroath; and the mean amount at these places is 6·4 inches. The largest falls occurred at Stonyhurst, Clifton, Hawarden, North Shields, Lewisham, and Greenwich, and their mean is 11·7 inches.

Quarterly Meteorological Table for different Parallels of Latitude.

PARALLELS OF LATITUDE, &c.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Mean of Highest Readings of the Thermometer.	Mean of Lowest Readings of the Thermometer.	Average Daily Range of Temperature.	Average Monthly Range of Temperature.	Average Quarterly Range of Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Average Number of Days.	Rain. Average fall.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Height above the Sea level.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.	feet.
In the Counties of Cornwall and Devonshire	58·7	77·5	42·7	14·9	30·1	34·8	55·5	52·9	5·5	46	8·3	4·6	1·0	0·827	5·7	530	116
Newport and Ryde	58·5	82·0	40·8	17·1	33·8	41·2	55·0	52·0	7·1	40	7·9	4·5	1·1	0·808	5·5	530	72
South of latitude 51°	58·2	75·9	42·2	9·5	24·8	33·7	55·2	52·7	6·2	36	6·8	4·6	1·0	0·836	5·7	531	43
Between the latitudes of 51° and 52°	57·9	80·2	37·2	18·1	34·2	43·0	54·9	52·4	7·1	44	9·1	4·6	0·9	0·831	5·6	526	232
Between the latitudes of 52° and 53°	57·6	78·6	34·7	16·5	33·1	43·9	54·1	51·2	6·8	40	7·7	4·4	1·0	0·810	5·3	529	140
Between the latitudes of 53° and 54°	55·9	75·5	38·2	15·1	30·8	37·3	53·2	50·9	6·6	49	9·2	4·3	0·8	0·846	5·4	529	145
Liverpool	57·9	70·5	49·8	9·0	18·6	20·7	55·3	53·0	7·8	36	10·1	4·7	0·8	0·850	5·7	529	37
Durham, Newcastle, and North Shields	55·3	67·7	40·0	8·3	22·2	27·7	52·9	50·0	7·1	41	9·1	4·2	0·8	0·841	5·2	529	199
Dunino and Arbroath	53·5	73·5	36·5	16·1	29·5	37·0	51·3	47·5	5·7	38	8·0	3·9	1·2	0·768	4·8	529	150

In the formation of this Table the results from Jersey and Guernsey have not been combined, on account of the difference between the ranges of temperature of the two places. The results from Ventnor are not combined, on account of the much higher temperature, and less range of temperature than those at the other stations in the Isle of Wight. The results from Chiswell-street Brewery have also not been combined.

The Observations have been reduced to Mean values, and the Hygrometrical results have been deduced—from Glaisher's Tables.

Names of Stations and Observers.	Year 1853. Months.	Mean Pressure of Air and Water, or Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Mean Pressure of Water or Elastic Force of Vapour.	Range of Barometer Readings in the Month.	Temperature of the Air. Mean. From Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Mean. From Self-registering Therm.	Mean. Adopted.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range in the Month.	Mean of all the Highest.	Mean of all the Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of Dew Point.	Wind. Estimated Strength.	Wind. Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.
		in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.
JERSEY, Rev. S. King, F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	July	29·930	·488	0·942	60·0	60·5	60·3	79·0	49·0	30·0	71·3	53·5	17·8	58·9	57·9	1·9	W. & S.W.	5·0	16	2·1	5·5	0·5	·921	6·7	527
	Aug.	29·905	·459	0·900	61·0	61·0	61·0	77·0	49·0	28·0	71·6	53·9	17·7	58·2	56·0	1·9	S.W. & N.W.	3·5	11	2·8	5·1	0·9	·847	6·3	526
	Sept.	29·942	·454	0·952	61·0	58·2	59·6	75·0	46·0	29·0	68·0	51·0	17·0	56·5	54·0	1·9	N., W., & S.W.	4·7	11	2·7	4·8	1·0	·831	6·3	529
GUERNSEY, Dr. Hoskins, F.R.S., M.B.M.S.	July	29·848	·464	0·997	57·8	58·3	58·0	72·5	52·5	20·0	64·0	56·4	7·6	57·2	56·5	1·8	S.W.	5·8	13	2·2	5·2	0·3	·952	6·4	528
	Aug.	29·863	·430	0·966	58·1	59·2	58·6	70·5	54·0	16·5	65·4	56·5	8·9	56·2	54·2	1·5	N.E. & N.W.	4·9	9	3·3	4·9	0·8	·865	5·9	528
	Sept.	29·915	·429	0·978	55·6	56·8	56·0	65·0	50·0	15·0	61·7	53·6	8·1	55·0	54·1	1·5	N.W. & S.W.	5·8	13	4·2	4·9	0·3	·938	5·9	532
HELSTON, M. P. Moyle, Esq.	July	29·841	·451	0·955	59·5	59·5	59·5	77·0	43·0	34·0	68·1	54·8	13·3	57·3	55·4	1·8	S.W.	6·7	19	4·2	5·1	0·7	·878	6·2	527
	Aug.	29·875	·434	1·155	61·2	60·7	61·0	80·0	45·0	35·0	72·7	53·0	19·7	57·3	54·4	2·5	S.W.	4·6	9	2·0	4·9	1·2	·803	6·0	526
	Sept.	29·936	·399	1·022	57·4	57·1	57·3	75·0	43·0	32·0	66·4	50·5	15·9	54·5	52·0	1·8	W. & S.W.	5·4	17	3·3	4·5	0·9	·839	5·5	531
FALMOUTH, Lovell Squire, Esq.	July	29·812	—	0·930	59·6	59·5	59·6	76·0	42·0	34·0	69·0	53·9	15·1	—	—	2·0	W.S.W.	7·8	20	3·7	—	—	—	—	—
	Aug.	29·826	—	1·100	60·7	60·1	60·5	78·0	47·0	31·0	70·7	53·0	17·7	—	—	1·5	W.	5·5	14	3·0	—	—	—	—	—
	Sept.	29·886	—	1·050	57·3	56·9	57·1	72·0	44·0	28·0	66·5	50·0	16·5	—	—	1·5	W. & W.S.W.	6·5	16	3·3	—	—	—	—	—
TRURO, Dr. Barham.	July	29·997	·432	0·980	59·6	58·7	59·2	77·0	44·0	33·0	66·0	55·1	10·9	56·5	54·3	1·5	W.S.W.	7·9	16	3·6	4·9	0·9	·850	6·0	530
	Aug.	29·927	·436	1·170	59·6	58·8	59·3	76·0	44·0	32·0	69·2	51·7	17·5	56·7	54·6	1·0	N.	5·8	11	2·5	4·9	0·8	·855	6·0	529
	Sept.	29·973	·387	1·130	57·1	55·0	56·3	70·0	41·0	29·0	64·3	48·3	16·0	53·6	51·1	1·1	N.	6·5	17	2·6	4·4	0·8	·842	5·3	533
TORQUAY, Edward Vivian, Esq.	July	—	·416	—	59·1	58·9	59·0	75·0	51·0	24·0	65·7	55·9	9·8	55·8	53·1	2·5	S.W.	—	—	2·7	4·7	1·0	·823	5·7	—
	Aug.	—	·403	—	59·4	59·2	59·3	73·0	49·0	24·0	66·9	54·9	12·0	55·4	52·2	2·2	S.W.	—	—	2·5	4·5	1·2	·789	5·6	—
	Sept.	—	·377	—	57·6	56·1	56·6	67·0	45·0	22·0	63·0	51·9	11·1	53·3	50·3	2·0	S.W. & N.E.	—	—	1·3	4·3	1·0	·811	5·2	—
EXETER, Dr. Shapter, M.B.M.S.	July	29·773	·429	0·772	60·1	60·0	60·0	77·7	45·0	32·7	69·4	53·4	16·0	56·7	54·1	1·5	W.	3·5	19	2·1	4·8	1·0	·822	5·9	527
	Aug.	29·843	·415	1·119	60·3	59·5	59·8	75·0	41·7	33·3	69·8	52·7	17·1	56·1	53·1	1·6	N. & W.	2·7	10	2·2	4·7	1·2	·796	5·7	528
	Sept.	29·900	·376	1·112	57·5	55·5	56·2	69·0	40·8	28·2	64·5	49·0	15·5	53·1	50·2	1·8	W.	3·4	17	2·4	4·3	1·0	·819	5·2	534
VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT, Dr. Martin.	July	29·840	·469	1·012	—	60·1	60·1	77·0	52·0	25·0	63·9	56·3	7·6	—	56·6	—	W.	—	19	2·5	5·3	0·6	·892	6·5	526
	Aug.	29·824	·465	1·046	—	60·7	60·7	69·0	52·0	17·0	65·1	56·3	8·8	—	56·4	—	W. & S.E.	—	8	3·0	5·2	0·8	·869	6·4	525
	Sept.	29·939	·426	1·126	—	57·5	57·5	70·0	46·0	24·0	62·6	52·5	10·1	—	54·0	—	W.	—	15	2·4	4·8	0·6	·897	5·9	531
NEWPORT, J. C. Bloxam, Esq., M.B.M.S.	July	29·911	·444	0·961	58·6	59·4	58·9	80·0	48·6	31·4	68·1	54·5	13·6	56·8	55·0	3·3	S.W.	7·6	18	2·5	5·0	0·7	·882	6·1	529
	Aug.	29·958	·410	1·068	60·4	59·2	59·9	78·0	45·1	32·9	70·4	51·4	19·0	55·9	52·7	2·4	Var.	5·7	10	2·3	4·6	1·3	·785	5·7	529
	Sept.	29·996	·372	1·076	56·1	55·4	55·8	73·0	40·2	32·8	65·4	48·0	17·4	52·8	50·0	2·4	W. & N.E.	6·4	12	2·6	4·2	0·9	·827	5·1	534
RYDE, Benjamin Barrow, Esq., M.B.M.S.	July	29·825	·415	0·959	60·6	58·3	59·1	84·0	43·9	40·1	68·8	51·7	17·1	55·8	53·0	1·0	S.W.	8·5	16	3·1	4·7	1·0	·819	5·7	527
	Aug.	29·885	·407	1·048	61·5	59·9	60·4	77·0	47·4	29·6	70·6	52·6	18·0	56·0	52·5	0·8	N.E. & S.W.	6·3	11	3·0	4·6	1·4	·769	5·6	527
	Sept.	29·915	·356	1·065	58·1	55·8	56·6	77·0	41·4	35·6	65·9	48·3	17·6	52·4	48·6	0·7	N., S.W., & N.W.	7·9	12	2·2	4·0	1·2	·765	4·9	532
WORTHING, W. G. Barker, Esq., F.R.C.S., M.B.M.S.	July	29·890	·438	0·945	58·8	58·4	58·5	73·8	49·3	24·5	64·2	56·3	7·9	56·4	54·6	1·7	S.W.	5·9	18	2·9	4·9	0·7	·881	6·0	529
	Aug.	29·938	·422	1·011	60·1	58·7	59·2	69·8	50·2	19·6	65·2	55·6	9·6	56·1	53·6	1·2	S.W. & N.E.	5·0	11	2·6	4·8	1·0	·829	5·8	529
	Sept.	29·972	·370	1·050	56·8	55·3	55·8	68·9	41·2	27·7	62·1	51·2	10·9	52·7	49·6	1·3	S.W. & N.E.	4·8	15	2·1	4·2	0·9	·821	5·1	534
SOUTHAMPTON, J. Drew, Esq., Ph. D., M.B.M.S.	July	—	·434	—	59·9	59·1	59·5	78·0	49·6	28·4	—	—	—	56·7	54·5	0·7	—	8·1	7	2·4	4·9	0·9	·847	6·0	—
	Aug.	—	·403	—	61·2	59·8	60·5	72·8	48·9	23·9	—	—	—	55·8	52·1	0·6	—	6·7	9	2·2	4·5	1·5	·763	5·6	—
	Sept.	—	·398	—	55·9	55·9	55·9	68·0	43·3	24·7	—	—	—	53·8	51·9	0·2	—	7·0	12	1·5	4·5	0·8	·871	5·5	—
MIDHURST, C. Bulard, Esq., M.B.M.S.	July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Aug.	29·779	·425	—	58·4	58·6	58·5	—	—	—	68·8	51·8	17·0	55·9	53·8	2·2	W.	7·4	—	—	4·8	0·8	·864	5·9	527
	Sept.	29·915	·383	1·219	55·9	55·5	55·7	72·5	37·0	35·5	65·9	47·6	18·3	53·1	50·7	1·7	S.W. & N.E.	6·8	10	2·6	4·3	0·8	·844	5·3	533
CLIFTON (BRISTOL), W. C. Burder, Esq., M.B.M.S.	July	29·658	·423	1·009	57·2	58·4	57·8	76·5	49·0	27·5	66·7	53·9	12·8	55·6	53·7	1·2	W. & S.W.	7·7	21	4·8	4·8	0·7	·876	5·8	526
	Aug.	29·716	·396	1·267	58·2	57·2	57·7	73·3	42·7	30·6	67·6	50·2	17·4	54·5	51·7	1·4	W. & N.E.	6·0	11	4·5	4·5	1·0	·822	5·5	527
	Sept.	29·758	·375	1·273	54·4	54·2	54·3	68·9	39·4	29·5	62·7	48·2	14·5	52·2	50·1	1·0	S.W. & N.E.	5·3	17	3·3	4·3	0·6	·870	5·2	531
LEWISHAM, W. Richardson, Esq., Assistant Secretary B.M.S.	July	29·830	·438	0·997	60·3	60·5	60·4	82·8	48·8	34·0	70·3	54·4	15·9	57·2	54·7	0·6	S.W.	8·5	15	5·9	4·9	1·0	·828	6·0	526
	Aug.	29·891	·403	1·116	59·8	59·8	59·8	77·6	44·5	33·1	70·8	52·2	18·6	55·6	52·3	0·6	S.W. & N.E.	8·6	10	2·3	4·5	1·3	·779	5·6	528
	Sept.	29·917	·378	1·284	54·9	55·6	55·3	73·8	38·0	35·8	65·5	48·3	17·2	52·8	50·5	0·5	N.E. & S.W.	7·8	14	2·4	4·3	0·8	·849	5·2	533

Truro:—July, The reading of the barometer is too high, it should be about 29·897 in. Exeter:—The readings of the barometer have been reduced by one tenth of an inch for index error. Ventnor:—August, Barometer reading 29·824 in. is wrong, it should be about 29·900 in. Rain in July fell on 13 days and 6 nights, in August on 5 days and 3 nights, and in September on 5 days and 10 nights. Worthing:—29th July, 9h. A.M., the reading of the wet bulb thermometer was altered from 67°·2 to 57°·2, and on 20th September, 9h. A.M., the reading of the barometer was altered from 30·777 in. to 30·177 in. Midhurst:—The observations in August were taken on the last 20 days only.

Names of Stations and Observers.	Year 1853. Months.	Mean Pressure of Air and Water, or Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Mean Pressure of Water or Elastic Force of Vapour.	Range of Barometer Readings in the Month.	Temperature of the Air. Mean. From Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Mean. From Self-registering Therm.	Mean. Adopted.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range in the Month.	Mean of all the Highest.	Mean of all the Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of Dew Point.	Wind. Estimated Strength.	Wind. Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.
		in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, The Astronomer Royal.	July	29·728	·404	0·950	60·4	60·1	60·3	81·7	48·3	33·4	70·5	53·4	17·1	55·8	52·2	—	S.W.	8·3	17	6·0	4·5	1·4	·766	5·6	524
	Aug.	29·793	·406	1·225	60·3	59·6	60·0	77·5	45·8	31·7	70·9	51·8	19·1	55·8	52·5	—	S.W. & N.	7·7	10	2·2	4·6	1·3	·777	5·6	526
	Sept.	29·833	·375	1·249	55·6	54·9	55·3	73·0	37·5	35·5	65·2	47·2	18·0	52·7	50·2	—	N.E. & S.W.	6·6	15	2·4	4·3	0·8	·845	5·2	531
CHISWELL STREET BREWERY, David Slate, Esq., M.B.M.S.	July	29·811	·457	1·016	63·5	62·2	62·9	76·0	54·5	21·5	68·2	60·0	8·2	58·8	55·9	—	—	—	19	4·6	5·1	1·3	·792	6·3	523
	Aug.	29·876	·425	1·118	62·3	60·7	61·5	73·0	52·5	20·5	66·9	57·8	9·1	57·1	53·8	—	—	—	10	1·7	4·8	1·5	·774	5·9	526
	Sept.	29·896	·402	1·324	58·2	57·4	57·8	68·0	45·0	23·0	63·4	53·9	9·5	54·8	52·2	—	—	—	10	1·9	4·4	0·9	·822	5·5	530
ST. JOHN'S WOOD, George Leach, Esq., M.B.M.S.	July	29·738	·459	1·010	59·6	60·4	60·0	81·0	46·0	35·0	71·9	52·7	19·2	57·8	55·6	1·8	S.W.	8·8	20	5·2	5·1	0·7	·880	6·3	524
	Aug.	29·793	·432	1·186	59·7	60·0	59·8	79·2	44·2	35·0	72·0	51·5	20·5	56·7	54·2	1·2	Var.	8·1	13	1·8	4·8	1·0	·827	6·0	525
	Sept.	29·810	·368	1·332	54·7	54·6	54·6	73·0	38·0	35·0	65·2	46·5	18·7	52·1	49·7	1·9	Var.	7·3	13	2·1	4·2	0·7	·846	5·1	531
ENFIELD, Rev. J. M. Heath, A.M., M.B.M.S.	July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Aug.	29·812	—	1·086	—	58·0	58·0	—	45·0	—	68·1	51·3	16·8	—	—	—	Var.	—	8	1·9	—	—	—	—	—
	Sept.	29·889	—	1·086	—	53·5	53·5	68·5	37·0	31·5	62·4	47·1	15·3	—	—	—	S.W. & N.W.	—	14	1·5	—	—	—	—	—
ROSE HILL (near Oxford), Rev. John Slatter, M.A., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	July	29·604	·421	0·980	59·8	57·8	59·1	76·2	46·2	30·0	68·1	51·4	16·7	56·1	53·6	3·2	S.W.	7·9	21	3·4	4·7	1·0	·833	5·8	523
	Aug.	29·676	·393	1·156	58·9	56·0	57·9	74·5	41·8	32·7	66·4	49·0	17·4	54·4	51·4	2·2	S.W.	6·9	12	2·7	4·4	1·1	·805	5·4	526
	Sept.	29·706	·362	1·195	55·4	52·3	54·4	68·3	37·3	31·0	62·3	45·0	17·3	51·7	49·1	2·2	S.W.	6·5	8	2·2	4·1	0·8	·838	5·0	532
BICESTER (Oxon), Wm. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	July	29·626	·415	1·082	60·5	59·7	60·1	83·0	44·5	38·5	71·6	51·6	20·0	56·2	53·1	1·8	S. & S.W.	7·9	11	2·4	4·7	1·2	·792	5·7	523
	Aug.	29·702	·414	1·276	59·8	61·6	60·7	80·8	42·5	38·3	73·4	53·2	20·2	56·4	53·0	1·3	N., S., & S.W.	7·6	9	2·2	4·6	1·4	·776	5·7	528
	Sept.	29·737	·365	1·338	56·5	55·9	56·2	76·5	36·0	40·5	67·2	47·2	20·0	52·7	49·4	1·3	N., S., & W.	6·5	10	1·5	4·2	1·0	·798	5·0	529
RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, OXFORD, M. J. Johnson, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.	July	29·672	·461	1·021	60·3	60·1	60·2	79·0	48·2	30·8	70·1	54·0	16·1	57·9	56·2	2·2	W.S.W.	8·4	22	3·4	5·2	0·8	·871	6·4	523
	Aug.	29·741	·467	1·249	59·5	58·3	59·0	76·9	43·4	33·5	68·5	51·5	17·0	55·7	56·6	1·5	N.E. & W.S.W.	7·2	15	2·8	5·3	0·4	·923	6·4	525
	Sept.	29·781	·362	1·337	54·4	53·8	54·2	69·9	39·0	30·9	63·2	47·0	16·2	51·6	49·1	1·8	Var.	6·7	12	2·0	4·1	0·8	·842	5·0	532
STONE OBSERVATORY, F. Vincent Fasel, Esq., Assistant to Rev. J. B. Reade, F.R.S., M.B.M.S.	July	29·496	·459	0·950	59·6	58·4	59·0	77·5	42·5	35·0	69·5	51·1	18·4	57·4	56·0	0·8	S.W.	7·2	20	3·7	5·2	0·5	·906	6·3	521
	Aug.	29·568	·422	1·242	58·3	57·7	58·0	75·7	43·2	32·5	68·2	50·7	17·5	55·7	53·7	0·6	S.W.	5·4	15	3·3	4·8	0·7	·869	5·8	524
	Sept.	29·601	·357	1·268	54·4	53·3	53·8	68·6	35·9	32·7	62·2	47·1	15·1	51·2	49·3	0·6	S.W.	5·5	14	2·0	4·1	0·8	·840	4·9	529
HARTWELL HOUSE, Mr. Horton, Assistant to Dr. Lee, F.R.S., Trea. B.M.S.	July	29·577	·436	1·023	60·4	59·9	60·1	79·0	45·5	33·5	71·0	52·7	18·3	57·0	54·5	1·4	W., S., & S.W.	7·6	—	—	4·9	1·0	·832	6·0	521
	Aug.	29·652	·378	1·266	59·1	59·1	59·1	83·0	41·0	42·0	71·0	50·6	20·4	55·3	50·2	1·0	Var.	6·4	—	—	4·2	1·5	·744	5·2	524
	Sept.	29·681	·362	1·337	55·8	54·6	55·2	71·7	37·0	34·7	65·0	46·8	18·2	52·1	49·1	1·1	S.W. & N.	6·3	—	—	4·1	0·9	·814	5·0	529
HARTWELL RECTORY, Rev. C. Lowndes, M.A., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	July	29·548	·463	1·005	59·1	59·1	59·1	77·7	46·0	31·7	69·1	52·9	16·2	57·6	56·3	1·0	S.W. & W.	6·7	22	3·9	5·2	0·5	·915	6·4	522
	Aug.	29·616	·433	1·237	58·8	58·4	58·6	76·5	44·5	32·0	69·0	51·2	17·8	56·3	54·3	0·8	S.W. & N.E.	5·1	15	3·2	4·9	0·7	·870	6·0	524
	Sept.	29·650	·366	1·313	54·0	53·6	53·8	70·2	37·0	33·2	63·0	46·8	16·2	51·6	49·5	0·7	N.W. & S.W.	5·4	13	1·9	4·2	0·7	·855	5·0	530
AYLESBURY, Thomas Dell, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	July	29·597	·453	1·003	61·0	61·1	61·0	83·0	44·5	38·5	73·2	52·9	20·3	58·0	55·7	0·4	S.W.	8·0	19	4·7	5·1	1·0	·837	6·2	521
	Aug.	29·608	·432	1·210	61·0	61·2	61·1	84·0	44·0	40·0	74·8	51·0	23·8	57·3	54·3	0·3	S.W. & N.E.	7·1	13	2·9	4·9	1·2	·799	6·0	521
	Sept.	29·679	·386	1·312	56·5	55·4	56·0	75·0	34·5	40·5	66·4	47·0	19·4	53·4	51·0	0·4	W. & S.W.	6·1	12	1·2	4·4	0·8	·844	5·3	528
LINSLADE, John Osborn, Esq., Jun., M.B.M.S.	July	29·570	·416	—	59·8	59·2	59·5	—	—	—	70·5	51·8	18·7	56·0	53·2	—	S.W.	—	20	3·4	4·7	1·1	·810	5·7	522
	Aug.	29·693	·381	—	59·6	59·2	59·4	—	—	—	72·1	49·7	22·4	54·5	50·3	—	N.	—	11	3·5	4·3	1·5	·743	5·2	525
	Sept.	29·711	·346	—	55·1	53·6	54·4	72·0	36·0	36·0	64·2	45·5	18·7	51·0	47·7	—	—	—	11	1·4	3·9	1·0	·797	4·8	530
ROYSTON (Hertfordshire), Hale Wortham, Esq., M.B.M.S.	July	29·618	·414	1·033	60·3	59·2	59·7	78·0	46·8	31·2	68·9	53·3	15·6	56·0	53·0	—	W., S., & S.W.	7·7	19	2·5	4·7	1·1	·806	5·7	523
	Aug.	29·701	·426	1·084	60·4	59·1	59·8	78·9	44·6	34·3	69·9	51·7	18·2	56·5	53·8	—	N.E.	6·9	12	2·8	4·8	1·1	·821	5·9	524
	Sept.	29·697	·379	1·354	55·1	55·1	55·1	73·2	41·1	32·1	64·6	48·2	16·4	52·8	50·6	—	N., W., & S.W.	6·5	13	1·2	4·3	0·7	·858	5·2	530
CARDINGTON (near Bedford), Mr. Maclaren, Assist. to S. C. Whitbread, Esq., F.R.A.S., Pres. B.M.S.	July	29·750	·438	1·028	61·2	59·6	60·4	79·0	45·5	33·5	70·4	52·6	17·8	57·2	54·7	0·9	W.S.W.	8·0	17	2·6	4·9	1·0	·824	6·1	524
	Aug.	29·839	·411	1·226	59·7	58·1	58·9	76·8	43·0	33·8	69·4	50·1	19·3	55·5	52·7	0·6	N.N.E.	7·2	10	2·0	4·6	1·1	·813	5·7	528
	Sept.	29·857	·344	1·388	57·3	53·6	55·5	68·8	35·5	33·3	63·5	46·2	17·3	51·4	47·6	0·7	N.W.	6·9	11	1·6	3·9	1·2	·764	4·7	532
BEDFORD, Dr. Barker, F.R.C.S., M.B.M.S.	July	29·749	·438	0·980	60·7	59·8	60·2	82·3	47·0	35·3	69·8	53·6	16·2	57·1	54·7	2·0	S.W.	5·0	16	2·9	4·9	1·0	·837	6·1	524
	Aug.	29·832	·397	0·190	60·1	59·5	59·8	78·0	45·0	33·0	70·9	51·5	19·4	55·3	51·7	2·0	N.N.E.	6·0	13	2·1	4·4	0·4	·768	5·5	527
	Sept.	29·855	·370	1·340	56·2	54·7	55·4	72·0	38·0	34·0	64·4	47·6	16·8	52·5	49·8	2·0	W.S.W.	6·0	11	1·1	4·2	0·9	·828	5·1	532
NORWICH, W. Brooke, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	July	29·817	—	0·886	—	59·9	59·9	81·0	47·0	34·0	70·2	53·3	16·9	—	—	—	—	—	18	4·5	—	—	—	—	—
	Aug.	29·894	·439	1·142	59·7	58·1	59·2	74·0	42·0	32·0	67·7	51·9	15·8	56·7	54·7	1·3	S. & S.W.	6·7	12	3·1	4·9	0·8	·858	6·1	528
	Sept.	29·905	·388	1·524	55·2	54·7	55·1	72·0	39·0	33·0	63·0	49·0	14·0	53·1	51·2	1·9	S. & S.W.	6·5	9	1·5	4·4	0·6	·875	5·3	533
GRANTHAM, J. W. Jeans, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	July	29·644	·406	1·211	59·5	58·5	59·0	74·8	47·4	27·4	67·3	53·5	13·8	55·4	52·4	light	S.W. & W.	7·7	16	3·3	4·6	1·1	·802	5·6	524
	Aug.	29·745	·366	1·230	58·2	57·4	57·8	76·2	43·4	32·8	66·7	51·5	15·2	53·3	49·4	light	S.W.	7·3	10	2·7	4·1	1·3	·756	5·0	527
	Sept.	29·767	·342	1·518	54·1	53·5	53·8	68·9	39·2	29·7	61·6	47·9	13·7	50·6	47·5	light	S.W.	7·1	12	1·5	3·9	0·9	·811	4·7	532
DERBY, John Davis, Esq., M.B.M.S.	July	29·730	·395	1·110	58·9	57·5	58·0	75·0	45·0	30·0	67·7	51·2	16·5	54·6	51·7	—	S.W.	—	20	2·5	4·5	1·0	·810	5·4	527
	Aug.	29·830	·352	1·300	59·7	56·9	57·8	75·0	41·0	34·0	67·6	49·6	18·0	52·7	48·2	—	Var.	—	11	3·0	4·0	1·5	·728	4·9	529
	Sept.	29·850	·369	1·470	54·0	53·1	53·4	69·0	35·0	34·0	62·9	45·9	17·0	51·5	49·6	—	N.E. & W.	—	11	2·5	4·2	0·6	·882	5·1	534

Hartwell Rectory:—15th July, 6h. P.M. The reading of the barometer was altered from 29·768 in. to 29·268 in. Aylesbury:—The readings of the barometer are not good, and no subsequent use has been made of the results. Royston:—The readings of the dry and wet bulb thermometers on 25th September, at 6h. P.M., are given as 58·2° and 39·2° respectively, both these must be wrong, and have been omitted in deducing the mean results.

Names of Stations and Observers.	Year 1853. Months.	Mean Pressure of: Air and Water, or Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Mean Pressure of: Water or Elastic Force of Vapour.	Range of Barometer Readings in the Month.	Temperature of the Air. Mean. From Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Mean. From Self-registering Therm.	Mean. Adopted.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range in the Month.	Mean of all the Highest.	Mean of all the Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Temperature of: Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of: Dew Point.	Wind. Estimated Strength.	Wind. Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.
		in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.
HOLKHAM, S. Shellabear, Esq., M.B.M.S., Assistant to the Earl of Leicester.	July	29·886	·465	1·159	60·4	59·4	59·9	77·4	47·2	30·2	69·4	53·2	16·2	58·0	56·5	1·4	S.W.	6·4	18	3·6	5·2	0·6	·892	6·4	527
	Aug.	29·918	·415	1·208	58·8	57·5	58·2	74·7	44·2	30·5	66·4	51·9	14·5	55·5	53·2	0·9	N. & S.W.	5·2	14	3·4	4·7	0·8	·848	5·7	530
	Sept.	29·927	·383	1·556	54·6	53·9	54·2	70·3	36·7	33·6	61·6	48·5	13·3	52·5	50·8	1·4	S.W. & W.	6·0	12	1·6	4·4	0·5	·876	5·3	534
HIGHFIELD HOUSE, Nottingham, Messrs. E. J. and A. S. H. Lowe, M.B.M.S.	July	29·699	·359	1·120	61·2	57·0	59·1	79·0	42·0	37·0	68·4	49·4	19·0	53·5	48·8	0·5	N.W. & S.W.	8·2	19	2·9	4·0	1·7	·707	5·0	525
	Aug.	29·874	·379	1·271	59·3	55·9	57·6	77·3	38·0	39·3	67·9	47·3	20·6	53·8	50·4	0·3	N.W.	7·2	10	4·3	4·3	1·1	·790	5·2	530
	Sept.	29·825	·343	1·384	53·3	53·8	53·5	70·2	33·5	36·7	61·9	48·4	13·5	50·5	47·6	0·5	N.E. & S.W.	7·5	9	2·1	3·9	0·9	·820	4·7	534
HAWARDEN, Dr. Moffat, F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	July	29·573	·398	1·004	55·5	57·0	56·3	71·0	48·5	22·5	64·4	53·4	11·0	54·0	51·9	2·0	S.W.	8·3	25	6·3	4·5	0·7	·862	5·5	526
	Aug.	29·695	·391	1·352	56·8	59·1	58·0	72·0	46·0	26·0	65·0	56·5	8·5	54·4	51·3	1·2	S.W. & N.W.	6·0	11	2·6	4·4	1·1	·800	5·4	526
	Sept.	29·645	·357	1·476	52·9	52·9	52·9	66·0	43·5	22·5	60·0	48·3	11·7	50·8	48·7	1·7	S.E. & N.W.	6·8	16	2·1	4·1	0·6	·867	4·9	533
ALDERLEY EDGE, Cheshire, J. W. Long, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Aug.	29·576	·363	1·277	57·4	55·9	56·4	72·6	42·5	30·1	65·1	50·1	15·0	52·7	49·3	—	S.E.	6·3	14	3·1	4·1	1·1	·789	—	526
	Sept.	29·596	·328	1·290	53·1	52·6	52·8	70·2	39·6	30·6	62·2	45·6	16·6	49·5	46·2	—	S.	5·3	15	2·5	3·7	0·9	·800	—	530
GAINSBOROUGH, T. Dyson, Esq., M.B.M.S.	July	29·766	·408	1·160	59·7	58·2	59·1	76·0	49·0	27·0	68·8	51·5	17·3	55·5	52·5	0·3	S.W.	6·2	21	2·1	4·6	1·1	·804	5·6	526
	Aug.	29·896	·400	1·299	58·3	58·4	58·3	77·0	43·0	34·0	68·2	51·9	16·3	54·7	51·7	0·1	S.W. & N.W.	5·7	9	2·1	4·4	1·1	·801	5·5	529
	Sept.	29·830	·352	1·529	54·1	53·2	53·7	69·0	40·0	29·0	62·5	46·6	15·9	50·9	48·3	0·6	S.W.	5·0	13	2·8	4·0	0·8	·828	4·9	533
WARRINGTON, T. G. Rylands, Esq.	July	29·789	·409	1·110	57·3	57·8	57·6	76·4	45·0	31·4	67·0	52·3	14·7	55·0	52·7	1·2	S.W. & W.	7·4	28	4·8	4·6	0·8	·850	5·6	528
	Aug.	29·907	·378	1·351	57·3	56·7	57·0	73·3	38·3	35·0	66·6	50·0	16·4	53·5	50·3	0·8	S.W. & N.W.	5·2	13	3·0	4·3	1·1	·800	5·2	531
	Sept.	29·934	·366	1·760	53·8	53·3	53·5	69·5	37·8	31·7	63·1	46·1	17·0	51·4	49·4	1·2	N.W. & S.E.	5·7	18	2·2	4·2	0·6	·882	5·1	535
LIVERPOOL OBSERVATORY, John Hartnup, Esq., F.R.A.S.	July	29·803	·428	1·013	59·3	59·0	59·1	70·5	51·6	18·9	65·3	56·5	8·8	56·3	53·9	1·1	S.W.	9·2	17	4·1	4·8	0·9	·843	5·9	526
	Aug.	29·925	·418	1·316	59·8	59·1	59·3	70·4	51·7	18·7	65·4	56·2	9·2	56·0	53·3	0·9	N.W.	7·1	10	4·4	4·7	1·0	·819	5·8	529
	Sept.	29·956	·399	1·505	55·6	55·3	55·4	65·9	49·8	18·1	61·3	52·3	9·0	53·6	51·8	1·0	N.W.	7·1	9	1·6	4·5	0·6	·889	5·5	533
MANCHESTER, G. V. Vernon, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	July	29·671	·380	1·095	60·3	57·7	58·6	74·0	45·0	29·0	67·9	51·3	16·6	54·2	50·5	—	S.W. & N.W.	8·1	22	3·6	4·3	1·3	·762	5·2	525
	Aug.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Sept.	29·820	·363	1·379	54·1	54·1	54·1	71·5	37·0	34·5	63·5	45·4	18·1	51·6	49·2	—	Var.	6·9	12	2·7	4·1	0·8	·847	5·0	533
WAKEFIELD PRISON, W. R. Milner, Esq., M.B.M.S.	July	29·698	·402	1·172	59·4	58·8	59·1	78·0	43·5	34·5	69·2	52·2	17·0	55·3	52·1	1·9	S.W. & W.	7·8	23	2·3	4·5	1·2	·793	5·5	525
	Aug.	29·809	·377	1·386	58·0	56·7	57·3	76·0	37·0	39·0	68·6	48·2	20·4	53·6	50·3	1·8	S.W. & W.	6·8	14	1·8	4·3	1·1	·793	5·2	528
	Sept.	29·834	·352	1·636	54·1	53·3	53·7	71·0	34·5	36·5	63·2	46·0	17·2	50·9	48·2	2·2	W. & S.W.	7·1	19	2·8	4·0	0·8	·828	4·9	533
STONYHURST, Rev. J. Clare.	July	29·395	·401	1·130	55·4	55·5	55·4	70·5	43·0	27·5	64·4	50·5	13·9	53·7	52·1	0·9	S.W.	8·2	24	7·3	4·6	0·5	·885	5·5	523
	Aug.	29·521	·394	1·338	55·8	55·7	55·8	76·4	37·8	38·6	66·0	48·8	17·2	53·6	51·6	0·8	S.W.	6·0	10	3·1	4·5	0·7	·846	5·4	525
	Sept.	29·543	·342	1·714	51·9	51·5	51·7	68·8	36·5	32·3	61·0	44·6	16·4	49·6	47·4	0·9	W. & S.W.	6·9	13	4·2	3·9	0·6	·867	4·7	530
YORK, John Ford, Esq.	July	29·740	·447	1·196	57·1	57·1	57·1	73·0	45·0	28·0	65·9	52·2	13·7	56·2	55·3	—	W.	—	16	2·5	5·1	0·3	·946	6·2	528
	Aug.	29·849	·397	1·334	57·4	56·0	56·7	71·0	41·0	30·0	65·0	50·5	14·5	54·1	51·8	—	Var.	—	10	1·2	4·5	0·8	·848	5·5	530
	Sept.	29·868	·373	1·744	53·1	51·8	52·4	65·0	37·0	28·0	59·3	47·0	12·3	51·2	50·0	—	N.	—	12	2·2	4·3	0·4	·922	5·1	535
DURHAM, George Rumker, Esq.	July	29·376	·405	1·160	57·8	55·0	56·4	66·4	47·5	18·9	61·5	52·2	9·3	54·2	52·2	2·1	S.W.	7·8	17	2·6	4·5	0·7	·869	5·6	522
	Aug.	29·577	·373	1·412	57·5	53·9	55·7	66·4	43·6	22·8	60·2	55·6	4·6	52·8	50·0	1·5	W.	6·8	9	2·0	4·2	0·6	·831	5·1	527
	Sept.	29·577	·341	1·665	52·8	50·5	51·6	62·2	38·4	23·8	56·2	51·8	4·4	49·5	47·3	3·1	W.	7·3	14	2·3	3·9	0·6	·866	4·7	531
NEWCASTLE, G. Muras, Esq.	July	29·629	·411	1·192	58·7	—	58·7	—	49·0	—	—	53·5	—	55·5	52·8	—	S.W.	—	12	5·5	4·7	1·0	·824	5·7	524
	Aug.	29·764	·350	1·400	57·6	—	57·6	—	45·0	—	—	51·6	—	52·6	48·2	—	N.W. & S.E.	—	10	2·4	4·0	1·5	·731	4·8	528
	Sept.	29·790	·307	1·766	53·8	—	53·8	—	40·0	—	—	48·3	—	49·0	44·3	—	N.W., S.W. & S.E.	—	9	1·7	3·5	1·3	·722	4·2	533
NORTH SHIELDS, Robert Spence, Esq.	July	29·743	·423	1·187	56·3	56·7	56·5	68·0	47·8	20·2	63·9	53·4	10·5	55·0	53·7	2·2	S.W. & W.	6·0	22	4·4	4·8	0·5	·910	5·8	528
	Aug.	29·863	·397	1·430	54·8	55·8	55·3	69·0	44·0	25·0	63·0	52·0	11·0	53·5	51·8	1·8	N.W.	8·0	12	2·5	4·5	0·6	·889	5·5	532
	Sept.	29·896	·372	1·639	51·5	52·1	51·8	64·2	41·5	22·7	58·3	48·6	9·7	50·7	49·5	2·2	Var.	7·0	18	3·8	4·2	0·3	·932	5·1	536
DUNINO, David Tennant, Esq., M.B.M.S.	July	29·450	·363	0·980	57·7	57·3	57·5	72·0	47·0	25·0	66·6	51·8	14·8	53·1	49·3	2·1	S.W.	4·6	16	3·2	4·1	1·3	·753	5·0	522
	Aug.	29·589	·361	1·480	56·4	56·4	56·4	69·0	40·0	29·0	65·6	50·5	15·1	52·6	49·1	1·6	S.W.	4·7	9	4·3	4·2	1·1	·784	5·0	526
	Sept.	29·601	·328	1·680	52·6	51·4	52·0	65·0	37·0	28·0	59·0	46·3	12·7	49·2	46·3	2·6	W.S.W.	4·3	10	1·4	3·8	0·8	·825	4·5	531
ARBROATH, Alexander Brown, Esq.	July	29·670	·366	0·990	59·3	57·3	58·3	73·0	42·0	31·0	69·3	49·1	26·2	53·5	49·4	1·3	S.E. & S.W.	7·6	16	2·5	4·1	1·4	·743	5·1	526
	Aug.	29·826	·341	1·410	57·1	56·4	56·7	75·0	41·0	34·0	66·9	49·2	17·7	51·8	47·4	0·7	Var.	7·1	13	3·0	3·9	1·4	·733	4·7	530
	Sept.	29·812	·301	1·530	51·9	51·4	51·6	66·0	36·0	30·0	60·7	44·7	16·0	47·8	43·9	1·3	N.W. & S.W.	6·0	11	1·5	3·5	1·1	·769	4·2	536

Holkham.—July; the reading of the barometer is too high,—it should be about 29·840 in. Gainsborough.—September; the reading of the barometer seems to be a tenth of an inch too small. Highfield House.—August; the reading of the barometer is too high; it should be about 29·800 in. Alderley Edge.—25th September, 7 h. 30 m. A.M.; the reading of the barometer 29·884 in. has been altered to 28·884 in. Durham.—The readings of the barometer are discordant; the mean reading for August is certainly too high.

Note.—Second rain gauges are placed: At Jersey at the height of 6 feet; the amount collected was 7·7 inches. At Newport, 3 feet; the amount was 7·5 inches. At Clifton, 50 feet; the amount was 11·4 inches. At Oxford, 22 feet; the amount was 7·5 inches. At Hartwell Rectory, 4 feet; the amount was 9·1 inches. At Cardington, 36 feet; the amount was 4·2 inches. At Holkham, 4 feet; the amount was 8·3 inches. At Nottingham, 25 feet; the amount was 8·8 inches. And at Warrington, 34½ feet; the amount was 9·4 inches.

OF

THE MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS

IN ENGLAND.

THIS Return comprises the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered by 2191 Registrars in all the districts of England during the autumn quarter ending December 31st, 1853; and the MARRIAGES in 12039 churches or chapels, about 3454 registered places of worship unconnected with the Established Church, and 625 Superintendent Registrars' offices, in the quarter that ended September 30th, 1853.

The Return of Marriages is not complete; but the defects are inconsiderable, and approximative numbers have been supplied from the records of previous years.

The *marriages* in the quarter that ended on September 30th are not only above the average, but the proportion to the population exceeds any of the proportions previously recorded. The births in the quarter that ended on December 31st are also above the average. The mortality, particularly in towns and cities, is high, and exceeds the mortality in every autumn quarter since 1843, except in 1846, 1847, when the potato disease commenced, and diarrhœa and influenza became epidemic.

The returns, therefore, present a mixed result: the marriages indicate that the circumstances of the great body of the people were considered by them prosperous. But the public health has suffered, and is still over the coming year threatened by Asiatic cholera. All the measures of improvement should therefore be accelerated.

It will be a happy circumstance if the germs of diseases which first affected the potato and the vine, and other plants, in the year of high temperature 1846, and have led to the loss of so much food, should be partially destroyed by the severe cold that set in at the close of the year.

MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, returned in the Years 1841–53 and in the Quarters of those Years.

YEARS -	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851*	1852	1853
Marriages -	122496	118825	123818	132249	143743	145664	135845	138230	141883	152744	154206	158439	-
Births - -	512158	517739	527325	540763	543521	572625	539965	563059	578159	593422	615865	624171	612341
Deaths - -	343847	349519	346445	356933	349366	390315	423304	399833	440839	368995	395174	407938	421775
	MARRIAGES.												
Quarters ending the last day of													
March - -	24447	25860	25285	26387	29551	31417	27480	28398	28429	30567	32724	32933	35014
June - -	32551	30048	31113	34268	35300	37111	35197	34721	35844	39204	38635	40007	40335
September	29397	27288	28847	31675	35003	35070	32439	32995	33874	37636	37316	38291	39786
December -	36101	35629	38573	39919	43889	42066	40729	42116	43736	45337	45531	47208	-
	BIRTHS.												
March -	133720	135615	136837	143578	143080	145108	146453	139736	153772	144551	157286	161776	161598
June - -	129884	134096	131279	136941	136853	149450	139072	149760	153693	155865	159073	159136	158718
September -	123868	123296	128161	130078	132369	138718	127173	140359	135223	146911	150594	151193	147581
December -	124686	124732	131048	130166	131219	139349	127267	133204	135471	146095	148912	152066	144444
	DEATHS.												
March -	99069	96314	94926	101024	104664	89484	119672	120032	105870	98430	105306	106682	118241
June - -	86134	86538	87234	85337	89149	90231	106718	99727	102153	92871	99468	100813	107861
September -	75440	82339	76792	79708	74872	101663	93435	87638	135227	85849	91381	100497	92332
December -	83204	84328	87493	90864	80681	108937	103479	92436	97589	91845	99019	99946	103341

* The numbers up to 1851 have appeared in the Annual Reports.

MARRIAGES.

79572 persons were married during the quarter ending September 30th, 1853,—a number considerably exceeding that of any corresponding quarter since the Registration Act came into operation in 1837, and 2990 more than were married in the same period of 1852, when the large number of 76582 persons were married.

The increase was spread over each of the eleven divisions of England and Wales, and the only counties in which a decrease is observable are Hampshire, Berkshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Somersetshire, Leicestershire, Rutlandshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, and Westmorland. Marriages increased in most of the important seats of manufactures and commerce, but an augmented number is more particularly apparent in the mining districts of Cornwall and South Wales, of Staffordshire and Durham. In the September quarter of the last five years, the number of marriages was, in Truro, 76, 90, 80, 91, and 134; in Redruth, 101, 95, 127, 112, and 143; in Wolverhampton, 188, 256, 287, 289, and 313; Walsall, 57, 87, 97, 88, and 107; West Bromwich, 157, 191, 158, 179, and 225; Dudley, 265, 313, 294, 326, and 430; Stockton, 104, 115, 107, 126, and 132; Sunderland, 161, 193, 191, 197, and 240; South Shields, 72, 74, 104, 90, and 109; and in the districts of Cardiff, Merthyr Tydfil, Bridgend, and Neath, 360, 437, 424, 501, and 580 marriages were celebrated in the September quarter of the past five years. In Preston, the number of marriages (252) is slightly in excess of the number (244) recorded in the third quarter of the previous year, although fewer than in the corresponding periods of 1850 and 1851, when the numbers reached 281 and 277 respectively. On an average of the corresponding quarters of 10 years (1843–1852), the number of marriages was at the annual rate of 788 to every 100000 persons living; the proportion for the same period of 1853 was 867 to 100000 persons living.

BIRTHS.

144444 births were registered in the last 3 months of the year. This number, though slightly above the average, shows a considerable diminution on the numbers registered in the same period of the 2 preceding years (148912 and 152066 respectively). This decrease is observable in nearly the whole of the country; the only counties which exhibit an increase in the number of births being the Metropolitan and Extra-metropolitan parts of Surrey, Huntingdon, Staffordshire, and South Wales.

ENGLAND:*—ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of MARRIAGE, BIRTH, and DEATH, during the Years 1843–53, and the Quarters of those Years.

Estimated Population of England in thousands in the middle of each Year	16318	16516	16716	16919	17124	17331	17541	17754	17977	18195	—	18195
YEARS	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	Mean, 1843-52.	1853
Marriages	·759	·801	·860	·861	·793	·798	·809	·860	·858	·881	·828	–
Births	3·232	3·274	3·251	3·385	3·153	3·249	3·296	3·343	3·426	3·472	3·308	3·406
Deaths	2·123	2·161	2·090	2·307	2·472	2·307	2·513	2·078	2·198	2·269	2·252	2·346
MARRIAGES.												
Quarters ending the last day of												
March	·632	·644	·721	·757	·655	·661	·661	·702	·742	·730	·691	·776
June	·767	·834	·849	·882	·826	·805	·822	·888	·864	·883	·842	·891
September	·701	·760	·830	·822	·751	·755	·766	·840	·823	·834	·788	·867
December	·934	·955	1·038	·983	·940	·961	·986	1·010	1·001	1·038	·985	–
BIRTHS.												
March	3·420	3·507	3·491	3·498	3·488	3·252	3·575	3·321	3·567	3·585	3·470	3·581
June	3·234	3·334	3·291	3·551	3·265	3·474	3·523	3·530	3·557	3·516	3·428	3·507
September	3·114	3·123	3·140	3·251	2·945	3·211	3·056	3·281	3·321	3·294	3·174	3·215
December	3·174	3·115	3·103	3·256	2·938	3·038	3·053	3·253	3·274	3·343	3·155	3·176
DEATHS.												
March	2·373	2·467	2·554	2·157	2·850	2·794	2·462	2·261	2·388	2·364	2·467	2·620
June	2·149	2·077	2·144	2·144	2·506	2·313	2·341	2·107	2·224	2·227	2·223	2·383
September	1·866	1·913	1·776	2·382	2·163	2·005	3·057	1·917	2·017	2·190	2·129	2·012
December	2·119	2·175	1·908	2·545	2·389	2·108	2·199	2·045	2·177	2·197	2·186	2·272

* The Table may be read thus, without reference to the decimal points:—In the year 1848, to 100000 of the population of England there were 798 marriages, 3249 births, 2307 deaths registered.—The annual rates of marriage in each of the 4 quarters were ·661, ·805, ·755, and ·961 per cent.; the rates of death 2·794, 2·313, 2·005, and 2·108 per cent. In reading the population on the first line add 3 ciphers (000). The 3 months January, February, March, contain 90, in leap year 91 days; the 3 months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the 2 last quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculation.

INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The number of births registered during the last quarter being 144444, and the number of deaths 103341, there remains a balance of 41103 as the natural increase of the population during that period. Large numbers of persons are still attracted to the Australian Colonies, as well as to America and other places, although a small decrease in the emigration is perceptible on the numbers of the corresponding quarter of 1852. From the 4 English ports which make returns, 50457 persons emigrated during the last 3 months; namely, from London, 6810; Plymouth, 2851; Liverpool, 37732; and Southampton, 3064. In addition, 1795 persons sailed from the ports of Glasgow and Greenock, and 2431 from Irish ports, giving a total of 54683* for the United Kingdom, against 55315 during the last quarter of 1852. It must be borne in mind, in any estimate of the increase of population, that the births and deaths refer only to England and Wales, and that of the emigrants leaving English ports a large though an unascertained number are of Irish birth.

Prices of Provisions.

The chief articles of food have greatly risen in price since the three months ending December 1852; wheat, which was then 40*s.* 5*d.* per quarter, has risen to 69*s.* 10*d.*, being an increase of 73 per cent.; and at this higher price an average weekly sale of 79002 quarters took place in the towns of England and Wales which make returns, against 111224 quarters weekly when the price was 40*s.* 5*d.* Beef and mutton rose in price; and potatoes, which were 105*s.* per ton at the waterside Market, Southwark, in December 1852, rose to 150*s.* in the December quarter, 1853, being an augmentation in price equivalent to 43 per cent. The continued activity of trade and the increased rate of wages has enabled the labouring classes for the most part to cope with the dearness of provisions; but, in conjunction with the severity of the weather and the exorbitant price of fuel, it has been a season of trial; which has, however, been borne with exemplary patience and fortitude by those who were most exposed to its rigours.

The AVERAGE PRICES of Consols, of Wheat, Meat, and Potatoes; also the AVERAGE QUANTITY of Wheat sold and imported weekly, in each of the Eight Quarters ending December 31st, 1853.

Quarters ending	Average Price of Consols (for Money).	Average Price of Wheat per Quarter in England and Wales.	† Wheat sold in the 290 Cities and Towns in England and Wales making Returns.	† Wheat and Wheat Flour entered for Home Consumption at Chief Ports of Great Britain.	Average Prices of: Meat per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase).		Potatoes (York Regents) per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.
			Average Number of Quarters weekly.		Beef.	Mutton.	
1852	£						
Mar. 31	97¼	40*s.* 10*d.*	95,532	27,540	3¼*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4⅛*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¾*d.* Mean 4¾*d.*	60*s.*—80*s.* Mean 70*s.*
June 30	99⅝	40*s.* 10*d.*	87,949	54,675	3¼*d.*—4¾*d.* Mean 4*d.*	3¾*d.*—5¼*d.* Mean 4½*d.*	85*s.*—110*s.* Mean 97*s.*6*d.*
Sept. 30	100	41*s.* 2*d.*	78,712	67,912	3¼*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4⅛*d.*	4*d.*—6*d.* Mean 5*d.*	80*s.*—100*s.* Mean 90*s.*
Dec. 31	100⅝	40*s.* 5*d.*	111,224	72,870	3*d.*—5*d.* Mean 4*d.*	4¼*d.*—6¼*d.* Mean 5¼*d.*	90*s.*—120*s.* Mean 105*s.*
1853							
Mar. 31	99⅝	45*s.* 7*d.*	95,115	63,530	3¾*d.*—5¼*d.* Mean 4½*d.*	4¾*d.*—6¾*d.* Mean 5¾*d.*	110*s.*—145*s.* Mean 127*s.*6*d.*
June 30	100⅜	44*s.* 6*d.*	84,559	82,623	4*d.*—5¾*d.* Mean 4⅞*d.*	5*d.*—6¾*d.* Mean 5⅞*d.*	110*s.*—145*s.* Mean 127*s.*6*d.*
Sept. 30	97	51*s.* 10*d.*	86,087	120,020	4¼*d.*—6*d.* Mean 5⅛*d.*	5*d.*—7¼*d.* Mean 6⅛*d.*	110*s.*—125*s.* Mean 117*s.*6*d.*
Dec. 31	93⅝	69*s.* 10*d.*	79,002	91,627	4*d.*—6*d.* Mean 5*d.*	4¼*d.*—7*d.* Mean 5⅜*d.*	135*s.*—165*s.* Mean 150*s.*

† *Note.*—The total number of quarters of wheat sold in England and Wales for the 13 weeks ending March 31st, 1852, was 1,241,921; for the 13 weeks ending June 30th, 1,143,339; for the 13 weeks ending Sept. 30th, 1,023,251; for the 13 weeks ending Dec. 31st, 1,445,906; for the 13 weeks ending March 31st, 1853, 1,236,493; for the 13 weeks ending June 30th, 1853, 1,099,261; for the 13 weeks ending Sept. 30th, 1853, 1,119,128; and for the 14 weeks ending Dec. 31st, 1835, 1,106,027. The total number of quarters entered for Home Consumption was respectively 358,024; 710,780; 882,850; 947,310; 825,886; 1,074,095; 1,560,255; and 1,191,149 (13 weeks).

* From a Return with which the Registrar General has been favoured by the Emigration Commissioners.

The fall of snow, the low temperature, and the other meteorological phenomena of the quarter, are fully and ably described by Mr. Glaisher (see pp. 58, 59).

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

There died last quarter in ENGLAND and WALES 103341 persons. The period was unhealthy, and a greater number of lives was lost to the population than in any other autumnal quarter of the last 13 years, with only two exceptions,—the fourth quarter of 1846, when the deaths rose to 108937; and that of 1847, when they were 103479. The annual mortality has been at the rate of 2·252 per cent. in the 10 years 1843–52; it was 2·186 in the last quarters of those years; and last quarter it was 2·272. Cold weather towards the close of the year thinned the ranks both of old and young, and the latter class have also suffered much from fever, especially scarlatina, in many parts of the country.

LONDON makes a large contribution to this excess of mortality; for in the metropolitan division the deaths in October, November, and December rose to 16390, which is more by 2709 than took place in the same quarter of the previous year. In the last *fourteen* weeks of 1853, 17390 persons died in London, and more than the usual proportion of these were carried off by zymotic diseases (those of epidemic character), principally cholera, typhus, scarlatina, hooping-cough, and diarrhœa. Cholera and typhus killed almost equal numbers, viz. 728 and 724; scarlatina and hooping-cough were rival powers of destruction, for 668 and 667 are claimed as their respective shares; 565 deaths were caused by diarrhœa, besides 41 by dysentery. It is to be observed that these diseases, severally, not only produced more than the average number of deaths in this quarter, but showed a disposition to increase as the year drew to a close. In the summer months cholera was fatal in 137 cases, it rose to 728 in autumn; typhus (including continued fever, &c.) rose in the same periods from 585 to 724; scarlatina from 397 to 668; and hooping-cough from 426 to 667. Diarrhœa forms an exception, having declined from 1232 in the summer to 565 in the autumnal quarter. Croup nearly doubled its comparatively small rate of mortality, and measles also became more fatal towards the end of 1853.

Whilst the young suffered from their peculiar diseases, the old had their own maladies to contend with. The number of deaths at all ages from diseases of the respiratory organs (exclusive of phthisis and hooping-cough) were, in the 14 weeks, 3291. There died between 600 and 700 more than is usual in the same season. Bronchitis was fatal in 1460 cases, pneumonia in 1389, phthisis in 1914. 15 persons in London suffered death from cold, and the privation, from some cause, of necessaries of life; 27 were the victims of their own intemperate habits. It is probable that want in some cases and vicious indulgence in spirits in many others produced disease, or carried it to a fatal issue, where the register does not reveal their operation.

In the last quarter large town populations were unhealthy, but, judging from the mortality, smaller towns and the inhabitants of the open country appear to have enjoyed as much health as usual. In 117 districts, comprising the chief towns, the rate of mortality *per annum* was 2·778 to 100 inhabitants; the annual mortality in 10 autumn quarters (1843–52) was 2·634. In 507 districts, consisting chiefly of small towns and country parishes, the mortality was 1·911; the average was 1·965. Country Registrars refer in their Reports to measles and other complaints prevailing among children;

DEATHS in the Autumn Quarters.

	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	Total 1843-52	1853
In 117 Districts, comprising the chief towns - - - -	42608	44080	39293	53055	57925	46124	47685	45245	49282	49507	474804	54702
In 507 Districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes - - -	44885	46784	41388	55882	45554	46312	49909	46778	49966	50439	477897	48639
Total - - -	87493	90864	80681	108937	103479	92436	97594	92023	99248	99946	952701	103341

POPULATION; DEATHS; and MORTALITY per Cent. in the Autumn Quarters, 1843–53.

	Population enumerated		Deaths in 10 Autumn Quarters, 1843-52.	Annual Rate of Mortality of 10 Autumn Quarters, 1843-52.	Annual Rate of Mortality in the Autumn Quarter, 1853.
	June 6-7th, 1841.	March 31st, 1851.			
In 117 Districts, comprising the chief towns - - - - - - -	6,612,958	7,795,882	474,804	2·634	2·778
In 507 Districts, comprising chiefly small towns and country parishes - - - - - - - - - -	9,301,190	10,126,886	477,897	1·965	1·911
All England - - - - -	15,914,148	17,922,768	952,701	2·186	2·272

in some instances these appeared in a mild form, and in others not mentioned they were probably much less destructive than in towns.

In the SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION (II.) the deaths registered were 7956, which scarcely differs from the number recorded in the same quarter of 1852, and affords a not unfavourable result. But the mortality in Kent (one of the counties in this Division) is high, scarlatina having been prevalent in Maidstone and Margate. Fever had also prevailed at Folkestone and at Brenchley. The Registrar of the latter place reports that "the number of deaths (29) exceeds the average by one fifth, in consequence chiefly of a severe epidemic of fever (of typhoid type), in which the proportion of fatal cases was about 1 in 8. The disease originated among the Irish poor, imported for the purpose of hop-picking, and was distinctly propagated by personal contagion." In Hampshire, both at Kingston (Portsea Island) and Southampton, small-pox had been prevalent, as well as fever to a great extent at the former.

The deaths registered in the SOUTH MIDLAND DIVISION (III.) were 6057, not so many as in most previous seasons. They were few in the counties of Hertford, Oxford, and Bedford. Both Peterborough and Daventry in Northamptonshire had suffered, the former from small-pox and scarlatina, the latter from typhus. In the sub-district of Soham in Cambridgeshire, the deaths, which had been 50 in the corresponding quarter of 1852, rose to 112 last quarter, in consequence of cholera in October and November, which was fatal to 61 persons. In the district of Ely, in the same county, a great deal of fever prevailed at Stretham, and 2 cases of cholera occurred at Haddenham, whilst in the parish of Sutton diarrhœa attacked the inmates of almost every house. The deaths were 61 in the sub-district of Ely, against 39 in the corresponding quarter of 1852, and 17 of those were caused by cholera.

Only 5106 deaths were registered in the EASTERN DIVISION (IV.) Diarrhœa was epidemic at West Ham in Essex, and cholera made its appearance, but without being fatal in any case. The district of Norwich lost many lives from small-pox. The Registrar of Coslany, which forms part of it, counts 10 deaths from this disease, besides 18 from fever, making nearly a third of the whole number registered; and he attributes the deplorable facts to defect of sanatory arrangements. In Conisford, another of its sub-districts, 15 deaths from small-pox occurred, and in West Wymer (Norwich) there were no fewer than 19. In not one of these 19 cases had the sufferers been previously vaccinated. The uneducated, says the Registrar, have a great dislike to such protection. Choleraic diarrhœa prevailed at Downham in Norfolk.

The returns are on the whole favourable for the SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION (V.), in which the deaths of the autumn quarters fell to 8498; but in parts of it, Chippenham (where typhus and scarlatina prevailed) and Exeter (where the Registrar of St. Sidwell states that health has suffered from the severity of the weather and the high price of fuel and "all sorts of provisions"), the mortality was rather high. Plymouth was attacked by cholera, and 44 persons died of it in November and December. It visited Stoke Damarel in the same county. Cornwall, in this division, has been unhealthy, and the deaths in it rose to 1899. Scarlatina raged in Falmouth district, and in its sub-district Constantine about 100 cases, 16 of which were fatal, occurred chiefly among the poor. The cottagers have dung-pits near their dwellings, from which, in the Registrar's opinion, the disease is fed. In the district of Redruth the average of deaths in the autumns of 1849–52 was 280, last quarter they were 419; scarlatina has been the largest contributor to so great an increase. Cholera was fatal to 32 persons; and diarrhœa, measles, and hooping-cough are also mentioned by the Registrar of the sub-district of Redruth, in which the mortality has been greatest.

The WEST MIDLAND DIVISION (VI.) has in some parts suffered severely; the deaths were 12612, or more than 800 above the average of corresponding quarters. Scarlatina, whose traces have been already seen in so many parts, committed great ravages in the counties of Stafford and Warwick. The Registrar of Fenton (Stoke-upon-Trent) states, that in the streets where the disease has been most prevalent, the houses are entirely without sewers, and the cellars are flooded with stagnant water to the depth of 6 to 12 inches. Wolverhampton did not escape; but on Sedgley (in Dudley) the plague apparently had discharged its fury. In this sub-district the deaths were 316; they were 123 above the average, and 149, or nearly a half of the whole number, were from a malignant description of scarlatina which prevailed in summer, and spread with renewed force during autumn Birmingham suffered a sharp attack; it was common in Worcestershire, in Shrewsbury, and other parts of Shropshire. The mortality was heaviest in the following places: Wolverhampton, where the deaths were 860, or 103 above the average of corresponding quarters (1849-52); West Bromwich, where they were 540, or 100 above the average; Dudley, where they were 1032, or more than 300 above the average; and Birmingham, where they were 1444, exceeding the average to the same extent. In Kingswinford (Stourbridge) there were 3 deaths from cholera, and in Leigh (Martley) one.

The deaths rose to 6541 in the NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION (VII.). Three of the five counties of which it consists, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, were swept by scarlatina. The districts of Boston, Grantham, Lincoln, Horncastle, suffered much; also Worksop, Radford, Nottingham, Southwell, The mortality from the disease was high in Derby, Ashborne, Chesterfield, Bakewell, Chapel-en-le-

Frith, and Hayfield. Speaking of the homes of 1000 persons in Chesterfield and its neighbourhood, the Registrar says, "The sanatory condition of the Irish labourers is deplorable." Cholera was fatal to 9 lives at Holbeach. Small-pox prevailed at Nottingham and Ashborne.

In the North Western Division (VIII.) the deaths rose to 17851. It consists of Cheshire and Lancashire, both of which were overrun by the epidemic so fatal to the young. Stockport had an attack of the most violent kind, and the Registrar of Heaton Norris, one of its sub-districts, states that the disease created almost as much alarm as cholera. Here, in consequence of the "turn-out" and dearness of food, families were ill prepared for such a visit. Congleton, Wigan, Bury, Chorlton, Ashton-under-Lyne, Oldham, Rochdale, and Ulverstone suffered. Half of the total deaths in Ulverstone *sub-district* were from scarlatina. 20 deaths (out of 116) from small-pox were registered in the *sub-district* of Congleton. 163 deaths from cholera are reported in Liverpool; a few also in West Derby; one at Wigan. A decrease in births at Wigan and Preston is attributed to strikes causing a movement of families from those places. The deaths were 864 in the district of Stockport, or 342 above the average. They were 223 in that of Congleton, or 57 above the average. In the districts of Liverpool, Wigan, and Chorlton, the deaths rose to 2270, 692, and 1005. Manchester registered 2148, also a high mortality. In Preston 676 were registered, 73 above the average.

The York Division (IX.) in which 10676 deaths occurred, furnishes more favourable returns, except for some of the large towns, Bradford, Sheffield, York, &c., where the mortality was great. Scarlatina, aided by cold, wet and changeable weather, pervaded these and other parts in all the Ridings. At Doncaster, which suffered from it, the mortality was high. Leeds and Hull were more fortunate. A German emigrant died at the latter place from cholera; a woman died of it in Bradford; a tailor of the same disease at Barnsley. The linen trade was depressed at Barnsley, the coal trade in great activity. Fancy manufacture had improved at High Hoyland.

The 5770 deaths in the Northern Division (X.) are not few, but they show a decrease on those of the summer quarter. Cholera was diffused here to a wide extent. Fatal cases of it in the December quarter are reported as follows: 13 at Stockton, 10 at Bishop Auckland, 6 in Saint Nicholas, Durham, 3 or 4 at Easington, 7 at Hetton-le-Hole, one at Chester-le-Street, 18 in Sunderland, 15 in Westoe (South Shields), 94 at Gateshead, 124 in Tynemouth, one at Allendale (Hexham), 13 at Bedlington (Morpeth), 44 in Cockermouth. It continued to raise the mortality in Newcastle. Scarlatina was severe at Whitehaven on the west coast, and in Alnwick on the east. It prevailed along the coast of the latter district, but spared the parts remote from the sea. It was also fatal at Kirkby Lonsdale in Westmoreland.

In the Welsh Division (XI.) the deaths, 5884, were a little above the average. Scarlatina visited Cardigan, Wrexham, Ruthin, and Corwen with severity. At Cowbridge 40 families have been attacked by typhus, which originated at a ball, where the guests supped over a stable, and on premises which were in a filthy state from want of drainage.

Mr. Leigh, Registrar of Deansgate, a sub-district of Manchester, has made some useful observations on the public health of that locality, and the propagation of those diseases which have produced so great a mortality, in a letter addressed to the Registrar-General, which will be found at page 46.

MARRIAGES Registered in the Quarters ending September 30th, 1849–53; BIRTHS and DEATHS Registered in the Quarters ending December 31st, 1849–53, in the DIVISIONS, COUNTIES, and DISTRICTS of ENGLAND.

DIVISIONS.	POPULATION.*		MARRIAGES.					BIRTHS.					DEATHS.				
			Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of														
			September.					December.					December.				
	1841	1851	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
ENGLAND	15914148	17927609	33874	37636	37316	38291	39786	135471	146095	148912	152066	144444	97589	91845	99248	99946	103341
Divisions.																	
1 London	1948417	2362236	6152	6782	7349	7109	7416	17708	19342	19694	20482	20581	13176	12958	14355	13681	16390
2 South Eastern	1479863	1628386	2612	2738	2903	2998	3020	12024	12487	13077	13227	12419	8030	7277	8039	7952	7956
3 South Midland	1141494	1234332	1923	2163	1993	2041	2131	9823	10086	10130	10070	8878	6683	6160	6043	6120	6057
4 Eastern	1040616	1113982	1521	1585	1528	1619	1659	8287	8676	8700	8566	7531	5732	5616	5444	5385	5106
5 South Western . . .	1740032	1803291	2926	3193	3107	3330	3361	13052	13620	13470	13945	12506	9388	8610	9485	8929	8498
6 West Midland	1905830	2136573	3894	4512	4383	4672	5009	15982	17210	18088	18725	17899	11627	11482	11787	12038	12612
7 North Midland	1111126	1215501	2110	2233	2096	2272	2318	9248	10207	10032	10079	9600	5824	5645	5969	6245	6541
8 North Western . . .	2064526	2488438	5998	6735	6374	6541	6702	19557	21745	22324	22764	22462	14848	14619	16538	17255	17851
9 York	1584116	1789047	3540	4061	3988	4060	4227	13920	15643	15912	16575	15936	10869	9666	10668	10657	10676
10 Northern	826710	969126	1441	1688	1638	1582	1748	7970	8178	8790	8747	7964	5738	4408	5171	5679	5770
11 Welsh	1066402	1186697	1757	1946	1957	2067	2195	7900	8901	8695	8886	8668	5674	5404	5749	6005	5884
Persons travelling by Railways and Canals	5016	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1. London.																	
Middlesex (part of) . .	1444999	1745601	4614	5059	5531	5298	5448	12977	14190	14517	15030	14970	9491	9429	10427	10003	11715
Surrey (part of) . . .	399247	482435	1258	1452	1534	1480	1634	3772	4079	4130	4394	4514	2958	2901	3159	2894	3751
Kent (part of)	104171	134200	280	271	284	331	334	959	1073	1047	1058	1097	727	628	769	784	924

* Seamen and others on board vessels in the various ports are included in the population given for 1851; the numbers for 1841 are in general confined to persons enumerated on shore.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.*	POPULATION.		MARRIAGES. Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of September.					BIRTHS. Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of December.					DEATHS. Registered in the Quarter ending the last Day of December.				
	1841	1851	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
2. South Eastern Division.																	
1 Surrey (part of)	187868	202521	297	257	297	328	343	1362	1443	1511	1584	1634	910	851	911	892	938
2 Kent (part of)	447115	485021	763	795	848	888	930	3628	3802	4146	4036	3782	2379	2152	2413	2408	2570
3 Sussex	302460	339604	539	594	602	634	678	2478	2546	2663	2861	2500	1613	1451	1695	1590	1565
4 Hampshire	352048	402016	713	765	813	807	770	3018	3160	3256	3203	3152	1999	1947	2091	2024	1914
5 Berkshire	190372	199224	300	327	343	341	299	1538	1536	1501	1543	1351	1129	876	929	1038	969
3. South Midland Division.																	
6 Middlesex (part of)	140847	150606	235	256	272	273	281	1116	1148	1127	1167	1157	754	681	777	754	819
7 Hertfordshire	162394	173962	244	257	253	230	280	1442	1480	1366	1368	1228	1018	845	810	788	726
8 Buckinghamshire	138248	143655	242	288	217	260	279	1149	1146	1214	1159	1000	737	743	766	747	758
9 Oxfordshire	163216	170247	281	312	292	280	306	1293	1316	1356	1371	1127	897	908	817	819	797
10 Northamptonshire	199208	213844	333	375	331	374	366	1694	1674	1871	1819	1628	1198	1058	1120	1111	1137
11 Huntingdonshire	55565	60319	98	109	98	92	80	452	529	486	415	430	313	296	269	295	268
12 Bedfordshire	112378	129805	206	245	210	236	217	1156	1179	1144	1204	998	712	654	643	689	589
13 Cambridgeshire	169638	191894	284	321	320	296	322	1521	1614	1566	1567	1310	1054	975	841	917	963
4. Eastern Division.																	
14 Essex	320811	344130	436	491	456	481	489	2571	2747	2725	2685	2467	1740	1582	1544	1665	1657
15 Suffolk	314681	336136	441	432	454	485	511	2612	2605	2612	2562	2314	1751	1417	1682	1571	1489
16 Norfolk	405124	433716	644	662	618	653	659	3104	3324	3363	3319	2750	2241	2617	2218	2149	1960
5. South Western Division.																	
17 Wiltshire	242772	240966	372	430	352	390	408	1754	1825	1919	1876	1525	1133	1088	1219	1248	1097
18 Dorsetshire	167876	177095	306	336	307	302	295	1245	1430	1349	1429	1264	867	748	857	791	721
19 Devonshire	535705	570798	1018	1069	1078	1139	1134	4125	4198	4184	4432	4047	3220	2909	2885	2832	2814
20 Cornwall	344886	358173	546	633	662	674	754	2703	2705	2718	2871	2700	1704	1591	2113	1851	1899
21 Somersetshire	448793	456259	684	725	708	825	770	3225	3462	3300	3337	2970	2464	2274	2411	2207	1967

6. West Midland Division.																	
22 Gloucestershire	395533	419514	834	952	898	913	960	2914	3110	3141	3311	2983	2090	2197	2330	2282	2111
23 Herefordshire	96515	99120	142	137	118	138	139	663	687	672	729	640	438	505	468	515	492
24 Shropshire	246313	249504	335	414	352	378	389	1546	1601	1685	1711	1533	1075	1215	1164	1132	1204
25 Staffordshire	528867	630545	1193	1497	1459	1525	1734	5138	5551	6019	6179	6311	4117	3644	3549	3994	4426
26 Worcestershire	230387	258733	463	518	517	552	609	1863	2125	2139	2186	2084	1349	1253	1338	1297	1294
27 Warwickshire	408215	479157	927	994	1039	1166	1178	3858	4136	4432	4609	4348	2558	2668	2938	2818	3085
7. North Midland Division.																	
28 Leicestershire	221227	235920	414	482	396	477	466	1845	2004	2027	1968	1839	1249	1232	1290	1416	1296
29 Rutlandshire	23151	24272	26	33	34	44	34	177	180	186	191	174	110	87	113	106	92
30 Lincolnshire	356226	400236	614	563	585	610	640	3123	3406	3280	3206	3044	1685	1746	1797	1740	1824
31 Nottinghamshire	270731	294380	549	595	552	600	646	2208	2528	2476	2539	2453	1506	1328	1529	1602	1768
32 Derbyshire	239791	260693	507	560	529	541	532	1895	2089	2063	2175	2090	1274	1252	1240	1381	1561
8. North Western Division.																	
33 Cheshire	365917	421137	757	911	872	910	855	2869	3198	3385	3336	3255	2184	2167	2500	2476	2665
34 Lancashire	1698609	2067301	5241	5824	5502	5631	5847	16688	18547	18939	19428	19207	12664	12452	14038	14779	15186
9. York Division.																	
35 West Riding	1176514	1340051	2751	3206	3202	3275	3383	10585	12012	12263	13016	12571	8620	7565	8382	8153	8507
36 East Riding (with York)	221376	254352	523	597	540	541	566	1887	2140	2048	2054	1955	1386	1339	1413	1575	1349
37 North Riding	186226	194644	266	258	246	244	278	1448	1491	1601	1505	1410	863	762	873	929	820
10. Northern Division.																	
38 Durham	326043	411679	677	801	799	814	923	3588	3770	4097	4173	3734	2462	1910	2400	2493	2699
39 Northumberland	266020	303568	462	552	536	501	530	2422	2505	2685	2554	2357	2037	1402	1530	1939	1795
40 Cumberland	178038	195492	229	253	245	184	234	1556	1474	1555	1574	1426	1020	845	959	991	1006
41 Westmorland	56609	58387	73	82	58	83	61	404	429	453	446	447	219	251	282	256	270
11. Welsh Division.																	
42 Monmouthshire	151021	177130	321	372	368	375	431	1346	1491	1384	1501	1376	919	842	842	952	959
43 South Wales	529364	607456	914	1052	1061	1114	1186	4148	4729	4689	4640	4727	2777	2881	3131	3205	3020
44 North Wales	386017	402111	522	522	528	578	578	2406	2681	2622	2745	2565	1978	1681	1776	1848	1905

* The *Registration Counties* consist of groups of entire Registration Districts; which Districts are, in general, identical with the Poor Law Unions. As the principle has been adopted of placing a District or Union which extends into more than one County with the County in which either the principal town or the greater part of the population is located, the limits of the Registration Counties differ more or less from the boundaries of the Counties proper.

On the Meteorology of England and Scotland, during the Quarter ending December 31st, 1853. By James Glaisher, Esq., F.R.S., *Sec. of the British Meteorological Society.*

The temperature, till 20th October, was 1·8° below its average, in the period from 21st October to 8th November it was 5·3° above, and from 9th November to the end of the year it was 4·8° below the average. The temperature of December was 7° below the average of the 12 preceding Decembers. During the period from 9th November there were several instances of very low temperatures; on some days the mean for the day was 10°, 11°, 12°, and in one case 13° below the respective averages. With the exception of the interval between 21st October and 8th November the weather has been cold throughout the quarter.

The maximum cold for the season, in the whole country, took place during the night common to December 28th and 29th. This cold extended from the most southern to the most northern station.

The reading of the barometer was low in October; it was very high in November. The excess of reading in November over that in October was nearly four-tenths of an inch at all places; it decreased by December in England, but still farther increased in Scotland.

The fall of rain was one-third above its average in October, and fell short of the average in November and December, except in Cornwall and Devonshire. The general deficiency for the quarter is about one inch.

Snow fell at a few places north of the parallel of 53° on 17th November; at places north of 51° on 24th November; and at the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey at the end of the year. It fell generally over England after the middle of December.

The direction of the wind has generally been a compound of the north or east, except in the interval from 21st October to 8th November, when it was mostly south-west.

The air has been drier than usual, particularly in December, in which month the difference of air and dew-point temperature, notwithstanding the low value of the former, was greater than usual, consequently the degree of humidity was low.

Fog was very prevalent in October and November, particularly between the parallels of latitude of 51° and 52°. In November it was more or less prevalent on 28 days, and on some days extended all over the country. At times it was very dense within a band extending across the country between the above parallels of latitude. In December fog was most prevalent below the parallel of 53° and 54°.

The *mean temperature* of the air at Greenwich for the quarter ending November, constituting the 3 autumn months, was 49°·4, being 0°·1 *above* the average of 80 years.

1853. Months.	Temperature of Air. Mean.	Temperature of Air. Diff. from average of 80 years.	Temperature of Air. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Temperature of Evaporation. Mean.	Temperature of Evaporation. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Temperature of Dew Point. Mean.	Temperature of Dew Point. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Temperature of Air—Daily Range. Mean.	Temperature of Air—Daily Range. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Temperature of Water of the Thames.	Elastic Force of Vapour. Mean.	Elastic Force of Vapour. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air. Mean.	Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air. Diff. from average of 12 years.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	in.	in.	gr.	gr.
Oct. . .	50·9	+1·6	+1·3	49·4	+0·1	47·7	+2·5	15·2	+1·8	53·1	·347	+·028	3·9	+0·3
Nov. . .	42·1	−0·3	−2·3	41·3	−1·5	40·1	−0·7	11·5	+0·9	45·5	·266	−·008	3·1	0·0
Dec. .	34·0	−4·8	−7·0	33·0	−6·5	31·3	−6·0	9·3	+0·3	38·5	·195	−·048	2·3	−0·5
Mean .	42·3	−1·2	−2·7	41·2	−2·6	39·7	−1·4	12·0	+1·0	45·7	·269	−·009	3·1	−0·1

1853. Months.	Degree of Humidity. Mean.	Degree of Humidity. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Reading of Barometer. Mean.	Reading of Barometer. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air. Mean.	Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air. Diff. from average of 12 years.	Rain. Amount.	Rain. Diff. from average of 38 years.	Daily Horizontal movement of the Air.	Reading of Thermometer on Grass. Number of Nights it was At or below 32°	Between 32° and 40°	Above 40°	Lowest Reading at Night.	Highest Reading at Night.
			in.	in.	gr.	gr.	in.	in.	Miles.				°	°
Oct. . .	·901	−·037	29·558	−·117	531	− 4	4·3	+1·5	73	5	12	14	25·8	50·0
Nov. .	·934	−·027	29·941	+·234	549	+ 7	1·5	−1·1	56	18	4	3	20·3	46·0
Dec. .	·913	−·055	29·804	−·036	556	+ 7	0·7	−1·4	52	24	7	0	11·0	37·0
Mean .	·916	−·040	29·768	+·027	545	+ 3	Sum 6·5	Sum −1·0	60	Sum 47	Sum 23	Sum 17	11·0	50·0

Note.—In reading this table it will be borne in mind that the sign (−) minus signifies below the average, and that the sign (+) plus signifies above the average.

Thunderstorms occurred, or thunder was heard and lightning seen, on the 8th October at Greenwich, Paddington, Stone, Hartwell House, Hartwell Rectory, and Aylesbury; and on the 27th at Lewisham, Greenwich, Paddington, and Thwaite, Suffolk. On the 5th November at Guernsey; and on the 26th at Guernsey and Truro. On the 27th December at Liverpool; and on the 28th at Durham, Newcastle, and North Shields.

Thunder was heard, but lightning was not seen, on the 1st October at Warrington; on the 8th at Truro, Lewisham, and Stone; on the 9th at Guernsey; on the 12th at Ryde; on the 22d at Arbroath; on the 25th at the Isle of Man; and on the 26th and 27th at Stonyhurst. On the 30th December at Royston.

Lightning was seen, but thunder was not heard, on the 1st October at Oxford and Norwich; on the 2d at Oxford, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, Nottingham, and Durham; on the 21st at Arbroath; on the 26th at Jersey, Guernsey, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, and Norwich; on the 27th at Jersey, Guernsey, Exeter, Rose Hill, Oxford, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Aylesbury, Linslade, Cardington, Norwich, Warrington, and the Isle of Man; and on the 28th at Warrington. On the 5th November at Greenwich, Oxford, Stone, and Hartwell Rectory; on the 8th at Arbroath; on the 20th at Dunino, on the 25th at Truro; and on the 26th at Exeter. On the 28th December at Stonyhurst.

Hail fell on the 1st October at Liverpool; on the 2d at Jersey, Linslade, and Hawarden; on the 3d at the Isle of Man; on the 8th at Hartwell Rectory; on the 13th at Stone; on the 16th at Liverpool and Whitehaven; on the 21st and 23d at Durham; and on the 26th at Nottingham. On the 16th November at Truro; on the 24th at Bicester and Dunino; on the 25th at Dunino; and on the 26th at Guernsey. On the 10th December at Helston; on the 11th at Truro; on the 15th at Guernsey, Truro, Holkham, North Shields, and Dunino; on the 16th at Guernsey, North Shields, and Dunino; on the 19th at Torquay and Dunino; on the 20th at Dunino; on the 21st at Guernsey, North Shields, and Dunino; on the 22d at Guernsey; on the 23d at Guernsey and North Shields; on the 24th at Guernsey; on the 25th at Guernsey and Whitehaven; on the 27th at Helston, Falmouth, and Truro; on the 28th at Helston, Truro, North Shields, and Dunino; on the 30th at Exeter and Isle of Man; and on the 31st at Falmouth, Exeter, and Oxford.

Snow fell on the 17th November at Hawarden and North Shields. It fell generally at places north of latitude 57° on the 24th. After the 15th December it fell nearly at every station, and on the 27th, 28th, and 29th, at Jersey and Guernsey. The fall on the 15th December was in many places as deep as 6 inches.

Fog was prevalent on 20 days in October, and principally confined to the space between the latitudes of 51° and 52°; occasionally it extended to the Isle of Wight, and as far north as Lancashire. In November it was present on every day, with the exception of the 5th and 29th. It was most frequent and most dense between the parallels of 51° and 52°, and at times it was more dense than it has been for many years. In the returns from Jersey, Guernsey, and the counties of Cornwall and Devonshire, no mention of fog was made. With these exceptions the fog was mentioned in every place from the Isle of Wight to Arbroath. In December fog was prevalent on 20 days, but was most frequent between the latitudes of 53° and 54°; at some places in the south it was only noticed on 3 or 4 days.

Auroræ were seen on the 17th October at Durham; on the 23d at Dunino; on the 25th at Nottingham, Durham, Dunino, and Arbroath; on the 29th at Whitehaven; on the 30th at Dunino; and on the 31st at Clifton, Lewisham, Greenwich, Carrington, Norwich, Grantham, and Nottingham. On the 1st November at Oxford; on the 2d at Whitehaven; on the 8th at the Isle of Man, Durham, North Shields, Dunino, and Arbroath; on the 9th at Nottingham; on the 11th at Dunino; on the 21st at North Shields; and on the 22d at Stone, Stonyhurst, Isle of Man, and Durham. On the 5th December at Helston and Nottingham; on the 6th at Truro, Clifton, Lewisham, Greenwich, Stonyhurst, Isle of Man, Whitehaven, Durham, North Shields, Dunino, and Arbroath; on the 8th at Durham; on the 23d at Greenwich; on the 24th at Clifton; on the 26th and 27th at Falmouth; on the 28th at Warrington; on the 29th at Jersey and Clifton; and on the 30th at Jersey.

Lunar Halos were seen on 20 days throughout the quarter.

Solar Halos were seen on the 15th October at Stone, and Hartwell Rectory; on the 24th at Nottingham; and on the 27th at Grantham. On the 8th November at Greenwich, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, Grantham, and Nottingham; on the 9th at Nottingham: on the 10th at Stone and Hartwell Rectory; on the 11th at Greenwich and Aylesbury; on the 12th at Nottingham; on the 14th at Dunino; on the 18th at Clifton and Hawarden; and on the 20th and 27th at Clifton. On the 2d December at Stonyhurst, Durham, and North Shields; on the 7th at Stonyhurst; on the 13th at Dunino; on the 17th at Hawarden; on the 18th at Grantham and Nottingham; on the 19th at Nottingham; and on the 29th at Grantham; and on the 31st at Stone and Hartwell Rectory.

Harvest was completed on the 1st November at Gainsborough; on the 2d at Hartwell Rectory and Linslade; on the 5th at Hawarden; and on the 10th at Nottingham.

NAMES OF THE PLACES.	Mean Pressure of dry Air reduced to the level of the Sea.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Highest Reading of the Thermometer.	Lowest Reading of the Thermometer.	Mean Daily Range of Temperature.	Mean Monthly Range of Temperature.	Range of Temperature in the Quarter.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.	WIND. Mean estimated Strength.	WIND. General Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	RAIN. Number of Days on which it fell.	RAIN. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.	Height of Cistern of the Barometer above the level of the Sea.
	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.	feet.
Jersey	29·640	47·0	70·0	25·0	8·7	27·4	45·0	45·1	42·8	2·5	N.E.,W., & S.W.	5·8	40	6·4	3·4	0·5	0·866	4·0	540	148
Guernsey	29·612	47·5	61·0	30·0	6·2	18·5	31·0	45·6	43·4	1·6	N.E.,S.W.,& S.E.	5·1	47	8·5	3·5	0·5	0·869	4·2	539	123
Helston	29·608	48·1	68·0	26·0	13·1	31·0	42·0	45·9	43·4	1·9	Var.	5·6	48	12·1	3·5	0·6	0·851	4·2	539	106
Falmouth	—	47·9	68·0	25·0	11·9	29·7	43·0	—	—	1·6	N. & N.W.	5·3	53	12·9	—	—	—	—	—	120
Truro	29·591	47·1	64·0	23·0	11·3	29·3	41·0	44·7	41·9	1·1	E.N.E. & N.	6·8	64	12·5	3·3	0·6	0·838	3·9	541	55
Torquay	—	46·3	63·0	24·0	7·6	26·0	39·0	43·9	41·0	2·5	N. & S.W.	—	48	11·2	3·2	0·7	0·835	3·8	—	160
Exeter	—	44·4	64·2	17·5	12·2	32·6	46·7	42·5	40·0	1·9	N.	5·6	45	8·4	3·1	0·5	0·863	3·7	545	140
High-street, Exeter	29·625	45·4	—	17·5	12·5	36·1	54·3	43·7	41·7	1·6	N.,N.E., & N.W.	6·5	—	—	3·3	0·4	0·882	3·9	541	164
Ventnor	29·715	46·8	52·0	24·0	7·6	25·7	38·0	—	43·4	—	E., N., & N.E.	—	43	8·6	3·5	0·5	0·864	4·1	541	150
Newport	29·666	43·1	64·0	18·9	11·8	33·5	45·1	42·5	40·4	2·1	N.E. & S.E.	7·2	39	10·2	3·1	0·4	0·882	3·8	546	33
Ryde	29·675	44·4	64·0	22·4	11·4	31·3	41·6	42·1	39·2	0·7	N.E.	5·8	33	8·7	3·1	0·6	0·840	3·7	544	110
Worthing	29·645	44·2	60·2	22·5	6·7	—	37·7	42·7	40·7	1·6	Var.	6·0	44	9·3	3·2	0·4	0·888	3·8	545	25
Southampton	—	44·2	64·0	19·0	—	31·9	45·0	42·3	39·9	—	—	6·9	43	8·1	3·1	0·4	0·866	3·7	—	60
Midhurst	29·656	42·8	65·8	14·4	14·0	35·6	51·4	41·5	39·7	1·5	Var.	7·3	—	—	3·1	0·4	0·874	3·7	546	84
Clifton	29·658	42·0	62·5	10·7	11·1	35·3	51·8	40·6	38·8	0·6	Var.	6·7	49	7·4	3·0	0·3	0·896	3·6	544	228
Lewisham	29·683	42·4	68·9	20·0	12·8	33·9	48·9	40·9	39·0	0·4	Var.	8·7	45	6·5	3·1	0·4	0·890	3·6	547	82
Royal Observatory	29·677	42·3	67·0	18·0	12·0	34·4	49·0	41·2	39·7	—	N.E. & S.W.	7·7	50	6·5	3·1	0·3	0·916	3·7	545	159
Paddington	29·673	44·0	66·9	22·0	8·9	30·6	44·9	42·5	40·6	—	Var.	—	—	5·6	3·2	0·4	0·898	3·8	544	126
St. John's Wood	29·656	41·7	64·0	16·5	12·1	33·6	47·5	40·8	39·5	1·1	Var.	8·2	37	6·2	3·1	0·3	0·922	3·7	546	150
Enfield	—	40·8	62·0	—	10·9	—	—	—	—	—	N.E.,S.W., & S.E.	—	—	5·9	—	—	—	—	—	90
Rose Hill	29·679	40·9	62·2	13·0	11·7	33·7	49·2	39·9	38·6	1·9	E. & S.E.	6·9	35	6·0	3·0	0·3	0·929	3·5	544	270
Bicester	—	42·0	66·0	13·5	13·0	34·8	52·5	40·6	38·9	0·9	N.E. & S.W.	7·0	—	5·2	3·0	0·4	0·884	3·6	543	—
Oxford	29·678	42·2	63·2	11·7	10·8	35·8	51·5	40·8	39·1	1·3	N.E & S.W.	7·5	46	5·4	3·0	0·3	0·898	3·6	544	210
Stone Observatory	29·626	41·4	63·3	11·0	11·0	35·9	52·3	40·1	38·4	0·6	N.E., S., & S.W.	5·9	—	5·5	3·0	0·4	0·902	3·5	542	320
Hartwell House	29·633	42·0	65·0	11·4	12·1	36·7	53·6	40·4	38·4	0·9	Var.	7·4	—	—	3·0	0·4	0·888	3·5	543	250
Hartwell Rectory	29·643	40·9	63·2	11·0	10·4	35·4	52·2	39·7	37·9	0·6	Var.	6·1	—	—	5·5	2·9	0·3	0·905	3·5	543	290
Aylesbury	29·650	42·5	68·0	10·5	12·5	38·8	57·5	41·4	39·8	0·4	N.E., W., & S.W.	7·4	39	5·8	3·1	0·3	0·911	3·8	542	284
Linslade	29·707	40·3	63·0	6·0	11·6	—	57·0	38·9	36·9	—	N.	—	42	5·8	2·9	0·4	0·887	3·4	545	313
Royston	29·681	40·9	65·6	13·5	10·3	—	52·1	39·9	38·5	—	Var.	6·9	—	—	3·0	0·3	0·920	3·6	544	270
Cardington	29·647	41·7	64·5	13·0	12·1	36·2	51·5	40·6	39·2	0·5	—	7·2	44	4·6	3·0	0·3	0·918	3·6	546	100
Bedford	29·658	42·3	65·0	17·0	10·6	31·8	48·0	40·5	38·0	0·5	Var.	6·7	42	4·5	2·9	0·5	0·864	3·5	546	100
Norwich	29·632	43·5	64·0	17·0	10·4	30·7	47·0	42·4	40·6	0·9	Var.	7·2	44	5·8	3·2	0·4	0·895	3·8	545	39
Grantham	29·710	41·1	62·0	10·4	8·1	33·4	51·6	39·9	38·4	—	S. & S W.	7·4	54	6·7	3·0	0·3	0·918	3·5	546	190
Derby	29·720	42·1	68·0	15·0	—	36·7	53·0	41·2	40·0	—	N.E. & S.W.	—	50	5·4	3·1	0·3	0·929	3·7	546	175
Holkham	29·663	42·4	64·8	12·3	10·9	32·0	52·5	41·3	39·8	0·9	S., E., & W.	3·9	47	6·4	3·1	0·3	0·916	3·7	547	39
Nottingham	—	40·7	65·2	13·8	12·8	38·4	51·4	38·9	36·4	0·3	Var.	3·1	44	6·5	3·1	0·4	0·862	3·3	547	204
Hawarden	29·660	42·2	63·0	20·0	7·7	28·5	43·0	41·0	39·6	1·2	S.E.	5·5	42	5·6	3·1	0·3	0·920	3·6	543	260
Alderley Edge	—	41·6	65·8	16·0	11·6	33·0	49·8	39·9	37·6	—	S., S.E., & N.	5·3	41	6·7	2·9	0·4	0·872	3·4	542	—
Bowdon	—	42·1	63·0	12·0	12·7	—	51·0	40·3	38·0	—	S., S.W., & N.	5·2	—	6·5	2·9	0·4	0·867	3·4	544	—
Gainsborough	29·664	41·7	62·0	10·5	8·8	33·5	51·5	40·4	38·5	0·2	Var.	5·7	43	5·5	3·0	0·3	0·897	3·5	548	30
Warrington	29·660	41·7	63·3	10·2	12·1	37·1	53·1	40·3	38·4	0·5	Var.	6·3	52	6·5	3·0	0·4	0·897	3·5	548	35
Liverpool	29·651	44·2	61·1	23·1	6·6	24·4	38·0	42·3	40·0	0·7	S. & S.E.	7·2	39	5·1	3·2	0·4	0·894	3·7	545	37
Wakefield	29·662	40·9	62·2	9·5	12·8	38·5	52·7	39·6	37·9	1·6	S.E & W.	7·7	64	6·2	2·9	0·3	0·901	3·4	547	115
Leeds	—	—	65·0	17·5	11·8	35·5	47·5	—	—	1·4	Var.	7·6	44	5·9	—	—	—	—	—	138
Stonyhurst	29·659	41·0	63·8	13·5	11·7	34·3	50·3	39·8	38·1	0·9	Var.	6·9	50	8·2	3·0	0·3	0·907	3·5	541	381
York	29·607	40·4	61·0	15·0	9·2	32·3	46·0	39·9	39·2	—	N.E., N., & S.	—	45	5·9	3·1	0·1	0·960	3·6	549	50
Isle of Man	29·637	44·4	60·6	22·9	10·3	27·8	37·7	42·4	39·9	0·9	Var.	6·3	54	10·0	3·1	0·4	0·860	3·7	543	103
Whitehaven	29·608	43·8	60·0	23·0	6·7	25·7	37·0	42·5	40·8	2·1	S.W. & S.E.	—	54	11·4	3·2	0·3	0·900	3·8	544	90
Durham	29·634	40·9	56·1	23·0	6·7	25·3	33·1	39·9	38·5	1·7	W.S., W., & N.	7·6	41	10·3	3·0	0·3	0·925	3·5	542	352
Newcastle	29·635	43·1	—	22·0	—	—	—	41·6	39·7	—	S.W. & N.W.	—	41	—	3·1	0·3	0·898	3·7	545	121
North Shields	—	41·1	58·0	19·2	7·5	27·1	38·8	40·5	39·3	2·1	S.W. & N.W.	8·0	58	7·8	3·0	0·3	0·931	3·6	548	124
Dunino	29·610	40·8	59·0	18·0	9·6	30·3	41·0	38·8	36·0	1·9	S.W. & N.W.	5·1	44	11·5	2·7	0·5	0·849	3·2	543	250
Arbroath	29·615	40·5	61·0	21·0	10·9	30·3	41·0	38·8	36·4	0·9	Var.	7·0	45	8·5	2·7	0·4	0·870	3·2	548	50

The mean of the numbers in the first column is 29·653 inches, and it represents that portion of the reading of the barometer due to the pressure of air; the remaining portion, or that due to the pressure of water, is 0·261 inch; the sum of these two numbers is 29·914 inches, and it represents the mean reading of the barometer for the quarter at the level of the sea.

The highest readings of the thermometer in air were 70°·0 at Jersey, 68°·9 at Lewisham, and 68°·0 at Helston, Falmouth, Aylesbury and Derby. The lowest were 6°·0 at Linslade, 9°·5 at Wakefield, 10°·2 at Warrington, 10°·4 at Grantham, 10°·5 at Aylesbury and Gainsborough, and 10°·7 at Clifton, Bristol. The least daily ranges of temperature took place at Guernsey, Liverpool, Whitehaven, Durham, North Shields, Torquay, Ventnor, and Hawarden; and the greatest at Midhurst, Helston, Bicester, Lewisham, Nottingham, Wakefield, Bowdon, Exeter, and Aylesbury.

Rain fell on the least number of days at Ryde, Rose Hill, St. John's Wood, Aylesbury, Liverpool, and Jersey; and on the greatest number at Truro, Wakefield, North Shields, Grantham, Whitehaven, Falmouth, Warrington, Greenwich, Derby, and Stonyhurst. The least falls took place at Bedford, Liverpool, Bicester, Oxford, Derby, Stone, Hartwell Rectory, and Gainsborough; and the mean amount at these places is 5·3 inches. The largest falls occurred at Falmouth, Truro, Helston, Dunino, Whitehaven, Torquay, Durham, and Newport, and their mean is 11·5 inches.

Quarterly Meteorological Table for different Parallels of Latitude.

PARALLELS OF LATITUDE, &c.	Mean Temperature of the Air.	Mean of Highest Readings of the Thermometer.	Mean of Lowest Readings of the Thermometer.	Average Daily Range of Temperature.	Average Monthly Range of Temperature.	Average Quarterly Range of Temperature.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of the Dew Point.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	RAIN. Average Number of Days.	RAIN. Average fall.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Height above the Sea level.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.	feet
In the Counties of Cornwall and Devonshire	46·5	66·5	22·2	11·4	30·8	44·3	44·1	41·6	6·2	52	11·4	3·5	0·6	0·854	3·9	541	124
Newport and Ryde	43·7	64·0	20·6	11·6	32·4	43·4	42·3	39 8	7·0	36	9·5	3·1	0·5	0·861	3·8	545	72
South of latitude 51°	43·7	63·3	18·6	11·1	33·7	44·7	42·2	40·7	6·7	43	8·7	3·1	0·4	0·881	3·8	545	56
Between the latitudes of 51° and 52°	41·8	64·7	13·5	11·5	34·9	51·2	40·6	38·9	7·2	42	5·9	3·0	0·3	0·902	3·6	544	213
Between the latitudes of 52° and 53°	41·9	64·9	14·1	10·5	33·8	50·8	40·4	38·8	7·2	47	5·9	2·9	0·4	0·880	3·7	546	188
Between the latitudes of 53° and 54°	41·4	63·2	13·8	10·9	34·1	49·4	40·1	38·4	6·5	48	6·3	3·0	0·3	0·903	3·5	545	130
Isle of Man	44·4	60·6	22·9	10·3	27·8	37·7	42·4	39·9	6·3	54	10·0	3·1	0·4	0·860	3·7	543	103
Liverpool and Whitehaven	44·0	60·6	23·0	6·6	25·0	37·0	42·4	40·4	7·2	47	8·3	3·2	0·4	0·897	3·8	545	64
Durham, Newcastle, and North Shields	41 7	57·1	14·7	7·1	26·2	42·4	40·7	39·2	7·8	47	9·0	3·0	0·3	0·918	3·6	545	199
Dunino and Arbroath	40·7	60·0	19·5	10·2	30·3	40·5	38·8	36·2	6·1	45	10·0	2·7	0·4	0·860	3·2	545	150

In the formation of this Table the results from Jersey and Guernsey have not been combined, on account of the difference between the ranges of temperature of the two places. The results from Ventnor are not combined, on account of the much higher temperature, and less range of temperature than those at the other stations in the Isle of Wight.

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL TABLE FOR THE QUARTER ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1853.

The Observations have been reduced to Mean values, and the Hygrometrical results have been deduced — from Glaisher's Tables.

Names of Stations and Observers.	Year 1853. Months.	Mean Pressure of: Air and Water, or Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Mean Pressure of: Water or Elastic Force of Vapour.	Range of Barometer Readings in the Month.	Temperature of the Air. Mean. From Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Mean. From Self-registering Therm.	Mean. Adopted.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range in the Month.	Mean of all the Highest.	Mean of all the Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Temperature of: Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of: Dew Point.	Wind. Estimated Strength.	Wind. Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of Water in a vertical column of Atmosphere	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.
		in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.
JERSEY, Rev. S. King, M.A., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·604	·373	1·184	54·0	53·1	53·6	70·0	41·0	29·0	59·4	48·8	10·6	51·8	50·1	2·9	W. & S.W.	6·2	20	3·3	4·3	0·5	·888	5·1	529
	Nov.	29·952	·286	0·924	47·6	46·9	47·3	60·0	35·0	25·0	51·6	42·9	8·7	45·2	42·6	2·1	N.E.	5·1	11	1·6	3·3	0·6	·855	3·9	543
	Dec	29·758	·227	1·376	40·1	40·0	40·0	53·3	25·0	28·3	43·3	36·6	6·7	38·2	35·6	2·4	N.E. & S.E.	6·2	9	1·5	2·6	0·4	·856	3·1	548
GUERNSEY, Dr. Hoskins, F.R.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·594	·369	1·276	53·6	53·3	53·4	61·0	45·0	16·0	57·4	51·2	6·2	51·5	49·6	1·5	S.W. & S.E.	6·0	21	4·2	4·2	0·6	·882	5·1	529
	Nov.	29·967	·299	0·941	48·0	48·2	48·1	58·0	40·5	17·5	51·6	45·6	6·0	46·0	43·5	1·6	N.E.	5·8	10	2·3	3·4	0·6	·855	4·1	542
	Dec.	29·771	·238	1·385	41·0	41·2	41·1	52·0	30·0	22·0	44·4	38·0	6·4	39·4	37·1	1·8	N.E.	6·4	16	2·0	2·8	0·4	·871	3·3	547
HELSTON, M. P. Moyle, Esq.	Oct.	29·613	·367	0·976	53·9	53·5	53·7	68·0	38·0	30·0	60·8	48·2	12·6	51·6	49·6	2·2	S.W. & W.	6·4	20	4·8	4·2	0·6	·871	5·1	529
	Nov.	29·944	·302	1·116	49·1	48·7	48·9	62·0	30·0	32·0	56·5	41·9	14·6	46·6	44·0	1·8	E. & N.	5·6	10	4·4	3·5	0·6	·845	4·2	540
	Dec.	29·813	·233	1·324	41·6	41·8	41·7	57·0	26·0	31·0	47·9	35·7	12·2	39·5	36·5	1·8	N. & N.E.	6·0	18	2·9	2·7	0·5	·837	3·2	547
FALMOUTH, Lovell Squire, Esq.	Oct.	29·534	—	1·260	53·2	54·0	53·5	68·0	43·0	25·0	61·1	48·9	12·2	—	—	1·8	N., N.W., & S.S.W.	5·7	24	5·1	—	—	—	—	—
	Nov.	29·886	—	0·940	48·7	48·6	48·7	62·0	29·0	33·0	55·4	42·6	13·8	—	—	1·2	N. & N.W.	6·5	12	4·9	—	—	—	—	—
	Dec.	29·747	—	1·340	41·6	41·0	41·4	56·0	25·0	31·0	45·8	36·2	9·6	—	—	1·7	N. & N.N.E.	6·7	17	2·9	—	—	—	—	—
TRURO, Dr. Barham.	Oct.	29 611	·346	1 330	54·2	52·3	53·4	64·0	36·0	28·0	59·2	47·4	11·8	50·6	47·8	1·4	N.	7·1	27	4·7	4·0	0·8	·830	4·8	530
	Nov.	29·986	·285	1·040	48·4	46·2	47·5	60·0	29·0	31·0	53·6	39·7	13·9	45·1	42·2	0·7	E. N.E.	6·7	19	4·9	3·3	0·6	·835	3·9	543
	Dec.	29·848	·227	1·350	40·9	39·9	40·5	52·0	23·0	29·0	45·3	34·4	8·9	38·5	35·6	1·2	E. N.E.	6·7	18	2·9	2·6	0·5	·849	3·1	549
TORQUAY, Edward Vivian, Esq.	Oct.	—	·334	—	54·0	52·2	52·8	63·0	41·0	22·0	57·3	49·1	8·2	49·8	46·8	2·6	S.W.	—	21	4·8	3·8	0·9	·817	4·6	—
	Nov.	—	·282	—	47·7	46·4	46·8	59·0	31·0	28·0	50·6	43·0	7·6	44·6	41·8	2·2	N.	—	14	2·8	3·3	0·6	·847	3·9	—
	Dec.	—	·216	—	40·1	38·7	39·2	52·0	24·0	28·0	42·3	35·2	7·1	37·2	34·3	2·6	N.	—	13	3·6	2·5	0·5	·841	3·0	—
EXETER, Dr. Shapter, M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·552	·345	1·217	52·7	51·4	51·8	64·2	35·0	29·2	58·7	46·2	12·5	49·8	47·7	2·0	W. & N.	5·5	22	3·7	3·9	0·6	·874	4·8	532
	Nov.	29·926	·272	1·090	44·3	44·2	44·2	59·0	24·2	34·8	51·3	37·9	13·4	42·7	40·8	1·5	N.	5·2	12	2·4	3·2	0·4	·889	3·7	548
	Dec.	29·810	·196	1·313	38·3	36·5	37·1	51·4	17·5	33·9	41·8	31·2	10·6	34·9	31·6	2·3	E. & N.	6·1	11	2·3	2·3	0·5	·825	2·7	554
HIGH STREET, EXETER, Henry S. Ellis, Esq.	Oct.	29·497	·354	1·250	52·6	52·9	52·7	71·8	36·5	35·3	60·5	47·4	13·1	50·6	48·5	1·9	S.	6·2	—	—	4·0	0·6	·868	4·9	528
	Nov.	29·922	·281	0·926	45·2	45·8	45·5	61·7	24·5	37·2	53·1	39·2	13·9	43·9	41·8	1·2	N., N.E., & N.W.	6·4	—	—	3·3	0·4	·885	3·9	544
	Dec.	29·758	·220	1·200	37·6	38·2	37·9	53·2	17·5	35·7	43·4	33·0	10·4	36·6	34·7	1·6	N & N.W.	6·8	—	—	2·6	0·3	·892	3·0	550
VENTNOR, ISLE OF WIGHT, Dr. Martin.	Oct.	29·616	·389	1·216	—	54·2	54·2	62·0	40·0	22·0	58·2	50·1	8·1	—	51·4	—	S.W., S., & E.	—	22	6·7	4·6	0·4	·910	5 4	529
	Nov.	30·150	·293	0·968	—	47·5	47·5	60·0	35·0	25·0	51·4	43·7	7·7	—	45·4	—	N., N.E., & E.	—	9	1·3	3·4	0·6	·856	4·0	546
	Dec.	29·765	·210	1·656	—	38·8	38·8	54·0	24·0	30·0	42·3	35·2	7·1	—	33·4	—	N. N.E., & E.	—	12	0·6	2·5	0·5	·827	2·9	549
NEWPORT, J. C. Bloxam, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·687	·346	1·068	52·6	51·7	52·2	64·0	32·0	32·0	59·4	46·0	13·4	50·0	47·7	2·8	S.W.	7·9	22	7·7	3·9	0·6	·859	4·8	532
	Nov.	30·096	·268	0·888	43·7	43·2	43·5	60·1	23·5	36·6	50·3	36·9	13·4	42·2	40·5	1·3	S., N.E., & E.	6·5	8	1·7	3·1	0·3	·901	3·7	550
	Dec.	29·929	·208	1·236	36·9	36·3	36·7	50·9	18·9	32·0	40·7	32·0	8·7	35·3	33·1	2·1	N., S., & S.E.	7·3	9	0·8	2·4	0·3	·885	2·9	555
RYDE, Benjamin Barrow, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·613	·338	1·110	53·1	51·1	51 8	64·0	35·4	28·6	58·1	46·0	12·1	49·5	47·1	0·9	N.W. & S.W.	7·9	21	6·8	3·9	0·7	·856	4·7	531
	Nov.	30·010	·259	0·849	44·9	43·4	43·9	62·0	26·4	35·6	49·8	37·8	12·0	41·9	39·3	0·6	N.E. & S.E.	5·3	7	1·5	3·0	0·5	·852	3·6	548
	Dec.	29·826	·194	1·163	38·3	37·0	37·4	52·0	22·4	29·6	42·0	31·9	10·1	35·0	31·3	0·7	N. E.	7·1	5	0·4	2·3	0·5	·811	2·7	552
WORTHING, W. G. Barker, Esq., F.R.C.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·690	·345	1·000	53·5	51·6	52·2	60·2	38·6	21·6	56·3	49·0	7·3	49·9	47·6	1·9	S.W., S., & N.E.	6·8	24	7·6	3·9	0·7	·854	4·8	532
	Nov.	30·097	·284	0·946	43·9	44·5	44·3	57·5	30·3	27·2	47·9	41·2	6·7	43·3	42·0	1·3	N.E., N.W., & S.	5·2	7	1·2	3·3	0·3	·925	3·9	549
	Dec.	29·897	·204	1·224	36·5	36·0	36·2	—	22·5	—	39·1	33·0	6·1	34·8	32·5	1·5	N.E. & S.W.	6·0	13	0·5	2·4	0·3	·884	2·8	555
SOUTHAMPTON, J. Drew, Esq., Ph. D., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	—	·363	—	52·5	50·4	51·5	64·0	36·0	28·0	—	—	—	49·9	48·7	—	—	7·6	25	6·1	4·1	0·4	·917	5·0	—
	Nov.	—	·253	—	42·6	44·3	43·7	60·0	26·8	33·2	—	—	—	41·6	38·8	—	—	6·0	9	1·6	2·9	0·5	·845	3·4	—
	Dec.	—	·200	—	36·6	37·7	37·3	53·6	19·0	34·6	—	—	—	35·3	32·2	—	—	7·0	9	0·4	2·4	0·4	·837	2·8	—
MIDHURST, C. Bulard, Esq., B.A., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·619	·351	1·159	52·3	50·3	51·3	65·8	33·7	32·1	58·4	44·2	14·2	49·8	48·2	2·1	S.W. & S.	7·6	19	7·0	4·0	0·5	·901	4·8	532
	Nov.	30·020	·257	0·894	43·0	42·1	42·5	61·0	21·0	40·0	50·0	34·9	15·1	41·1	39·1	0·5	Var.	6·7	14	1·1	3·0	0·4	·879	3·5	550
	Dec.	29·850	·196	1·170	35·0	34·4	34·7	52·0	14·4	37·6	40·8	28·0	12·8	33·6	31·9	1·8	N.E., N., & S.E.	7·5	—	—	2·3	0·3	·842	2·7	557
CLIFTON (BRISTOL), W. C. Burder, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·431	·324	1·192	50·7	49·2	49·9	62·5	31·4	31·1	56·4	43·9	12·5	48·0	45·9	0·8	Var.	6·5	24	3·9	3·7	0·5	·873	4·5	530
	Nov.	29·847	·250	0·932	41·5	40·9	41·2	56·5	22·2	34·3	47·8	34·9	12·9	40·0	38·3	0·3	Var.	6·2	13	2·9	2·9	0·3	·907	3·4	548
	Dec.	29·705	·200	1·242	35·1	35·0	35·0	51·3	10·7	40·6	38·9	31·0	7·9	33·9	32·3	0·6	N.E.	7·5	12	0·6	2·4	0·2	·908	2·8	553
LEWISHAM, W. Richardson, Esq., Assistant Secretary B.M.S.	Oct.	29·641	·338	1·127	51·3	50·7	51·0	68·9	32·8	36·1	59·4	44·0	15·4	49·1	47·1	0·6	S.W.	8·4	23	4·3	3·9	0·6	·873	4·7	533
	Nov.	30·040	·253	0·890	42·0	41·7	41·8	61·2	24·5	36·7	48·9	35·3	13·6	40·5	38·7	0·3	Var.	9·0	10	1·6	3·0	0·3	·900	3·5	551
	Dec.	29·877	·194	1·185	34·0	34·7	34·4	49·0	20·0	29·0	39·4	30·0	9·4	33·2	31·3	0·4	N.E. & N.W.	8·6	12	0·6	2·3	0·3	·898	2·7	557

Helston:—The range of the barometer readings in October is too small, and in November it is too large. Exeter:—The lowest reading of the barometer in November has been altered conjecturally from 29·23 in. to 29·53 in., and even then seems to be too low. All readings have been reduced by 0·1 for index error; the results are not satisfactory. Ventnor:—Rain in October fell on 15 days and 7 nights, in November on 5 days and 4 nights, and in December on 5 days and 7 nights. Worthing:—December, the reading of the maximum thermometer on the 1st was altered from 45°·5 to 55°5.

Names of Stations and Observers.	Year 1853. Months.	Mean Pressure of Air and Water, or Mean Reading of the Barometer.	Mean Pressure of Water or Elastic Force of Vapour.	Range of Barometer Readings in the Month.	Temperature of the Air. Mean. From Dry Bulb Thermometer.	Mean. From Self-registering Therm.	Mean. Adopted.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range in the Month.	Mean of all the Highest.	Mean of all the Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Mean Temperature of Evaporation.	Mean Temperature of Dew Point.	Wind. Estimated Strength.	Wind. Direction.	Mean Amount of Cloud.	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Rain. Amount collected.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a cubic foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight required to saturate a cubic foot of Air.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Mean whole Amount of water in a vertical column of Atmosphere.	Mean Weight of a cubic foot of Air.
		in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°					in.	gr.	gr.		in.	gr.
ROYAL OBSERVATORY, The Astronomer Royal.	Oct.	29·558	·347	1·181	51·0	50·6	50·9	67·0	31·7	35·3	59·1	43·9	15·2	49·4	47·7	–	S.W.	7·8	27	4·3	3·9	0·4	·901	4·8	531
	Nov.	29·941	·266	0·859	43·3	41·6	42·1	60·8	25·8	35·0	47·8	36·3	11·5	41·3	40·1	–	Var.	7·4	11	1·5	3·1	0·2	·934	3·7	549
	Dec.	29·804	·195	1·136	33·9	34·2	34·0	50·8	18·0	32·8	38·8	29·5	9·3	33·0	31·3	–	N.E.	7·8	12	0·7	2·3	0·2	·913	2·7	556
PADDINGTON, Lindsey Blyth, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·612	·353	1·032	52·9	51·9	52·4	66·9	34·1	32·8	58·3	47·5	10·8	50·4	48·3	–	S.E. & S.W.	–	20	3·9	4·0	0·6	·873	4·9	531
	Nov.	29·989	·266	0·968	43·9	43·5	43·7	60·4	28·2	32·2	48·6	39·1	9·5	42·2	40·3	–	Var.	–	9	1·3	3·1	0·3	·905	3·7	548
	Dec.	29·822	·208	1·180	35·9	35·9	35·9	48·9	22·0	26·9	39·2	32·7	6·5	34·8	33·3	–	N.E. & E.	–	–	0·4	2·5	0·2	·915	2·8	554
ST. JOHN'S WOOD, George Leach, Esq., F.Z.S., President B.M.S.	Oct.	29·543	·346	1·082	50·6	49·7	50·2	64·0	30·5	33·5	57·7	43·7	14·0	49·0	47·7	1·3	S.W. & S.E.	8·5	21	4·3	3·9	0·4	·917	4·8	532
	Nov.	29·942	·260	0·898	41·4	41·0	41·2	58·2	24·2	34·0	47·8	35·0	12·8	40·5	39·5	0·8	Var.	8·0	8	1·3	3·0	0·2	·945	3·6	550
	Dec.	29·780	·194	1·202	34·1	33·4	33·8	49·7	16·5	33·2	38·2	28·6	9·6	32·8	31·2	1·2	N.E. & N.	8·0	8	0·6	2·3	0·2	·913	2·7	556
ENFIELD, Rev. J. M. Heath, A.M., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·5 9	–	0·980	–	48·2	48·2	62·0	32·0	30·0	55·9	42·6	13·3	–	–	–	Var.	–	20	4·0	–	–	–	–	–
	Nov.	30·011	–	0·854	–	40·1	40·1	56·5	23·0	33·5	46·4	34·6	11·8	–	–	–	N.E. & S.W.	–	10	1·5	–	–	–	–	–
	Dec.	29·809	–	1·156	–	34·1	34·1	49·5	–	–	37·9	30·4	7·5	–	–	–	N.E. & S.E.	–	–	0·4	–	–	–	–	–
ROSE HILL (near Oxford), Rev. John Slatter, M.A., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·411	·319	1·142	50·8	48·6	49·3	62·2	30·3	31·9	56·3	42·9	13·4	47·5	45·5	2·3	S.E.	7·4	18	3·7	3·7	0·5	·898	4·4	531
	Nov.	29·808	·251	0·875	40·5	40·0	40·2	56·4	23·0	33·4	46·5	34·3	12·2	39·5	38·5	0·9	E.	6·0	10	1·9	2·9	0·2	·937	3·5	548
	Dec.	29·680	·197	1·189	34·2	32·6	33·1	48·8	13·0	35·8	37·3	27·9	9·4	32·6	31·8	1·5	E.	7·3	7	0·4	2·3	0·1	·951	2·7	554
BICESTER (Oxon), Wm. Johnson, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·443	·325	1·188	51·8	49·8	50·8	66·0	29·0	37·0	58·9	42·8	16·1	48·5	46·1	1·2	S., W., & N.E.	7·5	18	3·4	3·7	0·7	·852	4·5	529
	Nov.	29·857	·245	0·902	41·3	40·7	41·0	63·0	20·0	33·0	47·8	34·4	13·4	39·8	38·1	0·4	S.	6·2	6	1·6	2·9	0·3	·908	3·4	548
	Dec.	29·697	·203	1·170	34·6	33·9	34·3	48·0	13·5	34·5	38·7	29·1	9·6	33·6	32·5	1·2	N., E., & N.E.	7·4	–	0·2	2·4	0·2	·891	2·8	553
RADCLIFFE OBSERVATORY, OXFORD, M. J. Johnson, Esq., M.A., F.R.A.S.	Oct.	29·482	·332	1·163	50·7	50·2	50·5	63·2	32·2	31·0	57·1	45·3	11·8	48·7	46·8	1·8	Var.	7·6	25	4·0	3·8	0·4	·881	4·6	530
	Nov.	29·887	·253	0·897	41·7	41·5	41·6	59·0	21·8	37·2	47·7	36·1	11·6	40·4	38·8	0·9	N.E. & S.W.	7·1	12	1·0	2·9	0·3	·907	3·5	548
	Dec.	29·744	·197	1·201	34·6	34·2	34·4	50·8	11·7	39·1	38·7	29·6	9·1	33·3	31·6	1·1	N.E.	7·9	9	0·4	2·3	0·2	·905	2·7	554
STONE OBSERVATORY, F. Vincent Fasel, Esq., Assistant to Rev. J. B. Reade, F.R.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·312	·330	1·147	50·2	49·6	49·9	63·3	30·2	33·1	56·8	44·5	12·3	48·2	46·4	0·8	S. & S.W.	5·5	27	3·2	3·8	0·5	·886	4·6	528
	Nov.	29·702	·249	0·876	40·5	41·2	40·8	57·9	22·3	35·6	47·5	35·6	11·9	39·8	38·4	0·4	Var.	5 6	15	1·5	2·9	0·3	·927	3·4	546
	Dec.	29·557	·188	1·278	33·5	33·5	33·5	49·9	11·0	38·9	37·9	29·1	8·8	32·3	30·3	0·7	N.E.	6·9	–	0·8	2·2	0·3	·894	2·6	552
HARTWELL HOUSE, Mr. Horton, Assistant to Dr. Lee, F.R.S., F.R.A.S.	Oct.	29·372	·324	1·146	51·5	50·2	50·9	65·0	31·0	34·0	58·3	44·2	14·1	48·5	46·0	1·3	S., S.E., & S.W.	8·1	–	–	3·7	0·7	·846	4·5	528
	Nov.	29·801	·246	0·904	40·8	42·1	41·5	59·0	22·0	37·0	49·1	35·9	13·2	40·0	37·9	0·6	S.	6·7	–	–	2·9	0·4	·884	3·4	547
	Dec.	29·652	·194	1·186	33·6	33·7	33·6	50·4	11·4	39·0	38·1	29·2	8·9	32·7	31·2	0·9	N.E. & N.	7·5	–	–	2·3	0·2	·919	2·7	554
HARTWELL RECTORY, Rev. C. Lowndes, M.A., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·353	·334	1·142	49·7	49·4	49·5	63·2	31·2	32·0	56·1	44·7	11·4	48·2	46·7	0·8	S.W. & S.	6 2	23	3·2	3·8	0·4	·912	4·6	529
	Nov.	29·755	·248	0·891	40·2	40·7	40·4	57·8	21·7	36·1	46·8	35·4	11·4	39·5	38·2	0·4	Var.	5·8	12	1·5	2·9	0·2	·933	3·4	547
	Dec.	29·604	·177	1·179	32·9	32·8	32·8	49·2	11·0	38·2	37·0	28·5	8·5	31·4	28·7	0·5	N.E. & E.	6·3	–	0·8	2·1	0·3	·871	2·4	553
AYLESBURY, Thomas Dell, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·390	·360	1·112	51·8	51·5	51·6	68·0	29·5	38·5	60·8	44·3	16·5	50·1	48·5	0·5	S.W. & W.	7·8	18	2·9	4·1	0·5	·901	5·0	527
	Nov.	29·795	·259	0·837	42·3	42·1	42·2	58·5	21·0	37·5	48·5	36·5	12·0	41·0	39·3	0·3	E. & W.	6·2	9	1·2	3·0	0·3	·902	3·6	546
	Dec.	29·634	·197	1·133	33·8	33·8	33·8	51·0	10·5	40·5	38·3	29·2	9·1	33·0	31·7	0·5	N.E.	8·3	12	1·7	2·3	0·2	·930	2·7	553
LINSLADE, John Osborn, Esq., Jun., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·385	·311	1·117	49·8	48·6	49·2	63·0	30·0	33·0	56·8	42·4	14·4	47·1	44·7	–	Var.	–	19	2·8	3·6	0·6	·858	4·3	530
	Nov.	29·769	·244	0·868	40·2	39·6	39·9	58·0	22·0	36·0	45·6	34·5	11·1	39·0	37·7	–	N.	–	10	2·0	2·9	0·2	·929	3·4	548
	Dec.	29·646	·173	1·163	32·2	31·6	31·9	–	6·0	–	36·2	26·9	9·3	30·7	28·3	–	N.	–	13	1·0	2·1	0·3	·875	2·4	556
ROYSTON (Hertfordshire), Hale Wortham, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·425	·341	1·145	50·4	50·9	50·6	65·6	35·0	30·6	58·3	45·5	12·8	49·0	47·3	–	S. & W.	6·8	–	1·7	3·9	0·5	·892	4·7	529
	Nov.	29·812	·238	–	38·4	38·2	38·3	–	28·2	–	43·3	33·9	9·4	37·8	37·1	–	S., W., & N.	6·5	–	–	2·8	0·1	·955	3·3	551
	Dec.	29·673	·194	1·220	33·7	34·0	33·8	49·7	13·5	36·2	38·3	29·7	8·6	32·8	31·2	–	N., N.E., & E.	7·5	23	1·1	2·3	0·2	·913	2·7	553
CARDINGTON (near Bedford), Mr. Maclaren, Assist. to S. C. Whitbread, Esq., F.R.A.S.	Oct.	29·575	·344	1·092	51·5	49·7	50·6	64·5	30·0	34·5	57·6	43·8	13·8	49·1	47·5	0·7	–	7·6	21	2·2	3·9	0·4	·899	4·7	532
	Nov.	29·980	·250	0·866	40·9	40·4	40·6	58·8	23·0	35·8	47·2	34·4	12·8	39·7	38·5	0·3	–	6·4	9	1·7	2·9	0·2	·934	3·4	551
	Dec.	29·842	·197	1·184	34·0	33·9	34·0	51·2	13·0	38·2	38·8	29·0	9·8	33·1	31·7	0·5	–	7·7	14	0·7	2·3	0·2	·921	4·7	556
BEDFORD, Dr. Barker, F.R.C.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·589	·332	1·040	52·0	49·8	50·9	65·0	33·0	32·0	57·1	44·6	12·5	48·8	46·6	0·7	Var.	6·0	20	2·2	3·8	0·6	·861	4·6	531
	Nov.	29·968	·239	0·840	42·4	40·2	41·3	58·0	24·5	33·5	46·4	34·8	11·6	39·6	37·2	0·3	S.	6·0	11	1·5	2·8	0·4	·872	3·3	550
	Dec.	29 840	·187	1·120	35·4	34·0	34·7	47·0	17·0	30·0	37·9	30·1	7·8	33·0	30·3	0·5	N.	8·0	11	0·8	2·2	0·4	·859	2·6	556
NORWICH, W. Brooke, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·633	·355	1·062	51·0	50·0	50·7	64·0	32·0	32·0	57·4	44·6	12·8	49·6	48·5	1·5	S. & S.E.	6·8	18	3·2	4·1	0·3	·928	4·9	533
	Nov.	30·070	·247	0·822	42·3	41·0	42·1	58·0	27·0	31·0	47·4	35·5	11·9	40·9	38·0	0·6	S.E., S., & W.	6·9	11	1·3	2·9	0·6	·835	3·4	550
	Dec.	29·888	·225	1·050	38·1	34·2	37·6	46·0	17·0	29·0	37·3	30·9	6·4	36·7	35·4	0·7	N., N.E., & N.W.	8·0	15	1·3	2·6	0·2	·922	3·1	533
GRANTHAM, J. W. Jeans, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·488	·339	1·043	49·1	49·5	49·6	62·0	34·9	27·1	55·2	45·9	9·3	48·3	47·1	–	S. & S.W.	7·6	23	3·3	3·9	0·3	·931	4·7	532
	Nov.	29·897	·240	0·860	39·6	40·1	39·8	56·0	22·9	33·1	45·1	35·9	9·2	38·8	37·3	–	S., W., & S.W.	6·5	13	2·1	2·5	0·3	·917	3·3	551
	Dec.	29·778	·192	1·173	33·8	33·8	33·8	50·4	10·4	40·0	36·7	30·9	5·8	32·7	30·9	–	Var.	8·1	18	1·3	2·3	0·2	·905	2·6	555
DERBY, John Davis, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·545	·335	1·030	49·8	–	49·8	68·0	30·0	38·0	–	–	–	48·4	46·9	–	N.E. & S.W.	–	25	2·6	3·9	0·4	·908	4·6	532
	Nov.	29·960	·256	0·850	41·6	–	41·6	56·0	21·0	35·0	–	–	–	40·5	39·0	–	Var.	–	12	2·3	3·0	0·3	·914	3·5	549
	Dec.	29·870	·213	1·080	35·0	–	35·0	52·0	15·0	37·0	–	–	–	34·6	34·0	–	N.E.	–	13	0·5	2·5	0·1	·964	2·9	556
HOLKHAM, S. Shellabear, Esq., M.B.M.S., Assistant to the Earl of Leicester.	Oct.	29·657	·351	1·098	50·9	49·8	50·4	64·8	34·0	30·8	56·6	45·0	11·6	49·3	48·1	1·2	S. & S.E.	6·6	21	2·5	4·0	0·3	·926	4·8	534
	Nov.	30·072	·255	0·858	41·6	41·0	41·3	56·8	27·8	29·0	47·1	35·7	11·4	40·3	38·9	0·5	S. & W.	6·9	10	1·8	3·0	0·3	·922	3·5	552
	Dec.	29·935	·202	1·218	35·7	35·4	35·5	48·6	12·3	36·3	40·2	30·6	9·6	34·3	32·4	1·0	E.	7·1	16	2·1	2·4	0·3	·901	2·8	556
HIGHFIELD HOUSE, Nottingham, Messrs. E. J. and A. S. H. Lowe, M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·535	·301	0·958	50·4	47·2	48·8	65·2	27·0	38·2	56·1	40·4	15·7	46·5	43·7	0·5	Var.	8·0	20	3·3	3·5	0·6	·848	4·2	534
	Nov.	29·926	·226	0·807	39·6	38·2	38·9	57·2	17·5	39·7	45·5	31·7	13·8	37·5	35·6	0·2	N.W. & S.S.W.	8·1	10	2·6	2·6	0·3	·886	3·1	551
	Dec.	29·821	·184	1·111	34·9	33·9	34·4	51·0	13·8	37·2	38·3	29·4	8·9	32·6	29·8	0·3	N.E. & N.N.W.	8·1	14	0·6	3·2	0·4	·852	2·5	556
HAWARDEN, Dr. Moffat, F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·401	·320	0·972	49·0	49·0	49·0	63·0	38·0	25·0	54·5	45·4	9·1	47·4	45·5	1·4	S.W. & S.E.	7·2	21	3·1	3·7	0·5	·889	4·4	531
	Nov.	29·786	·263	0·828	42·5	41·6	42·0	56·5	27·0	29·5	46·1	38·0	8·1	41·1	39·8	1·2	S.E.	5·7	15	1·5	3·0	0·3	·923	3·6	546
	Dec.	29·7[illegible]	·210	1·144	35·4	34·7	35·1	51·0	20·0	31·0	37·7	31·8	5·9	34·5	33·5	1·0	S.E. & N.W.	6·7	6	1·0	2·5	0·1	·948	2·9	553
ALDERLEY EDGE, Cheshire, J. W. Long, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·285	·304	0·914	49·3	48·9	49·0	65·8	32·5	33·3	56·2	43·7	12·5	46·8	44·2	–	S. & S.E.	6·7	20	3·7	3·5	0·6	·851	4·2	529
	Nov.	29·678	·249	1·222	41·3	41·8	41·6	58·1	28·2	29·9	48·1	36·4	11·7	40·2	38·3	–	S.	5·2	12	2·2	2·9	0·4	·891	3·4	544
	Dec.	29·640	·187	1·140	34·4	34·0	34·1	51·8	16·0	35·8	39·3	28·7	10·6	32·6	30·2	–	S. & N.	6·9	9	0·8	2·2	0·3	·874	2·6	553
BOWDON, CHESHIRE, Arthur Neild, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·426	·313	0·858	51·8	49·9	50·5	63·0	33·2	29·8	56·6	45·1	11·5	47·8	44·9	–	S.	6·0	23	3·7	3·6	0·7	·828	4·3	530
	Nov.	29·825	·246	0·886	41·3	41·1	41·2	64·0	–	–	47·8	35·2	12·6	39·9	38·2	–	S. & S.W.	5·1	12	2·2	2·9	0·3	·900	3·4	547
	Dec.	29·759	·190	1·124	34·6	34·9	34·7	52·0	12·0	40·0	42·0	27·9	14·1	33·2	30·8	–	N.	4·5	–	0·6	2·3	0·3	·874	2·6	556
GAINSBOROUGH, T. Dyson, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·648	·329	0·885	50·5	50·1	50·3	62·0	33·0	29·0	55·3	46·9	8·4	48·4	46·3	0·3	N.E., S.E., & S.	5·6	22	2·8	3·8	0·5	·879	4·5	534
	Nov.	30·062	·231	0·844	39·5	38·9	39·2	56·0	24·0	32·0	44·6	34·1	10·5	38·1	36·1	0·1	S.	4·4	11	1·8	2·7	0·3	·894	3·2	554
	Dec.	29·952	·207	1·127	36·1	35·3	35·7	50·0	10·5	39·5	39·0	31·6	7·4	34·7	33·1	0·1	N.W.	7·0	10	0·9	2·5	0·2	·917	2·8	556
WARRINGTON, T. G. Rylands, Esq.	Oct.	29·616	·322	1·006	50·0	49·3	49·7	63·3	28·5	34·8	56·8	43·8	13·0	47·8	45·7	0·5	Var.	6·7	24	3·5	3·7	0·5	·875	4·4	534
	Nov.	30·045	·245	0·891	40·6	41·1	40·8	57·8	22·7	35·1	48·0	35·0	13·0	39·6	37·8	0·4	S., S.E., & E.	5·8	14	2·3	2·9	0·3	·912	3·4	552
	Dec.	29·967	·198	1·154	34·4	34·5	34·5	51·7	10·2	41·5	39·7	29·3	10·4	33·4	31·7	0·5	E., N.E., & N.	6·5	14	0·7	2·3	0·3	·905	2·7	558
LIVERPOOL OBSERVATORY, John Hartnup, Esq., F.R.A.S.	Oct.	29·624	·326	1·058	50·8	51·2	51·1	61·1	41·7	19·4	56·1	48·3	7·8	48·7	46·1	0·9	S & W.	8·0	20	2·9	3·7	0·7	·844	4·5	533
	Nov.	30·027	·270	0·873	44·4	44·1	44·2	56·1	32·1	24·0	47·7	41·2	6·5	42·6	40·6	0·6	S.S.E.	6·5	12	1·7	3·1	0·4	·882	3·7	548
	Dec.	29·982	·207	1·113	37·2	37·2	37·2	52·8	23·1	29·7	39·9	34·5	5·4	35·7	33·2	0·6	N. & S.E.	7·1	7	0·5	2·7	0·1	·951	2·8	555
MANCHESTER, G. V. Vernon, Esq., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	Nov.	29·923	·255	0·890	39·9	42·6	41·7	60·5	–	–	50·2	35·7	14·5	40·5	38·8	–	N.W. & S.W.	8·2	–	–	3·0	0·5	·906	3·5	548
	Dec.	29·857	·211	1·133	34·7	35·4	35·2	48·0	6·3	41·7	39·9	30·9	9·0	34·6	33·7	–	N.E.	9·4	13	0·9	2·5	0·1	·948	2·9	555
WAKEFIELD PRISON, W. R. Milner, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·563	·321	0·994	50·1	48·7	49·4	66·2	29·5	36·7	56·7	42·8	13·9	47·6	45·6	1·7	S.E.	7·2	24	3·4	3·7	0·5	·879	4·4	533
	Nov.	29·955	·234	0·860	39·7	39·0	39·4	55·3	20·2	35·1	45·8	33·0	12·8	38·2	36·4	1·4	S.E. & W.	7·5	19	2·0	2·7	0·3	·902	3·2	552
	Dec.	29·864	·196	1·114	34·1	33·7	33·9	53·3	9·5	43·8	39·5	27·9	11·6	33·0	31·6	1·6	W. & N.E.	8·5	21	0·8	2·3	0·2	·922	2·7	557
LEEDS, Henry Denny, Esq.	Oct.	29·518	·319	0·983	50·8	49·7	50·3	65·0	32·0	33·0	56·8	44·6	12·2	47·9	45·4	1·4	Var.	6·4	20	3·2	3·6	0·7	·843	4·4	531
	Nov.	29·945	·231	0·866	43·6	40·9	42·3	60·0	23·0	37·0	47·4	35·2	12·2	39·7	36·0	1·5	S.E. & N.W.	8·2	12	2·2	2·7	0·6	·807	3·2	549
	Dec.	29·832	–	1·116	38·1	35·4	–	54·0	17·5	36·5	40·9	30·0	10·9	–	–	1·3	N.W. & N.E.	8·2	12	0·5	–	–	–	–	–
STONYHURST, Rev. J. Clare.	Oct.	29·234	·322	0·954	48·1	48·2	48·1	63·8	29·5	34·3	55·2	43·1	12·1	47·0	45·7	0·9	Var.	7·2	25	4·1	3·7	0·3	·922	4·4	529
	Nov.	29·643	·244	0·870	41·1	40·9	41·0	55·8	25·6	30·2	47·2	35·3	11·9	39·7	37·9	0·7	Var.	6·1	16	3·3	2·9	0·3	·901	3·4	544
	Dec.	29·575	·191	1·100	34·2	33·6	33 9	52·0	13·5	38·5	39·1	28·1	11·0	32·7	30·8	1·0	N.E. & N.	7·3	9	0·8	2·3	0·3	·897	2·6	551
YORK, John Ford, Esq.	Oct.	29·579	·350	0·968	49·3	47·5	48·4	61·0	31·0	30·0	53·8	43·2	10·6	48·3	48·2	–	N.E.	–	20	3·0	4·0	0·0	·993	4·8	535
	Nov.	29·949	·238	0·823	39·6	37·9	38·7	54·0	22·0	32·0	43·2	33·5	9·7	38·0	37·0	–	S.	–	11	2·1	2·8	0·2	·942	3·3	553
	Dec.	29·918	·203	1·101	34·7	33·4	34·0	50·0	15·0	35·0	37·0	29·8	7·2	33·4	32·5	–	N.	–	14	0·8	2·4	0·1	·944	2·8	558
ISLE OF MAN, J. Burman, Esq.	Oct.	29·517	·319	0·851	50·0	49·6	49·8	60·6	32·1	28·5	55·8	45·4	10·4	47·7	45·4	1·0	Var.	6·6	24	4·5	3·7	0·6	·862	4·4	532
	Nov.	29·931	·269	0·956	45·2	45·0	45·1	56·1	30·6	25·5	50·6	40·2	10·4	43·1	40·5	0·8	Var.	5·8	18	4·4	3·1	0·5	·853	3·7	545
	Dec.	29·918	·214	1·108	38·2	38·2	38·2	52·3	22·9	29·4	43·2	33·1	10·1	36·5	33·9	0·8	N.E.	6·5	12	1·1	2·5	0·4	·864	2·9	553
WHITEHAVEN, John Fletcher Miller, Esq., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·538	·351	0·964	50·9	50·7	50·8	60·0	37·5	22 5	55·6	47·7	7·9	49·5	48·2	2·3	S.W.	–	24	6·6	4·0	0·4	·915	4·8	531
	Nov.	29·917	·265	0·818	44·0	44·3	44·2	56·5	31·0	25·5	47·7	41·7	6·0	42·4	40·1	2·2	S.W.	–	17	4·3	3·1	0·5	·868	3·7	546
	Dec.	29·895	·213	1·096	36·6	36·5	36·5	52·0	23·0	29·0	39·7	33·4	6·3	35·5	34·0	1·7	S.E.	–	13	0·5	2·5	0·2	·916	2·9	554
DURHAM, George Rumker, Esq.	Oct.	29·258	·306	0·881	48·3	46·3	47·3	56·1	34·2	21·9	50·7	43·9	6·8	45·9	44·2	1·8	W.	7·5	21	3·0	3·5	0·4	·901	4·2	530
	Nov.	29·631	·253	0·988	40·6	40·3	40·5	52·7	24·9	27·8	44·0	37·3	6·7	39·8	38·8	1·3	S.W.	7·5	7	0·6	3·0	0·2	·950	3·5	545
	Dec.	29·592	·203	1·092	35·0	34·8	34·9	49·1	23·0	26·1	38·0	31·5	6·5	34·0	32·6	2·0	W. & N.	7·9	13	6·7	2·4	0·2	·924	2·8	552
NEWCASTLE, G. Muras, Esq.	Oct.	29·507	·332	0·927	49·9	–	49·9	–	35·0	–	–	44·4	–	48·3	46·5	–	S.W. & N.W.	–	19	–	3·8	0·5	·902	4·6	532
	Nov.	29·912	·251	0·782	42·4	–	42·4	–	25·0	–	–	36·7	–	40·8	38·6	–	S.W.	–	6	–	2·9	0·4	·885	3·5	548
	Dec.	29·880	·214	1·080	36·9	–	36·9	–	22·0	–	–	31·5	–	35·8	34·1	–	N.W. & N.E.	–	16	–	2·5	0·3	·908	3·0	554
NORTH SHIELDS, Robert Spence, Esq.	Oct.	29·598	·308	0·996	47·2	47·5	47·3	58·0	34·0	24·0	52·8	44·3	8·5	46·0	44·4	2·1	S.W.	8·0	22	4·3	3·5	0·4	·908	4·3	536
	Nov.	29·995	·258	0·838	40·9	40·9	40·9	53·8	27·2	26·6	44·8	37·8	7·0	40·2	39·4	1·7	S.W. & N.W.	8·0	15	1·1	3·0	0·2	·946	3·6	551
	Dec.	29·964	·216	1·058	36·0	36·0	36·0	50·0	19·2	30·8	39·5	32·6	6·9	35·3	34·2	2·4	N.E.	8·0	21	2·4	2 5	0·2	·938	3·0	556
DUNINO, David Tennant, Esq., M.B.M.S.	Oct.	29·317	·290	0·805	47·1	46·1	46·6	59·0	28·0	31·0	52·4	41·7	10·7	44·8	42·6	1·8	S.S.W.	6·0	20	7·3	3·3	0·5	·872	4·0	532
	Nov.	29·676	·226	0·810	41·1	40·0	40·5	55·0	26·0	29·0	46·0	34·8	11·2	38·4	35·4	1·7	S.W.	4·9	8	2·7	2·6	0·5	·840	3·1	546
	Dec.	29·700	·186	0·920	36·2	34·5	35·3	49·0	18·0	31·0	37·9	31·1	6·8	33·3	30·1	2·3	N.E. & N.W.	4·5	16	1·5	2·2	0·4	·836	2·6	552
ARBROATH, Alexander Brown, Esq.	Oct.	29·535	·265	0·860	46·4	45·9	46·2	61·0	29·0	32·0	53·5	40·3	13·2	43·5	40·1	1·1	Var.	7·2	22	4·9	3·1	0·7	·813	3·7	536
	Nov.	29·904	·234	0·750	39·8	39·9	39·9	55·0	26·0	29·0	45·7	35·0	10·7	38·5	36·5	0·7	S.E. & W.	6·8	10	2·8	2·7	0·4	·889	3·2	550
	Dec.	29·940	·203	1·080	35·4	35·4	35·4	51·0	21·0	30·0	39·9	31·0	8·9	34·3	32·6	0·9	N.E. & N.W.	7·0	13	1·8	2·4	0·2	·909	2·8	557

Enfield.—The barometer readings are discordant. The instrument is not good. Hartwell House.—The reading of the minimum thermometer on 10th October was altered from 59·0° to 39·0°. Royston.—The mean readings of all the elements are deduced from the last 20 days only. Highfield House.—The readings of the barometer are all too high by 0·1 inch nearly; no further use has been made of them. Alderley Edge.—November. The reading of the barometer on the 7th, at 7h. 30m. A.M. was altered from 29·648 to 29·948, and on the 23d was altered from 29·000 to 30·000. Bowdon.—5th November, at 7h. 30m. A.M., the reading of the barometer has been altered from 29·192 in. to 29·692, and on 29th December from 29·650 to 30·150. Leeds.—3d and 4th November, at 9h. A.M. The readings of the barometer have been altered from 29·090 and 29·030 to 30·090 and 30·030 respectively, and on the 5th the reading of the maximum thermometer has been increased from 50° to 60°. Stonyhurst.—24th December, at 9h. A.M. The reading of the barometer has been altered from 29·600 to 29·900. York.—The reading of the wet bulb thermometer in October seems to be too high by something more than one degree, causing the dew point to be too high by 3°, and the degree of humidity throughout the quarter is too great. Durham.—The monthly falls of rain seem to be misplaced.

Note.—Second rain gauges are placed: At Newport, at the height of 3 feet; the amount collected was 9·6 inches. At Clifton, 50 feet; the amount was 6·6 inches. At Oxford, 22 feet; the amount was 5·6 inches. At Holkham, 4 feet; the amount was 5·1 inches. At Warrington, 34½ feet; the amount was 5·5 inches. And at Whitehaven, 78 feet; the amount was 7·3 inches.

A TABLE OF THE DEATHS IN LONDON FROM ALL CAUSES,

Registered in the December Quarters of the 5 *Years* 1849 *to* 1853.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending December				
	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
All Causes	12877	12544	13964	13448	17390†
Specified Causes	12818	12443	13850	13302	17165
I. Zymotic Diseases	3227	2706	3137	2851	4256
Sporadic Diseases:					
II. Dropsy, Cancer, and other Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat	593	564	574	598	707
III. Tubercular Diseases	2035	2012	2390	2219	2626
IV. Diseases of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, Nerves and Senses	1454	1476	1495	1492	1812
V. Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels	466	525	582	517	629
VI. Diseases of the Lungs and of the other Organs of Respiration	2133	2262	2510	2359	3291
VII. Diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and other Organs of Digestion	703	734	781	807	828
VIII. Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	142	153	160	168	200
IX. Childbirth, Diseases of the Uterus, &c.	124	107	114	121	118
X. Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, &c.	98	108	99	112	106
XI. Diseases of the Skin, Cellular Tissue, &c.	25	20	24	34	27
XII. Malformations	39	47	50	58	52
XIII. Premature Birth and Debility	293	340	399	385	454
XIV. Atrophy	339	269	297	323	477
XV. Age	554	536	606	556	687
XVI. Sudden*	191	147	108	126	167
XVII. Violence, Privation, Cold, and Intemperance	402	437	524	576	728
I.					
Small Pox	99	191	339	74	60
Measles	338	264	204	121	341
Scarlatina	486	429	603	952	668
Hooping Cough	273	424	286	316	667
Croup	80	89	93	76	130
Thrush	38	39	33	27	44
Diarrhœa	482	316	401	343	565
Dysentery	79	41	39	31	41
Cholera	494	23	15	14	728
Influenza	49	26	34	41	33
Purpura and Scurvy	11	13	18	14	15
Ague	7	5	6	5	4
Remittent Fever	15	23	24	13	30
Infantile Fever	12	15	12	11	13
Typhus	558	619	770	634	724
Metria or Puerperal Fever, *see* Childbirth	56	55	69	46	42
Rheumatic Fever, *see* Rheumatism	20	14	21	24	19
Erysipelas	109	87	116	67	84
Syphilis	18	29	43	37	45
Noma or Canker, *see* Mortification	3	4	11	5	3
Hydrophobia	—	—	—	—	—
II.					
Hæmorrhage	51	58	38	59	56
Dropsy	205	183	225	220	208
Abscess	26	25	20	20	35
Ulcer	17	18	8	14	16
Fistula	2	4	6	2	13
Mortification	36	40	43	45	44
Cancer	242	219	223	228	325
Gout	14	17	11	10	10
III.					
Scrofula	83	76	84	86	122
Tabes Mesenterica	165	183	196	167	245
Phthisis or Consumption	1473	1455	1737	1662	1914
Hydrocephalus	314	298	373	304	345

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Quarters ending December				
	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853
IV.					
Cephalitis	120	122	113	111	154
Apoplexy	324	332	330	288	346
Paralysis	257	280	277	238	367
Delirium Tremens	29	38	33	27	25
Chorea	1	1	—	1	3
Epilepsy	73	79	75	118	117
Tetanus	5	4	4	4	3
Insanity	26	24	27	23	45
Convulsions	473	441	497	508	561
Disease of Brain, &c.	146	155	139	174	191
V.					
Pericarditis	34	39	32	26	24
Aneurism	20	21	25	17	28
Disease of Heart, &c.	412	465	525	474	577
VI.					
Laryngitis	46	32	45	40	54
Bronchitis	805	922	1050	1006	1460
Pleurisy	24	31	50	35	44
Pneumonia	989	946	1053	1036	1389
Asthma	174	216	216	151	221
Disease of Lungs, &c.	95	115	96	91	123
VII.					
Teething	118	120	99	107	148
Quinsey	24	24	31	10	14
Gastritis	18	16	21	19	16
Enteritis	82	91	89	96	94
Peritonitis	47	48	68	51	50
Ascites	33	25	32	33	42
Ulceration of Intestines, &c.	33	22	33	38	35
Hernia	26	29	29	41	30
Ileus	22	34	37	48	40
Intussusception	14	10	8	11	10
Stricture (of the Intestinal Canal)	8	11	13	9	10
Disease of Stomach, &c.	78	65	79	77	84
Disease of Pancreas	—	—	—	—	2
Hepatitis	29	44	40	61	59
Jaundice	33	36	40	45	29
Disease of Liver	133	155	157	157	163
Disease of Spleen	5	4	5	4	2
VIII.					
Nephritis	6	10	5	12	8
Nephria (or Bright's Disease, *see* Disease of Kidneys)	31	35	39	30	58
Ischuria	2	3	5	4	3
Diabetes	10	17	12	16	15
Stone	7	6	7	12	8
Cystitis	13	6	2	9	9
Stricture of the Urethra	6	12	17	9	15
Disease of Kidneys, &c.	67	64	73	76	84
IX.					
Paramenia	8	2	1	2	4
Ovarian Dropsy	14	9	14	7	15
Childbirth, *see* Metria	60	62	59	69	68
Disease of Uterus, &c.	42	34	40	43	31
X.					
Arthritis	1	1	3	8	4
Rheumatism	56	61	51	55	61
Disease of Joints, &c.	41	46	45	49	41
XI.					
Carbuncle	7	3	9	10	18
Phlegmon	5	4	7	13	5
Disease of Skin, &c.	13	13	8	11	4
XVII.					
Intemperance	15	17	15	20	27
Privation	8	9	7	2	9
Want of Breast Milk, *see* Privation and Atrophy	37	51	77	54	85
Neglect	—	2	5	1	1
Cold, *see* Privation	1	1	1	1	5
Poison	20	22	28	26	30
Burns and Scalds	58	49	69	66	85
Hanging, &c.	41	54	55	93	73
Drowning	47	59	58	108	113
Fractures and Contusions	129	142	164	168	245
Wounds	28	20	33	26	30
Other Violence	18	11	12	11	25
Causes not specified	59	101	114	146	225

* Under the head of *sudden deaths* are classed not only deaths described as sudden, of which the cause has not been ascertained or stated; but also all deaths returned by the coroner in vague terms, such as "found dead," "natural causes," &c. &c.

† The Weekly Returns of Births and Deaths in London for 1853 extend over a period of 53 weeks. The last 14 weeks, ending December 31st, constitute the December quarter in the above Table. An additional week was inserted in 1853 for the adjustment of the dates. At page 55, the December quarter comprises the 92 days of October, November, and December, and in that period 16390 deaths were registered.

Letter to the Registrar General on the Causes of Death in England, by William Farr, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.

Sir,

23d February 1856.

The public health in the year 1853 underwent some changes which can be only discovered by the causes of death; for the aggregate mortality differed little from the general average.

The temperature of the year at Greenwich was 47·7°, so it was 1·7° below the average of 12 recent years. The defect of temperature became greater as the year advanced, and the mean temperature of the last three months (42·3°) was 2·7° below the average. The rain fall was 29 inches, or nearly *two* inches above the average. The dew point (41·7°) was low, and the atmosphere was less humid than it is usually. Upon looking over the tables, the increase in the diseases of the respiratory organs is remarkable; and thus is seen again on a large scale the connexion between these diseases and a low temperature of the air.

Cholera was epidemic on the continent, and it was deemed right to give some warning of its approach in the first quarterly report, which appeared in April. "The outbreaks of cholera in Russia" it was observed, "demand the attention of the people of England, and should accelerate "all the arrangements for the supply of pure water, the drainage of towns, "and the removal of nuisances."

The epidemic broke out in London in August; and as the evils at which the above warning was directed were found extraordinarily rife in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the epidemic raged with extraordinary violence in that town.* In London the mortality was as usual low for some time after the first appearance of the epidemic, and did not prevail with great intensity until the next summer. In the Report on the diseases of 1854, I hope to be able to give some account of the eruption of this great epidemic, which began in 1853 and attained its acme in the next year. Upon referring to the tables, it will be observed, that the total deaths from cholera in 1853 were 4419, of which 1927 occurred in Newcastle-upon-Tyne and in Gateshead.

421,097 deaths were registered in the year 1853, and the causes were specified in 414,198 instances, leaving 6899 deaths in which no cause sufficiently explicit to admit of classification was returned; and 4018 in which inquests were generally held, could only be classed under the head of "sudden deaths," as no information was given respecting the nature or the seat of disease. All the other causes may be briefly discussed under five great heads.

Zymotic Diseases.

The deaths from these diseases were 85,600 in number, or 21 per cent. of the total number.

Scarlatina, hooping-cough, diarrhœa, and typhus (including all the forms of continued fever) were the most fatal diseases of the class. The number of deaths from each of these causes ranged from hooping-cough 11,200, to typhus 18,013. Of small-pox 3151 persons died, of measles 4895, of croup 3660, of thrush 1202, of influenza 1789, of dysentery 1891. The deaths from cholera during the four years ending in 1853 were 886, 1132, 1381, and 4419.

* See the able Report of Mr. Simon and Mr. Hume.

Constitutional or Specific Diseases.

The deaths from these causes were 22 per cent. of the total deaths, or 90,998, and among them are 5663 deaths by cancer. The 10,302 deaths by dropsy include many cases in which the dropsy was an incident of heart disease, or of derangement of the kidneys.

TABLE (1)—Causes of Death registered in England in each of the Years 1850, 1851, 1852, and 1853.

	Causes of Death.	1850	1851	1852	1853
	All Causes	368,602	395,396	407,135	421,097
	Specified Causes	361,542	388,676	400,439	414,198
1	Zymotic Diseases (Z.)	74,833	86,600	92,412	85,600
	Specific Diseases (S.):				
2	Diseases of uncertain or variable seat	19,341	19,420	19,655	20,383
3	Tubercular Diseases	60,385	64,075	66,163	70,615
	Organic Diseases (O.):				
4	Diseases of the Nervous System	47,450	49,854	50,733	52,016
5	Diseases of the Organs of Circulation	11,357	11,817	12,517	13,740
6	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs	43,827	48 759	47,400	56,436
7	Diseases of the Digestive Organs	22,314	23,219	23,741	23,860
8	Diseases of the Urinary Organs	3,332	3,416	3,689	3,893
9	Childbirth and Diseases of the Organs of Generation	3,187	3,327	3,250	3,343
10	Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	2,367	2,412	2,615	2,670
11	Diseases of the Integumentary System	725	840	830	766
	Diseases of Growth, Nutrition, and Decay (D.):				
12	Malformations	781	786	861	865
13	Premature Birth and Debility	18,045	18,943	19,075	18,968
14	Atrophy	9,950	12,195	13,056	13,072
15	Age	26,102	25,996	26,376	29,141
16	*Sudden Deaths* (*Causes unascertained*)	3,559	3,458	3,591	4,018
17	External Causes (E.)	13,987	13,559	14,475	14,812
1	1 Small-pox	4,666	6,997	7,320	3,151
	2 Measles	7,080	9,370	5,846	4,895
	3 Scarlatina	13,370	13,634	13,887	15,699
	4 Hooping-cough	7,770	7,905	8,022	11,200
	5 Croup	4,321	4,180	4,058	3,660
	6 Thrush	1,114	1,175	1,237	1,202
	7 Diarrhœa	11,468	14,728	17,617	14,192
	8 Dysentery	2,036	2,185	2,756	1,891
	9 Cholera	886	1,132	1,381	4,419
	10 Influenza	1,380	2,152	1,359	1,789
	11 Purpura and Scurvy	266	248	234	236
	12 Ague	154	167	151	183
	13 Remittent Fever	549	607	666	709
	14 Infantile Fever	1,079	809	796	539
	15 Typhus	14,296	17,121	17,845	18,013
	16 Metria (or Puerperal Fever)	1,113	1,009	972	795
	17 Rheumatic Fever	391	465	454	452
	18 Erysipelas	2,204	1,998	2,075	1,812
	19 Syphilis	554	598	623	622
	20 Noma (or Canker)	123	95	98	100
	21 Hydrophobia	13	25	15	11
2	22 Hæmorrhage	1,405	1,376	1,447	1,374
	23 Dropsy	9,981	9,872	9,788	10,302
	24 Abscess	912	973	1,044	1,053
	25 Ulcer	339	317	296	351
	26 Fistula	93	121	94	104
	27 Mortification	1,421	1,329	1,291	1,319
	28 Cancer	4,966	5,218	5,477	5,663
	29 Gout	224	214	218	217
3	30 Scrofula	2,483	2,592	2,580	2,727
	31 Tabes Mesenterica	4,012	4,510	4,700	4,965
	32 Phthisis (or Consumption)	46,614	49,166	50,594	54,918
	33 Hydrocephalus	7,276	7,807	8,289	8,005
4	34 Cephalitis	3,202	3,628	3,686	3,618
	35 Apoplexy	8,093	7,946	7,896	8,496
	36 Paralysis	7,318	7,587	7,911	8,378
	37 Delirium Tremens	540	503	487	509
	38 Chorea	60	77	73	67
	39 Epilepsy	1,630	1,760	1,935	2,120
	40 Tetanus	108	118	145	116
	41 Insanity	532	542	535	472
	42 Convulsions	22,997	24,592	24,558	24,796
	43 Disease of Brain, &c.	2,970	3,101	3,507	3,444
5	44 Pericarditis	621	563	589	561
	45 Aneurism	286	289	266	315
	46 Disease of Heart, &c.	10,450	10,965	11,662	12,864
6	47 Laryngitis	1,053	939	1,083	1,097
	48 Bronchitis	14,612	17,294	17,073	22,391
	49 Pleurisy	877	984	945	855
	50 Pneumonia	20,303	22,001	21,421	24,098
	51 Asthma	4,573	4,896	4,309	5,143
	52 Disease of Lungs, &c.	2,409	2,645	2,569	2,852
7	53 Teething	4,086	4,410	4,413	4,678
	54 Quinsy	472	369	391	421
	55 Gastritis	519	721	685	676
	56 Enteritis	3,733	3,854	3,901	3,659
	57 Peritonitis	1,248	1,250	1,304	1,269
	58 Ascites	664	684	698	753
	59 Ulceration (of Intestines)	791	856	976	1,022
	60 Hernia	704	708	683	779
	61 Ileus	1,149	1,107	1,088	1,147
	62 Intussusception	222	268	250	244
	63 Stricture (of the Intestinal Canal)	248	240	291	241
	64 Disease of Stomach, &c.	2,246	2,234	2,159	2,000
	65 Disease of Pancreas	18	8	5	9
	66 Hepatitis	1,437	1,453	1,594	1,520
	67 Jaundice	1,164	1,282	1,281	1,239
	68 Disease of Liver	3,555	3,709	3,948	4,139
	69 Disease of Spleen	58	66	74	64
8	70 Nephritis	178	183	197	237
	71 Nephria (or Bright's Disease)	430	477	570	641
	72 Ischuria	91	100	106	109
	73 Diabetes	421	403	402	412
	74 Stone	250	204	208	224
	75 Cystitis	214	212	231	236
	76 Stricture of the Urethra	207	244	251	241
	77 Disease of Kidneys, &c.	1,541	1,593	1,724	1,793
9	78 Paramenia	128	87	98	115
	79 Ovarian Dropsy	219	197	178	217
	80 Childbirth (*see* Metria)	2,139	2,281	2,275	2,268
	81 Disease of Uterus, &c.	701	762	699	743
10	82 Arthritis	54	72	84	81
	83 Rheumatism	1,359	1,320	1,476	1,443
	84 Disease of Joints, &c.	954	1,020	1,055	1,146
11	85 Carbuncle	134	161	233	252
	86 Phlegmon	422	481	365	309
	87 Disease of Skin, &c.	169	198	232	205
12	88 Cyanosis	167	230	279	295
	89 Spina Bifida	212	210	242	279
	90 Other Malformations	402	346	340	291
	13–16—(*See above.*)				
17	95 Intemperance	323	289	308	373
	96 Privation of Food	73	58	54	78
	97 Want of Breast-milk	460	553	593	632
	98 Neglect	38	15	23	21
	99 Cold	102	52	66	103
	100 Poison	455	444	370	409
	101 Burns and Scalds	2,782	2,620	2,582	2,590
	102 Hanging and Suffocation	1,173	1,162	1,330	1,249
	103 Drowning	2,532	2,280	2,719	2,508
	104 Fractures and Contusions	4,233	4,433	4,847	5,551
	105 Wounds	591	586	622	574
	106 Other Violence	1,225	1,067	961	724
	107 Causes not specified	7,060	6,720	6,696	6,899

Consumption is more fatal than any other single disease in England, and 54,918 deaths are referred to that head. The deaths from this cause were 46,614 in 1850, and have since that year increased progressively without any very evident reason. The 8005 deaths from hydrocephalus are not all the consequences of tubercular affections, but are in many instances simply cases of effusion on the brain after inflammation. It is difficult, however, without autopsies to distinguish the two forms of disease.

Table (2)—ENGLAND. Causes of Death. To 1,000,000 Persons living, the Deaths from each Class of Causes, and from each Cause, in the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853.

	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Deaths to 1,000,000 *Persons living.* 1851	1852	1853
	ALL CAUSES	21,987	22,363	22,882
1	Zymotic Diseases (Z.)	4,897	5,160	4,728
	Specific Diseases (S.):			
2	Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat	1,098	1,098	1,126
3	Tubercular Diseases	3,625	3,695	3,901
	Organic Diseases (O.):			
4	Diseases of the Nervous System	2,820	2,833	2,873
5	Diseases of the Organs of Circulation	668	699	760
6	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs	2,759	2,646	3,118
7	Diseases of the Digestive Organs	1,314	1,326	1,316
8	Diseases of the Urinary Organs	194	205	214
9	Childbirth and Diseases of the Organs of Generation	188	181	184
10	Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	137	146	147
11	Diseases of the Integumentary System	47	46	42
	Diseases of Growth, Nutrition, and Decay (D.):			
12	Malformations	45	49	47
13	Premature Birth, and Debility	1,072	1,066	1,048
14	Atrophy	690	729	722
15	Age	1,471	1,474	1,614
16	*Sudden Deaths* (*Causes unascertained*)	196	201	222
17	External Causes (E.)	766	809	820
1	1 Small-pox	396	409	174
	2 Measles	530	326	270
	3 Scarlatina	771	1,055	867
	4 Hooping-cough	447	448	619
	5 Croup	236	227	202
	6 Thrush	66	69	66
	7 Diarrhœa	833	984	784
	8 Dysentery	124	154	104
	9 Cholera	64	77	244
	10 Influenza	122	76	99
	11 Purpura and Scurvy	14	13	15
	12 Ague	9	8	10
	13 Remittent Fever	34	37	39
	14 Infantile Fever	46	44	30
	15 Typhus	969	997	995
	16 Metria (or Puerperal Fever)	57	54	44
	17 Rheumatic Fever	26	25	25
	18 Erysipelas	113	116	100
	19 Syphilis	34	35	34
	20 Noma (or Canker)	5	5	6
	21 Hydrophobia	1	·8	·6
2	22 Hæmorrhage	78	81	76
	23 Dropsy	558	547	569
	24 Abscess	55	58	58
	25 Ulcer	18	17	19
	26 Fistula	7	5	6
	27 Mortification	75	72	73
	28 Cancer	295	306	313
	29 Gout	12	12	12
3	30 Scrofula	147	144	151
	31 Tabes Mesenterica	255	262	274
	32 Phthisis (or Consumption)	2,781	2,826	3,034
	33 Hydrocephalus	442	463	442
4	34 Cephalitis	205	206	200
	35 Apoplexy	450	441	469
	36 Paralysis	429	442	463
	37 Delirium Tremens	28	27	28
	38 Chorea	4	4	4
	39 Epilepsy	100	108	117
	40 Tetanus	7	8	6
	41 Insanity	31	30	26
	42 Convulsions	1,391	1,371	1,370
	43 Disease of Brain, &c.	175	196	190
5	44 Pericarditis	32	33	31
	45 Aneurism	16	15	17
	46 Disease of Heart, &c.	620	651	712
6	47 Laryngitis	53	60	61
	48 Bronchitis	978	953	1,237
	49 Pleurisy	56	53	47
	50 Pneumonia	1,245	1,196	1,331
	51 Asthma	277	241	284
	52 Disease of Lungs, &c.	150	143	158
7	53 Teething	249	246	258
	54 Quinsy	21	22	23
	55 Gastritis	41	38	37
	56 Enteritis	218	218	202
	57 Peritonitis	71	73	70
	58 Ascites	39	39	42
	59 Ulceration (of Intestines)	48	55	56
	60 Hernia	40	38	43
	61 Ileus	63	61	63
	62 Intussusception	15	14	13
	63 Stricture (of the Intestinal Canal)	14	16	13
	64 Disease of Stomach, &c.	126	121	110
	65 Disease of Pancreas	·5	·3	·5
	66 Hepatitis	82	89	84
	67 Jaundice	73	72	68
	68 Disease of Liver	210	220	229
	69 Disease of Spleen	4	4	4
8	70 Nephritis	10	11	13
	71 Nephria (or Bright's Disease)	27	32	35
	72 Ischuria	6	6	6
	73 Diabetes	23	21	23
	74 Stone	12	12	12
	75 Cystitis	12	13	13
	76 Stricture of the Urethra	14	14	13
	77 Disease of Kidneys, &c.	90	96	99
9	78 Paramenia	5	5	6
	79 Ovarian Dropsy	11	10	12
	80 Childbirth (*see* Metria)	129	127	125
	81 Disease of Uterus, &c.	43	39	41
10	82 Arthritis	4	5	4
	83 Rheumatism	75	82	80
	84 Disease of Joints, &c.	58	59	63
11	85 Carbuncle	9	13	14
	86 Phlegmon	27	20	17
	87 Disease of Skin, &c.	11	13	11
12	88 Cyanosis	13	16	16
	89 Spina Bifida	12	14	15
	90 Other Malformations	20	19	16
	13–16—(*See above.*)			
17	95 Intemperance	16	17	21
	96 Privation of Food	3	3	4
	97 Want of Breast-milk	31	33	35
	98 Neglect	1	1	1
	99 Cold	3	4	6
	100 Poison	25	21	23
	101 Burns and Scalds	148	144	143
	102 Hanging and Suffocation	66	74	69
	103 Drowning	129	152	139
	104 Fractures and Contusions	251	271	307
	105 Wounds	33	35	32
	106 Other Violence	60	54	40

The Table may be read thus: In 1853 to every 1,000,000 Persons living there were 22,882 deaths from All Causes (nearly 23 in 1000); 174 deaths from small-pox; 270 from measles; 867 from scarlatina, and so on.

The evident inflammations of the brain in children are placed with cephalitis in the next class.

Local or Monorganic Diseases.

Under this head are placed the inflammations and other local diseases of the eight systems of organs. The deaths are 156,724, of which 52,016 were the consequence of diseases of the nervous system, 56,436 of diseases

Table (3).—ENGLAND. Causes of Death. To every 1,000,000 *Deaths from All Causes*, the proportional Numbers from each Class of Causes, and from each Cause, in the Years 1851, 1852, and 1853.

	CAUSES OF DEATH.	Proportional Number to 1,000,000 Deaths.		
		1851	1852	1853
	ALL CAUSES	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1	Zymotic Diseases (Z.)	222,807	230,777	206,663
	Specific Diseases (S.):			
2	Diseases of uncertain or variable Seat	49,964	49,082	49,209
3	Tubercular Diseases	164,854	165,226	170,486
	Organic Diseases (O.):			
4	Diseases of the Nervous System	128,235	126,693	125,582
5	Diseases of the Organs of Circulation	30,404	31,258	33,173
6	Diseases of the Respiratory Organs	125,450	118,371	136,255
7	Diseases of the Digestive Organs	59,739	59,287	57,606
8	Diseases of the Urinary Organs	8,789	9,213	9,400
9	Childbirth and Diseases of the Organs of Generation	8,561	8,117	8,072
10	Diseases of the Organs of Locomotion	6,205	6,531	6,447
11	Diseases of the Integumentary System	2,161	2,072	1,849
	Diseases of Growth, Nutrition, and Decay (D.):			
12	Malformations	2,022	2,150	2,089
13	Premature Birth and Debility	48,737	47,635	45,795
14	Atrophy	31,376	32,604	31,560
15	Age	66,883	65,869	70,352
16	*Sudden Deaths* (*Causes unascertained*)	8,897	8,968	9,701
17	External Causes (E.)	34,886	36,147	35,761
1	1 Small-pox	18,002	18,280	7,607
	2 Measles	24,107	14,599	11,818
	3 Scarlatina	35,078	47,166	37,902
	4 Hooping-cough	20,338	20,033	27,040
	5 Croup	10,754	10,134	8,836
	6 Thrush	3,023	3,089	2,902
	7 Diarrhœa	37,893	43,994	34,264
	8 Dysentery	5,622	6,882	4,565
	9 Cholera	2,912	3,449	10,669
	10 Influenza	5,537	3,394	4,319
	11 Purpura and Scurvy	638	584	642
	12 Ague	430	377	442
	13 Remittent Fever	1,562	1,663	1,712
	14 Infantile Fever	2,081	1,988	1,301
	15 Typhus	44,050	44,564	43,489
	16 Metria (or Puerperal Fever)	2,596	2,427	1,919
	17 Rheumatic Fever	1,196	1,134	1,091
	18 Erysipelas	5,141	5,182	4,375
	19 Syphilis	1,539	1,556	1,502
	20 Noma (or Canker)	244	245	241
	21 Hydrophobia	64	37	27
2	22 Hæmorrhage	3,540	3,613	3,317
	23 Dropsy	25,399	24,443	24,872
	24 Abscess	2,503	2,607	2,542
	25 Ulcer	816	739	847
	26 Fistula	311	235	251
	27 Mortification	3,419	3,224	3,184
	28 Cancer	13,425	13,677	13,672
	29 Gout	551	544	524
3	30 Scrofula	6,669	6,443	6,584
	31 Tabes Mesenterica	11,603	11,737	11,987
	32 Phthisis (or Consumption)	126,496	126,346	132,589
	33 Hydrocephalus	20,086	20,700	19,326
4	34 Cephalitis	9,334	9,205	8,735
	35 Apoplexy	20,444	19,718	20,512
	36 Paralysis	19,520	19,756	20,227
	37 Delirium Tremens	1,294	1,216	1,299
	38 Chorea	198	182	162
	39 Epilepsy	4,528	4,832	5,118
	40 Tetanus	304	362	280
	41 Insanity	1,394	1,336	1,139
	42 Convulsions	63,271	61,328	59,865
	43 Disease of Brain, &c.	7,978	8,758	8,315
5	44 Pericarditis	1,449	1,471	1,354
	45 Aneurism	744	664	761
	46 Disease of Heart, &c.	28,211	29,123	31,058
6	47 Laryngitis	2,416	2,705	2,648
	48 Bronchitis	44,495	42,636	54,059
	49 Pleurisy	2,532	2,360	2,064
	50 Pneumonia	56,605	53,494	58,181
	51 Asthma	12,597	10,761	12,417
	52 Disease of Lungs, &c.	6,805	6,415	6,886
7	53 Teething	11,346	11,020	11,294
	54 Quinsy	949	976	1,016
	55 Gastritis	1,855	1,711	1,632
	56 Enteritis	9,916	9,742	8,334
	57 Peritonitis	3,216	3,256	3,064
	58 Ascites	1,760	1,743	1,818
	59 Ulceration (of Intestines)	2,202	2,437	2,467
	60 Hernia	1,822	1,706	1,881
	61 Ileus	2,848	2,717	2,769
	62 Intussusception	690	624	589
	63 Stricture (of the Intestinal Canal)	617	727	582
	64 Disease of Stomach, &c.	5,748	5,392	4,829
	65 Disease of Pancreas	21	12	22
	66 Hepatitis	3,738	3,981	3,670
	67 Jaundice	3,298	3,199	2,991
	68 Disease of Liver	9,543	9,859	9,993
	69 Disease of Spleen	170	185	155
8	70 Nephritis	471	492	572
	71 Nephria (or Bright's Disease)	1,227	1,423	1,548
	72 Ischuria	257	265	263
	73 Diabetes	1,037	1,004	995
	74 Stone	525	519	541
	75 Cystitis	545	577	570
	76 Stricture of the Urethra	628	627	582
	77 Disease of Kidneys, &c.	4,099	4,306	4,329
9	78 Paramenia	224	245	278
	79 Ovarian Dropsy	507	445	524
	80 Childbirth (*see* Metria)	5,869	5,681	5,476
	81 Disease of Uterus, &c.	1,961	1,746	1,794
10	82 Arthritis	185	210	196
	83 Rheumatism	3,396	3,686	3,484
	84 Disease of Joints, &c.	2,624	2,635	2,767
11	85 Carbuncle	414	582	608
	86 Phlegmon	1,238	911	746
	87 Disease of Skin, &c.	509	579	495
12	88 Cyanosis	592	697	712
	89 Spina Bifida	540	604	674
	90 Other Malformations	890	849	703
	13–16—(*See above.*)			
17	95 Intemperance	744	769	901
	96 Privation of Food	149	135	188
	97 Want of Breast-milk	1,423	1,481	1,526
	98 Neglect	39	57	51
	99 Cold	134	165	249
	100 Poison	1,142	924	987
	101 Burns and Scalds	6,741	6,448	6,253
	102 Hanging and Suffocation	2,990	3,321	3,015
	103 Drowning	5,866	6,790	6,055
	104 Fractures and Contusions	11,405	12,104	13,402
	105 Wounds	1,508	1,553	1,386
	106 Other Violence	2,745	2,400	1,748

The Table may be read thus:—To 1,000,000 deaths from All Causes in 1853 there were 7,607 deaths from small-pox; 11,818 from measles; 37,902 from scarlatina, and so on. By placing a decimal point before the three figures on the right hand, the proportion will be shown to 1,000 deaths; thus, there were 7·607 deaths from small-pox to every 1,000 deaths from All Causes.

of the respiratory system, and 48,272 of diseases of the other organs of the body. Of 100 deaths from all causes 38 are the results of these local deseases, 12·6 of the diseases of the nervous system, 13·6 of the diseases of the respiratory organs. If the deaths from consumption be added, the 13·6 become 26·9. Convulsions are the most fatal disease of the class, yet they are often mere dynamic states of the brain, nerves and muscular system, and not the result of any visible well-defined change of structure which the anatomist can perceive. Infants and very young children die of convulsions; and 10,819 girls, 13,973 boys, died of this disease. Epilepsy, which supervenes after puberty, was fatal to 2120 persons, 1158 males and 962 females. Chorea, a singular convulsive disease, is returned as the cause of death to 67 persons, 40 females and only 27 males. Insanity is often complicated with other diseases which are registered as the causes of death without reference to the mental disease. Of the 476 persons whose deaths are referred to insanity, 267 are females. Delirium tremens, one of the results generally of slow poisoning by alcohol, was fatal to 430 men and to only 79 women. Tetanus or lock-jaw supervenes on wounds, which are incidental to more men than women; hence 82 men and 34 women died of tetanus. Apoplexy and paralysis complicate each other, and are nearly equally fatal; thus, 8496 persons died of apoplexy and 8378 of paralysis, generally at advanced ages, the deaths of males preponderating in apoplexy, of females in paralysis. Such are the maladies of that wonderful system of organs which especially distinguish man from the inferior animals; some at the various stages of life paralyzing him, some deranging his powers of motion, and others assailing his passions or his intellect.

The *heart* and *blood vessels* failed in 13,740 instances, 315 deaths having been set down to aneurism, 561 to pericarditis, and 12,864 to other diseases of the heart or of the vessels. Aneurism to 83 females, killed 232 males; the other diseases of this central system affected both sexes almost equally. To this class belong many of the deaths under dropsy; it increases as the diagnostic power of the medical profession increases.

Among the diseases of the respiratory organs bronchitis and pneumonia were exceedingly prevalent, and were nearly equally fatal in the year 1853. In 1850 and 1853 bronchitis was fatal to 14,612 and 22,391 persons respectively, pneumonia to 20,303 and 24,098. Asthma also increased, and was the direct cause of 5143 deaths. Laryngitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, and asthma were much more fatal to males than to females; bronchitis also destroyed 11,587 males to 10,804 females. The deaths of males from all diseases of the respiratory organs were 30,764, of females 25,672; of consumption, one of the tubercular diseases, however, 25,955 males and 28,963 females died.

The *diseases* of the *digestive organs* were fatal to nearly an equal number of males (11,934) and females (11,926). Teething was fatal to 4678 children, enteritis, peritonitis, ulceration of intestines, and ileus are the chief diseases of the intestinal canal; 9 deaths are referred to the pancreas, 6898 to the liver, 64 to the spleen, 12,211 to the intestinal canal. Teething, enteritis, hernia, intussusception, and liver disease were more fatal to males than to females; while from gastritis, peritonitis, ascites, ulceration and stricture of the intestinal tube, and from spleen disease women were the greatest sufferers.

The deaths from the diseases of the remaining systems were not numerous. 3893 persons died of *diseases* of the *urinary organs*, 3343 of *diseases* of the *organs* of *generation*, 2670 of *diseases* of the *bones* and *muscles*, and 766 of *diseases* of the *integumentary system*. Stone, stricture, and all the diseases of the urinary organs, are much more fatal to men than to women; upon the other hand 3331 of the 3343 deaths in the class of diseases of the

organs of reproduction, including childbirth, befel women; 3063 women died in childbirth or of its incidental diseases, including 795 by metria or puerperal fever. To every 200 *children* born alive *one* mother died.

Of carbuncle and boil 252 persons died, and the numbers, it will be observed, have increased since 1850; but the deaths under phlegmon have declined to nearly an equal extent.

Diseases of Growth, Nutrition, and Decay.

The deaths by diseases of this group are 62,046, including the deaths of 18,968 children frail and often prematurely born, 865 deaths resulting from malformations, and 13,072 deaths from atrophy and wastings away without any evident organic disease. By old age 29,141 persons died, namely, 12,598 old men, and 16,543 old women. Malformation and premature births were fatal to more males than females.

Violent Deaths, or Deaths from Evident External Causes.

14,812 deaths of this class are recorded in the year. 373 deaths were the direct effects of intemperance, exclusive of 509 deaths by delirium tremens and other diseases which should properly be referred to this head; 78 deaths are referred to the want of food, 103 to cold, 21 to neglect, and 632 to the want of breast milk, the natural food of infants.

By poison 409 persons died, by burns and scalds 2590, by hanging and suffocation 1249, by drowning 2508, by wounds 574, by fractures and contusions 5551, and by other violence 724.

Deaths by poison were less numerous in the two years 1852–3 (779) than in the two previous years (1850–1) 899.

The deaths by violence to every 10,000 *living* were 8, and 36 in every 1000 *deaths* were by violence. These deaths are on the increase in England.

Violent deaths in the aggregate killed 10,725 males and 4087 females. Burns and scalds alone are more fatal to females (1377) than to males (1213).

I beg to submit to you an improved scheme of the statistical nosology, with two papers which I have drawn up on subjects which were under consideration at the Statistical Congress of Paris.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient and humble Servant,
William Farr.

REPORT

ON THE

Nomenclature and Statistical Classification of Diseases, for Statistical Returns.

1856, Feb. 15.

The first Statistical Congress in Brussels passed a resolution to the effect that it is desirable to construct a uniform nomenclature of the Causes of Death, applicable in all countries. Dr. d'Espine and I were requested to prepare a Report on the subject for the Second Congress in Paris. After some correspondence with Dr. d'Espine, I carefully revised the Statistical Nosology which has been in use in England since 1838: and further relying upon the willingness of the members of the medical profession in the United Kingdom to co-operate in carrying out such an important national object as that to which attention had been directed by the Statistical Congress, the Nosology in its first form was submitted, with the approbation of the Registrar General, to a certain number of English, Scotch, and Irish physicians and surgeons whose attention has in various ways been directed to the study and classification of diseases. Several of them favoured me with valuable notes and suggestions, of which I have availed myself in the present arrangement.

These distinguished men must not, however, be held in any way responsible for defects either in the plan or in the execution of the work.

William Farr.

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REPORT

ON THE

NOMENCLATURE and STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION of DISEASES.

PERIODICAL Returns of the fatal diseases and injuries of the population have been published in London since the commencement of the seventeenth century; in the Department of the Seine, since 1809; and in some States the national registers contain a column in which the cause of death is inscribed. Since 1837 the causes of death have been classified and have been published in England in conformity with the principles of a statistical nosology which is there in use; and at the Census of 1851 the diseases and infirmities of the population of Ireland were returned and classed in the same order as the deaths.

The progress of the natural sciences is greatly promoted, as experience has shown, by the adoption of a nomenclature which can be used in every country, and which leaves but little doubt that the same thing is designated by the same or by strictly synonymous words. The utility of a uniform nomenclature in the registration of the causes of death was so strongly felt at the first Statistical Congress, that the members expressed their opinion in the subjoined resolution; and Dr. Marc d'Espine and I were requested to prepare a Report on the ground that we had for several years the practical direction of statistical inquiries on this subject in Geneva and in England.

The resolution is to this effect:—

"*Il y a lieu de former une nomenclature uniforme des causes de décès* Bulletin, p. 116.
"*applicable à tous les pays.* Cette nomenclature, dont l'importance ne
"peut être méconnue, fera l'objet d'études ultérieures, et pourra être
"arrêtée dans un prochain congrès."

Objects of the Record and Tabulation of the Diseases of Mankind.

The state of health among the people differs in different times and in different places; and the principal purpose of the registration of diseases is to determine the degree of their variation in each district, and in each class of the population, as well as the extent to which they are modified by circumstances.

The causes of insalubrity are thus discovered at their source by death itself; and it is found that in many instances these causes admit of removal by sanatory measures.

The deaths that are the direct result in any way of human agency undergo judicial investigation, which is often aided by the purely statistical inquiry.

The difficulties that attend the inquiry into the diseases of a whole population are numerous. They may be referred to several heads. The phenomena are sometimes exceedingly complicated, and those of the greatest importance pass within the human body. Medical science is, notwithstanding all its achievements, still imperfect; the medical observers all over the country are not always familiar with the latest improvements in the practice of their art, and it often happens that they are only called to see their patients in the last days of illness. In parts of our towns, as

well as in remote parishes of the country, many young children and old people die without being seen by any medical man.

No perfect record of the diseases of mankind can, therefore, we believe, be obtained in the present state of civilization; but experience justifies us in saying that the record of the ascertained facts, and of the opinions of the existing race of medical practitioners in Europe, is of value, and admits of many practical applications.

Persons by whom the Cause of Death should be certified.

(See Form of Certificate.)

The medical man who attends the sick in illness should be called upon in the case of death to give a *certificate* stating the diseases of which the patients died, the duration of disease (when known), and the date of the last visit.

Where any person dies who has not been attended by a qualified medical man, the body should be inspected, and the certificate filled up, when practicable, by a district health officer, or by some specially-appointed medical man.

The plan that is pursued in Geneva, in Brussels, in Paris, and in other cities, of appointing a medical officer to visit everybody, and to report independently on the *cause of death* to an appointed health officer, who has thus the opportunity of comparing the certificates from two sources, is calculated to insure accuracy, and deserves to be adopted in towns. But in the country districts *economy* of *skilled labour* is indispensable. If there the sick poor, while alive, are inadequately supplied with medical advice and medicines, it is vain to expect that two skilled officers can be specially employed to find out the causes of death.

The public registers should embody in simple terms the last results of judicial or other investigations into the causes of death.

Nomenclatare for Registers.

Notwithstanding the differences of doctrine, there is now a general agreement all over Europe in the designation of diseases, and popular terms can in many instances be employed without risk of inaccuracy.

In each country—that the public register might be intelligible to the people—the common names should be used where they briefly and distinctly designate a disease, except in cases where the vulgar name may be offensive. It is, however, desirable for statistical purposes that the *names* of diseases should be devoid of all ambiguity, and, to facilitate the abstracts, that they should be *single*. Such double names as are used in botany and the other sciences of natural objects would be cumbersome, and are not required.

In the national register we recommend the use of the popular names; substituting for them, however, the ordinary technical name whenever it is necessary for the sake of accuracy or of brevity.

In popular and judicial nomenclature names have been employed expressive of imperfect knowledge of the causes of death, and some of these names must be adopted. Thus, a person dies suddenly at home, and the cause is not discovered; or a man is found dead from home, without evident injury; such cases are returned under "sudden death," or simply "found dead," with the addition of any important circumstance.

A class of names in universal use, such as "dropsy," and frequently occurring in the mortuary registers, is looked upon with little favour by pathologists; some of whom have proposed that such names shall be altogether discarded. And it is undoubtedly true that many cases of dropsy, convulsion, paralysis, and other forms of disease are every day

traced to organic lesion of the heart, kidney, brain, or other organ; but can this be done in all cases with all the assistance derived from the autopsy? Can the lesion on which those diseases depend be discovered with certainty where the medical man sees the patient only for a short time under unfavourable circumstances?

The permission to use vague terms in these cases, it is objected, encourages negligence; but the refusal to recognize those terms that express imperfect knowledge has an obvious tendency to encourage reckless conjecture. It appears, therefore, to be a safer course to retain, for the present, terms of this kind, and at the same time to urge observers to refer specifically to the primary organic lesion wherever it can be satisfactorily determined.

Certain deaths occur in birth, in teething, in puberty, in child-bearing, in the climacteric ages, in old age, which can be referred to no definite disease—to no circumstance except the peculiarities of the condition of the organization at those periods; names designating these conditions must, therefore, be recognized.

Nomenclature for Mortuary Tables.

LATIN NAMES might be used in the *National Tables* of the causes of death, which would then be designated in a way everywhere intelligible among scientific men; but the same object will be attained by using strictly synonymous terms in the national idioms. A list of these names in the Latin, English, French, and German languages is appended.*

The names which designate FATAL DISEASES of COMMON OCCURRENCE, and which should appear in all the tables, are printed in the Nosology in small capitals.

Nomenclature of Diseases and Injuries that produce Sickness or Disability.

It is evidently desirable to extend the same system of nomenclature to diseases which, though not fatal, cause disability in the population, and now figure in the tables of the diseases of armies, navies, hospitals, prisons, lunatic asylums, public institutions of every kind, and sickness societies, as well as in the census of countries like Ireland, where the diseases of all the people are enumerated.

I have therefore included in the general list the greater part of those diseases, such as ulcers, itch, blindness and infirmities of various kinds, to serve for the classification of the diseases that affect the health, as well as of diseases that are fatal.

These diseases, as well as the diseases that are not prevalent in Europe, are omitted in the Mortuary List.

NOSOLOGY: CLASSIFICATION of DISEASES and CAUSES of DEATH.

The causes of death were tabulated in the early Bills of Mortality (*Tables mortuaires*) alphabetically; and this course has the advantage of not raising any of those nice questions in which it is vain to expect physicians and statists to agree unanimously. But statistics is eminently a science of classification; and it is evident, on glancing at the subject cursorily, that any classification that brings together in groups diseases that have considerable affinity, or that are liable to be confounded with each other, is likely to facilitate the deduction of general principles.

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* I have been supplied with the Italian names by a learned colleague at the congress, Signor Bertini, and with the Swedish names by Dr. de Berg one of the vice presidents. I postpone the publication of these names until I obtain the Spanish and Russian names.

Classification is a method of generalization. Several classifications may, therefore, be used with advantage ; and the physician, the pathologist, or the jurist, each from his own point of view, may legitimately classify the diseases and the causes of death in the way that he thinks best adapted to facilitate his inquiries, and to yield general results.

The medical practitioner may found his main divisions of diseases on their treatment as medical or surgical ; the pathologist, on the nature of the morbid action or product ; the anatomist, or the physiologist on the tissues and organs involved; the medical jurist, on the *suddenness* or the *slowness* of the death ; and all these points well deserve attention in a statistical classification.

In the eyes of national statists the most important elements are, however, brought into account in the ancient subdivision of diseases into plagues, or epidemics and endemics—into diseases of common occurrence (sporadic diseases), which may be conveniently divided into three classes, and into *injuries* the immediate results of violence or of external causes.

Class I.—Epidemic, Endemic, and Contagious Diseases.—*Zymotici* [*Morbi populares, vel Demici ?*]

This class includes fever, small-pox, plague, influenza, cholera, and the other diseases which have the peculiar character of suddenly attacking great numbers of people at intervals in unfavourable sanatory conditions. The diseases of this class distinguish one country from another—one year from another ; they have formed epochs in chronology ; and, as Niebuhr has shown, have influenced not only the fate of cities, such as Athens and Florence, but of empires ; they decimate armies, disable fleets ; they take the lives of criminals that justice has not condemned ; they redouble the dangers of crowded hospitals ; they infest the habitations of the poor, and strike the artizan in his strength down from comfort into helpless poverty ; they carry away the infant from the mother's breast, and the old man at the end of life ; but their direst eruptions are excessively fatal to men in the prime and vigour of age.

Pestilence and famine have always obtained the special attention of governments ; and epidemical maladies have a special claim now to the attention of the statist, inasmuch as by prophylactic methods, of which vaccination is an example, and by hygienic arrangements, the ravages of epidemics may be greatly diminished. They are more than other diseases under public control, and may be diminished to a large extent by sanatory measures.

The diseases of the class may be referred conveniently to four groups, of which (1) fever, (2) syphilis, (3) scurvy, and (4) worms, are types.

New names are wanted to designate new groups of phenomena, which might perhaps be less equivocally designated by letters of the alphabet ; but, to assist the memory, words have been employed which, by their etymology, will suggest the group. We do not, however, in any case accept the etymological sense as a *definition* or a *description* of the group of causes which a name designates. Thus, parts of the body undergo a specific transformation in the diseases of the first class, and they have been designated Zymotic diseases (Zymotici) in England, without any intention to imply that these diseases are fermentations.

The list has been drawn up so as to include all the principal diseases which have prevailed as epidemics or endemics ; and all those which are communicable either by human contract or by animals in a state of disease, as well as the diseases that result from the scarcity and the deterioation of the necessary kinds of food, or from parasitic animals.

The *Miasmatic diseases* (Order 1) are diffusible through the air or water, and are attended by fevers of various forms; the matter by which they are communicated is derived from the human body (as in small-pox) or from the earth (as in ague). (Types : small-pox, ague.)

The *Enthetic diseases* (Order 2) (from ενθετος, put in, implanted) may be properly called *contagious*, as they are communicated by contract, puncture, or inocculation. (Types: syphilis, glanders). The venom passes through the skin.

The *Dietic diseases* (Order 3) arise when the blood is supplied with improper or bad food. (Types : scurvy, ergotism.)

The *Parasitic diseases* (Order 4.) attack especially dirty populations, and infest the skin, the intestinal canal, and all the structures of the body. They are rarely fatal ; and many pathologists contend that the parasitic vegetable or animal products are the accidental consequences of the diseases which they accompany.

The subsequent diseases fall under two great classes differing most in the property which those of the first class have of pervading several organs at once, or in succession ; while the diseases of the other class consist essentially of functional or structural derangements of particular organs of the human body.

Class II.—Constitutional Diseases.—*Cachectici.*

The diseases of this class are sporadic ; they are sometimes discovered to be hereditary ; they are rarely confined to one part, but before death ensues they affect several organs, in which new morbid products are often deposited.

The *first* order of *Diathetic diseases* includes gout, dropsy, cancer, mortification.

The *second* order of *tubercular* diseases includes scrofula, tabes mesenterica, consumption, and hydrocephalus.

Class III.—Local Diseases—*Monorganici.*

There are sporadic diseases, in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated with or without *inflammation* and its products : some of the diseases are hereditary.

The diseases of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves, form the first order (1), under the designation of the diseases of the nervous system, or, more briefly, brain diseases. The diseases of the organs (2) of circulation, (3) of respiration, (4) of digestion, and (5) of the urinary, (6) reproductive, (7) locomotive, and (8) integumentary systems, constitute eight orders of local diseases.

[The division into general and local diseases is found to work well ; as functional disorder is more easily discovered than the precise nature of the lesions of internal organs which are rarely examined after death. The evidence may be sufficient to show that there is disease in the brain, or the chest, or the intestines, but may not enable the observer to determine whether it is or is not the result of imflammation. Such cases are classed as "diseases of the brain," &c.]

Class IV.—Developmental Diseases.—*Metamorphici.*

The *fœtus in utero*, the infant prematurely born, the infant in the act of birth, or shortly after birth ; the child in the first or second teething ; the boy or the girl at the age of puberty ; the woman in childbirth, or at the critical age when the reproductive function ceases ; the person of advanced

age—are all liable to peculiar disorders, which in certain instances are causes of death, and are in the common nomenclature designated "still-" birth," "premature birth," "infantile debility," "malformation," "teething," "chlorosis," "childbirth," "climacteric disease," "old age." We place all the cases in this class apart, and join with them atrophy or asthenia, and what is sometimes called "premature old age," in which the nutritive process is interrupted, without other evident disease. They are all the incidental attendants on the formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes; or the results of undetected diseases at the periods of life when those processes undergo great changes.

Class V.—Violent Deaths or Diseases.—*Thanatici.*

All the preceding diseases are modified, and some are induced, by external agents: but the present class comprises the evident results of physical and chemical forces acting on the orgnanization. Burns, asphyxias, wounds, poisonings, stings, are types of the several sub orders of the class.

Fire, asphyxia, mechanical forces, poisons, stings, induce specific diseases, which present a regular succession of phenomena, and should in all cases have names. Thus, as it is the "burn" and not the fire that is the cause of death; so it is the disease to which "arsenic" gives rise, rather than the arsenic, that we should register.

Human agency plays so important a part in this class, that it might be made the basis of the division into orders. Thus a man may die (1) a glorious death in battle (*pro patriâ mori*); he may die (2) by an act of homicide (murder, manslaughter); he may die (3) ignominiously on the scaffold (execution); or, (4) abandoning the post in which God has placed him, he may take away his own life (suicide); (5) he may die by a surgical operation; and (6) he may die by *accident.*

If this grouping be adopted, the mode in which death is produced by wounds, chemical injuries, poisons, asphyxias, and mechanical forces, would form secondary heads.

Secondary Analysis of Causes of Death.

At the instance of the Registrar General, instructions have been prepared under the several heads of the *Nosology*, for the use of medical men and coroners in England.* In the several countries of Europe similar instructions would be required, and might be modified so as to meet the peculiar circumstances of each nation.

The most important point to attend to in the instructions is the registration of the *secondary diseases* which intervene in the course of other diseases, and the record of the duration of every fatal disease.

To render the analysis of the *causes* of *death* complete, it will be necessary to subject a certain number of them to a *second analysis;* showing, for example, the various ways in which *childbirth* is fatal, the circumstances in which *fatal accidents* occur, the cases of *measles* that terminate in *bronchitis* or *pneumonia*, of *scarlatina* that pass into *dropsy*, and the *duration* of each fatal case. These analyses would be interesting chiefly to medical statists.

Conclusion.

I have thus sketched in outline the classification of diseases from the statistical point of view, and have arranged them all under the five groups

* Copies of the *Statistical Nosology* may be had by qualified Medical Practitioners, on application to the Registrar General.

of Epidemic diseases (zymotici or demici), Constitutional diseases (cachectici), Local diseases (monorganici), Developmental diseases (metamorphici), and diseases that are the direct result of violence (thanati).

The general statist will gain a notion of the three first classes, by comparing them with the disorders arising in a most elaborate machine —from electrical, magnetic, or chemical action, and from the wear and tear of its particular parts. The fourth class is exemplified by defects of construction and by general decay. The fifth class is represented by the act of breaking the machine to pieces, disintegrating it parts, and putting an end to its movements, which when once stopped cannot be recommenced.

By studying the causes which are injurious and fatal to men in our countries and in our cities, statists will contribute to the removal of evils which shorten human life and to the improvement of the race of men, so that citizens of civilized States may be made to excel barbarians as much in strength as they do in the arts of peace and of war.

In the words of Bacon, "If physicians [and we may add governments] "will learn and use the true approaches and avenues of nature, they may "assume as much as the poet saith—

> "*Et quoniam variant morbi, variabimus artes;*
> "*Mille mali species, mille salutis erunt.*"

Form of Medical Certificate of the Cause of Death [in use in England].

To the Registrar of the Sub-district in which the Death took place.

I hereby certify that I attended *John Jones, Carpenter*, aged *21 years* last Birthday; that I last saw *him* on *January 11th*, 1847, that he died on *January 12, 1847*, at 7, *King Street, Mary-le-bone*, and that the cause of *his* death was

	Cause of Death.	Duration of Diseases.
(*a*) First.	*Typhus* -	*19 days*
(*b*) Second.	*Pneumonia* -	*3 days*

Signed, *Edward Lawrence.*

Prof[l] Title, *M.D.*

Address, *15, Soho Square.*

Suggestions to [English] Medical Practitioners respecting the mode of returning the Causes of Death.

(1.) State the causes of death in terms as precise and brief as possible; and use, if convenient, the names recommended in the Nosology, for the sake of uniformity. The space assigned for the entry in the Register Book will contain *about ten words.*

(2.) Write the causes of death, where there are more than one, under each other, *in the order of their appearance,* and not in the presumed order of their importance.

(3.) The duration of primary and secondary diseases in these returns will always be considered to imply the time intervening between the first appearance of well-marked characteristic symptoms and death. Small-pox, scarlatina, erysipelas, typhus, and all febrile and inflammatory diseases,

should, however, be dated from the rigours and symptoms, not from the later appearance of the eruptions, &c. The time in the certificate, opposite the primary disease will, therefore, include the whole term of illness. Thus:—

Scarlatina maligna - - - 21 days.
Purulent infiltration - - - 7 days (p.m.)

implies that the earliest symptoms of scarlatina occurred 21 days before death, that 7 days before death purulent infiltration was observed, and that a *post mortem* inspection of the body was instituted. So—

Hooping cough - - - - 16 weeks.
Paralysis of motor nerves (right side) - - 4 weeks.
Pneumonia - - - - - 3 weeks.

is understood to mean that symptoms of the cough appeared 16 weeks, of the paralysis 4 weeks, of the pneumonia 3 weeks before death. Confusion has been produced in some returns by inattention to this point.

Childbirth - - - - 4 days (*from commencement of labour to death must be invariably understood*).
Metria - - - - - 3 days (*from first symptoms till death*).

Childbirth - - - - 7 days
Placenta prævia, with profuse hæmorrhage,
Diarrhœa - - - - 4 days

Smallpox - - - - - - 23 days (*from first rigours till death understood*).
Convulsions - - - - 20 hours (*before death*).
Vaccinated with doubtful effect 3 years ago.

Smallpox (confluent) - - - 21 days
first attack.
vaccinated 8 years ago—one good cicatrix.

The term "vaccinated" is preferable to "after vaccination," for the latter as generally employed is ambiguous.

By the method now recommended, the use of conjunctive particles and other unimportant words is avoided. "Delirium tremens, brought on by excessive drinking of spirituous liquors (6 days)," might be abridged thus:—

Excessive use of spirits
Delirium tremens - - - - 6 days

The former arrangement does not show clearly to what the *duration* (6 days) refers.

No attempt should be made to guess the duration of *latent* stages of diseases; but it will generally be possible to fix on a point of time near the access, when the patient had *no symptoms* of disease, and another, when the symptoms were unequivocal; if the disease be dated from the middle point of the intervening time, the results will admit of comparison. The duration should be stated in *minutes* or *hours*, when the disease is fatal in less than 48 hours; in *days*, in diseases of less than 50 days' duration; in *weeks* or *years*, for diseases of still longer duration. *Month* is an uncertain *measure* of time; when used in the returns, it will be deemed the *twelfth* part of a year.

(4.) State, in fatal cases of SMALL-POX, whether VACCINATION had been performed WITH EFFECT, and WHEN; and in smallpox, measles, scarlatina, typhus, rheumatism, mania, delirium tremens, apoplexy, and the like diseases, whether it be the second, third, &c. attack, whenever the patient has sustained more attacks than one. In ague, epilepsy, convulsive diseases, angina pectoris, syncope, and other maladies which occur in fits

or paroxysms, date the illness from the first fit; and add the duration of the last fatal fit; thus, *epilepsy 5 years; last fit 6 hours.*

(5.) SURGEONS, in all cases of operation, should return (*a*) the primary disease or injury; (*b*) the operation; (*c*) the secondary diseases, such as erysipelas, purulent deposits, &c. and should state also the time from commencement of the primary diseases—the time from the operation—and the time from the appearance of secondary disease, *reckoning in each instance to the death.* Example:

Femoral hernia - - - - 3 years.
Strangulated - - - - 70 hours.
Operation - - - - - 60 hours.
Peritonitis - - - - 45 hours.
Heart and kidneys diseased (p.m.)

(6.) It sometimes happens that the nature of the fatal disease cannot be discovered— even after a *post mortem* examination of all the organs— and still more frequently in the absence of an examination. *In such cases it is better to name one or more of the leading symptoms and peculiar appearances* than to assign a specific cause on imperfect, inadequate evidence. P.M. should be added when the causes of death have been verified by a post mortem inspection.

(7.) Certificates of the causes of death are received from Members of the Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons; Licentiates of the London Society of Apothecaries; Medical Graduates of an University; Practitioners legally qualified by having been in practice before 1815.

If the forms should by accident fall into the hands of any UNQUALIFIED PRACTITIONER, he is recommended not to fill them up.

STATISTICAL NOSOLOGY.

[NOTE.—The latinized names of classes and of orders are derived from Greek roots, which may help the memory, and suggest, but will never define, the classes. The English names of classes are used in nearly the ordinary senses, and "constitutional" here legitimately acquires a definite meaning. Instead of "Diseases of the Nervous System," I have employed the name "Brain Diseases;" thus designating by the name of the principal organ the diseases of all the divisions of this great system. On the same principle the diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, digestive, urinary, reproductive, locomotive, and integumentary systems are named.]

(Z.) I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES:—*Zymotici.* (ζύμη, leaven.)
Diseases that are either epidemic, endemic, or contagious; induced by some specific body, or by the want or by the bad quality of food.

(C.) II. CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES:—*Cachectici.* (καχεξία, bad habit of body.)
Sporadic diseases; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited; sometimes hereditary.

(L.) III. LOCAL DISEASES: *Monorganici.* (μ'νος, alone, without others; ὄργανον, organ.)
Sporadic diseases, in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated, with or without *inflammation*; sometimes hereditary.

(D.) IV. DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES:—*Metamorphici.* (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form.)
Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative, reproductive, and nutritive processes.

(V.) V. VIOLENT DISEASES or DEATHS:—*Thanatici.* (θάνατοι, violent deaths.)
Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally.

Order.

CLASS I.—1. Miasmatic diseases:—Miasmatici. (μίασμα, stain, defilement.)
2. Enthetic diseases:—Enthetici. (ἔνθετος, put in; implanted.)
3. Dietic diseases:—Dietici. (δίαιτα, way of life; diet.)
4. Parasitic diseases:—Parasitici. (παράσιτος, parasite.)

CLASS II.—1. Diathetic diseases: Diathetici. (διάθεσις, condition, diathesis.)
2. Tubercular diseases:—Phthisici. (φθίσις, wasting away.)

CLASS III.—1. Brain diseases:—Cephalici. (κεφαλή, head.)
2. Heart diseases:—Cardiaci. (καρδία, heart.)
3. Lung diseases:—Pneumonici. (πνεύμων, lung.)
4. Bowel diseases:—Enterici. (ἔντερον, intestine.)
5. Kidney diseases:—Nephritici. (νεφρὸς, kidney.)
6. Gennetic diseases:—Aidoici. (αἰδοῖα, pudenda.)
7. Bone and muscle diseases:—Myostici. (μῦς, muscle; ὀστέον bone.)
8. Skin diseases:—Chrotici. (χρὼς, skin.)

CLASS IV.—1. Developmental diseases of children:—Paidiaci. (παιδία, youth.)
2. Developmental diseases of women:—Gyniaci. (γυνὴ, woman.)
3. Developmental diseases of old people:—Geratici. (γῆρας, old age.)
4. Diseases of nutrition:—Atrophici. (ἀτροφία, atrophy.)

CLASS V.—1. Accident:—Tychici. (τύχη, chance.)
2. Battle:—Polemici. (πόλεμος, a battle, fight.)
3. Homicide:—Androphonici. } (ἀνὴρ, man; αὐτὸς, self;
4. Suicide:—Autophonici. } φονεύω, I murder, kill.)
5. Execution:—Demiotici. (δημιώτης, executioner.)

CLASS I. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.—*Zymotici.*

ORDER 1.—*Miasmatici.*

[N.B.—Medical men of the respective nations are requested to employ these names whenever they are applicable in certifying the cause of death, and in Statistical Tables. Only the names in capital letters are now required in the Tables of the CAUSES of DEATH.]

English.	*Latin.*	*French.*	*German.*
SMALL POX.	Variola.	Variole.	Wahre oder Menschen-pocken, oder Menschen-Blattern.
Varioloid.	Varioloides.	Varioloide.	
Chicken pox.	Varicella.	Varicelle.	Wasser-Blattern.
Miliaria.	Miliaria.	Miliaire. (Suette mil.)	Friesel.
MEASLES.	Morbilli.	Rougeole.	Masern.
SCARLATINA.	Scarlatina.	Scarlatine.	Scharlach Fieber.
(a.) Angina maligna (classed with Scarlatina).	(a.) A. maligna.	(a.) Angine gangreneuse.	(a.) Brandige bräune.
QUINSY.	Tonsillia (*new**). (Tonsillitis.)	Esquinancie.	Mandelbräune.
Diphtheria.	Diphtheria.	Diphthérite.	Rachencroup.
Mumps.	Parotia (*new*). (Parotitis.)	Oreillon.	Ohrdrüsenbräune.
CROUP.	Trachealia (*new*). (Cynanche trachealis.)	Croup.	Croup.
WHOOPING COUGH.	Pertussis.	Coqueluche.	Keuchhusten.
Typhoid fever.	Febris typhoides.	Fièvre typhoide.	Nervenfieber.
Relapsing fever.	Febris recurrens.		
TYPHUS.	Typhus.	Typhus.	Typhus.
ERYSIPELAS.	Erysipelas.	Erysipèle.	Rose; Rothlauf.
Erythema.	Erythema.	Erythème.	
Pyemia.	Pyemia.	Pyohémie.	Eiterfieber.
Hospital Gangrene.	Gangræna nosocomialis.	Gangrène d'hôpital.	Hospitalbrand.

* The word "*new*" is inserted against terms used in the "Statistical Nosology," nd now proposed to be adopted.

English.	*Latin.*	*French.*	*German.*
METRIA.	Febris puerperarum.	Fièvre puerperale.	Kindbettfieber.
Pestis (plague).	Pestis.	Peste.	Pest.
CARBUNCLE.	Anthrax.	Anthrax malin.	Carbunkel.
Boil.	Furunculus.	„ benin.	Blutschwür.
INFLUENZA.	Influenza.*	Grippe.	Grippe.
DYSENTERY.	Dysenteria.	Dyssenterie.	Ruhr.
DIARRHŒA.	Diarrhœa.	Diarrhée.	Durchfall.
CHOLERA.	Cholera.	Choléra.	Cholera.
Yellow Fever.	Typhus icterodes.	Fièvre jaune.	Gelbes Fieber.
REMITTENT FEVER.	Febris remittens	Fièvre rémittente.	Remittent-Fieber.
(Hong Kong and other fevers.)	Febris tropicorum.	Fièvre des tropiques.	
AGUE.	Febris intermittens.	Fièvre intermittente.	Wechselfieber.
RHEUMATISM.	Rheumatismus acutus. (Febris rheumatica.)	Rheumatisme.	Rheumatismus.

ORDER 2.—*Enthetici.*

SYPHILIS (primary).	Syphilis (primarius).	Syphilis (primitive).	Primäre Syphilis.
Syphilis (secondary).	Syphilis (secundarius).	Syphilis (secondaire).	Secundäre Syphilis.
Gonorrhœa.	Gonorrhœa.	Gonorrhée.	Tripper.
Leprosy.	Lepra.	Lépre.	Aussatz.

Including Greek Elephantiasis, or the leprosy of Moses. Aleppo evil, yaws, pellagra, radesyge, are endemic in some countries.

Purulent ophthalmia.	Ophthalmia purulenta.	Ophthalmie purulente.	
Glanders.	Equinia (*new*).	Morve.	Rotz.
HYDROPHOBIA.	Rabies.	Hydrophobie.	Wasserscheu.
Necusia. (Infection by puncture in dissection.)	Necusia (*new*).	Infection par piqûre de dissection.	Sections-gift oder -Wunden.
Malignant pustule.	Pustula maligna.	Pustule maligne.	Milzbrandcarbunkel.

ORDER 3.—*Dietici.*

Famine fever.	Febris à fame.	Fièvre de faim.	Hungerfieber.
Scurvy.	Scorbutus.	Scorbut.	Scorbut.
PURPURA.	Purpura.	Purpura.	Purpura oder Blutflecken Krankheit.
†Rickets (?)	Rachitis. (?)	Rachitisme. (?)	Englische Krankheit.
†Bronchocele. (?)	Bronchocele. (?)	Bronchocele (?)	Kropf.
†Cretinism. (?)	Cretinismus. (?)	Crétinisme. (?)	
Ergotism.	Ergotismus.	Ergotisme.	Mutterkornvergiftung
Alcoholism.	Alcoholismus.	Alcoholisme.	Trunksucht oder Saüferdyskrasie.

(Includes Intemperance, Delirium Tremens, and Catacausis.)

ORDER 4.—*Parasitici.*

THRUSH.	Aphtha.	Aphthe.	Schwämmchen.
Porrigo.	Porrigo.	Porrigo.	Kopfgrind.
Scabies.	Scabies.	Scabies ou Gale.	Krätze, Milbenkrätze.
Phthiriasis.	Morbus pedicularis.	Phthiriase.	Läusesucht.

* Includes the epidemic pleurisy and pneumonia.

† Until the direct cause of these diseases is determined, they are inserted in this class.

English.	*Latin.*	*French.*	*German.*
WORMS.	Vermes.	Entozoaires.	Wurmsucht.
(a.) Hydatids.	Acephalocystis, echinococcus hominis.	Hydatides.	Hydatiden, Echinococcus.
(b.) Tape worm.	Tænia solium.	Ténia (ver solitaire).	Bandwurm.
(c.) Strongilus Gigas.	Strongilus Gigas.	Strongle géant.	
(d.) Round worm.	Ascaris Lumbricoides.	Ascaride lombricoïde.	Spulwurm.
(e.) Thread worm.	Ascaris Vermicularis.	Ascaride vermiculaire.	Fadenwurm.
(f.) Guinea worm.	Dracunculus.		Guineawurm.

CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.—*Cachectici.*

ORDER 1.—*Diathetici.*

GOUT.	Podagra.	Goutte.	Gicht.
Anæmia.	Anæmia.	Anhémie.	Blutarmuth, Bleichsucht.
DROPSY.	Hydrops.	Hydropisie.	Wassersucht.
CANCER (soft) of	Carcinoma encephaloides.	Cancer encephalöide.	Encephalöid.
Cancer (colloid).	Carcinoma alveolare.	Cancer alvéolaire.	Alveolarkrebs.
Cancer (osteoid).	Carcinoma osteoides.	Cancer ostéoïde.	Knochenkrebs.
Cancer (scirrhus).	Scirrhoma.	Squirre.	Scirrhus.
Cancer (epithelial). (Sweep's cancer, &c.)	Carcinoma epitheliale.	Carcinome epithélial.	Hautkrebs, Epithelisma.
Melanosis.	Melanosis.	Mélanose.	Melanose, Schwarzer Krebs.
Lupus.	Lupus.	Lupus.	Wasserkrebs.
CANKER.	Noma.	Noma.	
MORTIFICATION.	Gangræna.	Gangrène.	Brand, Gangraen.
Dry Gangrene.	Gangræna senilis.	Gangrène sénile.	Trockner Brand, Sphacelus.
Bed-sore.			

(Refer hœmorrhage, abscess, ulcer, tumour, to the organs affected.)

ORDER 2.—*Phthisici.*

SCROFULA.	Scrofula.	Scrofule.	Scropheln.
(*a*) Psoas abscess. White swelling.	Abscessus psoanus.	Abscès du psoas.	Lendenmuskelabscees.
TUBERCULOSIS MESENTERICA.	Tuberculosis Mesenterica.	Tuberculose.	Gekrösschwindsucht. Tuberculose Bauchfellentzündung.
Tubercular peritonitis.	Peritonitis tuberculosa.	Péritonite tuberculeuse.	
PHTHISIS. (Hæmoptysis).	Phthisis. (Hæmoptysis.)	Phthisie. (Hémoptysie).	Schwindsucht. (Blutspucken.)
HYDROCEPHALUS, (with tubercular deposit).	Hydrocephalus. Meningia tuberculosa.	Hydrocéphale. Meningite tuberculeuse.	Wasserkopf.

Class III.—Local Diseases.—*Monorganici.*

Order 1.—*Cephalici.*

English.	*Latin.*	*French.*	*German.*
Meningitis.	Meningitis.	Meningite.	Meningitis.
Encephalitis (including acute hydrocephalus).	Encephalitis.	Encéphalite.	Gehirnentzündung und Acuter Wasserkopf.
Cephalitis.	Cephalitis.	Céphalite.	Cephalitis.
Myelitis.	Myelitis.	Myélite.	Rückenmarkentzündung.
Apoplexy.	Apoplexia.	Apoplexie.	Schlagfluss, Nervenschlag.
Paralysis (of).	Paralysis.	Paralysie.	Lähmung.
Shaking palsy.	Paralysis agitans.		Zitterkrampf.
Chorea.	Chorea.	Chorée (danse de Saint Guy).	Veitstanz.
Delirium Tremens.	Delirium tremens.		Säuferwahnsinn.
Mania.*	Mania.	Folie.	Manie.
Monomania.	Monomania.	Monomanie.	Monomanie.
Dementia.	Dementia.	Démence.	
Epilepsy.	Epilepsia.	Epilepsie.	Fallsucht.
Hysteria.	Hysteria.	Hystérie.	Muttersucht.
Tetanus.	Tetanus.	Tétanos.	Starrkrampf.
Convulsions.	Convulsio (?) Eclampsia.	Convulsions. Eclampsie.	Krämpfe. Krampf der Gebärenden.
Laryngismus.	Laryngismus.	Laryngisme.	
Neuralgia. (Tic Douloureux).	Neuralgia.	Névralgie.	Neuralgie.
Neuroma.	Neuroma.	Névrôme.	
Ophthalmitis.	Ophthalmitis.	Ophthalmie.	Augenentzündung.
Blindness.	Cæcitas.	Cécité.	Blindheit.
Otitis.	Otitis.	Otite.	Ohrentzündung.
Deafness.	Surditas.	Surdité.	Taubheit.

Order 2.—*Cardiaci.*

Carditis.	Carditis.	Cardite.	
Pericarditis.	Pericarditis.	Péricardite.	Herzbeutelentzündung.
Endocarditis.	Endocarditis.	Endocardite.	
Disease of heart valves.	Morbus cordis valvularum.	Maladie des valvules du cœur.	Klappenfehler.
Heart hypertrophy.	Hypertrophia cordis.	Hypertrophie du cœur.	Herzhypertrophie.
Heart atrophy.	Atrophia cordis.	Atrophie du cœur.	Herzatrophie.
Heart fatty degeneration.	Cordis degeneratio.	Dégénérescence du cœur.	Fettige herzentartung.

* Fright, excessive laughter, grief, and some other mental affections, are in rare instances returned as causes of death.

English.	*Latin.*	*French.*	*German.*
Aneurism of the heart—	Aneurisma cordis—	Anévrisme du cœur.	Herzaneurisma.
——— of the Aorta, of popliteal artery, &c.	aortæ, &c.	Anévrisme de l'aorte.	Aortenaneurisma.
Angina pectoris.	Angina pectoris.	Angine pectorale.	Brustbraüne.
Fainting.	Syncope.	Syncope.	Ohnmacht.
Arteritis.	Arteritis.	Artérite.	
Atheroma (of arteries).	Atheroma (arteriarum.)	Athérome (des artères).	Atheroma.
Phlebitis.	Phlebitis.	Phlebite.	Venenentzündung.
Varicose veins.	Varix.	Varices.	Krampfadern.

Order 3.—*Pneumonici.*

Epistaxis.	Epistaxis.	Epistaxis.	Nasenbluten.
Laryngitis (Œdema of the glottis).	Laryngitis. (Œdema glottidis.)	Laryngite. (Œdème de la glotte.)	Kehlkopfentzündung. (Stimmentzündung.)
Laryngismus stridulus.	Laryngismus stridulus.	Pseudo-croup.	Stimmritzenkrampf.
Bronchitis.	Bronchitis.	Bronchite.	Luftrohrenentzündung.
Pleurisy.	Pleuritis.	Pleurésie.	Brustfellentzündung.
Hydrothorax.	Hydrothorax.	Hydrothorax.	Brustwassersucht.
Empyema.	Empyema.	Empyème.	Empyem.
Pneumothorax.	Pneumothorax.	Pneumothorax.	
Congestion of lungs.	Apoplexia pulmonalis.	Apoplexie pulmonaire.	Lungenschlag.
Pneumonia.	Pneumonia.	Pneumonie.	Lungenentzündung.
Pleuripneumonitis.	Pleuripneumonitis.	Pleuripneumonie.	Brustfell und lungenentzündung.
Asthma.	Asthma.	Asthme.	Engbrustigkeit.
Emphysema (of lungs).	Emphysema.	Emphysème des poûmons.	Emphysem.
Grinder's asthma.	Asthma tritorum.		Grinder'sches Asthma*
Miner's asthma.	Asthma metallicorum.		Miner'sche Asthma.
Spurious melanosis.			Unächte Melanose.

Order 4.—*Enterici.*

Glossitis.	Glossitis.	Glossite.	Zungenentzündung.
Stomatitis.	Stomatitis.	Stomatite.	Mundentzündung.
Pharyngitis.	Pharyngitis.	Pharyngite.	Schlundkopfentzündung.
Œsophagitis.	Œsophagitis.	Œsophagite.	Speiserörhenentzündung.
Gastritis.	Gastritis.	Gastrite.	Magenentzündung.
Enteritis.	Enteritis.	Entérite.	Darmentzündung.
Peritonitis.	Peritonitis.	Péritonite.	Bauchfellentzündung.
Ileus. (Constipation.)	Ileus. (Constipatio.)	Ileus. (Constipation.)	Kothbrechen. (Verstopfung.)
Intussusception.	Intussusceptio.	Intussusception.	Darmverschlingung, Volvulus.

English.	*Latin.*	*French.*	*German.*
HERNIA.	Hernia.	Hernie.	Engeweidebrüche.
(Congenital.)	(Congenitalis.)	(Congénitale.)	Angeborner Bruch.
(Femoral.)	(Femoralis.)	(Fémorale.)	Schenkelhalsbruch.
(Inguinal.)	(Inguinalis.)	(Inguinale.)	Leistenbruch.
(Scrotal.)	(Scrotalis.)	(Scrotale.)	Hodenbruch.
(Umbilical.)	(Umbilicalis.)	(Ombilicale.)	Nabelbruch.
(Ventral.)	(Ventralis.)	(Abdominale.)	Bauchbruch.
STRICTURE (of ilium, &c.)	Contractura (ilii, &c.)	Contracture (de l'iléon etc.)	Dünndarmverengerung.
ULCERATION (of ilium, &c.)	Ulcus (ilii, &c.)	Ulcération (de l'iléon, etc.)	Dündarmverschwärung.
Perforation (of ilium, &c.)	Perforatio (ilii, &c.)	Perforation (de l'iléon, etc.)	Dünndarmperforation.
Dyspepsia.	Dyspepsia.	Dyspepsie.	Dyspepsie.
Pyrosis.	Pyrosis.	Pyrosis.	Sodbrennen.
Gastralgia.	Gastralgia.	Gastralgie.	Gastralgie.
Hæmatemesis.	Hæmatemesis.	Hématémèse.	Blutbrechen.
Melæna.	Melæna.	Méléne.	
Hæmorrhoids.	Hæmorrhois.	Hémorrhoïdes.	Hämorrhoiden.
FISTULA.	Fistula.	Fistule.	Fistel.
PANCREATIC DISEASE.	Morbus Pancreaticus.	Pancréatie.	Entzündung der Pancreas.
			——— der Milz.
SPLENITIS.	Splenitis,	Splénite.	——— der Leber.
HEPATITIS.	Hepatitis.	Hépatite.	
JAUNDICE.	Icterus.	Ictère.	Gelbsucht.
Gall stones.	Chololithus.	Calcul biliaire.	Gallensteine.
Cirrhosis.	Cirrhosis.	Cirrhose.	Cirrhose ; granulirte Leber.
ASCITES.	Ascites.	Ascite.	Bauchwassersucht.

ORDER 5.—*Nephritici.*

NEPHRITIS.	Nephritis.	Néphrite.	Nierenentzündung.
ISCHURIA.	Ischuria.	Ischurie.	Harnverhaltung.
Diuresis.	Diuresis.	Diurèse.	Unvermogen den Harn zu halten.
NEPHRIA. (Bright's disease, Albuminuria.)	Nephria.	Néphrine.	Brightsche Krankheit.
DIABETES.	Diabetes.	Diabète.	Harnruhr.
STONE. (Uric acid, &c.)	Calculus.	Calcul.	Steinkrankheit.
Gravel.	Calculus.	Gravelle.	Harngries.
Hæmaturia.	Hæmaturia.	Hématurie.	Blutharnen.
CYSTITIS.	Cystitis.	Cystite.	Blasenentzündung.
Disease of the prostate gland.	Morbus prostaticus.	Prostatite.	Vorsteherdrüsenkrankheit.
CONTRACTURA URETHRÆ.	Contractura urethræ.	Uréthrosténie.	Verengerung der Harnröhre.

ORDER 6.—*Gennetici.*

Varicocele.	Varicocele.	Varicocèle.	Krampfaderbruch.
Orchitis.	Orchitis.	Orchite.	Hodenentzündung.
Hydrocele.	Hydrocele.	Hydrocèle.	Wasserbruch.

English.	*Latin.*	*French.*	*German.*
Hysteritis.	Hysteritis.	Hystérite.	Gebärmutterentzündung.
OVARIAN DROPSY.	Hydrops ovarii.	Ovarémie.	Eierstockswassersucht.
Ovarian tumor.	Tumor ovarii.	Ovarite.	Eierstocksgeschwülste.
Uterine tumor.	Tumor uteri.	Tumeur utérine.	Uterusgeschwülste.
Polypus of uterus.	Polypus uteri.	Polypes de l'utérus.	Uteruspolypen.

ORDER 7.—*Myostici.*

SYNOVITIS.	Synovitis.	Synovite.	Gelenkkapselentzündung.
Ostitis, (including periostitis and endostitis).	Ostitis.	Ostéite.	Knochen- und Knochenhaut-Entzündung.
Exostosis.	Exostosis.	Exostose.	Exostose.
Brittle-bones.	Fragilitas ossium.		
Soft-bones.	Mollities ossium.	Ostéomalacie.	Knochenerweichung.
Curvature of spine.	Curvatura spinæ.		
Caries.	Caries.	Carie.	Rückgrathverkrümmung.
Necrosis.	Necrosis. (Fractura ossis—vide Class V.)	Nécrose.	Knochenfrass.
Muscular atrophy.	Atrophia musculorum.	Atrophie musculaire.	Muskelatrophie.

ORDER 8.—*Chrotici.*

Roseola.	Roseola.	Roséole.	Reseola.
Urticaria,	Urticaria.	Urticaire.	Nesselfriesel.
Eczema.	Eczema.	Eczéma.	Eczem, Hitzbläschen
Herpes.	Herpes.	Herpès.	Herpes, Flechte.
Pemphigus.	Pemphigus.	Pemphigus.	Pemphigus, Blasenausschlag.
Rupia.	Rupia.	Rupia.	Rupia.
Ecthyma.	Ecthyma.	Ecthyma.	Ecthyma.
Impetigo.	Impetigo.	Impetigo.	Impetigo, Ansprungnässender Grind, oder Pustelflechte.
Acne.	Acne.	Acné.	Acne, Finne.
Mentagra.	Mentagra.	Mentagre.	Mentagra, Bartfinne.
Lichen.	Lichen.	Lichen.	Lichen, Schwindknötchen.
Prurigo.	Prurigo.	Prurigo.	Prurigo, Hautjucken.
Psoriasis.	Psoriasis.	Psoriasis.	Psoriasis, Schuppengrind.
Pityriasis.	Pityriasis.	Pityriasis.	Pityriasis, Hautkleie.
Ichthyosis.	Ichthyosis.	Ichthyose.	Ichthyosis, Fischhaut.
PHLEGMON.	Phlegmon.	Phlegmon.	Phlegmon.
Whitlow.	Paronychia.	Panaris.	Wurm, Panaritium.
Abscess (external).	Abscessus (externus).	Abscès.	Abscess.

Class IV.—Developmental Diseases:—*Metamorphici.*

Order 1.—*Developmental Diseases of Children:—Paidiaci.*

English.	*Latin.*	*French.*	*German.*
Stillborn.	Natus mortuus.	Mort-né.	Todgeboren.
Premature Birth.	Premature natus.	Accouchement prématuré.	Unzeitiggeboren.
Atelectasis.	Atelectasis pulmonum.	Faiblesse.	Lungen-atelektasie.
Malformations:	Vitia conformationis:	Malformations:	Missbildungen:
Cyanosis.	Cyanosis.	Cyanose.	Cyanose.
Spina bifida.	Spina bifida.	Spina bifida.	Spina bifida.
Anus imperforatus.	Anus imperforatus.	Imperforation de l'anus.	Atresia ani.
Idiocy.	Fatuitas.	Idiotisme.	Idiotismus.
Congenital Deaf-Dumbness.	Mutitas.	Sourd-mutité.	Taubstummheit.
Teething.	Dentitio.	Dentition.	Zahnung.

Order 2.—*Developmental Diseases of Women, chiefly in the Reproductive Age:—Gyniaci.*

Chlorosis.	Chlorosis.	Chlorose.	Bleichsucht.
Childbirth, Miscarriage, Abortion.	Partus, abortus.	Suites des couches.	Kindbett, Fehlgeburt.

(Including death from "pelvis deformed, rupture of uterus, extra-uterine fœtation, flooding, puerperal mania, puerperal convulsions, syncope, hysteritis, breast abscess.") *See also* Metria, Class I. 1.

Paramenia.	Paramenia.	Amenorrhée.	Unregelmässigkeit, oder Fehlen des Monats-flusses.

(Including amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa).

Climacteria (turn of life).	Climacteria.	Temps critique.	Aufhören der Weiblichen Reinigung.

Order 3.—*Developmental Diseases of Old People:—Geratici.*

Old age.	Senectus.	Sénilité.	Altersschwäche.

Order 4.—*Diseases of Nutrition:—Atrophici.*

Atrophy, Debility, (includes premature old age).	Atrophia, asthenia.	Atrophie.	Atrophie.

Class V.—Violent Deaths or Diseases: *Thanatici.*

Order 1.—*Accident:—Tychici.*

Burn; Scald.	Ambustio.	Brulûre.	Feuer, Verbrennung mit heissen Flüssigkeiten.
Explosion of powder, gas, &c.	Explosio.	Explosion du ——.	Explosion von Pulver, Gas, etc.
Frost.	Gelatio.	Congélation.	Erfrierung.

English.	*Latin.*	*French.*	*German.*
Lightning.	Fulmen.	Foudroyé.	Blitzschlag.
Sunstroke.	Insolatio.	Coup de soleil.	Sonnenstich.
Drowning.	Submersio.	Submersion.	Ertrinken.
Hanging.	Suspendium.	Suspension.	Erhängen.
Suffocation.	Suffocatio.	Suffocation.	Erstickung.
Fracture of —	Fractura —	Fracture de —	Bruch von —
Contusion of —	Contusio —	Contusion de —	Contusion von—
Concussion of —	Commotio —	Commotion de —	Erschütterung von—
Gunshot wound.	Vulnus a tormento.	Plaie d'arme à feu.	Schusswunden.
Cut; Stab.	Vulnus cultro; sicâ.	Coupure; Piqûre.	Schnittwunden.
Poisoning.	Venenatio.	Empoisonnement.	Gift.
Privation.	Privatio.	Indigence.	Armuth.
Otherwise.	Aliter.	Autrement.	Anders.

Order 2.—*Battle:—Polemici.*

On the field:	In pugnâ terrestri:	Sur champ de bataille:	(?)
Gunshot wound.	Vulnus a tormento.	Plaie d'arme à feu.	(?)
Cut; Stab.	Vulnus gladio; pugione.	Coupure; Piqûre.	(?)
Otherwise.	Aliter.	Autrement.	
Naval engagement:	In pugnâ navali:	Combat navale:	(?)
Gunshot wound.	Vulnus a tormento.	Plaie d'arme à feu.	(?)
Cut; Stab.	Vulnus gladio; pugione.	Coupure; Piqûre.	(?)
Otherwise.	Aliter.	Autrement.	
After land fight.	Post pugnam terrestrem.	Blessures, plaies, etc. après combat sur terre —	
After sea fight.	Post pugnam navalem.	après combat navale.	

(Showing nature of wound as above.)

Order 3.—*Homicide*:—Androphonici.*

Burn; Scald.	Ambustio.	Brulûre.	Feuer; Verbrennung mit heissen Flussigkeiten.
Drowning.	Submersio.	Submersion.	Ertrinken.
Suffocation.	Suffocatio.	Suffocation.	Erstickung.
Fracture of —	Fractura.	Fracture de —	Bruch.
Blow on —	Ictus.	Coup sur —	
Contusion of —	Contusio.	Contusion de —	Contusion.
Concussion of —	Concussio.	Commotion de —	Erschütterung.
Gunshot wound.	Vulnus a tormento.	Plaie d'arme à feu.	Schusswunden.
Cut; Stab.	Vulnus cultro; sicâ.	Coupure; Piqûre.	Schnittwunden.
Poisoning.	Venenatio.	Empoisonnement.	Gift.
Privation.	Privatio.	Indigence.	Armuth.
Otherwise.	Aliter.	Autrement.	Anders.

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* Including duel, and any other way of fighting than is included in No. 2 "Murder," to be *noted.*

ORDER 4.—*Suicide:—Autophonici.*

English.	*Latin.*	*French.*	*German.*
Burn.	Ambustio.	Brulûre.	Feuer.
Drowning.	Submersio.	Submersion.	Ertrinken.
Hanging.	Suspendium.	Suspension.	Erhängen.
Suffocation.	Suffocatio.	Suffocation.	Erstickung.
Fracture, &c.	Fractura, &c.	Fracture de ——.	Bruch.
Gunshot wound.	Vulnus a tormento.	Blessure.	Schusswunden.
Cut; Stab.	Vulnus cultro; sicâ.	Coupure; Piqûre.	Schnittwunden.
Poison (by).	Venenatio.	Empoisonnement.	Gift.
Privation.	Privatio.	Indigence.	Armuth.

ORDER 5.—*Execution:—Demiotici.*

Gunshot wound.	Vulnus a tormento.	Plaie d'arme à feu.	Schusswunden.
Beheading.	Decollatio.	Décapitation.	Enthauptung.
Hanging.	Suspendium.	Suspension.	Erhängen.

N.B.—In every case of violent death it should be stated in the register whether the death was (1st) *in battle;* or was (2d) *excusable* or *justifiable homicide;* (3d) *manslaughter;* (4th) *suicide;* (5th) *murder, infanticide, fratricide, parricide:* (6th) *execution.*

The *instruments* employed, where human agency is concerned, as well as the *animals, machines,* and *poisons* or other *bodies* whereby the injury is inflicted, should be stated in all cases. The *place* of death or of injury, and the *time* which elapsed between the infliction of the injury and death should also be recorded. At the same time, the statement should be made as concise as it is clear and comprehensive.

LISTS of CAUSES of DEATH; for USE in the CONSTRUCTION of MORTUARY TABLES.

The following pages (pp. 94—96) contain two lists of causes of death. The first,—that on the left side,—may be called the TABULAR LIST, and comprises all the heads which it is proposed to admit into the complete tables, and under which ALL deaths, from whatever cause, must be distributed. It represents those diseases which, under the same terms, or terms strictly synonymous with them, are found in practice to occur most frequently in the English registers. If the list were extended, by admitting into it the numerous modifications of disease that appear in the registers, it is obvious that the sheets would be too cumbrous for working, and that the tables made from them would be inconvenient for reference. Opposite each head in the working sheet will be a line on which the deaths can be indicated by penmarks, and vertical lines will be drawn for the distinction of ages.

The SUPPLEMENTAL LIST is subordinate to the first, and contains the principal *special* diseases which it may be considered desirable to note. But it should be observed, that *every* case marked here must also be enumerated under one or other head in the tabular list. The tabular heads under which it is proposed to place such special cases are shown by references in figures. In distributing the special cases over the tables they should, of course, be referred to those heads to which they are most nearly allied. It will be found that the special cases are few, and will not affect the larger numbers in the tables to any important extent. In England it has been usual to note any special case by writing the *age* opposite the particular head. This list may be always extended at pleasure by the pen, but it is convenient to have as many *special diseases* as is possible within practicable limits, printed on the working sheet.

The diseases in the Supplemental List are separately tabulated.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Tabular List.

I. 1.—1. Small-pox (variola) -
2. Measles (morbilli) - -
3. Scarlatina (scarlatina) -
4. Quinsy (tonsillia) - -
5. Croup (trachealia) - -
6. Whooping Cough (pertussis)
7. Typhus - - -
8. Erysipelas - - -
9. Metria - - -
10. Carbuncle (carbunculus) -
11. Influenza - - -
12. Dysentery (dysenteria) -
13. Diarrhœa - - -
14. Cholera - - -
15. Ague (febris intermittens) -
16. Remittent Fever (f. remittens) - - -
17. Rheumatism (rheumatismus)

I. 2.—1. Syphilis - - -
2. Hydrophobia - - -

I. 3.—1. Privation (famis) - -
2. Purpura and Scurvy (scorbutus et purpura) - -
3. Intemperance (ebrietas) -

I. 4.—1. Thrush (aphtha) - -
2. Worms, hydatids, &c. (vermes)

II. 1.—1. Gout (podagra) - -
2. Dropsy (anasarca) - -
3. Cancer - - -
4. Noma - - -
5. Mortification (gangræna) -

II. 2.—1. Scrofula - - -
2. Tabes Mesenterica - -
3. Phthisis - - -
4. Hydrocephalus - -

III. 1.—1. Cephalitis - - -
2. Apoplexy (apoplexia) -
3. Paralysis - -
4. Delirium Tremens - -
5. Insanity (insania) - -
6. Chorea - - - -
7. Epilepsy (epilepsia) -
8. Tetanus - - -
9. Convulsions (convulsio) -
10. *Brain Disease, &c.** (*morbus cerebri*) - -

In the working-sheet, now in use, which measures about 28 in. by 20 in., the several periods of life are printed across the page, and vertical lines are drawn from them, forming columns within which the marks are grouped. Thus a single operation serves the double purpose of showing how many persons died of any disease, and at what ages they died. The divisons of age run thus: 0 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3, 4, 5 years, and afterwards in quinquennial periods, up to 100 years.

Supplemental List of Diseases, of Special Character, or rarely fatal in Europe.

I, 1.—1. Vaccination not stated.
Small-pox (second attack).
After vaccination.
Erysipelas, &c. after vaccination.
Chicken-pox.
Miliaria.
3. Angina maligna.
4. Diphtheria.
Mumps.
7. Typhoid fever.
Infantile fever
8. Phlebitis.
Pyemia.
Hospital gangrene.
Erythema.
16. Yellow fever.
17. Rheumatism, with pericarditis, or disease of heart.

I. 2.—1. Gonorrhœa.
Purulent ophthalmia.
Glanders.
Necusia.
Malignant pustule.

I. 3.—2. Rickets.
Bronchocele.

I. 4.—2. Porrigo
Scabies.
Tape worm.

II. 1.—2. Anæmia.
3. Soft cancer.
Sweep's cancer.
Melanosis.
Other kinds of cancer.
Polypus (part not stated).
Lupus.
5. Bed-sore.
Dry gangrene.

II. 2.—1. Psoas abscess.
Lumbar abscess.
White swelling.
Cretinism.
2. Tubercular peritonitis.
3. Hæmoptysis.
Tubercular meningitis.

III. I.—1. Myelitis.

III. 1.—5. Monomania.
Fright.
Grief.
Melancholia.
Rage.
7. Hysteria.
9. Laryngismus stridulus.
10. Neuralgia.
Ophthalmitis.
Otitis.
Dis. of spinal marrow.
Necrencephalus.

* *Other diseases* of the brain, or diseases of the nervous system, *not otherwise distinguished*, are referred to this head. *Mutatis mutandis*, the note applies to the corresponding heads in other orders of this class.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Tabular List.

III. 2.—1. Pericarditis - - -
2. Aneurism (aneurisma) -
3. *Heart Disease, &c.** (*morbus cordis*) - - -

III. 3.—1. Epistaxis - . .
2. Laryngitis - - -
3. Bronchitis - -
4. Pleurisy - - -
5. Pneumonia - -
6. Asthma - - -
7. *Disease of Lungs, &c.** (*morbus pulmonum, &c.*) -

III. 4.—1. Gastritis - - -
2. Enteritis - - -
3. Peritonitis - - -
4. Ascites - - -
5. Ulceration (of ilium, &c.), (ulcus ilii, &c.)
6. Hernia - - -
7. Ileus - - - -
8. Intussusception (intussusceptio) - - - -
9. Stricture (of ilium, &c.), (contractura ilii, &c.) -
10. Fistula - - -
11. *Stomach, &c. Disease** (*morbus ventriculi, &c.*)
12. *Pancreas Disease** (*morbus pancreatis*) - -
13. Hepatitis - - -
14. Jaundice (icterus) - -
15. *Liver Disease** (*morbus jecoris, &c.*) - -
16. *Spleen Disease** (*morbus splenis*) - - -

III. 5.—1. Nephritis - - -
2. Ischuria - - -
3. Nephria - - -
4. Diabetes - - - -
5. Stone (calculus) - -
6. Cystitis - - -
7. Stricture of the Urethra (contractura urethræ) -
8. *Disease of Kidneys, &c.** (*morbus renum, &c.*) -

III. 6.—1. Ovarian Dropsy (hydrops ovarii) - - -
2. *Disease of Uterus, &c.** (*morbus uteri, &c.*) - -

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Supplemental List of Diseases, of Special Character, or rarely fatal in Europe.

III. 2.—1. Carditis.
Endocarditis.
3. Hypertrophia.–Angina pectoris.
Syncope.
Arteritis.
Hydropericardium.

III. 3.—2. Œdema glottidis.

III. 3.—4. Empyema.
Hydrothorax.
Diaphragmitis.
Pneumothorax.
5. Pulmonary apoplexy.
6. Grinder's A.
Miner's A.
Emphysema.

III. 4.—1. Glossitis.
Stomatitis.
Pharyngitis.
Œsophagitis.
5. Perforation of–
6. Congenital.
Femoral.
Inguinal.
Scrotal.
Umbilical.
Ventral.
7. Constipation.

III. 4.–11. Dyspepsia.
Pyrosis.
Gastralgia.
Hæmatemesis.
Melæna.
Hæmorrhoids.
14. Gall-stones.
15. Cirrhosis.

III. 5.—5. Gravel.
6. Cystirrhœa.

III. 5.—8. Diuresis.
Hæmaturia
Dis. of prostate.
Dis. of bladder.

III. 6.—2. Orchitis.
Hydrocele.
Hysteritis.
Ovarian tumor.
Uterine tumor.
Polypus uteri.

* See note under III. 1.—10.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

Tabular List.

III. 7.—1. Arthritis - - -
2. *Disease of Joints, &c.** (*morbus articulorum, &c.*) -

III. 8.—1. Phlegmon - - -
2. Ulcer - - -
3. *Skin Disease** (*morbus cutis, &c.*) - - -

IV. 1.—1. Premature Birth and Debility (natus immaturus, et debilitas infantilis) - -
2. Cyanosis - - -
3. Spina Bifida - - -
4. Other Malformations -
5. Teething (dentitio) -

IV. 2.—1. Paramenia - - -
2. Childbirth (partus, abortus)

IV. 3.—1. Old age (senectus) - -

IV. 4.—1. Atrophy (atrophia, asthenia)

V. 1.—Accident - -

V. 2.—Battle - - -

V. 3.—Suicide - - -

V. 4.—Homicide - - -

V. 5.—Execution - -

Other Violent Deaths (not classed) - - -

Sudden Death (cause unascertained), mors repentina (causa incognita) - -

Cause not specified (causa mortis incognita) -

In the working-sheet, now in use, which measures about 28 in. by 20 in., the several periods of life are printed across the page, and vertical lines are drawn from them, forming columns within which the marks are grouped. Thus a single operation serves the double purpose of showing how many persons died of any disease, and at what ages they died. The divisions of age run thus: 0 months, 3 months, 6 months, 1 year, 2, 3, 4, 5 years, and afterwards in quinquennial periods, up to 100 years.

Supplemental List of Diseases, of Special Character, or rarely fatal in Europe.

III. 7.—1. Ostitis.
Periostitis.
2. Fragilitas oss.
Mollit. oss.
Caries.
Necrosis.
Exostosis.

III. 8.—1. Abscess (part not stated).
Boil.
Whitlow.

III. 8.—3. Roseola.
Urticaria.
Eczema.
Herpes.
Pemphigus.
Ecthyma.
Impetigo.
Psoriasis.
Ichthyosis.
Tumor (part not stated).

IV. 1.—1. Atelectasis.
4. Anus imperforatus.
Cleft palate.
Idiocy.

2.—1. Chlorosis.
Climacteria.
Menorrhagia.

IV. 2.—2. Abortion.
Puerperal mania.
Phlegmasia dolens.
Cæsarian operation.
Extra-uterine fœtation
flooding.
Retention of placenta.
Presentation of placenta.
Deformed pelvis.
Breast abscess.

IV. 4.—1. Want of breast milk.

* See note under III. 1.—10.

SPECIMEN TABLE

OF

CAUSES OF DEATH OF FEMALES IN ENGLAND

In 1852,

IN THE PROPOSED FORM OF CLASSIFICATION.

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES in ENGLAND (Year 1852), in the proposed FORM

Class.	Causes of Death.	Total Deaths.	Ages at Death.							
			Total under 1 year.	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 years.	5	10
	All Causes - -	200,093	43,361	16,103	8,091	5,297	3,703	76,555	9,280	5,167
	Specified Causes -	195,647	41,738	15,851	7,979	5,226	3,655	74,449	9,141	5,062
	Diseases:—									
I.	**ZYMOTIC - -**	47,377	10,159	6,767	4,408	3,253	2,348	26,935	5,327	1,975
II.	**CONSTITUTIONAL**	43,912	2,974	2,213	1,010	611	403	7,211	1,491	1,715
III.	**LOCAL - -**	63,692	15,342	4,506	1,949	1,059	658	23,514	1,672	1,097
IV.	**DEVELOPMENTAL**	35,552	12,349	2,082	407	117	85	15,040	145	72
V.	**VIOLENT - -**	3,628	541	246	196	175	153	1,311	473	172
	(Orders.)									
I.	**1. Miasmatic -**	46,262	9,440	6,716	4,398	3,248	2,343	26,145	5,313	1,965
	2. Enthetic - -	295	161	14	4	–	3	182	4	4
	3. Dietic - -	199	24	10	1	4	2	41	6	6
	4. Parasitic -	621	534	27	5	1	–	567	4	–
II.	**1. Diathetic - -**	10,267	184	102	73	66	34	459	136	89
	2. Tubercular -	33,645	2,790	2,111	937	545	369	6,752	1,355	1,626
III.	**1. Of the Nervous System - -**	23,402	9,028	1,346	606	356	240	11,576	613	388
	2. Of the Organs of Circulation -	6,369	80	18	18	19	19	154	142	220
	3. Of Respiratory Organs - -	21,683	5,144	2,855	1,225	570	288	9,982	543	213
	4. Of the Digestive Organs - -	9,605	928	239	160	89	93	1,509	285	196
	5. Of the Urinary Organs - -	862	9	9	6	6	8	38	19	18
	6. Of the Organs of Generation -	861	1	3	4	–	–	8	–	2
	7. Of the Organs of Locomotion -	480	18	12	12	10	6	58	58	51
	8. Of the Integumentary Syst. -	430	134	24	18	9	4	189	12	9
IV.	**1. Dis. of Children -**	10,500	9,348	998	108	14	8	10,476	7	4
	2. Dis. of Adults -	2,373	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	3. Dis. of Old People	15,271	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4. Dis. of Nutrition -	7,408	3,001	1,084	299	103	77	4,564	138	64
V.	**1. Chymical Injuries**	1,344	46	138	110	122	110	526	356	88
	2. Asphyxias -	953	256	60	57	24	21	418	52	32
	3. Physical Injuries	869	27	35	22	20	19	123	48	43
	4. Poisonings -	168	32	5	6	6	–	49	5	3
	Other violent Causes undistinguished -	294	180	8	1	3	3	195	12	6
	Sudden Deaths, cause unascertained - -	1,486	373	37	9	11	8	438	33	31
	Causes not specified - -	4,446	1,623	252	112	71	48	2,106	139	105

of CLASSIFICATION drawn up at the instance of the STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.									
	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95 and upwards.	?
All Causes - -	14,725	14,778	13,167	11,972	14,202	17,954	16,467	5,271	417	138
Specified Causes -	14,514	14,487	12,897	11,706	13,848	17,614	16,234	5,200	416	79
Diseases:—										
ZYMOTIC - -	3,168	2,374	1,697	1,310	1,487	1,724	1,134	222	16	8
CONSTITUTIONAL	7,523	7,533	5,822	4,350	3,564	2,958	1,492	234	8	11
LOCAL - -	2,939	3,259	4,091	5,360	7,507	8,557	4,867	769	38	22
DEVELOPMENTAL	556	1,055	999	293	882	3,920	8,376	3,864	346	4
VIOLENT - -	261	185	186	238	213	238	232	86	8	25
(Orders.)										
1. Miasmatic -	3,127	2,301	1,647	1,267	1,449	1,695	1,111	220	16	6
2. Enthetic - -	29	40	22	7	5	–	2	–	–	–
3. Dietic - -	11	29	23	31	22	17	10	1	–	2
4. Parasitic - -	1	4	5	5	11	12	11	1	–	–
1. Diathetic - -	249	532	1,065	1,646	2,140	2,350	1,367	222	8	4
2. Tubercular -	7,274	7,001	4,757	2,704	1,424	608	125	12	–	7
1. Of the Nervous System - -	818	786	935	1,313	2,082	2,751	1,811	300	13	16
2. Of the Organs of Circulation -	483	557	770	960	1,290	1,237	502	50	2	2
3. Of Respiratory Organs - -	677	711	965	1,408	2,209	2,822	1,791	341	20	1
4. Of the Digestive Organs - -	726	863	1,024	1,306	1,555	1,439	635	62	3	2
5. Of the Urinary Organs - -	82	114	114	121	150	141	59	6	–	–
6. Of the Organs of Generation -	66	141	204	194	135	83	25	2	–	1
7. Of the Organs of Locomotion -	73	68	56	35	43	32	6	–	–	–
8. Of the Integumentary Syst. -	14	19	23	23	43	52	38	8	–	–
1. Dis. of Children -	5	3	3	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
2. Dis. of Adults -	483	956	862	65	2	1	–	–	–	–
3. Dis. of old People	–	–	–	–	–	2,713	8,350	3,861	345	2
4. Dis. of Nutrition -	68	96	134	227	879	1,206	26	3	1	2
1. Chymical Injuries	77	35	24	37	41	52	71	33	3	1
2. Asphyxias -	105	61	69	79	54	46	15	2	–	20
3, Physical Injuries	48	58	67	86	97	116	128	50	5	–
4. Poisonings -	27	18	14	22	16	7	7	–	–	–
Other violent Causes undistinguished -	4	13	12	14	5	17	11	1	–	4
Sudden Deaths, Cause unascertained - -	67	81	102	155	195	217	133	25	–	9
Causes not specified - -	211	291	270	266	354	340	233	71	1	59

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES in ENGLAND (Year 1852),

Class.	Causes of Death.	Total Deaths.	Ages at Death.							
			Total under 1 year.	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 years.	5	10
I.	Order 1.									
	1. Small pox	3,522	964	579	412	349	228	2,532	424	110
	2. Measles	2,914	499	976	584	339	172	2,570	257	50
	3. Scarlatina	9,149	609	1,300	1,490	1,308	1,058	5,765	2,541	521
	4. Quinsy	188	29	18	11	15	9	82	33	12
	5. Croup	1,882	264	414	402	298	213	1,591	275	9
	6. Whooping Cough	4,424	1,698	1,359	648	343	176	4,224	190	5
	7. Typhus (and Infantile fever)	9,588	275	336	397	378	345	1,731	1,196	1,005
	8. Erysipelas	1,028	278	42	14	12	5	351	18	24
	9. Metria	972	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	10. Carbuncle	66	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	1
	11. Influenza	727	97	30	20	11	2	160	8	9
	12. Dysentery	1,377	245	129	50	31	27	482	62	21
	13. Diarrhœa	8,461	4,261	1,421	282	117	54	6,135	127	64
	14. Cholera	616	184	52	22	13	15	286	40	11
	15. Ague	73	–	3	4	2	5	14	15	6
	16. Remittent fever	335	32	51	61	28	27	199	68	12
	17. Rheumatism	940	4	5	1	4	7	21	58	105
I.	Order 2.									
	1. Syphilis	291	161	14	4	–	2	181	4	2
	2. Hydrophobia	4	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
I.	Order 3.									
	1. Privation	25	1	1	–	–	–	2	–	–
	2. Purpura and Scurvy	96	23	9	1	4	2	39	6	6
	3. Intemperance	78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
I.	Order 4.									
	1. Thrush	587	534	27	5	1	–	567	4	–
	2. Worms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II.	Order 1.									
	1. Gout	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2. Dropsy	5,759	132	62	49	39	26	308	109	80
	3. Cancer	3,872	11	9	4	7	2	33	14	5
	4. Noma	56	3	11	9	13	3	39	8	3
	5. Mortification	580	38	20	11	7	3	79	5	1
II.	Order 2.									
	1. Scrofula	1,136	106	87	50	29	21	293	83	111
	2. Tabes Mesenterica	2,201	857	589	215	78	49	1,788	141	86
	3. Phthisis	26,710	704	474	275	148	117	1,718	698	1,311
	4. Hydrocephalus	3,598	1,123	961	397	290	182	2,953	433	118
III.	Order 1.									
	1. Cephalitis	1,655	181	208	111	93	81	674	259	133
	2. Apoplexy	3,376	110	40	27	26	21	224	37	34
	3. Paralysis	4,163	5	6	6	3	4	24	18	13
	4. Delirium Tremens	58	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
	5. Insanity	284	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	13
	6. Chorea	54	3	–	1	–	1	5	23	76
	7. Epilepsy	946	18	13	14	6	9	60	5	3
	8. Tetanus	55	14	2	1	3	1	21	170	45
	9. Convulsions	10,656	8,588	1,010	402	191	104	10,295	94	70
	10. *Brain Disease,&c.*	1,555	109	67	44	34	19	273		

in the proposed FORM of CLASSIFICATION—*continued.*

Class.	Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.									
		15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95 and upwards.	?
I.	Order 1.										
	1. Small pox	222	143	46	29	12	4	–	–	–	–
	2. Measles	21	11	2	2	–	–	1	–	–	–
	3. Scarlatina	200	60	36	15	8	2	1	–	–	–
	4. Quinsy	12	13	9	7	11	6	2	1	–	–
	5. Croup	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
	6. Whooping Cough	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
	7. Typhus (and Infantile fever)	1,967	1,089	753	619	581	446	174	25	–	2
	8. Erysipelas	75	80	98	74	83	124	78	21	2	–
	9. Metria	260	448	251	13	–	–	–	–	–	–
	10. Carbuncle	1	3	6	10	12	15	11	3	1	–
	11. Influenza	21	23	29	35	86	189	142	22	3	–
	12. Dysentery	59	78	94	125	168	171	93	23	1	–
	13. Diarrhœa	114	182	174	194	299	525	525	113	8	1
	14. Cholera	22	38	43	41	49	54	27	5	–	–
	15. Ague	10	6	7	2	5	5	3	–	–	–
	16. Remittent fever	16	9	6	6	8	9	1	1	–	–
	17. Rheumatism	123	116	90	94	127	145	53	6	1	1
I.	Order 2.										
	1. Syphilis	29	39	22	7	5	–	2	–	–	–
	2. Hydrophobia	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
I.	Order 3.										
	1. Privation	2	5	2	4	3	5	2	–	–	–
	2. Purpura and Scurvy	9	10	1	7	7	4	6	1	–	–
	3. Intemperance	–	14	20	20	12	8	2	–	–	2
I.	Order 4.										
	1. Thrush	1	2	2	1	3	1	6	–	–	–
	2. Worms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
II.	Order 1.										
	1. Gout	–	2	3	4	8	11	5	1	–	–
	2. Dropsy	192	331	438	633	1,113	1,529	894	127	3	2
	3. Cancer	46	185	604	985	978	682	302	35	2	1
	4. Noma	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	–	–
	5. Mortification	10	16	23	28	48	138	169	59	3	1
II.	Order 2.										
	1. Scrofula	213	157	95	70	60	43	10	1	–	–
	2. Tabes Mesenterica	80	28	24	25	16	12	1	–	–	–
	3. Phthisis	6,925	6,805	4,630	2,600	1,343	549	113	11	–	7
	4. Hydrocephalus	56	11	8	9	5	4	1	–	–	–
III.	Order 1.										
	1. Cephalitis	239	136	92	46	40	22	10	4	–	–
	2. Apoplexy	131	193	287	506	834	1,022	607	95	3	3
	3. Paralysis	51	92	185	397	800	1,364	1,036	174	8	1
	4. Delirium Tremens	1	10	20	11	10	3	1	2	–	–
	5. Insanity	22	16	52	56	62	51	21	3	–	–
	6. Chorea	19	5	–	3	1	1	–	–	–	–
	7. Epilepsy	185	151	125	102	85	85	40	12	–	2
	8. Tetanus	5	7	3	2	4	3	2	–	–	–
	9. Convulsions	44	33	18	12	12	13	11	2	–	1
	10. *Brain Disease,&c.*	121	143	153	178	234	187	83	8	2	9

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES in ENGLAND (Year 1852),

Class.	Causes of Death.	Total Deaths.	Ages at Death.							
			Total under 1 year.	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 years.	5	10
III.	Order 2.									
	1. Pericarditis -	279	3	2	1	4	3	13	26	29
	2. Aneurism - -	74	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	1
	3. *Heart Disease, &c.*	6,016	76	16	16	15	16	139	116	190
III.	Order 3.									
	1. Laryngitis -	465	91	67	65	45	21	289	49	7
	2. Bronchitis - -	8,309	1,433	736	287	145	59	2,660	117	37
	3. Pleurisy - -	385	20	15	8	4	9	56	16	7
	4. Pneumonia -	9,519	3,467	1,977	737	364	192	6,737	320	135
	5. Asthma - -	1,870	5	5	1	–	1	12	4	4
	6. *Lung Disease, &c.*	1,135	128	55	27	12	6	228	37	23
III.	Order 4.									
	1. Gastritis - -	364	34	11	8	5	5	63	15	6
	2. Enteritis -	1,979	442	135	62	35	33	707	121	70
	3. Peritonitis -	769	29	5	9	8	13	64	29	49
	4. Ascites - -	444	3	3	1	1	4	12	6	9
	5. Ulceration Intest.	499	45	14	6	3	5	73	10	7
	6. Hernia - -	313	10	2	–	–	1	13	2	–
	7. Ileus - -	507	49	5	4	1	5	64	12	8
	8. Intussusception -	112	18	1	1	2	1	23	1	3
	9. Stricture Intest. -	169	4	–	–	–	–	4	–	2
	10. Fistula - -	20	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	11. *Stomach Disease, &c.* - -	1,071	128	39	40	20	15	242	52	14
	12. *Pancreas Disease, &c.* - -	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	13. Hepatitis - -	788	12	5	5	2	3	27	7	9
	14. Jaundice - -	632	117	8	19	8	5	157	7	3
	15. *Liver Disease, &c.*	1,901	35	9	5	4	3	56	22	16
	16. *Spleen Disease* -	34	2	2	–	–	–	4	1	–
III.	Order 5.									
	1. Nephritis - -	68	1	1	1	–	–	3	5	1
	2. Ischuria - -	31	2	–	–	–	1	3	–	1
	3. Nephria - -	198	1	–	2	2	4	9	4	6
	4. Diabetes - -	119	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	4
	5. Stone - -	18	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	6. Cystitis - -	49	1	1	2	1	–	5	3	2
	7. Stricture of Urethra - -	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–
	8. *Kidney Disease, &c.* - -	374	4	5	1	3	3	16	5	4
III.	Order 6.									
	1. Ovarian Dropsy -	178	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2. *Uterus Disease, &c.*	683	1	3	4	–	–	8	–	2
III.	Order 7.									
	1. Arthritis - -	35	–	1	–	–	1	2	6	8
	2. *Joint Disease, &c.*	445	18	11	12	10	5	56	52	43
III.	Order 8.									
	1. Phlegmon - -	164	47	9	9	4	2	71	9	7
	2. Ulcer - -	156	26	9	4	4	–	43	3	1
	3. *Skin Disease, &c.*	110	61	6	5	1	2	75	–	1

in the proposed FORM of CLASSIFICATION—*continued.*

Class.	Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.									
		15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95 and upwards.	?
III.	Order 2.										
	1. Pericarditis -	46	41	28	31	31	20	13	1	–	–
	2. Aneurism -	7	9	23	15	8	6	3	–	–	–
	3. *Heart Disease, &c.*	430	507	719	914	1,251	1,211	486	49	2	2
III.	Order 3.										
	1. Laryngitis -	15	27	30	19	13	13	3	–	–	–
	2. Bronchitis -	140	224	372	642	1,137	1,558	1,153	250	18	1
	3. Pleurisy - -	40	41	44	38	56	51	28	8	–	–
	4. Pneumonia -	339	245	275	297	401	450	274	44	2	–
	5. Asthma - -	21	49	118	257	459	629	284	33	–	–
	6. *Lung Disease, &c.*	122	125	126	155	143	121	49	6	–	–
III.	Order 4.										
	1. Gastritis - -	31	25	42	56	48	45	29	3	1	–
	2. Enteritis -	199	188	150	152	159	144	78	10	1	–
	3. Peritonitis -	173	153	108	77	57	37	18	3	–	1
	4. Ascites - -	25	38	61	73	101	80	35	4	–	–
	5. Ulceration Intest.	79	59	53	60	66	68	21	2	–	1
	6. Hernia - -	2	10	32	58	79	75	41	1	–	–
	7. Ileus - -	34	31	41	54	82	105	68	8	–	–
	8. Intussusception -	9	12	17	14	14	13	6	–	–	–
	9. Stricture Intest. -	4	13	20	33	37	42	14	–	–	–
	10. Fistula - -	1	3	3	8	1	4	–	–	–	–
	11. *Stomach Disease, &c.* - -	38	65	72	116	178	205	79	10	–	–
	12. *Pancreas Disease, &c.* - -	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–
	13. Hepatitis -	46	66	107	165	163	138	56	4	–	–
	14. Jaundice -	18	46	43	54	91	129	73	10	1	–
	15. *Liver Disease, &c.*	62	151	274	381	469	347	116	7	–	–
	16. *Spleen Disease, &c.*	5	3	1	5	7	7	1	–	–	–
III.	Order 5.										
	1. Nephritis -	5	5	10	11	12	13	3	–	–	–
	2. Ischuria - -	–	5	3	3	9	3	4	–	–	–
	3. Nephria -	24	33	30	30	28	24	8	2	–	–
	4. Diabetes - -	22	15	23	10	22	17	4	–	–	–
	5. Stone - -	–	–	1	1	1	9	5	–	–	–
	6. Cystitis - -	5	8	6	2	11	4	3	–	–	–
	7. Stricture of Urethra - -	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	–	–
	8. *Kidney Disease, &c.* - -	26	47	41	64	66	70	31	4	–	–
III.	Order 6.										
	1. Ovarian Dropsy -	14	39	48	34	22	14	7	–	–	–
	2. *Uterus Disease, &c.*	52	102	156	160	113	69	18	2	–	1
III.	Order 7.										
	1. Arthritis - -	1	4	5	2	4	2	1	–	–	–
	2. *Joint Disease, &c.*	72	64	51	33	39	30	5	–	–	–
III.	Order 8.										
	1. Phlegmon -	6	9	15	5	13	18	8	3	–	–
	2. Ulcer - -	4	5	5	15	26	26	25	3	–	–
	3. *Skin Disease, &c.*	4	5	3	3	4	8	5	2	–	–

CAUSES of DEATHS of FEMALES in ENGLAND (Year 1852),

Class.	Causes of Death.	Total Deaths.	Ages at Death.							
			Total under 1 year.	1	2	3	4	Total under 5 years.	5	10
IV.	Order 1.									
	1. Premature Birth	8,032	8,032	–	–	–	–	8,032	–	–
	2. Cyanosis -	117	94	8	1	1	4	108	2	2
	3. Spina Bifida -	140	131	2	1	1	2	137	1	–
	4. Other Malformaⁿˢ.	150	132	3	3	1	–	139	3	2
	5. Teething - -	2,061	959	985	103	11	2	2,060	1	–
IV.	Order 2.									
	1. Paramenia - -	98	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
	2. Childbirth -	2,275	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
IV.	Order 3.									
	1. Old age - -	15,271	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
IV.	Order 4.									
	1. Atrophy and Debility - -	7,408	3,001	1,084	299	103	77	4,564	138	64
V.	Order 1.									
	1. Neglect and Infant exposure -	10	8	–	–	–	–	8	1	–
	2. Cold - -	13	4	1	–	–	–	5	–	–
	3. Burns - -	1,321	34	137	110	122	110	513	355	88
V.	Order 2.									
	1. Drowning - -	531	38	45	49	23	19	174	42	30
	2. Hanging, &c. -	422	218	15	8	1	2	244	10	2
V.	Order 3.									
	1. Fractures - -	760	24	35	22	19	19	119	44	40
	2. Wounds - -	109	3	–	–	1	–	4	4	3
V.	Order 4.									
	1. Poisonings -	168	32	5	6	6	–	49	5	3
	Other Violent Causes, undistinguished -	294	180	8	1	3	3	195	12	6

in the proposed FORM of CLASSIFICATION—*continued.*

Class.	Causes of Death.	Ages at Death.									
		15	25	35	45	55	65	75	85	95 and upwards.	?
IV.	Order 1.										
	1. Premature Birth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	2. Cyanosis - -	2	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	3. Spina Bifida -	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
	4. Other Malformaⁿˢ	2	1	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–
	5. Teething - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
IV.	Order 2.										
	1. Paramenia - -	63	9	5	14	2	1	–	–	–	–
	2. Childbirth - -	420	947	857	51	–	–	–	–	–	–
IV.	Order 3.										
	1. Old Age - -	–	–	–	–	–	2,713	8,350	3,861	345	2
IV.	Order 4.										
	1. Atrophy and Debility - -	68	98	134	227	879	1,206	26	3	1	2
V.	Order 1.										
	1. Neglect and Infant exposure -	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–
	2. Cold - -	1	–	–	1	3	–	3	–	–	–
	3. Burns - -	76	35	24	36	38	51	68	33	3	1
V.	Order 2.										
	1. Drowning - -	89	42	37	43	23	24	8	1	–	18
	2. Hanging, &c. -	16	19	32	36	31	22	7	1	–	2
V.	Order 3.										
	1. Fractures - -	40	42	48	63	81	107	124	47	5	–
	2. Wounds - -	8	16	19	23	16	9	4	3	–	–
V.	Order 4.										
	1. Poisonings -	27	18	14	22	16	7	7	–	–	–
	Other Violent Causes, undistinguished -	4	13	12	14	5	17	11	1	–	4

REPORT

TO THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL on the INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS held at Paris in 1855.

General Register Office,
October 1855.

SIR,

THE Statistical Congress was convened by the Government of the Emperor of the French, and met in Paris on September 10th, 1855. I was appointed to attend the Congress by you, and I had the honor to be associated on this occasion with Mr. Fonblanque and his assistant Mr. Valpy, of the Board of Trade. Viscount Ebrington and the Rev. Wyatt Edgill represented officially the London Statistical Society. Professor Leone Levi was delegated by some of the English Chambers of Commerce. The English representatives, with Dr. Greenhill, Dr. Balfour, Dr. Barnes, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Taylor, Mr. S. Brown, and others, attended in the sections where subjects with which they were most conversant were under discussion.

In conformity with the instructions of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, I have the honor to submit to you a Report on the proceedings of the Congress.

The Congress was in its first conception, and remains still, a purely practical institution: its main object is to bring the statistical information about the population, property, agriculture, industry, commerce, and administration of civilized states into forms, in some respects identical, in others analogous, and always admitting of strict and ready comparison.

In former ages the various governments of the world often concealed everything that could throw light on the condition of their people or on the resources of their states. When policy was a mystery it did not rely on truth, but on craft; and rarely took counsel of statistical science, which deals openly with facts, expressed in numbers, and seeks to apply to the affairs of nations the exact methods which in the hands of scientific men have already brought home from all the kingdoms of nature rich harvests for mankind.

The frank endeavours of the Governments of civilised states to enlighten and to aid each other, is a new and an auspicious sign.

In the programmes as well as in the discussions of Brussels and Paris, great discretion was exercised in eliminating everything that was likely to interfere with religious creeds or to excite the susceptibilities of nations living under different forms of government; and within the prescribed limits ample scope was found for discussions and inquiries, interesting to every government that has at heart the welfare of its people.

England sent a delegate to the first Congress; France was represented there officially by M. Legoyt; Austria was represented by Baron Czœrnig; Prussia by Mr. Dieterici; Spain by M. Ramon de la Sagra. Nearly all the small states and all the large states of Europe were represented, not only by men, like M. Villermé, eminent in statistical science, but by official delegates, except Russia, who did not send a representative to the Congress,

and thus isolating herself, refused to learn from the statistical science of Europe in 1853 the lessons which she has learnt by bitter experience in 1855 from the armies of England and France.

France pursued an entirely different course in 1853; and in 1855 a commission of eminent French statists having made the preliminary arrangements, M. Rouher, a leading minister, opened the session in an eloquent speech, and presided ably over the public sittings of the Congress at the Palace of the Legislature.

The Emperor, who, as it is well known, has himself cultivated the sciences, watched the proceedings with a lively interest, and very graciously expressed his satisfaction by receiving all the members of the Congress at the Tuileries.*

For the transaction of business, the Congress was subdivided into four sections, which met at nine o'clock in the morning, and worked every day in committee until one o'clock, when the Reports, as they were completed, were read, discussed, and voted at the public sittings. The following subjects were discussed and reported on by the Congress.

First section.—Statistical nosology; statistics of insanity; statistics of epidemics; statistics of accidents.

Second section.—Statistics of agriculture; statistics of roads, railways, and ways of water communication; statistics of foreign commerce.

Third section.—Judicial statistics, criminal and civil; table of crimes and offences, so declared by the penal legislation of each state; statistics of penitentiary establishments.

Fourth section.—Statistics of provident institutions; statistics of great cities.

By those who have compared the statistics of England with the statistics of other countries it is admitted that, both in the statistics of population and of commerce, we have many things that are worthy of their imitation. It will be, however, of most practical use to bring under your notice now only a few of the important deficiencies in English statistics, as indicated as well by the practices of certain states as by the opinions of the Congress.

The official account of the transactions, containing all the Reports, will be shortly published by the French Government. And I shall have the honor to submit to you the whole of the Reports and the Recommendations of the Congress as soon as I receive printed copies from M. Legoyt, the secretary.

I noticed in my first Report that the Congress recommended the construction of territorial maps on the scale of 1—2500 (=·0004), which is little less than the common English scale of 26⅔ inches to a mile. A map of the territory and of the configuration of a country is the basis of its statistics; yet a map on the above scale, though commenced for some time, is making little progress in Great Britain.

A map on the larger scale of 1 in 500, was recommended by the Congress for towns.

With maps of this kind, on which every plot of ground in the kingdom is laid down, a registry of land and houses could be easily and accurately carried out. England is now divided into 628 districts, comprising sub-districts, which again are composed of townships or parishes; and each is referred to in the census index by numbers, on the plan of the books, chapters, and verses of the Bible. Thus in the last census 135; 1; 1; is the numerical designation of Hendon district (135); Harrow sub-district (1); Harrow-on-the-Hill parish (1). It is only necessary to add a

* See the closing speech of M. Rouher, Ministre du Commerce, de l'Agriculture, et des Travaux Publics, in the Moniteur, 16th September 1855.

fourth series of figures to designate each plot of ground, whether built on or not, whether it has or has not a name on the map; and by its number and its relative position it could be immediately identified.

If the owner of each of the fields or plots of land in the country were registered before a competent court, and had stamped official copies of the register, with single counterparts of the map, numbered, the possession of land would be secured, and exchanges of ownership simplified. Titles of absolute ownership on this plan would be as brief as a five pound note, and leases for short or long terms would be equally brief; partial, temporary, reversionary, certain or contingent ownership—of land laid down and identified on the great map, might be secured by titles of little more extent.

The Statistical Congress at Paris adverted to another evident use of a great map, on the same scale as some of the foreign maps: it would facilitate the operation of taking the breadth of land under various crops, and of determining the annual produce of the earth: agricultural statistics would become more accurate and less difficult.

The utility of a good system of annual agricultural returns is sufficiently apparent; but the advantage of ascertaining every year, on a large scale, the produce of different soils, under different crops and different kinds of culture, through good and bad times, in every county of England, Scotland, and Ireland, has not been sufficiently noticed, any more than the advantages of determining the laws that regulate the growth and the mortality of every kind of stock, both in a scientific and practical point of view.

The English census of 1851 contains the best account extant of any people classified under ages and occupations; but we have yet in England no industrial statistics—no complete account of the shops, workshops, manufactories, and great productive works of the United Kingdom—of their organization, or of their produce. The distribution of produce in the home markets is very imperfectly known.

It is evident that our commercial statistics must be imperfect under these circumstances. Mr. Fonblanque will report on this subject.

One of the reproaches with which this country was justly chargeable, at Brussels, as I reported to you, applies to it no longer. Scotland has now in operation a system under which the births and deaths are registered, as well as the greater part of the marriages. The practice of irregular surreptitious marriages, even to a limited extent, has undoubtedly been prejudicial to the staid morality, family life, and population of Scotland. It will, we may hope, soon cease, and then all the marriages will be registered.

Ireland has no civil registry of births or of deaths; and the marriages of the protestant part of the community alone are registered by the Registrar General of Ireland. The statists of Europe hear of this defect with astonishment. It is in many ways injurious to the people of Ireland, as it renders the proof of their pedigree difficult; and when they have occasion to insure their lives, and even at other times, they are deprived of the readiest way of proving their age. The sanitary state of the country also remains imperfectly known. At the census great expense is incurred in collecting from the living imperfect accounts of the numbers, ages, and diseases of the dead during the ten preceding years. A Registrar General and a registration staff already exist in Ireland; so all that is required is that they should be enabled to do their work, and actually to register the births, deaths, and marriages of the population.

The cause of the neglect of registration in Ireland is misunderstood; for by some it is viewed as a form of English oppression, by others it is ascribed to the opposition of the Roman catholic priests. Now England

has never offered any opposition to such a measure; and as civil registration exists in Belgium, France, and other Roman catholic countries, as well as in England and Scotland, it has evidently in it nothing incompatible with the practice of the Roman catholic church. Such arrangements should be made as might prevent any interference with the income that the priest, under the voluntary system in Ireland, necessarily draws from marriages, baptisms, and burials.

The English schedules in the Registration Act do not yet contain some important heads of information already in certain foreign schedules; and the measures under the Code Napoleon to secure the authenticity of the recorded facts are more likely to be effectual than the arrangements under the English Act. The registration of Brussels, which will illustrate the French system, is described in a separate paper.

The question of the *uniformity* of *weights*, *measures*, and *money* was not on the programme; but, adverting to the facility which common unities would afford to the comparative statistics of all countries, the Congress expressed a wish to see brought into use a uniform system.*

I shall not discuss this question here; but before a change so extensive in its operation can be carried out, it would, I think, be well that countries should agree to publish their statistics in their own weights, measures, or moneys, with an *additional column* expressing the relative quantities in some one standard. This standard, as regards measures and weights, should be the metrical decimal system, which, with some modern extensions, will be the best, and be the most likely to be generally adopted. It forms a symmetrical system, is generally applicable, and affords great facilities for every kind of calculation.

The quantities that we express in *yards* and *miles* would on this plan likewise be expressed, in the principal English Tables, in *meters* and *kilometers;* the meter being not 1–10th more than a yard, the kilometer, or 1000 meters, not 1–10th more than a thousand yards.† The quantities that are expressed in *acres* and *square miles* would also be expressed in *hectars* and *square kilometers*. The quantities that we denote by *cubic yards* would also be expressed in *cubic meters*. The *liter*, which is a somewhat smaller measure than our quart, and the *hectoliter* (100 liters or rather less than our sack of 3 bushels), with their decimals, would express the quantities that we measure by *quarts*, *gallons*, *bushels*, *quarters*, *hogsheads*. The *kiloliter*, or 1000 liters, is the equivalent of the *tun* of our old ale measure. The *kilogram* (the *weight* of a liter of water, nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. avoirdupois,) the *quintal* (100 kilograms) and the *millier*, (1000 kilograms,) would denote all the quantities that we express in avoirdupois or troy pounds, hundreds, and tons.

If the quantities in the great summary tables were expressed in the national weights and measures, and in these conventionally international

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* The following resolution passed unanimously:—"Le Congrès, considerant combien l'adoption pour toutes les nations d'un système uniforme de poids, mesures, et monnaies, faciliterait l'étude comparative des statistiques des divers pays, emet le vœu que ce système uniforme soit mis en vigueur."

† The *kilometer* is 1000 meters, and is 1093·633 yards. The meter is 1·093633 yard = 39·3709 inches. If meter and its compounds are used in English, they must evidently be written in English forms. I follow the analogy of baro*meter*, thermo*meter*.

The *hectar* is equal to 10000 square meters, or to a square of 100 meters to the side; the acre to a square of $22 \times \sqrt{10}$ yards = 69·5701 yards to the side. A hectar is nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres, or more exactly 2·47114 acres.

The *liter* is in bulk equal to a cube, having the *tenth of a meter* to its side; the *weight* of a *liter* of distilled *water* (tem. 4° Centigrade) is a *kilogram;* and 1000 kilograms, that is the *weight* of 1000 *kiloliters* of water, is very nearly a *ton*. The 1000th part of a ton is 2·2400 lbs. avoirdupois, and a kilogram is 2·2046 lbs. The 1000th part of a *tun* of old ale measure is nearly one *liter*.

measures and weights, the use of all statistical returns would be greatly facilitated.

The *franc* is too small a *monetary unit* for a large proportion of the transactions of the present day. To express the large sums that figure in statistical tables in francs is attended with the same kind of inconvenience as to express the distance from London to Paris, or from town to town, in *yards* or *centimeters*. A *gold unit* must ultimately displace in national affairs the *silver franc*, which can only continue a subordinate counter*; but among the larger units in use the English *pound sterling* has the best claim to adoption. Its division into tenths (*dec.* or *florin*) and thousandths (*mil.*) gives all the subordinate units that are required; for the *cent* is not absolutely necessary. If the French Government will coin a 25-franc piece in gold it will very nearly correspond in value with the English "sovereign,"† and the correspondence in weight of pure gold might be made exact by a slight modification on both sides of the Channel. The coins would then stand thus, in three metals:—

	Unit =	Sovereign or Louis-Napoleon.	Value in the present French Coins.
			francs. centimes.
Gold:	Pound - -	£1 0 f. 00 mils.	25·00
	Half-pound -	5 f. 00 mils.	12·50
Silver:	Florin (the *tenth* of 1*l.*)	1 f. 00 mils.	2·50
	Shilling - -	50 mils.	1·25
	Sixpence - -	25 mils.	·62½
	Franc - -	40 mils.	1·00
	Half-franc - -	20 mils.	·50
Copper:			
(Two Sous)	Penny - -	4 mils.	·10
(Sou)	Halfpenny - -	2 mils.	·05
(Mil)	Mil - -	1 mil.	·02½

Under this system the values of nearly all the existing coins in extensive use in England and France would be expressed in simple decimal divisions of the *pound sterling*, called in England a "sovereign" in France a "Louis-Napoleon." And instead of £ *s. d.* we should write £ f. m., that is *pounds, florins, mils*, at the head of columns of accounts.

In silver the Spanish and the American dollars, the Romish scudo, the Austrian florin, the rupee, the Turkish and the Egyptian piastres, by slight changes could be made identical with the decimal divisions of the £1.

The English shilling would be precisely a *fifty-mil* piece; the sixpence a *twenty-five mil* piece; the penny a *four-mil* piece‡; the halfpenny a *two-mil* piece; the farthing a *one-mil* piece.

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* Gold coin is displacing silver in France; and the Frenchman who would have carried *five-franc pieces* in his purse thirty years ago now carries Louis-Napoleons. In the reign of Charles X. gold of the value of rather more that 2,000,000*l.* and silver of the value of 25,000,000*l.* were coined. The Emperor Louis Napoleon has coined already nearly 13,000,000*l.* in gold, and little more than 3,300,000*l.* of silver.—Annuaire 1855, pub. par le Bureau des Longitudes, p. 110.

† The exchange at par is 25·225 francs to 1*l.*

‡ In nominal value the old *farthing, halfpenny*, and *penny* are 1–24th part more valuable than the *mil*.

The intrinsic value of the old coins differs now to a much greater extent; and no article in retail trade with which the poorer classes have to do is ever valued to this nicety. For them the *mil* would be the exact equivalent of the farthing; the *two-mil* of the halfpenny. The immense advantage derivable from the reduction of the compound rules of arithmetic to the simple cannot be obtained without some trouble; but upon the plan here sketched all the *gold and silver coinage* would remain in circulation, and no new silver coin would be required, although a *ten-mil* piece would probably be found convenient. The old copper halfpence and pence would be gradually displaced by *2-mil pieces* of the same size and value as the sou, 25 of which would be of the same value as a shilling, while 25 *four-mil* pieces, "*new pennies*," would be of the same value as a florin. See the admirable papers of Professor de Morgan on the Decimal Coinage.

The French franc would be a *forty-mil* piece; the sou a *two-mil* piece, exactly of the same value as the new English halfpenny, of which 25 would be change for a shilling,

Without awaiting, however, the identification of the coinage of the world, it will be actually sufficient for statistical purposes if each country, in addition to the quantities and values in its own weights, measures, and monies, publish the chief results in the *metrical weights* and *measures* and in the *pound sterling* and its decimal parts.

Statistical Board.

In a small family, a small shop, or a small community, leading a simple life, where the persons, the property, and the transactions are well known to the governing head, no records are required for his information; no accounts are kept. But if the family, the shop, or the township grows great,—if it expands into a vast establishment, a mercantile concern, or a state,—if it derives its income from various sources,—is engaged in a multitude of transactions,—employs a great variety of agents and powers in combination,—is opposed to rivals, in struggles for foreign possessions, for power, or for existence in its own territory,—a classified account of its stock, its condition, its transactions, its changes, and its forces becomes indispensible. Without it the house falls into confusion; the operations of the mercantile concern are embarrassed at every step; the state is ill-governed, paralyzed, or ruined.

Such an account of a State is called its Statistics, arranged so as to display its elements, exhibit their combinations, and elicit the laws which regulate its state or development.

The utility of statistics, after long experience, is universally felt; and statistical inquiries are now instituted in every state of Europe, but not on a plan or a scale commensurate with the importance of the subject. This was the opinion of the Congress of Brussels; and at Paris an able report of the second section was read by Baron Czœrnig, suggesting the creation of a central statistical board in each country.*

The proposal met with the approbation of the practical men present, and received the full sanction of the Congress. In Belgium the statistics, which were in confusion, have been reduced by the central commission into a well-digested work, which is of the greatest use, and reflects glory on the administration of the enlightened sovereign of that kingdom.

In the British empire a board to plan and to digest the national statistics is more necessary than it is on the continent: the population is more numerous than it is in any continental empire, and it is diffused over a vast extent of territory, widely separated from the seat of government; the occupations of the people are subdivided into innumerable branches; the social condition and the economical transactions are varied and complicated; the field of statistical inquiry is extensive and diversified, comprehending the numbers, passions, crimes, civil contests, education—the intellectual state—the marriages, the births, the deaths of men of many races, ranks, and occupations—besides the tenure of an immense amount of every variety of moveable and immoveable property, held under many complicated titles, and contributing in various proportions by rates and taxes to the parish, municipal, county, colonial, and national revenues.

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* See Moniteur, 16th Sept. 1855, Doc. No. 4.

If it should be held, after a full consideration of the present extent of statistical inquiry, that the statistics of this country cannot be so well drawn up by one person or by one department as by the several existing departments acting in concert, and represented in a board, then some such arrangements as the following might be adopted, and would, I think, be found to work.

I shall not attempt here to suggest the outlines of a complete system of statistics for this country and its dependencies, but, taking the existing establishments, endeavour to point out how the special knowledge of different offices might be made available, while the whole may be organized so as to obtain the advantages of unity of design and uniformity of execution.

(1.) *Finance Statistics.*—The financial operations of this country are directed, controlled, and carried on chiefly by the Treasury, the Audit Board, the Paymaster-General, the Commissioners of National Debt, the Comptroller of the Exchequer, and the Master of the Mint. The annual accounts of the revenue, expenditure, debt, and stock of the nation should be thrown into a statistical form. A small statistical branch in one of these offices, perhaps the Treasury, would prepare the finance statistics, for the annual or periodical reports.

(2.) *Population and Health Statistics.*—The census of Great Britain for 1851 was taken by the Registrar-General for England, with the aid of two assistants and an additional staff of clerks. The census of Ireland was taken by the Registrar-General for Ireland and an assistant commissioner.

The census, the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, and all the other matters connected with the population and their occupations, could be conveniently dealt with in the

Office of the Registrar General of England.
" " " of Scotland.
" " " of Ireland.

(3.) *Sickness Statistics* would be a separate branch, to be reported on by the Board of Health, and the Registrar of Friendly Societies, in connection with the factory and mine inspectors.

The Commissioners in Lunacy would prepare a report on the lunatics and idiots of the kingdom.

(4.) *Poor Law and Friendly Society and Charity Statistics.* — This branch is connected with the two preceding, as infirmity and poverty are particular states of parts of the population. This special branch of statistics deals with the various degrees and causes of infirmity and of poverty; the amounts expended on relief of various kinds; the effects of such relief on the poor. Digests of the expenditure and records of the operation of charitable institutions and of almsgiving on the people may be prepared; and a particular account should be given of the friendly societies and other societies for affording succour to the working classes. A statistical branch of the Poor Law Board may be charged with this report.

(5.) *Statistics of Learning, Art, and Science.*—Periodical reports would exhibit the progress of education, literature, art, and science, in all our institutions, including in separate sections the several classes of schools, the athenæums, the universities, the learned societies, the British Museum and public libraries, the publication of books, periodicals, and newspapers. A small branch, in the Privy Council Office, might be charged to collect and digest all the information that can be obtained under this head.

(6.) *Church Statistics.*—A statistical account of the state and of the changes in the clergy, in the churches and chapels, and in the people

attending, may be prepared in the office of one of the Ecclesiastical Commissions.

(7.) *Judicial Statistics, Criminal and Civil.*—Reports and returns, as correct as can be procured, must be obtained, (1) of the *crimes committed;* (2) of the criminals detected, summarily convicted, or committed; of the decisions of justices of the peace, of stipendiary and other magistrates, of coroners' juries, of judges, in the several classes of courts; of the results of the trials; of the average time that the trials occupy; of the number and condition of each class of prisoners under sentence for each class of crime: and other circumstances illustrative of the causes and consequences of crime, would be comprehended in this report. The Bankruptcy and Insolvent courts, the County courts, the courts in which civil actions of every kind are tried, and the Chancery courts, would all contribute new and most important information.

A statistical branch at the *Home Office,* where Mr. S. Redgrave has laid the foundations of this branch of our statistics, could prepare the report, aided by the police, and the prison inspectors.

(8.) *Statistics of Trade, Commerce, Manufactures, and Agriculture.*— The extensive reports on the trade and commerce of the country would be prepared by the statistical department of the Board of Trade, with the assistance of the revenue departments.

Three new working sections in connection with this department are required, embracing —

(1.) Ways of communication (roads, railroads, canals, navigable rivers and seas.)
(2.) Agriculture.
(3.) Manufactures and industry generally.

The first section may be conducted in the office of the Inclosure Commissioners, which may be in communication with the Ordnance Map department and the officers of the Geological Survey. The last section may be dealt with in connection with the Census.

(9.) *Army Statistics.* The army reports should show its exact organization, civil and military; its classes, its annual recruits, its annual losses by battle, wounds, diseases, desertions, captures; its physical condition, its sickness, its punishments, its achievements as far as they can be expressed in numbers; a classified view of the articles in store (in the hands of the departments), of those supplied and destroyed in the year; the value and cost per man of all the important items of expenditure, well classified.

A section in the War Office would prepare these statistics. The Ordnance, the Royal Engineers, the Artillery, would, as separate classes, be included in the report. The ordnance supplies to the *Navy* would be written off, and would appear in the Navy report.

(10.) *Navy Statistics.*—The *Navy report* would be on the same plan as the Army report, presenting precise views of the state and changes of men, ships, dockyards, and establishments of every kind. The value and the annual expenditure of stores, ships, arms, men, would be analyzed. The marines would be treated in a separate section. The merchant seamen and the coast guard would be also reported on. A statistical branch of the Admiralty would draw up this report, reduce the tables, and perform the necessary calculations.

(11.) *Colonial Statistics.*—Some statistical forms are equally applicable to the United Kingdom and to the Colonies; others would be special. A statistical branch of the Colonial Office would draw up the report, reduce the facts in the colonial returns into tabular forms, and make the necessary calculations.

The Emigration Commissioners would co-operate with this branch of the Colonial Office and with the Registrars-General of the United Kingdom.

(12.) *Indian Statistics.*—Much valuable statistical information has been collected in India, and some of it has been published. In addition to the budget which is now brought before Parliament, a statistical account of that great portion of the British empire would be prepared by the statistical department of the India House.

(13.) *Foreign Statistics.*—A series of statistical returns would be sent home annually by the foreign ministers and consuls, which should be classified and analyzed at the statistical departments in England conversant with the several subjects, assisted by such comments and information as the Foreign Office could furnish.

The General Statistical Board might consist of—

(1.) A president.
(2.) A vice-president.
(3.) The head of the statistical department of the Board of Trade and the heads of such other of the statistical departments as the Government might designate from time to time.
(4.) A member nominated by the House of Lords.
(5.) A member appointed by the Speaker of the House of Commons.
(6.) A member nominated by the Statistical Society of London.
(7.) Two members distinguished by their statistical and scientific works, nominated by Her Majesty's Government.
(8.) A secretary and an assistant secretary.

The board might appoint special reporters annually on any of the several subjects ; and thus every table would be explained and adequately discussed by competent men.

On some such plan as this the whole scheme of the statistics of the empire may be organized, so as to exhibit the principal facts and their relations to each other in a single volume. The more detailed statistical returns and reports of the several departments, as well as those called for by the Houses of Parliament and the Government, may be thrown into good well-considered forms, the trouble of consulting and using them being greatly diminished by the publication of the necessary calculations, with the "raw material," from which the results are derived.

Such a board, if the appointments were judiciously made, would carry out the objects which the two international Congresses held to be of great importance to all nations : it would prepare a body of statistics of immediate utility to our own country in the present day, and that would be studied with profit and interest by every successive generation of Englishmen. The preliminary labours, if *commenced now*, would enhance the utility of the next session of the Statistical Congress, which, after having been so well received in Brussels and in Paris, will, it is hoped, be next held in London.

Classification of Diseases.

In the most advanced nations of Europe the causes of every death are registered, and although large numbers of the people die everywhere without that medical aid which should "come to all," still such information is obtained as furnishes valuable evidences of the health of the people, or of the unwholesome and pestilential agencies which surround them. The Congress of Paris agreed to a nomenclature of the causes of death, essentially the same as that in use in England and Geneva. It adjourned to the next Congress the decision of the important question of statistical classification.

I submit to you the project which I have drawn up in order that it might be well considered with a view to a settlement at the next Congress.

The violent deaths in England were very imperfectly returned by the coroners when the first edition of the statistical nosology was framed, so that it was very often left uncertain whether deaths by drowning, by falls, by poison, and by other causes, were accidents, suicides, or homicides. Considerable improvement has since taken place in the coroner's inquest, and still further improvement may be expected when every inquest is attended by a medical man who has studied medical jurisprudence ; so that we may hope to be able to fill in the abstract on the plan which I have now adopted, and which is in conformity with the views of my colleague Dr. D'Espine, and of our brethren generally on the continent.

I submit also, as an appendix to this Report, an inquiry into the ages and strength of the population of the Great Powers.

I beg to bring under your notice the cordial and the hospitable reception which the English received from the French minister, M. Rouher, from M. Rayer, from M. Villermé, and from other members of the French Commission. I have also to express my thanks especially to M. Legoyt, the talented secretary, for the assistance which he afforded me in various ways. It is my duty also to acknowledge friendly services which I received from all my colleagues.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your very obedient Servant,
WILLIAM FARR.

The *Registrar General.*

THE GREAT POWERS.

(SUPPLEMENT to the REPORT on the Proceedings of the STATISTICAL CONGRESS in Paris.)

There are seven Great Powers in the world.

England, France, Turkey, and Austria have existed as great powers for several centuries. Prussia, Russia, and the United States of America have entered this class within the last hundred years.

Spain was a great power: she has still a large, and not unwarlike population, which has from various causes been left behind in the career of progress by the powers that were her rivals in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries. Her population is, however, nearly equal to the population of Prussia, which is the smallest of the seven powers, and indeed has been raised into its present position, less by intrinsic greatness than by the military genius of its first kings and of its people. The power of Turkey has also declined.

None of the seven powers have colonies or foreign tributary territories, except France, which has Algeria, approaching France itself in extent, with a few dependencies in Asia, Africa, and America,—and Great Britain, whose colonies and dependencies are inhabited by, it is said, one hundred and sixty-two millions of people.

Among the secondary States, Holland, Spain, Portugal, and Denmark have extensive colonial possessions.

The Asiatic provinces of Russia, and the outlying states of America, stand in some respects in the same relations to the central powers of those two states as her colonies and tributary territories stand to England. They are not the elements but the results of power.

The aggressive and defensive powers of states are made up of many elements: the number of the men available for war is, next to the martial character of the people, one of the most important.

The annexed table, compiled from the best accessible sources, shows the total population, and the number of males and females in each state. The ages of the males are given from enumeration only in Great Britain, in France, in the United States, and in Prussia. The ages of the male populations of Austria and of Russia are deduced from the ages at death, or from other collateral facts which are described in the notes, and may be considered approximations that cannot be far from the truth. In determining the proportion of the sexes, and their ages, in Turkey, we have no assistance from any official source, and have been left to analogy and conjecture. The sexes and ages have been assumed to be in the same proportions as in Russia, which is the state to which Turkey, extending over the Danube, Asia Minor, Palestine, and Egypt, approximates now the most closely.

NINETY-SEVEN in every 100 men in the Prussian armies of the present day are *under forty years* of age, and in England the proportions are also *ninety-seven* in 100.

In the two armies that are recruited and maintained on such different principles, the proportional numbers of the age of 20 to 40 differ very little from 88 in 100; nearly 9 in 10 of the men are of that age; and with the navy, excluding the boys, the proportions of that age in the British force are 85. The youths under 20 are little more than apprentices.

The effective armed forces of all nations are drawn almost exclusively from men of the athletic age 20–40; and it becomes therefore important to ascertain the stock of such men in each of the great states.

Upon referring to the *Table I.* it will be observed that the seven states comprise 239 millions of people, or near a fourth part of the population of the earth. The men of the military age (20–40), are *thirty-four millions five hundred and three thousand* in number; and the numbers in each State range from 2,535,891 in Prussia, to 9,127,414 in Russia.

The armies of France and Austria appear to amount to about 10 in 100 of the population of the military age in their respective states. England had not before the war, including the English forces in the East Indies, 4 in 100 of the men of the military age under arms in the army and navy.

With respect to the powers and confederates engaged in the present war, the states may be thus arranged.

Russia has NINE MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN men of the military age.

She is now engaged in war,

against England, that has FOUR MILLIONS ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-ONE men of the military age;

against France, that has FIVE MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO men of the military age (making with the men of England NINE MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-THREE,—numbers already superior to the Russians);

against Turkey, that has 4,784,490 men of the military age, making for the three allies a stock of 14,437,433 men of the military age, on which their armies and navies can draw to at least the extent of 10 per cent., or armies and navies of 1,443,743 Englishmen, Frenchmen, and Turks, to oppose 912,741 Russians.*

The addition of Austria to the alliance would raise the numbers to 1,968,004 against 912,741 Russians.

Russia has apparently for some years contemplated the seizure of the Turkish Empire, and if her schemes should be successful, she would rule over 13,911,904 men of the military age, a tenth part of whom, 1,391,190 would outnumber the tenth of the men of that age in England and France, and nearly equal the tenth of the men in England, France, and Austria (1,489,555).

THE INCREASE OF THE POWER OF ENGLAND.

The population of England has increased threefold since 1751, and at such a rate that to every million men in 1751, there were 1½ millions in 1801, and 3 millions in 1851. In mere numbers the nation of 1851 is equivalent to *three* of the Englands of 1751.

The power of England has advanced more rapidly within the last century than the power of any other State in Europe; and the greatness of her power at the present time is concealed, rather than displayed, by the histories of past wars.

But it may be useful to show what the forces of England would now be if they bore the same proportion to the men of the military age (20–40), as the forces in the last war bore to the men of the corresponding age in 1811.

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* These calculations were made, before Sardinia joined the Western Powers.

The power of England, it may be assumed, was tasked to the utmost in the war of 1803–15; and the force in the field and the expenditure, attained their maximum in 1814. The census was taken in 1811, and the force in that year may be taken to represent the military power which England wielded in that war.

The number of men in the army, navy, and merchant service was 640,500; and it is found from other returns that the military force was 501,488 men, leaving of the above 139,012 men in the merchant service.* In the military returns to Parliament the officers and the foreign force in the army are separately returned, but the foreign and colonial force in the navy has been estimated at 17,382;† and the officers of the army (15,424 in 1814, and about the same in 1811), have been distributed proportionally over the several corps.

The volunteers of infantry, artillery, and cavalry in 1803 amounted to 474,627, but the volunteers of 1811 (yeomanry, &c.) are not included in the forces of 1811 as above given. The army in India also included 30,253 Europeans, which, added to 471,235, make the regular English force 501,488, besides the native troops in the service of the East India Company, amounting to 182,838 regular troops, and 24,579 irregular troops, exclusive of invalids and pensioners (5875). The military forces of England, including the Indian armies, amounted to 709,067.

At the same time that England maintained these men on the seas, and in the field, she subsidized the continental armies, which in certain cases could only be moved by English gold.

The column 2. in the table III. shows the numbers and the composition of the English forces in 1811. The native forces were 17·2 per cent. of the men of the age 20–40; the Foreign and Colonial forces rose the proportion to 19·5, or nearly 1 to every 5 men of that age; 1 to every 36·5 of the population.

The column 3. shows the forces that have been recently *voted*, which in the aggregate amount to 451,893, or to a number *absolutely* only *one tenth part less* than the military force of 1811.

The column 4. shows, however, how much, as *compared with her power*, the levy should be greater than it was in 1811, before it bore the same proportion to the population and military power of the country.

The column 5. shows what an enormous force England will still have in reserve after the levies of column 3. are raised.

Recruits and Losses of the Military Force.

After the numbers of the military force are filled up; they are continually reduced by:—

(1.) Deaths from disease and from wounds.
(2.) The invaliding of men disabled by sickness and wounds.
(3.) The expiration of terms of service, where the service term is limited.
(4.) By desertion and losses, or the capture of prisoners by the enemy.

We have returns of the losses of the regular army in 1803–14, under three heads; and find that in the six last years of the war, including the Peninsular campaign, 12,356 died, 3,618 were invalided, and 4579 deserted

* 100,000 of the seamen in the merchant service were, it is said, foreigners. Census Enumeration 1811.

† It is known that there were foreigners in the navy; and it has been assumed, in the absence of data, that the proportions were the same as in the army.

annually, out of a mean force of 173,158.* So that the annual loss from these causes, which I presume include the four classes of causes above specified, amounts to nearly 12 per cent. (11·188) on the mean force.

And the regular army of 230,620 men now voted, if the losses were in the above ratio, would require 27,674 recruits annually. To sustain a regular army of 435,561 men and officers, 52,267 recruits would be required annually.

The loss of the navy by disease and wounds was at the rate of 4 men annually out of 100 living in the three years 1810–12; of whom 3·30 died on board, one half by disease, and one half by wounds; and about 0·7 died in hospitals. Of 70,000 seamen at the above rates, 2,800 would die annually.

If a force is kept stationary in numbers, the number of recruits depends upon the magnitude of the force, and on the rate of its losses.

The mortality of the *whole British army* was at the rate of 7·16 per cent. in the six years 1808–14; and the annual mortality of the troops in the Peninsular campaigns was 16 per cent. among privates, 10 per cent. among officers. Of the above, about 12 in 100 privates, 4 in 100 officers, died annually of disease; leaving 4 privates, 6 officers out of the same numbers, killed in battle, or dying of wounds. Of the men 22½ in a 100 were constantly on the sick list.

The mortality in the general population of England, at the military age, notwithstanding the innumerable and evident defects in the sanatory arrangements of the towns, and the low living of considerable numbers, is less than 1 per cent. per annum.

The causes of the high mortality of the army can be exactly ascertained by investigation; and arrangements could be made for supplying all that is necessary to preserve their health, except in times of disastrous defeat. The amount of desertion and invaliding would at the same time be diminished†.

Under the system of limited terms of service, the number of men who leave every year will be increased‡; but this result may be greatly counteracted by increasing the good-service pay after 7 years; and again after 14 years service, thus retaining the services of the best men until they are 45 years of age.

Expense of the Military Force.

The sums expended in 1811 were:—

For the army - - - -	£29,160,530
„ the ordnance - - -	4,495,816
„ the navy - - - -	19,202,679
	£52,859,025
Subsidies for Portugal, Spain, Sicily -	£2,367,413 §

The military and naval forces, exclusive of the force of 30,253 in the East Indies, were 471,235; so that each man was kept in the service at the rate of nearly 112*l.* a year in the currency of that year.

* The numbers are given in detail in the "*Force Militaire*," vol. 1. p. 240. By Baron C. Dupin. See also Sir Gilbert Blane's works for the naval losses. Mr. Hodge is preparing a valuable paper on the mortality of the army, in which he has revised all these numbers.

† The mortality among the Dorchester labourers of the age 20–40 is less than 1 per cent., so that luxuries are not necessary in the sanatory sense.

‡ These numbers can be calculated if the necessary data are supplied.

§ Porter's Progress of the Nation. Ed. 1851, pp. 505–7.

The number of men in the navy was 136,778 ; the supply for the navy was 19,202,679*l.*; or the sum expended per man was 140·39*l.*

Including the whole of the ordnance supply and force, the vote on the army of 334,457 men (exclusive of India) was at the rate of 100·63*l.* per man.

To obtain the true proportions, the army expenditure should be decreased, the navy expenditure increased, by a certain portion of the ordnance supply.

The supply of 46,558,462*l.* voted in 1811 was inadequate ; for the expenditure on the army, navy, and ordnance was stated in the subsequent accounts to be 52,859,025*l.*, and on the average of the three years 1810–12, it was 52,447,779*l.* Using this sum, and reducing the value in depreciated currency to its value in gold (45,385,000*l.*)* the annual expenditure on each man in the army and navy was 96·311*l.*; and the expenditure in the navy per man was, to that in the army, in the proportion of about 3 to 2.

The accounts were involved in technical obscurity, ; the checks and counter-checks grew also so numerous that there was at last no effectual audit, and the check of statistical arrangement was absent; but if we consider the additional expenses of steam power and of mechanical agencies, and of necessary improvements in the treatment of the soldier and of the sailor, it will not be safe to assume, that when a large proportion of the military force of the country is engaged in actual warfare, the actual annual expenditure will be less than 100*l.* per man.† The army and navy in war will require an expenditure at the rate of *ten million pounds* a year on every 100,000 officers and men. A small proportion only of this sum is expended in pay.

The true policy in the conduct of the war is then to engage the best officers and men that can be obtained, at any rate of pay that may be necessary; and to employ no more of these efficient men than the circumstances require.

The glory as well as the interests of England will thus be most effectually sustained.

Debts of the Seven Great Powers.

The annual produce of the United Kingdom is about *four hundred million pounds*, and the value of the property by which it is produced is about *ten thousand million pounds.*‡

The property of the country has since the last war increased more rapidly than the population, and while the debts of several of the other great states have increased the debt of England has been reduced.

Austria has nearly doubled her debt within the last 5 years ; and is financially disabled. With half the income she has an army equal in numbers to the army of France.

* The price of an ounce of gold was 4·500*l.* in the inconvertible bank note currency of 1811 ; it is now worth 3·894*l.* nearly in our convertible currency.

† The expenditure in 1851, under the head of army, navy, and ordnance supplies, was 14,873,838*l.* on the force of the country, which was exclusive of 29,096 men in the East Indies, 149,677 men ; or 99·378*l.* per man. Our ordnance supplies mix up the expenditure on the army and navy stores, so that it is difficult to allot to the sea and land forces their exact share of the aggregate ordnance supply.

‡ See some of the details of this estimate in "Income Tax Inquiry," evidence of W. Farr.

States.	Year.	Debt towards the close of the last war.	Debt in 1853.
		£	£
Austria - -	(1816)	63,000,000	211,635,000
France - -	(1814)	50,000,000	233,000,000
Russia - -	(1817)	30,000,000	68,000,000
England - -	(1817)	864,000,000*	779,365,204*

The following is a Table of the Public Debt, of the reported income, and of the expenditure of the Seven Great Powers *before the war.* Russia furnishes no returns of her income and expenditure, but they may no doubt be ascertained. Turkey, Austria, and Russia have also large ontstanding liabilities in the form of depreciated paper money; the most dangerous and ruinous of all forms of forced loans.

States.		Debt.	Income.	Expenditure.
England	(1853) - -	779,365,204	56,834,711	54,002,995
France	(1853) - -	233,000,000	56,980,776	58,117,192
Turkey	(1841) - -	5,000,000	6,645,450	6,667,269
Austria	(1854) - -	211,635,000	27,100,000	36,600,000
Prussia	(1853) - -	31,205,836	14,105,576	14,595,870
Russia	(1854) - -	68,000,000	?	?
United States of America	(1854)	10,000,000	8,000,000	8,450,257

The degrees of credit of the different states are represented by the value of the public securities ; thus a perpetual annuity of 1*l.* a year is more or less valuable in proportion to the chance there is of its being or of its not being punctually paid.

Price of Public Securities.		£	s.
English, 3 per cent. Consols 93½	The promise of *England* to pay 1*l.* a year in perpetuity is worth in the best market - -	31	2
French, 3 per cents. 69·75	The promise of *France* to pay the same annuity is worth in the best market - - -	23	2
Russian, 4½ per cents. 91·0	The same promise by *Russia* is worth - -	20	0
Austrian, 5 per cents. 68½	The same promise by *Austria* is worth - -	13	7
Turkish, 6 per cents. 80¼	The same promise by *Turkey* is worth - -	13	4

Since these calculations were made, the value of the several securities have undergone many changes, and vary from day to day, without diminishing the relative superiority of the credit of England.

W. Farr.

* This sum is exclusive of the various terminable annuities.

TABLE I. — POPULATION of SEVEN GREAT STATES, distinguishing the Ages of Males of the Military Age (20–40).

States.	Persons.	Total Females.	Total Males.	Men of the Military Age 20—40.	Amount of a Levy of One in Ten Men of the Age 20–40.
TOTAL - - -	239,230,607	120,375,043	118,855,564	34,503,377	3,450,337
ENGLAND - - - - - 1851	27,825,274	14,137,729	13,687,545	4,111,481	411,148
FRANCE - - - - - 1851	35,783,170	17,988,206	17,794,964	5,541,462	554,146
TURKEY - - - - - 1844	35,350,000	17,816,876	17,533,124	4,784,490	478,449
AUSTRIA - - - - - 1840	36,950,401	18,747,770	18,202,631	5,242,611	524,261
PRUSSIA - - - - - 1849	16,331,187	8,168,382	8,162,805	2,535,891	253,589
RUSSIA - - - - - 1855	67,487,507	33,989,414	33,448,093	9,127,414	912,741
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA - 1850	19,553,068	9,526,666	10,026,402	3,160,028	316,003

The actual health and vigour of the respective races are represented by the mean mortality and the mean lifetime ; in both these respects England and France stand the first, Russia last, of the States from which data can be obtained :

	Annual Mortality.
England . . .	1 in 45
France . . .	1 in 42
Prussia . . .	1 in 38
Austria . . .	1 in 33
Russia . . .	1 in 28

TABLE II. — NUMBERS of the BRITISH ARMY and NAVY (1851) at the four ages compared with the NUMBERS in the PRUSSIAN ARMY (1849).

Ages.	BRITISH			PRUSSIAN ARMY.
	ARMY.	NAVY.	ARMY AND NAVY.	
All Ages -	142,870	24,903	167,773	200,242
Under 20 -	12,325	5,225	17,550	18,916
20 — 40 -	125,720	17,124	142,844	173,190
40 — 60 -	4,634	2,466	7,100	6,893
60 — 80 -	191	88	279	1,243
PROPORTION PER CENT.				
All Ages.	100.	100.	100.	100.
Under 20 -	9	21	11	10
20 — 40 -	88	69	85	87
40 — 60 -	3	10	4	3
60 — 80 -	—	—	—	—

TABLE III.—ENGLAND, or the UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

	Proportion in 1811 to 100 Males living aged 20—40.	Military and Naval Forces in 1811.	1855–6. Military and Naval Forces *voted* in 1855–6.	Military and Naval Forces in 1851, if the Numbers were in the same proportion to the Males aged 20—40 as in 1811.	Excess of Numbers in Col. 4. over those in Col. 3.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
SEA AND LAND FORCES - - -	(1) 19·5	501,488	451,893	790,867	338,974
NAVY—Seamen and Marines -	(2) 5·3	136,778	70,000	215,705	145,705
ARMY—Cavalry, Infantry, and Artillery - - - -	(3) 14·2	364,710	381,893	575,162	193,269
ARMY AND NAVY. Native Force - -	(4) 17·2	441,603	436,943	696,426	259,483
ARMY AND NAVY. Foreign and Colonial Force - - -	(5) 2·3	59,885	14,950	94,441	79,491
ARMY—Regular Force, *Native* and *Foreign* - - - -	(6) 10·7	276,189	245,570	435,561	189,991
Regular English Force - -	(7) 9·1	233,686	230,620	368,532	137,912
Royal Troops in India - -	(8) 1·2	30,253	29,629	47,710	18,081
At home and abroad (exclusive of Forces in India) -	(9) 7·9	203,433	200,991	320,822	119,831
EMBODIED MILITIA - - -	(10) 3·5	88,521	136,323	139,601	3,278
FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TROOPS -	(11) 1·6	42,503	14,950	67,029	52,079
,, ,, SEAMEN -	(12) ·7	17,382 ?	—	27,412 ?	27,412 ?

(1) = (2) + (3)
(1) = (4) + (5)
(1) = (6) + (2) + (10)
(3) = (7) + (10) + (11)
(4) = (2) + (7) + (10) — (12)
(5) = (11) + (12)
(6) = (7) + (11)
(7) = (8) + (9)

TABLE IV.—MALE POPULATION of Seven GREAT STATES, distinguishing the Numbers living at Five Ages.

Years for which the Population in the Table is given.	STATES.	MALES.					
		TOTAL.	0—20.	Military Age, 20—40.	40—60.	60—80.	80 and upwards.
1851	(*a*) ENGLAND - - -	13,687,545	6,417,101	4,111,481	2,245,358	842,624	70,981
1851	(*b*) FRANCE - - - -	17,794,964	6,562,179	5,541,462	4,020,275	1,566,864	104,184
1844	(*c*) TURKEY - - - -	17,533,124	9,361,323	4,784,490	2,448,275	857,913	82,023
1840	(*d*) AUSTRIA - - - -	18,202,631	8,465,132	5,242,611	3,271,212	1,152,356	71,320
1849	(*e*) PRUSSIA - - - -	8,162,805	3,821,608	2,535,891	1,342,320	462,986	
1855	(*f*) RUSSIA - - - -	33,448,093	17,858,678	9,127,414	4,670,594	1,634,931	156,476
1850	(*g*) UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (exclusive of the Coloured Population) - - -	10,026,402	5,114,831	3,160,028	1,339,838	376,427	35,278
	TOTAL -	118,855,564	57,600,852	34,503,377	19,337,872	7,413,463	

NOTES.

(*a*) ENGLAND (exclusive of Ireland). The population for the middle of the year 1851, was taken from the Census Report, page cliv.

(*a*) IRELAND. The population for Ireland is that enumerated in 1851, and the males whose ages were not returned have been distributed proportionally over the several ages. The army stationed in Ireland (26272) was not enumerated with the general population, but it has been included in the above table; as also has (49704), the proportion of the army, navy, and merchant seamen belonging to Ireland, who were abroad in 1851 : their ages have been estimated from the army and navy returns for Great Britain. 3596 boys, belonging to the army, have been added to the enumerated population, and they were obtained by assuming that they bore the same proportion to the army as in 1841.

(*b*) FRANCE. The number of males given in the above table is that returned in 1851. 17952 males, whose ages were not returned, have been distributed proportionally over each of the ages given in this table.

(*c*) TURKEY. This is the population in 1844 nearly as given by Ubicini and in the Almanach de Gotha of 1855 ; no details as to age or sex are given, but for the present statement it has been assumed that the numbers of males at different ages are in the same relative proportions as are here given for Russia.

(*d*) AUSTRIA. This population is taken from the official returns furnished to the Registrar General, and published in his sixth annual Report (pp. 329–44), for the year 1840. The ages were not stated; but for the year 1837 the proportional numbers *under* and *above* 20 were recorded, and these proportions have here been applied to the population of 1840, and in addition, the males living at *each* respective vicennial period over the age of 20 have been derived by assuming that they were in the same proportions as are found in the returns for Sweden in 1835 (*see* Registrar General's sixth Report, page 270). The total population in 1850–51 given in the Almanach de Gotha of 1855, is 36,514,466, while the official number given for 1840 is 36,950,401. In the official returns of 1855 (*Mittheilungen aus dem Gebiete der Statistik* : 4^ter^ Jahrgang. 2 Heft.) pp. 8–9, it is stated, that the population as last enumerated in 1850 was 35,750,621; comprising 17,437,068 males, and 18,313,553 females. It is estimated from the rates of increase in 1840–6, that the population at the end of 1854 amounted to 37,356,699. But this number is also said to be defective; and it is inferred from the Conscription returns that 5 or 6 per cent of the population are unenumerated. Upon this assumption the estimated population of the empire is set down at 39,411,309; the males being 19,272,610, and the females 20,138,699.

Until a more accurate census is taken by the new Statistical Board I think the numbers in the above table most suitable for the purposes of comparison with the similar returns of other states.

(*e*) PRUSSIA. The above population of Prussia is taken from the official returns published for the year 1849 ; the numbers are therein grouped in periods of age which do not in one or two instances exactly correspond with the ages in the present Table; but in such cases by adding or deducting proportional numbers the result obtained cannot differ materially from the true numbers.

(*f*) RUSSIA. The population is derived from the official returns received by the Registrar General, and published in his sixth annual Report (pp. 315–28), where the population is stated for the year 1842, and comprises European and Asiatic Russia. The sex of 15,334,210 persons (25,461,077 males / 25,873,133 females) out of 59,254,771 living in 1842, is recorded, and the males and females of the remainder are assumed to be in the same relative proportions. For the present statement the population has been estimated for 1855 on the assumption of Tegoborski that the *annual rate* of increase since 1842 has been one per cent. The ages of the living are not recorded, and they have been here obtained from the *deaths at different ages* given in the 1834, official returns for the two years 1832 and 1834 ; for on taking the *rate of mortality* to be the same as in Manchester (to which rate it approximates in the aggregate), the numbers thus obtained were found to be a little in excess of the given total : they have accordingly been proportionally reduced.

(*g*) UNITED STATES. The population has been derived from the Census of the United States in 1850. The number is exclusive of the free and slave coloured population, which amounted to 3,634,830 (1,809,238 males / 1,825,592 females.) 7,153 males, whose ages were not stated, have been distributed proportionally over the several ages given in the table. The number of coloured males at the above ages were :—

Ages.		Males.
0—20	=	1,009,481
20—40	=	526,830
40—60	=	204,376
60—80	=	60,817
80 and upwards		7,734

[The following Index furnishes a reference to the *Number* of each DISTRICT in the topographical arrangement adopted in the Tables of Abstracts contained in the Report, the numbers running consecutively from 1 to 623.* In forming the alphabetical arrangement the principle is adopted of placing compound names in the order in which they are pronounced: thus, East Ashford will be found under the letter E, and *not* under A, as Ashford, East.]

* Thus, the number of Marriages in the Aberayron District may at once be ascertained by referring, in the "*Abstract of Marriages*," to the District numbered 596 (see page 24); and in like manner the number of Births and Deaths, of Deaths at different Ages, &c. will be found by referring to the same district number in the appropriate Tables.