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TWENTY-SIXTH  
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

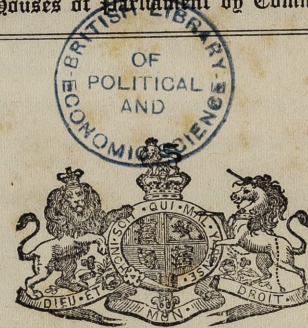
BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.

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

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LONDON:

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

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1865.

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REGISTRAR GENERAL

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REPORT

TO

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

*General Register Office, Somerset House,  
31st May 1865.*

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the detailed abstracts of the marriages, births, and deaths that have been registered in England and Wales during the year 1863.

347,020 persons married, 727,417 children were born alive, and 473,837 persons died. Thus the names of 1,548,274 persons were added during the year to the registers deposited and indexed in the office: it is the greatest number ever recorded in one year, and raises the total number to nearly *thirty-four millions* since the commencement of registration in 1837.

The natural increase of population by the excess of births over deaths was 253,580, or nearly 700 daily. In the middle of 1863 the population

TABLE I.—Estimated Population, with the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England, in each Year from 1838 to 1863.

YEARS ended Dec. 31st	Estimated POPULATION in ENGLAND in the Middle of the Years.*	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS (exclusive of Still-born).	DEATHS.	EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.
1838	15,312,256	118,067	236,134	463,787	342,760	121,027
1839	15,515,296	123,166	246,332	492,574	388,984	153,590
1840	15,721,029	122,665	245,330	502,303	359,687	142,616
1841	15,929,492	122,496	244,992	512,158	349,847	162,311
1842	16,123,793	118,825	237,650	517,739	349,519	168,220
1843	16,320,479	123,818	247,636	527,325	346,445	180,880
1844	16,519,565	132,249	264,498	540,763	356,933	183,830
1845	16,721,081	143,743	287,486	543,521	349,366	194,155
1846	16,925,051	145,664	291,328	572,625	390,315	182,310
1847	17,131,512	135,845	271,690	539,965	423,304	116,661
1848	17,340,492	138,230	276,460	563,059	399,833	163,226
1849	17,552,020	141,883	283,766	578,159	440,839	137,320
1850	17,766,129	152,744	305,488	593,422	368,995	224,427
1851	17,982,849	154,206	308,412	615,865	395,396	220,469
1852	18,193,206	158,782	317,564	624,012	407,135	216,877
1853	18,404,368	164,520	329,040	612,391	421,097	191,294
1854	18,616,310	159,727	319,454	634,405	437,905	196,500
1855	18,829,000	152,113	304,226	635,043	425,703	209,340
1856	19,042,412	159,337	318,674	657,453	380,506	266,947
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	412,815	243,256
1858	19,471,291	156,070	312,140	655,481	449,656	205,825
1859	19,686,701	167,723	335,446	689,881	440,781	249,100
1860	19,902,713	170,156	340,312	684,048	422,721	261,327
1861	20,119,314	163,706	327,412	696,406	435,114	261,292
1862	20,336,467	164,030	328,060	712,684	436,566	276,118
1863	20,554,137	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837	253,580

\* The Population of each of the years since 1851 is deduced from the ascertained rate of increase observed in the twenty years, 1841-61; and an allowance is made for the decrease in the rate during the latter ten years. On another hypothesis the numbers would differ slightly from the estimate here given, but as the rates of births, deaths, and marriages have been calculated on these numbers it is not considered advisable to give any other estimate of Population.

of England and Wales probably exceeded twenty and a half millions. The number of emigrants who left the ports of the United Kingdom at which Government agents are stationed during the year was 223,758 ; of whom 67,926 were of English origin, 18,709 of Scotch, 127,920 of Irish, and 9,203 were foreigners ; the numbers are corrected proportionally for the 23,061 whose birthplace was not recorded. Of the emigrants 146,813 departed for the United States, 18,083 for the North American colonies, 53,054 for the Australian colonies, and 5808 for other places.

MARRIAGES.

The cloud passing over the cotton manufacturing districts in 1861 and 1862 was reflected at once in the marriage registers, and the rate which in 1860 was as high as 1.710 persons married to every 100 persons living, was reduced to 1.628 in 1861, and further to 1.614 in 1862. In 1863 the crisis had passed : after a bountiful harvest the people began to think more favourably of their prospects, and marriage proceeded at an augmented rate, the proportion to every 100 persons living rising to 1.688, while the average of the last 26 years was 1.640.

The average price of wheat per quarter, which was 55s. 5d. in 1862, had decreased to 46s. 7d. in the March quarter of 1863, and was as low as 40s. 6d. on the average of the last three months of the year. The average number of paupers relieved on the last day of each week during the first quarter of 1863 was, in-door 142,257, and out-door 943,324 ; the numbers falling to 130,072 and 804,940 respectively, in the last quarter of the year. This evidence of the growing prosperity of the people received additional force from the increase in the marriage rate.

Of the 173,510 marriages, the numbers solemnized according to the rites of the Established Church were 136,743 ; of which 19 were by special licence,

TABLE II.—Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of England, in each Year from 1838 to 1863.

Table with 9 columns: YEARS ended Dec. 31st, MARRIAGES, PERSONS MARRIED, BIRTHS, DEATHS, TO ONE MARRIAGE, TO ONE PERSON MARRIED, TO ONE BIRTH, TO ONE DEATH. Rows from 1838 to 1863 and a Mean row.

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

19,298 by licence, 109,572 by banns, 4,312 by Superintendent Registrar's certificate : in 3,542 instances it was not stated under which of the foregoing headings the marriages should be classed.

36,767 of the marriages were not performed according to the rites of the Established Church ; 8,095 were among Roman Catholics, 14,714 among members of various Christian denominations, 51 among Quakers, and 318 among Jews ; 13,589 were performed at Superintendent Registrars' offices. The marriages among Quakers show an almost yearly decline, while those among the Jews exhibit an increase. Table III. gives, in a comparative statement, the number of marriages under each head since the year 1841, and

TABLE III.—Marriages registered in England in each Year from 1841 to 1863.

Large multi-column table with columns for YEARS ending 31st December, TOTAL MARRIAGES, and categories: ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH (Special Licence, Licence, Banns, Superintendent Registrar's Certificate, Not stated, TOTAL IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH) and NOT ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH (TOTAL NOT IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH, Roman Catholics, Other Christian Denominations, Superintendent Registrar's Office, Quakers, Jews). Includes a bottom section for MARRIAGES CONTRACTED BETWEEN, RE-MARRIED, UNDER AGE, and SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.

Table III<sup>a</sup>. shows that of the 36,767 marriages *not* according to the rites of the Established Church, 4202 were by licence granted by the Superintendent Registrar, and 32,565 by Superintendent Registrar's certificate. The respective numbers in each county are also shown in the Table.

*Re-marriages.*—23,494 widowers and 15,307 widows re-married during the year; of the former 15,269 allied themselves to spinsters and 8225 to widows; the remainder of the widows re-marrying (7082) were espoused by bachelors. 13.5 per cent. of the men who married had been previously married, while among the women who married 8.8 per cent. had been previously wedded. These proportions are below those of any year since 1852. The Tables given at pages 26 and 27 are interesting and worthy of study; they show the ages and civil condition of the contracting parties.

*Minors.*—A belief is sometimes expressed that people marry later in life than they did formerly; but if this is the case in certain classes of society it does not obtain among the people generally, for the proportion of young persons who marry has never been so high as during the year 1863; and with very few exceptions the rate has been annually increasing for more than 20 years. In 1841, in every 100 marriages, 4.38 of the men and 13.29 of the women were under 21 years of age; in 1863 these proportions had risen to 6.61 and 19.90 respectively. The counties in which the greatest proportions of young persons married are Buckinghamshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire, West Riding of York, and

TABLE III<sup>a</sup>.—Marriages *not* according to the Rites of the Established Church during the Year 1863, distinguishing those by Licence granted by the Superintendent Registrar and those by Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.

Divisions.	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Marriages not according to Rites of Established Church.			Divisions.	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Marriages not according to Rites of Established Church.		
		TOTAL.	By Licence granted by Superintendent Registrar.	By Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.			TOTAL.	By Licence granted by Superintendent Registrar.	By Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.
	ENGLAND	36,767	4,202	32,565					
I.	London:				VI.	Gloucestershire	823	100	723
	Middlesex ( <i>part of</i> )	2,742	507	2,235		Herefordshire	154	17	137
	Surrey ( <i>part of</i> )	483	67	416		Shropshire	350	35	315
	Kent ( <i>part of</i> )	199	26	173		Staffordshire	827	82	745
II.	Surrey ( <i>extra metrop.</i> )	219	19	200		Worcestershire	172	31	141
	Kent ( <i>extra metrop.</i> )	570	91	479	VII.	Leicestershire	473	40	433
	Sussex	382	58	324		Rutlandshire	19	3	16
	Hampshire	740	119	621		Lincolnshire	614	55	559
	Berkshire	218	23	195		Nottinghamshire	431	35	396
III.	Middlesex ( <i>extra metrop.</i> )	95	13	82		Derbyshire	541	35	506
	Hertfordshire	125	8	117	VIII.	Cheshire	659	80	579
	Buckinghamshire	191	15	176		Lancashire	6,242	609	5,633
	Oxfordshire	187	36	151	IX.	Yorkshire:			
	Northamptonshire	379	34	345		West Riding	2,886	238	2,648
	Huntingdonshire	73	13	60		East Riding (with York)	571	64	507
	Bedfordshire	179	18	161		North Riding	315	66	249
	Cambridgeshire	216	27	189	X.	Durham	1,331	132	1,599
IV.	Essex	410	35	375		Northumberland	1,105	112	993
	Suffolk	497	41	456		Cumberland	772	66	706
	Northfolk	559	48	511		Westmorland	63	11	52
V.	Wiltshire	309	30	279	XI.	Monmouthshire	791	68	723
	Dorsetshire	227	34	193		South Wales	2,807	293	2,514
	Devonshire	1,600	211	1,389		North Wales	1,400	281	1,119
	Cornwall	848	85	763					
	Somersetshire	730	122	608					

Durham. The counties showing the smallest proportions are Middlesex (*extra Metropolitan*), Herefordshire, Shropshire, Rutlandshire, North Riding of York, Northumberland, and North Wales. The relative tendency, however, to early marriage in different places can only be measured by the proportions which the marriages of minors bear to the numbers living unmarried at corresponding ages.

*Signatures of persons married.*—132,248 men and 116,094 women wrote their names; 41,262 men and 57,416 women signed the marriage register with marks. *Seventy-six* in 100 men wrote their names and 24 made marks. In 100 women *sixty-seven* wrote their names and 33 made marks. These proportions are precisely the same as in the previous year, and cannot be regarded as satisfactory; the 12 preceding years show a continuous decrease in the percentage of those who signed with marks. London heads the list with proportions of 89 in 100 men and 82 in 100 females signing their names. The extra-metropolitan portions of Surrey,

TABLE IV.—Proportion of Marriages and comparison of those celebrated by Licence and after Banns, together with the Price of Wheat per Quarter in England in each Year from 1841 to 1863.

YEARS.	MARRIAGES.		Estimated to 100 persons living.		PRICE OF WHEAT PER QUARTER.
	To 100 PERSONS LIVING.	By BANNS TO ONE MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.	MARRIAGES of the HIGHER and MIDDLE CLASSES.	MARRIAGES of the ARTIZANS and LABOURERS and other Classes.	
AVERAGE:					s. d.
Of 7 years of highest prices -	.804*	4.936	.135	.669	66 3
Of 8 years of intermediate prices -	.836	5.374	.131	.705	53 1
Of 8 years of lowest prices -	.832	5.460	.130	.702	43 4
1855	.808	4.883	.137	.671	74 8
1854	.858	4.991	.143	.715	72 5
1847	.793	4.977	.133	.660	69 9
1856	.837	4.888	.142	.695	69 2
1841	.769	4.940	.129	.640	64 4
1842	.737	5.072	.121	.616	57 3
1857	.826	4.803	.142	.684	56 5
1862	.807	5.279	.128	.679	55 5
1861	.814	5.125	.133	.681	55 4
1846	.861	5.427	.134	.727	54 8
1853	.894	5.293	.142	.752	53 3
1860	.855	5.240	.137	.718	53 3
1844	.801	5.705	.119	.682	51 3
1845	.860	5.799	.126	.734	50 10
1848	.797	5.121	.130	.667	50 6
1843	.759	5.490	.117	.642	50 1
1863	.844	5.678	.126	.718	44 8
1849	.808	5.429	.126	.682	44 3
1858	.802	5.058	.132	.670	44 3
1859	.852	5.296	.135	.717	43 10
1852	.873	5.472	.135	.738	40 9
1850	.860	5.666	.129	.731	40 3
1851	.858	5.591	.130	.728	38 6

\* Disregarding the decimal point, this will read 804 marriages were celebrated to every 100,000 of the population; of these, 135 may be taken to represent the marriages of the higher and middle classes, and 669 those of the classes below.

Kent, and Middlesex also show a large proportion who signed their names, as likewise do Sussex, Hampshire, Devonshire, Gloucestershire, Yorkshire, and the northern counties; in Monmouthshire and Wales the state of education, measured by this standard, is very defective. In England and Wales there were 26,626 instances in which both the bride and bridegroom signed the register with marks; and there were 45,426 alliances where one signed by name and the other signed by mark. Half of the women who married in Wales and Lancashire signed with marks.

*Buildings registered for the solemnization of marriages.*—During the year 1863 200 additional places of worship were registered for the solemnization of marriages therein, under the Act 6 & 7 Will. 4. c. 85.; of these, 25 belonged to the Independents, 40 to the Baptists, 88 to various denominations of Wesleyan Methodists, 16 to Welsh Calvinistic Methodists, and 15 to Roman Catholics. In 1862 the number of buildings registered was 190. At the close of 1863 there were 4954 buildings on the register, including 1554 belonging to the Independents, 1066 to the Baptists, 1049 to the Wesleyan Methodists, and 587 to the Roman Catholics. The distribution of the registered buildings will be seen in the Table. (See Table VIII.)

The marriages in registered buildings in 1863 were 22,809; in the 337 buildings in London 2369 marriages were solemnized, including 1460 marriages in Roman Catholic chapels; in the 651 buildings in the North-western division (Cheshire and Lancashire) there were 5590 marriages, 3431 of which were celebrated in Roman Catholic chapels. In Monmouthshire and Wales, where the registered buildings are the most numerous, 2760 marriages were celebrated in the 780 chapels, namely 303 of Roman Catholics, and 2457 of other denominations. With regard to marriages in Roman Catholic chapels, it may be remarked that in some instances one of the parties to the marriage is a Protestant. In certain cases couples are married twice and their marriages are twice registered.

TABLE V.—**Marriages in England.** The Proportion per Cent. of **Minors** of each Sex, of Males and Females who **signed the Register with Marks**, and of Persons who were **Widowers or Widows**, in each Year from 1841 to 1863.

YEARS ended 31st December	TO 100 MARRIAGES.								
	THE PROPORTION UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE.			THE PROPORTION WHO SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.			THE PROPORTION WHO WERE		
	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.
1841	4.38	13.29	8.83	32.7	48.8	40.8	*12.30	*8.99	*10.95
1842	4.53	13.47	9.00	32.0	47.9	40.0	13.14	8.90	11.02
1843	4.45	13.25	8.85	32.7	49.0	40.9	13.17	8.73	10.95
1844	4.17	13.16	8.67	32.4	49.2	40.8	12.81	8.46	10.63
1845	4.37	13.48	8.93	33.2	49.6	41.4	12.64	8.60	10.62
1846	4.33	13.73	9.03	32.6	48.2	40.4	12.59	8.33	10.46
1847	4.09	13.34	8.72	31.2	45.5	38.4	12.93	8.54	10.74
1848	4.41	14.06	9.24	31.2	45.4	38.3	13.76	8.66	11.31
1849	4.69	14.88	9.79	31.0	45.9	38.5	13.85	8.88	11.37
1850	4.88	15.13	10.01	31.1	46.2	38.7	14.49	9.27	11.88
1851	5.02	15.75	10.39	30.8	45.3	38.1	13.98	9.00	11.49
1852	5.39	16.99	11.19	30.5	44.6	37.6	13.49	8.86	11.18
1853	5.55	17.76	11.66	30.4	43.9	37.2	13.59	8.97	11.28
1854	5.77	18.03	11.90	30.0	42.7	36.4	13.62	9.01	11.32
1855	5.51	17.89	11.70	29.5	41.2	35.4	14.42	9.49	11.96
1856	5.72	18.34	12.03	28.8	40.2	34.5	13.94	9.36	11.65
1857	5.58	18.10	11.84	27.7	38.8	33.3	13.75	9.11	11.43
1858	5.86	18.37	12.12	27.0	37.6	32.3	14.22	9.20	11.71
1859	6.20	19.10	12.65	26.7	37.6	32.2	14.10	9.07	11.59
1860	6.35	19.35	12.85	25.5	36.2	30.9	13.88	9.03	11.46
1861	6.36	19.50	12.93	24.6	34.7	29.7	14.03	9.12	11.58
1862	6.47	19.79	13.13	23.7	33.2	28.5	13.69	8.98	11.34
1863	6.61	19.90	13.26	23.8	33.1	28.5	13.54	8.82	11.18

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

During the year 1863 80 new district churches and chapels-of-ease were licensed for marriages according to the rites of the Established Church.

TABLE VI.—**Proportional Number of Marriages** in the several **Counties of England** during the **Year 1863**; of Persons who **signed their Names**; of Persons not of **full Age**; and of the **Re-marriages of Widowers and Widows**.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MARRIAGES TO 100 PERSONS LIVING.	SIGNED THEIR NAMES IN WRITING.		PERSONS NOT OF FULL AGE.		RE-MARRIAGES.	
		Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.	WIDOWERS.	WIDOWS.
						In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.
ENGLAND	844	76.2	66.9	6.61	19.90	13.54	8.82
I.—LONDON	1032	89.0	82.0	3.37	13.95	13.45	8.98
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.							
1 Surrey ( <i>extra-metropolitan</i> )	628	79.5	82.5	4.25	16.35	10.30	7.79
2 Kent ( <i>extra-metropolitan</i> )	780	77.8	79.3	4.75	21.82	11.80	8.38
3 Sussex	787	79.8	83.6	5.82	17.89	12.97	8.21
4 Hampshire	823	79.9	81.3	4.17	19.58	12.07	10.05
5 Berkshire	737	69.2	75.3	5.05	16.86	13.91	9.91
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
6 Middlesex ( <i>extra-metropolitan</i> )	501	78.8	82.5	3.39	15.27	10.58	6.89
7 Hertfordshire	622	63.9	67.5	8.93	21.37	12.35	6.85
8 Buckinghamshire	703	66.9	63.0	10.98	25.41	14.63	8.08
9 Oxfordshire	739	75.2	75.2	7.18	13.31	13.05	8.68
10 Northamptonshire	745	73.7	70.9	10.62	24.26	13.76	7.88
11 Huntingdonshire	700	67.0	70.9	10.92	26.94	13.35	8.74
12 Bedfordshire	831	60.8	54.9	14.08	26.21	13.15	7.04
13 Cambridgeshire	720	65.7	67.9	10.84	25.93	13.54	8.05
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.							
14 Essex	614	69.2	74.2	7.19	23.88	12.67	8.41
15 Suffolk	725	64.0	71.0	8.02	22.59	14.57	8.48
16 Norfolk	716	66.1	68.6	8.78	20.54	16.06	9.60
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
17 Wiltshire	679	71.9	72.7	7.60	19.10	15.64	8.73
18 Dorsetshire	753	72.8	75.2	6.03	17.44	14.90	7.92
19 Devonshire	806	80.0	76.1	5.73	16.72	12.09	8.58
20 Cornwall	783	69.6	60.8	8.66	22.26	10.99	7.27
21 Somersetshire	692	71.9	72.7	7.02	15.50	16.06	8.01
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
22 Gloucestershire	908	78.3	76.3	7.51	17.36	13.95	8.54
23 Herefordshire	646	61.4	71.2	4.26	14.18	11.06	9.79
24 Shropshire	708	68.2	64.3	4.01	15.31	12.90	7.49
25 Staffordshire	895	60.6	50.2	9.41	27.59	12.20	9.35
26 Worcestershire	829	70.6	65.0	8.05	20.63	12.65	8.93
27 Warwickshire	834	76.3	67.4	7.55	21.81	13.70	9.14
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
28 Leicestershire	830	76.0	66.6	11.24	22.62	13.80	8.03
29 Rutlandshire	669	76.4	75.2	2.55	8.92	14.01	7.01
30 Lincolnshire	705	76.3	74.0	5.32	20.44	13.51	7.46
31 Nottinghamshire	780	73.4	63.6	7.90	21.19	15.88	7.86
32 Derbyshire	796	76.6	66.6	7.96	21.57	14.39	8.83
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
33 Cheshire	788	75.1	68.5	5.63	16.29	15.20	8.49
34 Lancashire	936	75.1	51.9	8.66	22.13	14.23	9.55
IX.—YORKSHIRE.							
35 West Riding	907	76.8	57.4	8.66	25.23	14.66	9.11
36 East Riding (with York)	941	83.5	72.0	6.46	22.41	14.38	9.67
37 North Riding	744	81.4	76.7	4.10	20.43	11.93	7.45
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.							
38 Durham	845	75.8	62.0	7.18	29.92	12.70	9.88
39 Northumberland	939	83.1	70.5	3.12	14.76	11.77	7.99
40 Cumberland	778	81.9	68.6	4.30	17.12	10.90	7.53
41 Westmorland	708	85.1	80.5	3.44	15.83	13.99	8.94
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.							
42 Monmouthshire	857	58.8	51.1	6.59	22.44	12.59	10.90
43 South Wales	786	64.9	45.8	5.87	17.51	13.16	8.56
44 North Wales	758	64.5	51.9	4.25	11.87	14.32	7.55

The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points:—In England, among every 100,000 persons living 844 marriages took place; of 1,000 men married 762, of 1,000 women 669, signed the marriage register by writing their names; of 10,000 men married 661 were not of full age, of 10,000 women married 1990 were not of full age; of 10,000 men married 1354 were Widowers of the same number of women married 882 were Widows.





Shropshire (10·1 per cent.), the whole of the North-midland counties, Cheshire, East and North Ridings of York, Northumberland, Cumberland (with the maximum rate of 12·0 per cent.), Westmorland, and North Wales. A rate of illegitimacy far above the average has, in successive reports, been shown to prevail in certain counties, and it is a matter for surprise that so little attention has been paid to this important subject. Local knowledge and investigation might possibly detect a cause in prevailing social habits; and the cause being ascertained the first step is gained towards an amelioration. A good field is open for inquiry and reform, and he will be a public benefactor who helps to purge his county of this moral stain.

DEATHS.

The deaths in 1863 were 473,837. If the facts are stated roundly, the number exceeded that of the year 1860 by 51,000, that of 1861 by 39,000, and that of 1862 by 37,000. The number of English funerals approached half a million.

The excess of births over deaths was 253,580.

The rate of mortality was 2·305 per cent. against an average rate in 26 years (1838-63) of 2·228. After a period of health embracing three years (1860-2), when the annual mortality was less than 2·2 per cent., and in the first of those years only 2·124, fatal causes began to operate, and the effect was a mortality higher by ·181.

*Sex.*—The numbers of males and females who died in the year were, respectively, 242,203 and 231,634. The death-rate of males was 2·424 to 100 males living; that of females 2·193 to 100 females living. The averages of 26 years are: 2·314 per cent. for males; 2·145 for females. For every 100 females who died in the year there were 105 deaths of males. But this proportion is derived from the deaths of males and females as they occurred in unequal populations of the sexes, the females living in England being considerably in excess of the males. If a town or province were found in which the two sexes mustered equally strong, the greater mortality of males would give 111 for every 100 deaths that occurred amongst females.

Females suffered less than males from the insalubrious influences peculiar to the year; the female mortality showing a less excess above its average than did the mortality of males.

TABLE IX.—Births in the Years 1845-63 in England, distinguishing the Legitimate and Illegitimate.

YEARS.	TOTAL BIRTHS.	LEGITIMATE.	ILLEGITIMATE.
1845	543,521	505,280	38,241
1846	572,625	534,096	38,529
1847	539,965	503,840	36,125
1848	563,059	526,312	36,747
1849	578,159	538,825	39,334
1850	593,422	553,116	40,306
1851	615,865	573,865	42,000
1852	624,012	581,530	42,482
1853	612,391	572,628	39,763
1854	634,405	593,664	40,741
1855	635,043	594,200	40,783
1856	657,453	614,802	42,651
1857	663,071	620,069	43,002
1858	655,481	612,176	43,305
1859	689,881	645,130	44,751
1860	684,048	640,355	43,693
1861	696,406	652,249	44,157
1862	712,684	667,462	45,222
1863	727,417	680,276	47,141

*Locality.*—It has been remarked that the mortality of England was 2·305 per cent. But the death-rates in London and the several counties, of which this is the average, showed many degrees of variation ranging from the lowest in Westmorland, 1·735, to the highest which occurred in Lancashire, and was 2·629. Of the three Yorkshire Ridings the unhealthiest was the West, in which the mortality was 2·573; the next

TABLE X.—Number and Proportion of Male and Female Children born in and out of Wedlock in the several Counties of England during the Year 1863.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MALE CHILDREN BORN.	FEMALE CHILDREN BORN.	BORN IN WEDLOCK.		BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.		MALES born to every 100 FEMALES so born.	MALES born in Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	MALES born out of Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	CHILDREN born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
ENGLAND - - -	372,019	355,398	347,731	332,545	24,288	22,853	104·7	104·6	106·3	6·5
I.—LONDON - - -	52,277	49,842	49,999	47,686	2278	2156	104·9	104·9	105·7	4·3
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.										
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - -	4605	4459	4388	4270	217	189	103·3	102·8	114·8	4·5
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan) - -	9619	9429	9069	8969	550	460	102·0	101·1	119·6	5·3
3 Sussex - - -	5922	5692	5537	5340	385	352	104·0	103·7	109·4	6·3
4 Hampshire - - -	7773	7611	7354	7184	419	427	102·1	102·4	98·1	5·5
5 Berkshire - - -	3432	3443	3183	3222	249	221	99·7	98·8	112·7	6·8
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) - -	3218	2972	3077	2842	141	130	108·3	108·3	108·5	4·4
7 Hertfordshire - - -	2891	2858	2679	2650	212	208	101·2	101·1	101·9	7·3
8 Buckinghamshire - - -	2573	2480	2389	2329	184	151	103·8	102·6	121·9	6·6
9 Oxfordshire - - -	2936	2859	2732	2642	204	217	102·7	103·4	94·0	7·3
10 Northamptonshire - - -	4411	4270	4151	4036	260	234	103·3	102·8	111·1	5·7
11 Huntingdonshire - - -	1094	996	1018	933	76	63	109·8	109·1	120·6	6·7
12 Bedfordshire - - -	2629	2467	2435	2300	194	167	106·6	105·9	116·2	7·1
13 Cambridgeshire - - -	3040	3018	2826	2815	214	203	100·7	100·4	105·4	6·9
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.										
14 Essex - - -	6812	6337	6441	5987	371	350	107·5	107·6	106·0	5·5
15 Suffolk - - -	3707	3301	3269	4874	438	427	107·7	108·1	102·6	7·9
16 Norfolk - - -	7114	6737	6318	5974	796	763	105·6	105·8	104·3	11·3
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
17 Wiltshire - - -	3955	3868	3670	3634	285	234	102·2	101·0	121·8	6·6
18 Dorsetshire - - -	3105	3019	2915	2820	190	199	102·8	103·4	95·5	6·4
19 Devonshire - - -	9710	9323	9150	8774	560	549	104·2	104·3	102·0	5·8
20 Cornwall - - -	6812	6370	6433	5995	379	375	106·9	107·3	101·1	5·7
21 Somersetshire - - -	7431	7097	6986	6690	445	407	104·7	104·4	109·3	5·9
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
22 Gloucestershire - - -	7549	7230	7115	6805	434	425	104·4	104·6	102·1	5·8
23 Herefordshire - - -	1690	1564	1536	1434	154	130	108·1	107·1	118·5	8·7
24 Shropshire - - -	4322	4223	3927	3751	395	472	102·3	104·7	88·7	10·1
25 Staffordshire - - -	16769	15934	15736	14939	973	1025	105·0	105·7	94·9	6·1
26 Worcestershire - - -	5464	5188	5124	4864	340	324	104·3	105·3	104·9	6·2
27 Warwickshire - - -	10796	10678	10158	10072	638	606	101·1	100·9	105·3	5·8
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
28 Leicestershire - - -	4519	4394	4142	4068	377	326	102·8	101·8	115·6	7·9
29 Rutlandshire - - -	367	369	330	349	37	20	99·5	94·6	185·0	7·7
30 Lincolnshire - - -	7044	6777	6408	6180	636	597	103·9	103·7	106·5	8·9
31 Nottinghamshire - - -	5845	5660	5290	5164	555	496	103·3	102·4	111·9	9·1
32 Derbyshire - - -	5524	5210	5062	4803	462	407	106·0	105·4	113·5	8·1
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
33 Cheshire - - -	9127	8405	8400	7773	727	632	108·6	108·1	115·0	7·8
34 Lancashire - - -	48513	46703	45262	43701	3251	3002	103·9	103·6	108·8	6·6
IX.—YORKSHIRE.										
35 West Riding - - -	31149	29651	29085	27663	2064	1988	105·1	105·1	103·8	6·7
36 East Riding (with York) - - -	5080	4720	4667	4334	413	386	107·6	107·7	107·0	8·2
37 North Riding - - -	3642	3655	3303	3293	339	362	99·6	100·3	98·6	9·6
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.										
38 Durham - - -	12388	11963	11757	11315	631	643	103·6	103·9	97·4	5·3
39 Northumberland - - -	6892	6279	6119	5779	573	500	106·6	105·9	114·6	8·3
40 Cumberland - - -	3809	3407	3358	2994	451	413	111·8	112·2	109·2	12·0
41 Westmorland - - -	949	870	862	789	87	81	109·1	109·3	107·4	9·2
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.										
42 Monmouthshire - - -	3880	3495	3658	3308	222	187	111·0	110·6	118·7	5·5
43 South Wales - - -	12904	12199	12027	11396	877	803	105·8	105·5	109·2	6·7
44 North Wales - - -	6931	6346	6326	5805	605	541	109·2	109·0	111·8	8·6

the East, where it was 2.529; the healthiest the North Riding, where the rate was 2.104. The health of London was less favourable in the three years 1861-3 than it had been in the two previous years; and in 1863 the mortality rose to 2.447, which is higher than it had been in any year since 1854, when cholera raged in the metropolis.

The counties in which the mortality was 1.7 and below 1.9 were Westmorland, Herefordshire, and the extra-metropolitan part of Surrey. In

TABLE XI.—Births to 100 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Years 1854-63.

No.	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	BIRTHS TO 100 PERSONS LIVING.										Average Annual Rate, 1854-63.
		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	
		ENGLAND - - - - -										
I.—LONDON - - - - -												3.400
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1	Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - - -	2.853	2.758	2.924	2.907	2.925	3.097	3.031	3.054	3.043	3.103	2.970
2	Kent (extra-metropolitan) - - -	3.180	3.110	3.231	3.356	3.133	3.327	3.139	3.295	3.279	3.390	3.244
3	Sussex - - - - -	3.067	2.919	3.092	3.043	2.961	3.111	2.965	3.053	3.054	3.127	3.039
4	Hampshire - - - - -	3.075	2.916	3.188	3.222	3.119	3.186	3.138	3.162	3.171	3.278	3.146
5	Berkshire - - - - -	2.982	2.899	3.068	3.081	3.010	3.272	3.016	3.124	3.253	3.326	3.103
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6	Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) - -	3.060	2.923	3.042	3.003	2.996	3.166	3.017	3.060	3.021	3.094	3.088
7	Hertfordshire - - - - -	3.047	2.967	3.161	3.245	3.074	3.265	3.134	3.095	3.237	3.226	3.145
8	Buckinghamshire - - - - -	3.195	3.160	3.203	3.350	3.198	3.490	3.324	3.408	3.408	3.420	3.316
9	Oxfordshire - - - - -	3.154	2.971	3.247	3.259	3.180	3.434	3.307	3.330	3.332	3.380	3.259
10	Northamptonshire - - - - -	3.335	3.445	3.529	3.503	3.502	3.625	3.613	3.506	3.517	3.691	3.533
11	Huntingdonshire - - - - -	3.206	3.196	3.410	3.459	3.363	3.491	3.377	3.214	3.404	3.550	3.367
12	Bedfordshire - - - - -	3.372	3.302	3.431	3.541	3.315	3.634	3.380	3.423	3.469	3.593	3.446
13	Cambridgeshire - - - - -	3.202	3.172	3.350	3.304	3.298	3.486	3.308	3.269	3.251	3.378	3.302
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14	Essex - - - - -	3.103	3.133	3.234	3.268	3.146	3.331	3.238	3.236	3.258	3.378	3.236
15	Suffolk - - - - -	3.136	3.086	3.264	3.302	3.234	3.474	3.208	3.256	3.266	3.284	3.251
16	Norfolk - - - - -	3.189	3.029	3.219	3.186	3.187	3.427	3.162	3.230	3.249	3.251	3.213
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17	Wiltshire - - - - -	3.174	3.024	3.189	3.149	3.140	3.256	3.126	3.170	3.335	3.335	3.190
18	Dorsetshire - - - - -	3.028	2.980	3.034	3.075	3.137	3.296	3.183	3.167	3.215	3.351	3.147
19	Devonshire - - - - -	2.889	2.803	2.922	2.905	2.959	3.027	3.013	3.102	3.174	3.217	3.001
20	Cornwall - - - - -	3.476	3.339	3.453	3.395	3.379	3.525	3.374	3.462	3.466	3.589	3.446
21	Somersetshire - - - - -	3.024	2.914	2.996	2.934	2.997	3.139	3.052	3.088	3.120	3.135	3.040
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
22	Gloucestershire - - - - -	3.134	3.112	3.087	3.038	3.139	3.134	3.123	3.212	3.286	3.293	3.156
23	Herefordshire - - - - -	2.985	2.742	2.958	2.921	2.901	3.006	2.975	3.084	3.013	2.981	2.957
24	Shropshire - - - - -	2.984	2.887	3.072	3.077	3.068	3.214	3.143	3.213	3.273	3.230	3.117
25	Staffordshire - - - - -	4.145	4.227	4.230	4.143	4.152	4.165	4.165	4.024	3.917	4.050	4.123
26	Worcestershire - - - - -	3.472	3.334	3.430	3.359	3.384	3.519	3.430	3.457	3.495	3.503	3.438
27	Warwickshire - - - - -	3.779	3.721	3.754	3.692	3.647	3.698	3.707	3.694	3.690	3.696	3.708
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
28	Leicestershire - - - - -	3.414	3.364	3.442	3.352	3.250	3.466	3.477	3.447	3.596	3.647	3.448
29	Rutlandshire - - - - -	3.080	2.942	3.055	3.108	3.134	3.075	3.293	3.022	3.048	3.137	3.089
30	Lincolnshire - - - - -	3.176	3.211	3.363	3.336	3.251	3.375	3.301	3.347	3.286	3.413	3.306
31	Nottinghamshire - - - - -	3.523	3.469	3.575	3.701	3.480	3.699	3.709	3.563	3.585	3.475	3.573
32	Derbyshire - - - - -	3.375	3.495	3.591	3.467	3.390	3.642	3.522	3.496	3.598	3.543	3.512
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
33	Cheshire - - - - -	3.472	3.464	3.451	3.481	3.332	3.563	3.444	3.528	3.673	3.653	3.506
34	Lancashire - - - - -	3.837	3.777	3.763	3.747	3.580	3.713	3.676	3.770	3.858	3.725	3.745
IX.—YORKSHIRE.												
35	West Riding - - - - -	3.826	3.788	3.809	3.767	3.602	3.745	3.759	3.707	3.795	3.863	3.766
36	East Riding (with York) - - -	3.330	3.327	3.486	3.420	3.360	3.453	3.422	3.476	3.539	3.525	3.434
37	North Riding - - - - -	3.192	3.283	3.370	3.344	3.327	3.421	3.429	3.323	3.355	3.374	3.342
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.												
38	Durham - - - - -	3.943	4.241	4.368	4.276	4.127	4.225	4.110	4.029	4.197	4.207	4.172
39	Northumberland - - - - -	3.265	3.431	3.556	3.416	3.454	3.510	3.509	3.552	3.718	3.686	3.510
40	Cumberland - - - - -	3.271	3.192	3.199	3.267	3.231	3.422	3.277	3.444	3.436	3.497	3.324
41	Westmorland - - - - -	3.073	2.788	2.902	2.928	2.826	2.993	3.253	3.159	3.067	2.953	2.994
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.												
42	Monmouthshire - - - - -	3.687	3.633	3.812	3.826	3.707	3.842	3.676	3.541	3.539	3.631	3.694
43	South Wales - - - - -	3.357	3.351	3.502	3.559	3.503	3.714	3.585	3.419	3.501	3.476	3.497
44	North Wales - - - - -	2.888	2.934	3.009	2.950	2.879	3.060	2.996	2.953	3.103	3.169	2.994

Dorsetshire the death-rate was 1.981. In Huntingdonshire it was 2.332; in Warwickshire 2.307; in Staffordshire 2.371; in Cheshire 2.396.

In almost all the counties, as well as in London, the mortality was above the average. The following furnish the only exceptions to the rule:— Hampshire, Herefordshire, Staffordshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Westmorland, Monmouthshire, and South Wales. Such instances are so few that the causes of the high mortality may be assumed to have

TABLE XII.—Proportional Number of Births in each Quarter to 1000 Births in the Average Quarter of each Year, 1838-63.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS.				
		In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838	115,947	1000	995	1053	981	971
1839	123,144	1000	1017	1049	967	967
1840	125,376	1000	1059	1033	949	959
1841	128,040	1000	1059	1017	959	965
1842	129,435	1000	1062	1039	944	955
1843	131,831	1000	1052	990	964	985
1844	135,191	1000	1068	1018	957	957
1845	135,880	1000	1068	1009	966	957
1846	143,156	1000	1027	1047	961	965
1847	134,991	1000	1099	1032	934	935
1848	140,765	1000	998	1070	991	941
1849	144,540	1000	1078	1066	927	929
1850	148,356	1000	974	1051	990	985
1851	153,966	1000	1022	1033	978	967
1852	156,003	1000	1037	1019	969	974
1853	158,998	1000	1056	1037	964	943
1854	158,901	1000	1026	1090	968	916
1855	158,761	1000	1060	1044	966	930
1856	164,363	1000	1035	1030	952	953
1857	165,790	1000	1042	1031	964	963
1858	163,870	1000	1057	1034	953	956
1859	172,470	1000	1032	1022	968	978
1860	171,012	1000	1077	1023	954	946
1861	174,102	1000	1007	1064	980	949
1862	178,171	1000	1035	1044	961	960
1863	181,855	1000	1039	1043	946	972

TABLE XIII.—Births and Deaths registered in England in each Quarter of the Years 1838 to 1863.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.
1838	113,815	121,781	114,734	113,457	98,152	90,877	72,877	80,854
1839	123,543	128,806	120,115	120,110	89,740	87,969	76,230	84,935
1840	132,305	129,059	119,822	121,117	98,896	90,339	80,822	89,630
1841	133,720	129,884	123,868	124,686	99,069	86,134	75,440	83,204
1842	135,615	134,096	123,296	124,732	96,314	86,538	82,339	84,328
1843	136,837	131,279	128,161	131,043	94,926	87,234	76,792	87,493
1844	143,578	136,941	130,078	130,166	101,024	85,337	79,708	90,864
1845	143,080	138,553	132,369	131,219	104,664	89,149	74,872	80,631
1846	145,108	149,450	138,718	139,349	89,484	90,230	101,664	108,937
1847	146,453	139,072	127,173	127,267	119,672	106,718	93,435	103,479
1848	139,736	149,760	140,359	133,204	120,032	99,727	87,638	92,436
1849	153,772	153,693	135,223	135,471	105,870	102,153	135,227	97,589
1850	144,551	155,865	146,911	146,095	98,430	92,871	85,349	91,845
1851	157,286	159,073	150,594	148,912	105,359	99,458	91,499	99,080
1852	161,803	159,031	151,222	151,956	106,358	100,382	100,382	99,770
1853	161,729	158,697	147,602	144,363	118,119	107,647	92,201	103,130
1854	160,785	172,457	154,724	146,439	111,843	102,586	113,843	109,633
1855	166,225	165,277	154,700	148,841	134,542	106,493	87,646	97,022
1856	169,250	173,263	157,462	157,478	103,014	100,099	91,155	96,238
1857	170,430	170,444	161,181	161,016	108,665	100,046	100,528	110,576
1858	170,959	169,115	157,445	157,962	125,819	107,142		

been chiefly zymotic, or in the air and water, for they exercised an influence almost universal. Leicestershire and Gloucestershire suffered remarkably. But in Cornwall the result was extraordinary; with an average mortality of 2.057 per cent., and a mortality varying little from that in the previous nine years, the rate rose in 1863 to 2.532 per cent.

*Deaths of males at different ages.*—The mortality of boys under five years of age was unusually high; it was 7.743 per cent., the average of 26 years being 7.236. In that series of years there were only seven instances in which the mortality exceeded 7.500; three in which it exceeded the high rate of 7.700. In the next quinquennial period (5-10 years) the mortality 1.031 was also above the average. At that age it is seldom as high as one per cent. In the next three periods, which, except the first, are decennial, extending to 35 years, the death-rate differed little from the average. In 35-45 the mortality was 1.330, and exceeded the average. In the next two decennial periods the rates, 1.729 and 3.055, were below their averages. In 65-75 the rate, 6.924, exceeded the average; in 75-85, 14.084 was less than the average, 14.658; in 85-95 there was 31.245 against 30.368; and at 95 years and upwards the rate rose to 48.848 against 43.770. In each of the three decennial periods, 65-95, the mortality rather more than doubles itself on that of the period immediately preceding. The results thus obtained, together with those derived from a comparison of the facts of 1861, 1862, and 1863, prove that the unhealthy influences of 1863 spent themselves chiefly on children.

*Deaths of females at different ages.*—In all the periods of life, except those 10-15; 15-25 years, the mortality of females was below that of males. Under five years the mortality of females was 6.715 per cent., being 10 in a thousand less than that of males. The conclusion, drawn above, that

TABLE XIV.—Annual Rate of Mortality of Males and of Females in England, 1838-63.

YEARS.	DEATHS.		DEATHS OF MALES TO 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.	OF EQUAL NUMBERS LIVING, THE NUMBER OF MALE DEATHS TO EVERY 100 DEATHS OF FEMALES.
	OF MALES TO 100 MALES LIVING.	OF FEMALES TO 100 FEMALES LIVING.		
1838	2.342	2.146	105	109
1839	2.277	2.097	104	109
1840	2.372	2.204	108	108
1841	2.238	2.083	103	107
1842	2.239	2.098	102	107
1843	2.199	2.047	103	107
1844	2.238	2.083	103	107
1845	2.166	2.011	103	103
1846	2.390	2.221	108	108
1847	2.541	2.380	103	107
1848	2.387	2.224	103	107
1849	2.578	2.445	101	105
1850	2.142	2.013	102	106
1851	2.276	2.124	103	107
1852	2.324	2.155	103	108
1853	2.383	2.197	104	108
1854	2.441	2.267	103	108
1855	2.351	2.174	104	108
1856	2.186	1.969	104	108
1857	2.257	2.107	102	107
1858	2.390	2.233	102	107
1859	2.327	2.155	103	108
1860	2.218	2.034	104	109
1861	2.268	2.063	104	110
1862	2.249	2.049	104	110
1863	2.424	2.193	105	111
Average of 26 years, 1838-63	2.314	2.145	103	108

The Table may be read thus:—In the year 1838 to every 100 males living there were 2.342 deaths of males; to every 100 females living there were 2.146 deaths of females; and to every 100 females who died there were 105 deaths of males. The last column shows the relative mortality of males and females; and that out of equal numbers living the deaths of males were 109 to every 100 deaths of females in 1838.

children were the chief sufferers, appears to be also justified by the mortality of females at the several ages.

*Seasons.*—In the March quarter there were 128,096 deaths; in that of June 118,121; in the September quarter 112,504; and in the December 115,116. If the deaths in the year had been only 1000, while the same quarterly proportions were maintained, the numbers would have run in

TABLE XV.—Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the several Counties of England during each of the Years 1854-63.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	DEATHS TO 100 PERSONS LIVING.										Average Annual Rate, 1854-63.
	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	
ENGLAND	2.352	2.261	2.051	2.180	2.309	2.239	2.124	2.163	2.147	2.305	2.213
I.—LONDON	2.943	2.431	2.209	2.241	2.390	2.269	2.249	2.318	2.356	2.447	2.385
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.											
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan)	1.896	1.944	1.768	1.648	1.877	1.813	1.767	1.743	1.662	1.882	1.800
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan)	2.188	2.083	1.947	1.983	2.129	2.049	1.863	1.992	1.790	2.069	2.009
3 Sussex	1.897	1.971	1.734	1.743	2.070	2.058	1.881	1.819	1.828	1.937	1.894
4 Hampshire	2.081	2.292	1.921	1.989	2.067	2.036	1.902	1.796	1.875	1.965	1.992
5 Berkshire	2.049	2.173	1.856	1.869	2.132	2.043	1.972	1.892	1.876	2.044	1.991
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.											
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan)	2.525	2.047	1.930	2.009	2.001	2.047	1.998	1.981	1.926	2.162	2.063
7 Hertfordshire	1.865	1.975	1.818	1.855	1.988	1.927	1.947	1.820	1.798	2.049	1.909
8 Buckinghamshire	2.063	2.244	1.915	2.034	2.121	2.163	1.981	2.097	1.933	2.062	2.061
9 Oxfordshire	2.185	2.110	1.775	2.031	2.249	2.090	1.966	1.866	1.879	2.142	2.029
10 Northamptonshire	2.230	2.238	1.950	2.043	2.091	2.308	2.137	2.103	1.897	2.227	2.122
11 Huntingdonshire	1.823	2.038	1.856	2.108	2.050	1.978	1.867	2.033	1.992	2.332	2.008
12 Bedfordshire	2.166	2.602	1.968	2.101	1.971	2.065	2.017	1.902	1.876	2.118	2.079
13 Cambridgeshire	2.155	2.324	1.916	2.065	2.007	2.021	1.950	2.117	2.023	2.256	2.083
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.											
14 Essex	2.298	2.118	1.897	2.011	2.087	2.081	1.864	1.901	1.903	2.125	2.029
15 Suffolk	1.919	2.097	1.949	2.003	2.121	2.036	1.971	2.073	1.830	2.288	2.029
16 Norfolk	2.114	2.209	1.906	2.110	2.332	2.095	2.102	2.231	2.003	2.187	2.135
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.											
17 Wiltshire	2.054	2.254	1.825	1.909	2.081	2.112	2.001	1.787	1.855	2.083	1.996
18 Dorsetshire	1.870	2.005	1.641	1.901	2.185	2.072	1.868	1.692	1.764	1.981	1.898
19 Devonshire	1.938	2.070	1.745	1.948	2.067	2.092	1.971	1.891	1.924	2.026	1.967
20 Cornwall	1.953	2.076	1.909	1.970	2.074	2.019	2.040	1.991	2.004	2.532	2.057
21 Somersetshire	1.852	2.106	1.735	1.848	2.153	2.083	1.963	1.921	1.757	2.114	1.953
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.											
22 Gloucestershire	2.113	2.186	1.866	1.983	2.245	2.122	1.951	2.058	1.947	2.320	2.079
23 Herefordshire	1.828	2.278	1.923	1.949	2.085	2.212	1.912	1.909	1.790	1.870	1.976
24 Shropshire	1.957	2.074	1.796	2.003	2.084	2.067	2.112	2.092	1.911	2.062	2.018
25 Staffordshire	2.839	2.425	2.268	2.619	2.464	2.605	2.194	2.110	2.343	2.371	2.424
26 Worcestershire	2.182	2.065	1.816	2.043	2.061	2.262	1.875	1.891	1.863	2.095	2.016
27 Warwickshire	2.637	2.206	2.075	2.405	2.423	2.370	2.043	2.112	2.185	2.307	2.276
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.											
28 Leicestershire	2.121	2.069	1.951	2.241	2.450	2.292	1.962	2.169	2.049	2.514	2.182
29 Rutlandshire	1.652	1.990	1.785	1.533	2.046	1.956	1.909	1.769	1.645	2.251	1.854
30 Lincolnshire	2.090	2.071	1.675	1.826	2.116	2.168	1.936	1.926	1.802	2.003	1.961
31 Nottinghamshire	2.350	2.050	2.124	2.196	2.466	2.548	2.054	2.136	2.049	2.177	2.215
32 Derbyshire	2.224	2.120	1.953	2.104	2.356	2.264	2.103	2.171	1.984	2.082	2.136
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.											
33 Cheshire	2.221	2.197	2.048	2.269	2.267	2.169	2.173	2.164	2.246	2.396	2.215
34 Lancashire	2.701	2.680	2.464	2.628	2.719	2.454	2.371	2.592	2.560	2.629	2.580
IX.—YORKSHIRE.											
35 West Riding	2.438	2.223	2.212	2.368	2.491	2.396	2.360	2.321	2.364	2.573	2.375
36 East Riding (with York)	2.248	2.072	1.902	2.346	2.349	2.271	2.185	2.333	2.251	2.529	2.249
37 North Riding	1.961	2.063	1.748	1.919	1.939	2.178	2.027	2.001	2.052	2.104	1.999
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.											
38 Durham	2.485	2.304	2.332	2.386	2.404	2.313	2.098	2.256	2.220	2.355	2.315
39 Northumberland	2.070	2.115	2.031	2.167	2.189	2.161	2.218	2.388	2.285	2.317	2.194
40 Cumberland	2.169	2.215	1.945	1.986	2.064	2.189	2.242	2.146	2.256	2.383	2.161
41 Westmorland	1.777	1.805	1.574	1.661	1.770	1.974	1.975	1.777	2.086	1.735	1.813
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.											
42 Monmouthshire	2.487	2.355	2.037	2.161	2.465	2.412	2.026	2.100	2.106	2.125	2.227
43 South Wales	2.219	2.230	2.004	2.004	2.412	2.289	2.116	2.052	1.997	2.050	2.137
44 North Wales	1.962	2.145	1.894	1.938	2.026	2.047	2.225	2.098	2.189	2.171	2.070

the four seasons as follows: 274, 250, 236, 241. The mortality was high in each quarter. In the first, it was 2·538 per cent. against the average 2·487; in the second 2·308 against 2·221; in the third 2·169 against 2·040; and in the last quarter 2·213 against 2·171.

*Meteorology.*—The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich in each month till May showed a clear excess above the average. In May, June, and July it was depressed below its average; in August was slightly above it, but again experienced a decided fall in September. In the subsequent three months the air was warm. The mean temperature of the year was 50·3°, or 1° above the average of 22 years. But though the winter, except part of March, was uncommonly mild, it was far from healthy. The rain-fall was 19·8 inches in the year, or 3·8 inches less than the average.

Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1863.

First Quarter.—January, February, March.

The birth-rate was unusually well maintained last quarter; and it has been high during several successive corresponding quarters. The marriages in the first quarter of the year were more numerous than in the two previous corresponding quarters, a result which the metropolis appears to have mainly helped to produce. In the last Quarterly Report it was shown that the mortality was high; and the returns since obtained furnish equal evidence that in the first quarter of the present year the public health has not improved. The cold weather of November was

TABLE XVI.—ENGLAND. Mortality per Cent. at different Ages.—Males.\*

YEARS.	AGES.—MALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
MEAN OF 26 YEARS.													
1838-63	2·314	7·236	·889	·499	·793	·975	1·274	1·806	3·133	6·711	14·658	30·368	43·770
MEANS OF 10 YEARS.													
1841-50	2·312	7·153	·920	·513	·822	·991	1·275	1·843	3·188	6·711	14·832	30·612	44·051
1851-60	2·310	7·304	·856	·490	·772	·953	1·261	1·785	3·073	6·653	14·677	30·311	43·710
MEANS OF 5 YEARS.													
(3 Years.)													
1838-40	2·330	7·231	·961	·524	·835	1·024	1·298	1·845	3·250	6·756	14·407	29·381	43·380
(5 Years.)													
1841-45	2·216	6·898	·885	·486	·781	·935	1·206	1·742	3·042	6·530	14·376	29·905	43·177
1846-50	2·408	7·407	·956	·540	·862	1·048	1·343	1·943	3·335	6·892	15·288	31·319	44·925
1851-55	2·355	7·418	·878	·516	·806	·991	1·286	1·861	3·150	6·684	15·083	30·502	44·963
1856-60	2·266	7·189	·833	·464	·737	·915	1·236	1·708	2·997	6·621	14·271	30·120	42·456
(3 Years.)													
1861-63	2·314	7·294	·825	·460	·728	·942	1·293	1·716	3·081	6·857	14·266	30·728	43·421

\* For mode of reading this Table, see Note to Table XVII.

NOTE.—The Population used in the above calculations is now deduced from the ascertained rate of increase observed in the 20 Years 1841-61.

fatal to many persons, and the effects of that month were probably not unfelt after the year had closed; and also causes that were proper to last quarter rendered it more unfavourable to health than many seasons that were less remarkable for their mildness.

*Marriages.*—The marriage-rate in the first quarter of the year was 1·408 per cent., or, as it may be stated, if the same rate were in operation for a year 1408 persons would be married in that time out of every hundred thousand of the population. The average rate per cent. in the same quarter in ten years is 1·394. Following the Christmas quarter, in which the greatest number of marriages are celebrated, the period to which the present returns relate is that in which they are always found to be fewest.

The number of marriages reported is 35,528, against 33,274 and 33,953 in two previous March quarters. In London marriages were 5305 and 5737 in 1861-2; in the present year they rose to 6275. There was also an increase on both the previous corresponding quarters in the South-eastern Counties, the South-western, and the West Midland Counties, in Yorkshire, and the Northern Counties. Lancashire exhibits a revival in its marriages as compared with those in the first quarter of 1862; for in three periods taken in the order of time they were in that county

TABLE XVII.—ENGLAND. Annual Rates of Mortality per Cent. of Males at different Ages, 1838-63.

YEARS.	DEATHS TO 100 LIVING.												
	AGES.—MALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0-	5-	10-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	85-	95 and upwds.
1838	2·342	7·012	·899	·519	·853	1·078	1·358	1·945	3·413	7·053	14·810	29·870	45·695
1839	2·277	7·149	·903	·512	·820	·904	1·265	1·795	3·194	6·499	13·908	27·995	39·694
1840	2·372	7·533	1·082	·542	·832	·999	1·270	1·795	3·143	6·715	14·504	30·278	44·752
1841	2·238	6·843	·956	·510	·811	·978	1·217	1·785	3·137	6·482	14·296	29·650	43·164
1842	2·230	7·055	·901	·501	·782	·926	1·193	1·734	3·041	6·566	14·565	29·410	43·142
1843	2·199	6·910	·845	·478	·772	·919	1·212	1·723	3·007	6·525	14·067	28·708	42·651
1844	2·238	7·000	·898	·473	·762	·933	1·217	1·752	3·050	6·665	14·619	31·644	40·589
1845	2·166	6·683	·823	·466	·780	·919	1·193	1·718	2·973	6·413	14·365	30·114	46·340
1846	2·390	7·781	·826	·507	·858	1·016	1·262	1·802	3·128	6·673	15·032	32·127	49·169
1847	2·541	7·608	·971	·550	·927	1·091	1·425	2·067	3·648	7·603	17·284	35·462	54·329
1848	2·387	7·418	1·044	·530	·857	1·018	1·295	1·866	3·265	6·722	14·954	30·552	41·095
1849	2·578	7·526	1·125	·646	·950	1·236	1·573	2·264	3·653	7·186	15·162	29·925	41·916
1850	2·142	6·701	·815	·467	·716	·877	1·162	1·717	2·979	6·278	14·006	28·527	38·117
Mean of 26 Years (1838-63).	2·314	7·236	·889	·499	·793	·975	1·274	1·806	3·133	6·711	14·658	30·368	43·770
1851	2·276	7·298	·869	·491	·776	·948	1·236	1·787	3·031	6·396	14·055	28·245	41·937
1852	2·324	7·500	·908	·522	·802	·972	1·232	1·807	3·056	6·289	14·203	28·659	44·539
1853	2·383	7·332	·850	·508	·833	1·021	1·318	1·935	3·236	6·919	15·963	32·097	49·732
1854	2·441	7·770	·940	·555	·842	1·039	1·355	1·928	3·165	6·684	14·913	29·093	41·426
1855	2·351	7·189	·822	·503	·778	·974	1·288	1·848	3·260	7·132	16·276	34·415	47·181
1856	2·136	6·753	·722	·456	·736	·904	1·189	1·644	2·879	6·163	13·099	28·092	36·701
1857	2·257	7·254	·783	·470	·737	·918	1·215	1·702	2·952	6·461	14·382	30·229	40·374
1858	2·390	7·683	1·052	·503	·766	·928	1·253	1·734	3·045	6·796	14·696	31·771	47·726
1859	2·327	7·499	·926	·478	·736	·920	1·255	1·735	3·018	6·644	14·019	29·376	43·747
1860	2·218	6·758	·683	·414	·712	·905	1·270	1·725	3·091	7·042	15·159	31·133	43·732
1861	2·268	7·176	·674	·433	·728	·923	1·265	1·690	3·008	6·890	14·654	31·092	44·835
1862	2·249	6·963	·770	·444	·717	·936	1·283	1·729	3·031	6·757	14·060	29·846	36·579
1863	2·424	7·743	1·031	·503	·739	·968	1·330	1·729	3·055	6·924	14·084	31·245	48·848

The Table may be read thus:—Of 100 males living of the age 35 and under 45, 1·358 died in 1838, 1·265 in 1839, and 1·162 in 1850; the average annual rate in the 26 years, 1838-63, among the aggregate of males in this decennial period of age was 1·274.

5431, 4882, and (this year) 5245. The increase is very considerable in Liverpool and West Derby, which have been comparatively unharmed by the prevailing distress.

The following districts of the cotton manufacture exhibit an increase in the marriages over those of one or both previous quarters:—

March quarter	1861	1862	1863
Prescot	113	134	145
Ormskirk	69	59	76
Chorlton	131	91	129
Salford	143	126	155
Manchester	951	829	1005
Clitheroe	36	28	42
Blackburn	259	216	237

The following are examples of decrease:—

March quarter	1861	1862	1863
Warrington	84	99	73
Bolton	305	312	231
Bury	210	173	153
Barton-upon-Irwell	81	80	59

In some of the above instances, as in many others throughout the country, fluctuations of the marriages in particular districts are probably caused by movements of the population.

*Births.*—The number of births in the quarter that ended 31st March was 186,341. In the same period of 1861 it was about 172,933; in that of last year it was 181,990. The annual birth-rate of the quarter (births to population) was 3·691 per cent., being higher than the average, which is 3·594. It was higher than it had been in any quarter during the course

TABLE XVIII.—ENGLAND. Mortality per Cent. at different Ages—Females.

YEARS.	AGES.—FEMALES.													
	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	95 and upwds.	
1838-63	MEAN OF 26 YEARS.													
	2·145	6·236	·881	·518	·828	1·019	1·232	1·550	2·804	5·813	13·371	28·003	42·939	
	MEANS OF 10 YEARS.													
1841-50	2·161	6·135	·910	·533	·853	1·063	1·279	1·589	2·822	6·134	13·506	28·376	44·445	
1851-60	2·142	6·331	·844	·509	·814	·996	1·198	1·514	2·747	5·693	13·355	28·125	42·816	
(3 Years.)	MEANS OF 5 YEARS.													
	1838-40	2·149	6·180	·983	·547	·855	1·027	1·280	1·601	2·882	5·764	13·260	26·785	38·682
	1841-45	2·064	5·878	·886	·500	·817	·995	1·211	1·504	2·704	5·943	13·123	28·019	42·045
1846-50	2·257	6·391	·933	·566	·890	1·130	1·347	1·674	2·941	6·324	13·890	28·732	46·844	
1851-55	2·183	6·405	·854	·534	·844	1·040	1·237	1·558	2·785	5·897	13·623	28·359	44·006	
1856-60	2·100	6·257	·834	·484	·784	·951	1·159	1·469	2·708	5·489	13·088	27·891	41·626	
(3 Years.)	1861-63	2·102	6·310	·807	·472	·764	·939	1·138	1·489	2·853	5·190	13·080	27·569	42·589

of ten years, 1853-62, except the spring quarter of 1854 and the winter quarter of 1860.

If the last two winter quarters are compared in respect to births, it will be found that those of 1863 were more numerous than those of 1862 in all the eleven divisions, except that which is the seat of the cotton manufacture; unless the Northern Counties, where there was a trifling decrease, constitute another exception. Not only have marriages been comparatively few in Lancashire, but the removal of families from that county in quest of employment has been of sufficient importance to reduce the registration of births in the parts which they have forsaken.

*Increase of Population.*—The births of last quarter were in excess of the deaths in the same time by 58,245. The population would have received an accession amounting to 647 daily, if immigration and emigration had been equal to each other.

The total number of English, Scotch, Irish, and Foreign emigrants who left ports where there are Emigration officers, in the quarter ended 31st March, was 37,805. This emigration is superior in amount to that of any March quarter since 1854. The Australian Colonies attracted an increased number of settlers; but the United States, to which 24,900 persons sailed, were the place of destination to a great majority. Upwards of 17,000 natives of Ireland went to the United States in the quarter.

TABLE XIX.—ENGLAND. Annual Rates of Mortality per Cent. of Females at different Ages, 1838-63.

YEARS.	DEATHS TO 100 LIVING.												
	AGES.—FEMALES.												
	ALL AGES.	0—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85—	95 and upwds.
1838	2·146	6·007	·899	·540	·851	1·044	1·319	1·675	3·037	5·875	13·516	26·599	37·084
1839	2·097	6·113	·937	·533	·847	1·006	1·251	1·558	2·764	5·529	12·655	25·322	36·401
1840	2·204	6·420	1·114	·569	·868	1·032	1·271	1·571	2·845	5·887	13·608	28·435	42·562
1841	2·083	5·861	·963	·520	·842	1·007	1·227	1·542	2·740	5·841	13·375	28·255	42·706
1842	2·098	6·032	·924	·513	·831	1·005	1·219	1·523	2·731	6·023	13·031	28·405	40·216
1843	2·047	5·913	·847	·486	·785	·977	1·225	1·479	2·670	5·894	12·944	27·597	44·217
1844	2·083	5·906	·900	·504	·811	1·007	1·197	1·518	2·743	6·076	13·367	28·356	42·617
1845	2·011	5·680	·798	·478	·816	·981	1·185	1·459	2·635	5·883	12·896	27·482	40·471
1846	2·221	6·704	·811	·535	·871	1·049	1·238	1·550	2·747	6·185	13·640	30·250	50·633
1847	2·380	6·580	·948	·579	·920	1·175	1·418	1·779	3·186	6·996	15·773	32·003	51·995
1848	2·224	6·419	·995	·568	·879	1·091	1·298	1·581	2·829	6·096	13·476	27·547	46·030
1849	2·445	6·506	1·100	·655	1·001	1·348	1·614	1·990	3·328	6·616	13·927	27·969	42·856
1850	2·013	5·747	·810	·492	·778	·988	1·168	1·470	2·613	5·726	12·633	25·892	42·705
Mean of 26 Years (1838-63).	2·145	6·236	·881	·518	·828	1·019	1·232	1·550	2·804	5·813	13·371	28·003	42·939
1851	2·124	6·299	·860	·527	·818	1·005	1·193	1·519	2·679	5·854	12·818	26·357	45·017
1852	2·155	6·441	·877	·539	·837	1·032	1·209	1·508	2·653	5·658	13·164	27·623	41·348
1853	2·197	6·342	·810	·543	·867	1·064	1·239	1·582	2·890	6·017	14·072	29·350	47·206
1854	2·267	6·780	·920	·564	·868	1·102	1·309	1·643	2·834	5·807	13·297	26·950	42·156
1855	2·174	6·163	·801	·497	·828	·998	1·235	1·537	2·931	6·150	14·763	31·517	44·303
1856	1·969	5·885	·732	·455	·759	·933	1·133	1·403	2·512	5·119	11·977	24·266	36·692
1857	2·107	6·377	·769	·466	·792	·942	1·152	1·462	2·711	5·581	13·116	28·141	45·450
1858	2·233	6·752	1·043	·535	·824	·977	1·185	1·479	2·759	5·726	13·775	29·697	45·845
1859	2·155	6·523	·937	·526	·794	·966	1·174	1·507	2·701	5·389	12·920	27·635	40·455
1860	2·034	5·746	·691	·439	·750	·939	1·153	1·496	2·856	5·628	13·651	29·714	39·690
1861	2·063	6·198	·678	·436	·776	·933	1·117	1·472	2·817	5·246	13·123	26·613	44·478
1862	2·049	6·016	·745	·458	·751	·928	1·137	1·491	2·845	5·234	12·980	27·172	39·725
1863	2·193	6·715	·993	·521	·766	·955	1·161	1·505	2·897	5·091	13·137	28·922	43·565

The emigration to the United States was more than three times as great as it was in the same period of 1862.

The number of English emigrants to all parts was about 10,075.

*Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.*—Wheat was cheap. The average price was 46s. 7d. per quarter. In the corresponding period of 1861 it was 55s. 1d.; in that of last year it was 60s. 1d. Beef was near its usual price; the average lowest and highest prices of mutton at Leadenhall and Newgate were 5d. and 7d. per lb. by the carcass. Potatoes were cheaper than they have recently been at this season, the best having been sold at the Waterside Market, Southwark, at about 125s. per ton.

Mr. Glaisher writes, that with the exception of eleven days in March the weather at Greenwich was warm, and in the seventy-nine days the daily excess of temperature was on an average nearly five degrees. The period comprising December, January, and February was, as compared with corresponding periods, amongst the warmest on record. For those three months together there are only three instances of a higher mean temperature since 1771.

The mean temperature of last quarter was 42.6°; and as far as records that can be trusted extend, it has been exceeded in the same period of the year in only two instances.

In regard to the four months ending 31st March, the mean temperature may be considered to have been as high as any that has ever been experienced in a season extending through the same months.

In the quarter the humidity of the air was below the average in January and March, above it in February. The rainfall was rather above the average in January, below it in the subsequent two months. In the southern parts of England there was little rain at any time in the quarter; north of 53° latitude there was a great deal in January, but generally in February and March the weather was dry.

The returns of pauperism are expected to be heaviest in the first quarter of the year; but those obtained for that portion of the present year show an over-growth, which much exceeds the product of an ordinary winter. In-door paupers were more last quarter than in the corresponding

TABLE XX.—Proportional Number of Deaths in each Quarter to 1000 Deaths in the Average Quarter of each Year, 1838-63.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF DEATHS				
		In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838	85,690	1000	1145	1061	850	944
1839	84,746	1000	1059	1038	900	1003
1840	89,922	1000	1100	1005	899	997
1841	85,962	1000	1152	1007	878	968
1842	87,380	1000	1102	990	942	965
1843	86,611	1000	1096	1097	887	1010
1844	89,233	1000	1132	956	893	1013
1845	87,342	1000	1198	1021	857	924
1846	97,579	1000	917	925	1042	1116
1847	105,826	1000	1131	1008	883	978
1848	99,953	1000	1201	998	877	925
1849	110,210	1000	961	927	1227	885
1850	92,249	1000	1067	1007	931	996
1851	93,849	1000	1066	1006	926	1002
1852	101,784	1000	1045	989	986	980
1853	105,274	1000	1122	1022	876	980
1854	109,476	1000	1036	940	1031	993
1855	106,426	1000	1280	1001	816	903
1856	97,627	1000	1061	1031	923	980
1857	104,954	1000	1050	955	950	1045
1858	112,414	1000	1134	955	865	1046
1859	110,195	1000	1118	961	938	983
1860	105,680	1000	1166	1054	812	968
1861	108,778	1000	1129	990	923	958
1862	109,142	1000	1133	936	839	1042
1863	118,460	1000	1095	959	942	964

season of 1861, while they were nearly the same as in that of 1862; but the poor relieved out-door were far more numerous than in either, as the following statement of the average numbers relieved every Saturday will prove:—

	In-door.	Out-door.
First quarter 1861	131,138	757,950
„ 1862	143,772	804,268
„ 1863	142,257	943,324

*Deaths; and State of the Public Health.*—A winter remarkably “mild” has also been remarkably unhealthy. The deaths in England in the three months that ended 31st March were 128,096, against 122,019 in the same period of last year, which supplies an example of average health in winter, and may be taken as a means of comparison. It will be an approximation to the truth, to state that people died in the quarter at the rate of 20,000 in a year, whose lives would have been saved if epidemics or atmospheric causes of a nature unfavourable to health had not been in greater force than usual. The rate of mortality was 2.538 per cent., the average being 2.498.

The mortality of small towns and rural districts was 2.323 per cent. (against an average of 2.28). That of the chief towns was 2.706 per cent. (against an average of 2.68). The country appears to have suffered from the effects of the winter more than the town.

In London a sudden interruption of early spring weather, by a fall of the temperature, occurred in March, and was followed by an extraordinary increase of mortality, which continued many weeks after the apparent cause had ceased, and warm weather had resumed its sway.

TABLE XXI.—Annual Rate per Cent. of Birth, and Death, in England, during each Quarter of the Years 1838-1863.

YEARS.	BIRTH RATE.				DEATH RATE.			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	3.032	3.198	2.970	2.928	2.615	2.387	1.887	2.086
1839	3.248	3.338	3.069	3.059	2.359	2.280	1.949	2.164
1840	3.395	3.301	3.021	3.044	2.538	2.310	2.088	2.252
1841	3.424	3.278	3.082	3.092	2.537	2.174	1.877	2.063
1842	3.431	3.344	3.032	3.058	2.436	2.158	2.025	2.067
1843	3.420	3.234	3.114	3.174	2.373	2.149	1.866	2.119
1844	3.507	3.334	3.123	3.115	2.467	2.077	1.913	2.175
1845	3.491	3.291	3.140	3.103	2.554	2.144	1.776	1.908
1846	3.498	3.551	3.251	3.256	2.157	2.144	2.382	2.545
1847	3.488	3.265	2.945	2.938	2.850	2.506	2.163	2.389
1848	3.252	3.474	3.211	3.038	2.794	2.313	2.005	2.108
1849	3.575	3.523	3.056	3.053	2.462	2.341	3.057	2.199
1850	3.321	3.530	3.281	3.253	2.261	2.107	1.917	2.045
1851	3.563	3.553	3.318	3.271	2.387	2.222	2.016	2.176
1852	3.583	3.511	3.293	3.299	2.355	2.222	2.186	2.166
1853	3.579	3.464	3.177	3.099	2.614	2.349	1.985	2.214
1854	3.518	3.721	3.293	3.108	2.447	2.213	2.423	2.326
1855	3.596	3.526	3.255	3.123	2.910	2.272	1.844	2.036
1856	3.580	3.655	3.276	3.267	2.179	2.111	1.896	1.997
1857	3.604	3.555	3.316	3.304	2.298	2.087	2.068	2.269
1858	3.576	3.488	3.204	3.205	2.631	2.210	1.997	2.406
1859	3.631	3.588	3.389	3.414	2.515	2.155	2.097	2.195
1860	3.707	3.512	3.267	3.230	2.481	2.237	1.718	2.043
1861	3.500	3.690	3.388	3.272	2.453	2.147	1.994	2.064
1862	3.644	3.665	3.365	3.350	2.443	2.121	1.800	2.230
1863	3.691	3.700	3.343	3.428	2.538	2.308	2.169	2.213
Mean	3.494	3.473	3.199	3.172	2.487	2.221	2.040	2.171

The Table may be read thus, without reference to the decimal points:—In the March quarter of the year 1838, to 100,000 of the population of England there were 3,032 births, and 2,615 deaths registered. The three months January, February, March, contain 90, in Leap year 91 days; the three months April, May, June, 91 days; each of the two last quarters of the year 92 days. For this inequality a correction has been made in the calculation.

That the increase of deaths at that time was not confined to London appears in the report from Southampton, where they were in the latter half of March more than twice the number that had occurred in the earlier half of the month. But the deaths of the quarter in that sub-district were below the average, in consequence, as the Registrar supposed, of "the mildness of the weather and the absence of epidemics." While a decrease of mortality is at one place attributed to "mildness," an increase of mortality is attributed to the same cause at another; and perhaps the true reason is assigned in both cases. It may be presumed, if the common experience of mankind does not teach, that the fine weather which is grateful to the senses is also directly beneficial to the health. If a high temperature by day is succeeded by chill at night, or "mildness" of the season, as the rule, is chequered by quick transitions; and, particularly, if from badness of drains, or want of rain to scour them, sewage accumulates, and in the warm air gaseous products are evolved, the season will be unhealthy, and many will suffer that doom on which the poet moralised, when he had sung winter dissolved by the welcome change of spring. A fever epidemic prevailed at Witney in Oxfordshire, which the Registrar and the medical officer agreed in attributing to the mild weather and the bad sanitary condition of the district. There was "gastric fever" at Butler's Cross, and very much of it at North Lee, both places in Buckinghamshire, and reported to be deficient in drainage or other arrangements. In Suffolk, the mortality had increased at Fornham, and "low typhoid fever" had caused a great deal of illness at Wenhamston, in both cases on account of "the mildness of the season," and also in the latter case from personal uncleanness and want of cottage accommodation. At Dulverton in Somersetshire, "a great number of old people (says the Registrar) have succumbed during the late mild winter." The Registrar of Worcester, North sub-district, states that the mortality had been high amongst young and old; that measles followed by pneumonia had been fatal to the former, and a remarkably mild winter to the latter. But the Registrar of Helmsley, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, considers that a reduction of the mortality which occurred in his district, notwithstanding the prevalence of a virulent form of small-pox, was caused by the mildness of the season. It appears, however, that fine weather was not universal; for at Bolton it was "cold, damp, and changeable;" at Ashton-under-Lyne also "cold and damp;" and at Cheadle in Staffordshire, "damp and foggy."

In the South-eastern portion of England the death-rate was lowest; in the North-western Counties, Cheshire and Lancashire, it was highest, a distinction which the seat of the cotton manufacture has earned alike in its prosperity and adversity. But in comparing the returns of deaths in the Eleven Divisions, attention is immediately drawn to the fact, that in all the divisions, with one exception, the deaths were more numerous last quarter than in the March quarter of 1862; and the single exception is found in that division where the staple industry on which half a million of persons are dependent is overthrown, and for a twelvemonth four fifths of that number have subsisted, unless the pittance has been aided by previous earnings or sale of household stock, on less than *4d.* a day per head. Or if the deaths in last quarter are compared with the mean number of two corresponding quarters in 1861-62, the increase for England was nearly six per cent.; for London and the North Midland Counties 2.5 per cent.; for the South-eastern and South Midland Counties, and Yorkshire, 7 per cent.; for the Eastern, South-western, and West Midland Counties about 12 per cent., while for the North-western division the increase (0.3 per cent.) is hardly appreciable, and for Lancashire, which constitutes the most important part of it, is found an actual decrease of the mortality. If the sixteen most important cotton districts of Lancashire are taken, there was an increase of deaths in five, a decrease in the

remaining eleven. The increase was greatest in Chorlton (16 per cent.) and Oldham (21 per cent.) The decrease was great in Wigan, Warrington, Leigh, and Bury, in which places it was 17 and 18 per cent., greatest in Preston and Burnley, where it was 20 and 24 per cent. This is a brief statement of the facts, whatever may be the solution of the problem which it suggests.

It may be observed: 1. While England enjoyed at least its average amount of health in the two winter quarters of 1861-62, Lancashire was at those times more unhealthy than usual, and in the common fluctuations of epidemics and other disease more or less improvement of the public health was to be expected. 2. The emigration returns discover a remarkable increase of English emigrants since March 1862; for whereas the number in each quarter of 1861 and till April 1862, was from 5000 to 9000, since that period it has been from 10,000 to 14,000. The Registrar of Witton (Blackburn) mentions that a great number of families had removed out of his sub-district from want of employment; and it is probable that the populations of other parts have been diminished, enough to affect the local registers, by similar movements to places in England and beyond the seas, where that market for labour may be found which has failed the industrious at their own homes. 3. It will be gratefully admitted that the legal provision for the distressed, and the spontaneous liberality of their countrymen, have hitherto sufficed to maintain the people in health. But if the supply has been enough, it has not been more than enough, and its inevitable tendency is to a fall; and though it could be sustained for an indefinite time, it does not follow that the health of a community living in forced inaction could also be indefinitely prolonged, while that which has been called "the real life" of the people must be ebbing fast. 4. The Registrar of Wigan reports, that not a single death had arisen in his district from the distress; and as other local officers are silent on the deaths of operatives from want, it must be assumed that happily they had none to report. In London, deaths attributed directly to privation average about 30 in a year; but in the families of cotton operatives cases of extremity will be more rare at the present time than when the country is less awakened to their wants. At Runcorn, the wife of "a general labourer," who had been little employed for a long time, was stated to have died from "chronic bronchitis and starvation;" and another woman, also the wife of "a general labourer," died from "consumption accelerated by grief and starvation." Both those deaths occurred in January. At North Meols (Ormskirk), a man and his wife died of typhoid fever, which they brought with them from Liverpool. The Registrar "believes that they died from destitution; nobody would go near them while the woman lived, except a female, who only went in "three times."

The following interesting report has been received from the Registrar of the sub-district of Preston:—

Births 889; Deaths 531. The deaths are 179 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year, and 135 less than the average for the last five corresponding quarters. The following diseases have been among the most fatal: bronchitis 82; phthisis 71; pneumonia 22; typhus 10; typhoid fever 10; diphtheria 8. 240 children died at and under five years of age. The births are 43 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year, and 8 more than the average of the last five corresponding quarters. The mortality of this sub-district has been very low this quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. The decrease has shown itself during each month, as will be seen from the following statement. For the weeks ending January 3d, February 21st, and March 7th, the following deaths were respectively registered: 37, 47, 37; in the corresponding weeks of the last year I registered 66, 75, and 65. The cotton trade is in a much worse condition than it was two months ago, and I fear that there is a still more gloomy prospect before us. The number of persons out of employment now is greater than it has been since the distress commenced. On the 13th January there were 12,303 persons out of work and 33 mills closed; but on the 14th March the numbers were 14,990 persons unemployed and 40 mills closed. The largest spinning and manufacturing firm, which employs upwards of 3,000 persons, reduced the time of working



from three days to two days per week on Monday, March 9th, in consequence of the large and accumulating stock of cloth which they have on hand. The most effectual method of mitigating the distress and preventing a further reduction in the hours of labour would be for those who have the means to purchase cotton cloth, so as to reduce the stocks now on hand. It has been stated that if this were done it would only entail an extra cost of about twenty shillings per year for each family. If no purchases are made the mills must of necessity be closed, and the whole of our factory operatives thrown out of work. It is to be fervently hoped that an adequate supply of good cotton may soon be obtained, so that our poor distressed operatives may be again fully employed, and then they will be enabled to eat their food with a sweeter relish because it has been earned by their own labour.

*Second Quarter.—April, May, June, 1863.*

In the last Quarterly Report it was stated that in the period to which it referred the birth-rate had been unusually well maintained. That rate was still higher last quarter; and in all the quarters of all the ten years, 1853-62, only two instances occurred in which it was as high or higher. This fact may be remarked in connexion with the generally healthy state of the population during last year. After a season of depression which extended over two years the marriage-rate rallied in the first quarter of the current year, and rose decidedly above the average in the subsequent quarter. The improvement indicates increased confidence in the minds of the people, in respect to their ability to earn a sufficient and comfortable subsistence. But in taking a general survey of the returns, that which chiefly claims notice is the fact that the mortality, which was high in the first quarter of the year, continued high in the quarter that ended on June 30th.

*Marriages.*—The number of persons married in the June quarter was 88,292; they were married at an annual rate of 1.73 to a hundred persons in the population. The average rate for the same quarter is 1.69 per cent. In the two corresponding quarters of 1861-2 the rates were 1.68 and 1.61. A certain number of the prospective alliances of those two years, deferred in expectation of better times, would doubtless attain their consummation in the present year.

The number of marriages was 44,146, against 42,012 and 40,853 in the corresponding quarters respectively of 1861-2. In London and in all the groups of counties into which England is divided in the tabular arrangement, the marriages were more numerous than they had previously been in the June quarter of 1862. In London they rose from 7209 to 7803; in the South-eastern Counties from 3328 to 3663; in the West Midland from 4950 to 5390; in the North Midland from 2653 to 2817; in the North-western, which embrace Cheshire and Lancashire, from 6401 to 7006; in Yorkshire from 4159 to 4536; in Monmouthshire and Wales from 2494 to 2810. Of forty English Counties only five appear in which there was a decrease; these were Kent, Northamptonshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Shropshire. Many of the districts of which the counties consist are unimportant in numbers; and not a few, more or less important, might be cited, which exhibit a decrease; but increase is the rule, and as such tends to show that the view which the marriageable part of the community were enabled to take of their position was on the whole satisfactory to themselves.

Liverpool and its neighbouring districts Birkenhead and West Derby mainly contributed to that improvement which is manifested in the marriage registers of the North-western Division. In those three districts the marriages in the June quarter of 1862 were 1533; in that of 1863 they were 1755. In Manchester and Salford together they were 1197 and 1342; in Ashton 220 and 258; in Blackburn 200 and 270; in Preston 213 and 238. The district of Stockport exhibits a decrease; and there are others, in the seat of the cotton manufacture, which, if they show little decrease in the marriages, were not able to furnish an increase. In such localities, as in others, it is probable that occupation was partially

restored and distress alleviated; but the movement of young men and women in quest of work was sufficient to depress the marriage returns more than it did in other districts.

*Increase of Population.*—The births exceeded the deaths by 71,219. Therefore each day in the three months gave on an average a natural increase of 783 to the population. Immigration and emigration modify the result.

It was stated in last Report that the emigration of the March quarter, consisting of 37,806 persons of the English, Scotch, Irish, and other nations, was greater than it had been in the same season since 1854. The Return of the Commissioners for last quarter shows that emigration had attained a magnitude that can hardly fail to surprise when the circumstances of the Western world, by which it appears to have been chiefly evoked, are taken into consideration. The number of emigrants rose to 83,290, which is more than in any June quarter since that of 1857. In the same period of 1861 it was about 38,000; in that of last year 47,000. The Australian colonies supply an increasing attraction; British North America also draws a growing number; but of the 83,290 emigrants, 56,436 (of whom at least 40,000 were Irish) chose the United States as their destination.

The English people contributed about a fourth part of the emigration to all parts.

*Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.*—The lowest and highest prices of beef at Leadenhall and Newgate were 4½d. and 6¼d. per lb. sold by the carcase. In the same period of last year they were 4d. and 6d. During the last twelve months the average price of the best quality has not varied. The price of mutton fell. In the June quarter of 1862 the worst and best qualities were 5d. and 7d. per lb.; and they were near those prices in the succeeding nine months, till last quarter, when they were 4¾d. and 6¾d. The average price of wheat fell to 46s. 2d. per quarter; that of the best potatoes to 120s. per ton against 190s. in the same quarter of last year. Beef furnishes the only exception to the comparative cheapness of the principal articles of food.

Mr. Glaisher writes that the period of five months that began with December and ended on 30th April was as warm as any corresponding period in meteorological annals. The first half of the last quarter, viz., from the beginning of April to the middle of May, with the exception of a few days, had a mean temperature which was on an average two degrees in excess daily. After the 17th May, for a period of nine days, it was no less than 6° under the average. Again the temperature rose, and was 3.25° in excess till 5th June, from which date till the end of the quarter the air was cold.

The mean temperature of the air in April was 49°; that of May 52°; and that of June 58°. The mean temperature of April was higher than that of the same month in any year since 1844. Days and nights in April were warm; nights in May and days in June were cold.

Rain fell to the amount of 5.6 in., of which 3.9 in. fell in June. In the preceding two months of the quarter the rain-fall was scanty.

This account of the weather is derived from the observations at Greenwich.

The pauperism of the June quarter declined, as is usual, on that of the March quarter; but as regards the recipients of out-door relief it was much greater than in the June quarter of 1862. The average numbers of poor persons relieved on the last day of each week, in three corresponding quarters, were as follows:—

		In-door.	Out-door.
June quarter	1861	- 117,801	- 713,786
„	1862	- 127,861	- 782,113
„	1863	- 127,063	- 873,503

*Deaths, and State of the Public Health.*—After a period of two years in which the public health was better than usual, the mortality rose in the last three months of 1862, was high in the first three months (the winter quarter) of the current year, and continued above the average in the quarter for which the returns are now made. In this last period the death-rate was 2·308 per cent. per annum, whilst the average was 2·19. With the present exception, a spring quarter has not occurred since the year 1853 in which the rate of mortality was as high as 2·3.

Both town and country testify to an increase of deaths in their respective populations; for the rate in the chief towns was 2·470 (against an average of 2·34), and that which prevailed in small towns and country parts was 2·100 (against 2·03). Summer-like weather in the early year, and cold days or nights striking a sudden chill into the heart of it, produce effects from which neither city nor hamlet is exempt.

That vast town population that resides within “the bills of mortality” suffered in common with the provincial populations, and in its due proportion; for though those complaints that are more directly traceable to meteorological causes, namely, bronchitis and pneumonia, were little if in any degree more fatal in the metropolis than usual, both small-pox and scarlatina were very prevalent, and caused numerous deaths. Small-pox carried off 788 persons in London, or nearly 9 daily; scarlatina and diphtheria 1230. Though the former disease destroyed fewer lives than the latter, it was more powerful in inspiring the public mind with a salutary dread. It should not be overlooked that prophylactic measures are available against scarlatina as well as small-pox, and both maladies are subject to modification.

Small-pox was not confined to London; its presence, which assumed in some instances a character of virulence, is announced by Registrars in many and distant parts of the country. The following are the chief districts, parishes, or townships where the attack was of sufficient importance to procure a notice in the reports of the local officers:—In Surrey: Croydon and Godstone. In Kent: Maidstone and Rochester. In Berkshire: Reading and Kintbury. In Bedfordshire: Wing (Leighton Buzzard). In Essex: West Ham, Orsett, Rochford, Manningtree, Colchester, and Sible Hedingham. In Suffolk: Cavendish. In Cornwall: Bodmin, Truro, Redruth, and Penzance. In Warwickshire: Kilsby. In Lincolnshire: Grant-ham, Market Rasen, and Misterton. In Derbyshire: Derby and Glossop. In Cheshire: Stockport. In Lancashire: West Derby, Wigan, Didsbury, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester (where it was very prevalent), Ashton, and Oldham. In Yorkshire: Barnoldswick, Ripon, Harrogate, Wetherby, Yeadon, Elland (Halifax), Shipley (Bradford), Bramley, Leeds, Dewsbury, Barnsley, Ecclesall Bierlow, Sheffield, Bramham (Tadcaster), York, Sculcoates, Hull, Whitby, and Northallerton. In the Northern Counties: Stockton, Yarm, Bishop Auckland, and Chester-le-Street. Fear of the disease, minatory notices issued by Guardians, or the infection of example, have given a useful stimulus to vaccination in many places where it had been opposed by prejudice or had sunk into neglect.

Not only small-pox but also measles and scarlatina attacked the industrial populations both in Lancashire and Yorkshire. Of 287 deaths in the St. Helen's sub-district of Prescot 68 were from measles; and out of 371 in Wigan 72 were from the same disease. In West Leigh a fourth part of the total number of deaths was from measles, which was also very fatal in Bolton. In the sub-district of Oldham-below-Town out of 312 deaths 15 were from small-pox, and 57 from scarlatina. In the North sub-district of Sheffield 23 cases of small-pox and 20 of scarlatina were fatal; and in Brightside (Sheffield) 27 cases of small-pox, 25 of scarlatina, and 20 of measles were attended with the same result.

The mortality of London in the quarter was 2·40 per cent., that of the North-western Division 2·57, that of Yorkshire 2·59. Cheshire and

Lancashire constitute the North-western Division; and the death-rate in the latter county apart from the former, was 2·59. Liverpool, Manchester, and other large towns have long invested this county with an unfavourable distinction, which it is hoped the important measure now passed by parliament for enabling the distressed unions to borrow money for works of public utility will be successfully employed to remove. In the present day the rate of mortality in Lancashire furnishes a striking contrast to that of the South-eastern Counties, which was 1·97 last quarter. To reduce, if not to annihilate the difference, is not an impracticable task.

The deaths in London rose from 15,230 and 15,654 in the June quarter of 1861–2 to 17,263 last quarter. Those in the North-western Counties rose from 17,576 and 18,024 to 19,473; those in Yorkshire from 11,600 and 11,821 to 13,339. The increase in Lancashire and Cheshire in last quarter on the mean mortality of the two previous seasons was 9 per cent., and less than in London and Yorkshire, where it was 13 per cent. Taking particular districts of the cotton manufacture, there was an increase in Oldham; in Manchester and Warrington of 20 per cent.; in Chorlton and Wigan of 25 and 34 per cent. Measles and other epidemics, as has been shown above, were spreading through those parts. On the other hand there was a decrease in Ashton, Preston, and Chorley amounting in the last two districts to 20 per cent. or more. It is probable that fewer deaths have been registered in many districts in consequence of the emigration or removal of the inhabitants, for doubtless many villages besides Belmont, which the Registrar writes is “almost uninhabited, owing to the badness of trade,” complain of empty houses; but in reviewing the whole facts of the present Return, they will be found to support the conclusion which former Reports tended to establish, that sickness has not been aggravated nor the mortality increased by the distress which has prevailed, and which happily to a certain extent has now been subdued. It must be regarded as a providential interposition in favour of the under-fed and half-clad workmen and their families, that the period embracing December and four succeeding months was, in the words of the Meteorological Report, distinguished by a temperature higher than in any corresponding period since 1771.

The leading facts in the financial history\* of the distress may be stated in a few words:—The number of persons dependent on the Parochial rates and Relief funds was 500,000 before Christmas 1862, when the maximum was attained; at the end of June it was reduced to 256,230. Nearly half the burden is at the present time removed. The expenditure from both sources in December was 289,225*l.* It was reduced in June to 102,241*l.* The loss of factory wages per week, at the end of January 1863, was 172,018*l.*; at the end of June, 132,553*l.* The decrease in weekly expenditure from the Rates and Relief funds (the last week in December 1862 being compared with the last week in June 1863) has been in six months 20,000*l.* The total expenditure in twelve months from 30th June 1862 to the same period in 1863 was about 1,676,413*l.*, of which amount 1,054,413*l.* † was derived from Relief funds, and 622,000*l.*, expended on the out-door indigent only, from Parochial rates.

The improvement in the cotton districts, by which forty-seven local committees have been enabled to suspend operations, has arisen from various causes: the emigration or removal of operatives, the increase of out-door work, the partial revival of industry. The Public Works Act, if adopted and carried into execution with earnestness and goodwill, is expected to provide the wages of labour to a fifth or sixth part of the population who without its aid would be in want. But, notwithstanding

\* See Report of the Central Executive Committee (Manchester, July 20th, 1863).

† A portion of this sum appears to have been expended in May and June 1862.

present encouragement, the Central Executive Committee takes a desponding view of the coming winter. Those external conditions of the cotton trade from which the ruin of the manufacture sprung remain unchanged, and there is little prospect of that cheapness of material on which former prosperity was based. Present alleviations of the distress will, some of them, cease when summer and autumn have passed. Private savings are spent, credit exhausted, relief funds diminished. Therefore it is not unreasonable to anticipate that though the distress of the approaching winter may visit fewer hearths, its severity, where it falls, may be greater, because the means of relieving it may be less.

The Registrar of Preston writes as follows:—

*Sub-district of Preston.*—Births 917; Deaths 483. The deaths are 112 less than in the corresponding quarter of the last year, and 123 less than the average for the last five corresponding quarters. I have again the satisfaction of reporting a great decrease in the mortality as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year, and which is the more gratifying because we are still suffering so severely from want of employment. In each of the first eight weeks and the tenth the number of deaths registered was below that of the same period of last year; but in the ninth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth there was an increase. In my report for the quarter ending December 1861, I stated that no death had occurred from small-pox in this sub-district; since then I have registered 3,427 deaths, of which 1,687 were children of five years old and under, but not a single death has resulted from that disease, notwithstanding there have been a few cases of it, two of which brought the infection from Liverpool. This favourable result may be principally attributed to the great care manifested by the medical profession in carrying out the Vaccination Act. Since April 4th a gradual improvement has taken place in the cotton trade, as will be seen from the following statement, and a more cheerful feeling prevails respecting the future.

	June 20th.	April 4th.
Persons employed 6 days	11,008	5,824
"    "    5    "	767	752
"    "    4    "	474	2,000
"    "    3    "	169	784
"    "    2    "	3,199	3,109
"    totally unemployed	11,807	14,955
Mills closed	25	38
Employed in ordinary times	27,424	

In the week ending June 20th 19,657 persons were relieved by the relief committee, and 11,647 by the guardians, being a decrease, as compared with the previous week, of 3,108 persons.

### Third Quarter.—July, August, September, 1863.

The marriage-rate was above the average during the first nine months of the last year for which we have returns; and it is well known that they afford a good indication of the opinions which the people themselves have of their prospects in life. The births were more numerous than they had ever been in the summer quarter before; and the proportion they bore to the population in which they occurred was higher than usual. But while the aspect of the returns is favourable as regards marriages and births, a tale of deaths, which is heavier than that of any summer quarter since the year of epidemic cholera 1854, shows that the public health was far from being in a satisfactory state. The death-rate was considerably higher than it had been in any of the corresponding quarters that have intervened since 1854. Epidemic diseases spread with destructive force amongst the young; and apparently the season was less salubrious than it usually is to older persons.

*Marriages.*—83,864 persons were married in the quarter that ended on September 30th, 1863. The weddings were 41,932, and exceed by 1332 the weddings in the summer quarter of 1862, and by 2048 the weddings in the summer preceding. The marriage-rate was 1.616 per cent., and this is above the average of ten preceding quarters. Thus the marriage meter indicates by its rise a steady improvement in the

condition and prospects of the great body of the nation. London takes the lead, and is followed by all its surrounding divisions; in the interval between 1861 and 1863 the summer marriages rose from 7322 to 8029 in the metropolis; from 3232 to 3508 in Kent and the other South-eastern counties. A notable increase also appears in the returns of the counties of Hertford, Oxford, Bedford, and Cambridge; in Suffolk and Norfolk; while marriage decreased in Wilts, Devon, and Somerset; but increased in Gloucester, Bristol, Salop, Stafford, and Warwick, which are pervaded in different degrees by prosperous coal and iron works. Leicester, Lincoln, and Derby show an increase; Nottingham indicates some depression.

The marriages of Cheshire and Lancashire fell from 7086 in the summer quarter of 1861 to 6380 in the corresponding quarter of 1862, but in the summer quarter of the year 1863 rose again to 7001, and thus gave the signal of reaction. Yorkshire sympathized with Lancashire,—especially in Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, and Hull,—but the reaction in this great county was more complete; and the people of Leeds and Sheffield married in greater numbers than they did in either of the two preceding summer quarters. The marriages increased steadily in the Northern Counties; and the Principality of Wales, either animated by loyalty, or by the heat of the iron trade, surpassed the Metropolis in the rise of its marriage-rate, which exceeded by 12 per cent. the summer rate of Wales in 1861.

*Births.*—The annual birth-rate in the summer quarter (July, August, September) was 3.34 per cent. against an average of 3.29. The total number of births was 173,439; in the same quarter of 1853 the number was 147,602. That part of the English nation from which the natural supply of population is drawn has so far increased in ten years as to produce more children by 25,837 than it did in a similar period in 1853.

The births registered in London were 24,589. The four Northern Counties, with their population of less than 1,200,000 as returned at last Census, registered as many births (11,199) as Monmouthshire and Wales with a population exceeding 1,300,000. In all the Eleven Divisions, with only a few considerable exceptions, the births were more numerous than they had been in either of the two previous corresponding quarters. There was a decrease on the mean of those quarters in the Eastern Counties amounting to nearly 3 per cent.; in the North Midland to 2 per cent.; and in the North-western (Cheshire and Lancashire) amounting to 3 per cent.

*Increase of Population.*—As the births were 173,439 and the deaths 112,504, the natural increase of the population was 60,935. The increase was at the rate of 662 daily.

The number of emigrants who left ports in the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration Officers was 58,320 in the quarter, of whom 20,008 were of English origin. 36,496 were bound for the United States; 6538 for the North American Colonies; 14,075 for the Australian Colonies; and 1211 for other places. The emigration was greater than it had been in any September quarter since 1854, and nearly three times as great as it was in that of 1861. There was an increase in the emigration to Canada and Australia, but it was insignificant as compared with the extraordinary result which the temptation of employment with high wages in the United States has produced by stimulating the movement, chiefly of the Irish people, to that country. But the temptation does not appear to operate on the Scottish mind, for it deserves to be noted that while 2059 emigrants sailed from ports in Scotland for British North America, and 1224 for the Australian Colonies, none went to the United States. Nor was there any emigration to the country last mentioned from Scotch ports in the September quarter of

1862; and there was almost none in that of 1861. It has declined since 1851, when in the corresponding three months it embraced 2854 persons.

*Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.*—Wheat and potatoes were both cheap; the latter esculent ranged for the best quality from 70s. to 105s. per ton at the Waterside Market, Southwark, a price which is lower than what has been obtained at the same place at any previous time since the September quarter of 1859. The average price of wheat was 45s. 7d. per quarter, which is less than at any other time since March 1860; it has been falling during the last eighteen months. The average price of the better and worse qualities of beef sold by the carcase in the City markets was 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. per lb.; that of mutton 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.

The following figures show the average number of paupers relieved on the last day of each week in the last three summer quarters:—

		In-door.	Out-door.
September quarter	1861	- 112,930	- 693,631
"	1862	- 119,600	- 789,917
"	1863	- 120,343	- 817,238

This statement exhibits an increase in the present year, which arises from the circumstance that many recipients of relief in the distressed manufacturing districts have been transferred from the Local Committees to Boards of Guardians, and have thus prevented that decrease in the above returns of pauperism which the improvement in the condition of those districts would otherwise have effected. The number of poor persons relieved out-door by the Guardians in the cotton districts in the three months ending 30th September 1863 was 398,988. In administering relief to 148,228 of that number the Boards were aided by the Local Committees.

The weather in the quarter, as observed and described by Mr. Glaisher at Greenwich, was characterised by alternations of heat and cold till the middle of the period, and by cold attended with much wet during the last six weeks, circumstances which could hardly fail injuriously to affect the public health. From the beginning till the middle of July, the mean temperature of the air exceeded the average by two degrees; thereafter to the end of the month it was below the average nearly four degrees. Heat followed in the first fortnight of August, three degrees and a half in excess. For the remaining portion of the three months there was an almost daily defect of about two degrees in the temperature. The mean temperature of the whole period was 58·8°, which is about one degree below the average. The amount of rain measured was six inches, which is nearly two inches less than the average; but half of it fell in September, which was a moist month, when the two months which preceded it had been dry. Both days and nights in the earlier half of August were warm, but in September both were cold. Though the weather has been less favourable to health than it was in previous summers, the Report of the Registrar of Preston may be quoted here, for it is applicable to other districts besides his own:—"The bountiful harvest which we have had, and the abundant crop of potatoes, will be an invaluable blessing, and will greatly assist in mitigating the sufferings of the working classes during the winter."

*Deaths; and State of Public Health.*—The total number of deaths in the last quarter was 112,504, against 101,232 and 92,381 respectively in the two previous summer quarters. In the same period of 1860 the number was only 86,312, and if last summer had been as healthy, it may be stated in round numbers that at least 23,000 persons would have been living when autumn came whose names were enrolled in the registers.

The increase of deaths on the mean of two previous corresponding quarters (1861-2) was equal to about 13 per cent. in London, 15 per cent. in the South-eastern Counties, 22 in the South Midland, 14 in the

Eastern, 19 in the South-western, 19 in the West Midland, 17 in the North Midland, 15 in the North-western (Cheshire and Lancashire), 21 in Yorkshire, 18 in the Northern Counties, and 7 in Monmouthshire and Wales. Hence it appears that the increase was least in Monmouthshire and Wales, greatest in the South Midland Counties and Yorkshire; and that in the Metropolis, in the Eastern and South-eastern Counties, and in the districts of the cotton manufacture, it was from 13 to 15 per cent. The unfavourable influences that were at work pervaded the country generally, and Lancashire did not suffer more than most parts, but less than some. When the Central Committee for the relief of the distressed districts state in their Report (19th October), written some weeks after the complaints that prevail chiefly in the warm season have subsided, that "the health of the population is generally in a satisfactory condition," probably nothing more is implied than that the families of the operatives are as healthy as they usually are in October, though they may not yet have attained that measure of health which it is hoped the sanitary works that are to be begun or are already in progress will confer upon them.

Scarlatina and diarrhoea, widely diffused over the country, were the chief immediate causes from which the increase of mortality sprung. The deaths rose to 2·169 per cent. per annum, against the average summer rate of 1·98. In the Eastern and North Midland Counties the death-rate was rather below the average of England; in London it rose to 2·33; in Cheshire and Lancashire it was 2·43; in Yorkshire 2·45. That great division which contains the districts of the cotton manufacture has always asserted a bad preeminence in the tables of mortality; but notwithstanding the distress that still prevails, and the greater distress it has suffered, it will be seen that in the present returns it may be compared with Yorkshire without disadvantage. Its density of population is much greater than that of any other division, with the exception of London, and is more than double that of Yorkshire. Lately a certain number of the working population has removed, in what amount is unknown, and Yorkshire has doubtless gained part of that which Lancashire has lost; but this circumstance can hardly affect the comparison in any material degree.

The death-rate in the town districts of England was 2·410 per cent., against an average of 2·24. The mortality of the country districts was, as is usual, considerably less; but it was also much in excess of the summer average, for it rose to 1·862, against 1·69. It is obvious that cities are not the only haunts of those diseases that are propagated by foul air and bad water, and in homes of penury; nor are young rustics proof against the weather. In a thousand instances the water which town populations command within their houses, the countryman in the village or on the wild can only obtain with uncertainty and toil; his rations are meagre; his walls damp; the refuse-heaps are near his door, "for as a rule no rubbish is removed, but waits patiently the action of mere natural chemistry;"\* and shut up many hours of the night with his family he is deprived even of that which is supposed his inalienable birthright, the pure air, which invests his dwelling and seeks on all sides, but in vain, to be admitted.

A short list of districts, parishes, townships, or other places which have been specially noted by the Registrars as localities where scarlatina has sensibly increased the mortality will suffice to show how universally that disease has been diffused over the country. Besides many other parts, it prevailed in Godstone, Maidstone, Deal, Walmer, Havant (where it caused 20 deaths out of 48), Cowes, Ryde, Basingstoke, Uxbridge, Brentford, Ware, Standon, Northampton, Weldon, Peterborough, Toddington (where

\* Thomas Carlyle: Life of Sterling.

out of 40 deaths about 30 were from scarlatina), Leighton Buzzard, Stratford in Essex, Grays, Great Burstead, Great Waltham, Colchester, Kelvedon, Coggeshall, Hedingham, Wickhambrook, Sudbury, Lavenham, Hadleigh, Stanton, Poole, Bere Regis, Newton Abbot (half of the 78 deaths there were from scarlatina), Dartmouth, Plymouth, Looe, Mevagissey (where the deaths were 49 out of 81), Truro, Falmouth, Helston, Penzance, Stogursey, Bishops Lydeard, Stowey, Keynsham, Bedminster, Bristol, Clifton, Gloucester, Cainham, Bridgnorth, Gresley, Tamworth, Sedgley, Worcester, Hinckley, Barrow-upon-Soar, Leicester, Uppingham, Bourn, Pinchbeck, Boston, Birkenhead (49 deaths out of 104 in Wallasey, a sub-district of Birkenhead, were from scarlatina), Warrington (where there were 143 out of 319), Pilkington, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Hulme (where "the Black Brook" contaminates the air and spreads scarlatina and diarrhoea on its banks), Salford, Manchester, Preston, Huddersfield, Hunslet, Leeds, Ecclesall Bierlow, Sheffield, Doncaster, York, Sculcoates, Hull, Eston, Normanby, Durham, Sunderland, Carlisle, Abergavenny, Bedwelty, and Newport.

The Central Executive Committee for Relief of the distressed Districts has issued a Manual to the Local Committees, in which it recommends the establishment of temporary hospitals in places where infectious disease

TABLE XXII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in Town and Country Districts of England in each Quarter of the Years 1854-1863.

Area	Area in Statute Acres.	POPULATION enumerated.		Quarters ending	ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Cent. in each Quarter of the Years																			
		1851.	1861.		1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Mean 1854-63.									
		In 139 Districts and 56 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS	3,287,151		9,155,964	10,930,841	March -	2.727	3.113	2.391	2.506	2.757	2.651	2.617	2.658	2.635	2.706	2.678	2.706	2.331				
June -	2.445	2.402	2.294	2.243	2.356	2.249	2.316	2.271	2.257	2.470	2.331	2.667	2.281	2.256	2.557	2.724	2.358	2.285			2.291	2.325	2.422	2.437
Sept. -	2.984	2.057	2.160	2.374	2.245	2.284	1.843	2.193	1.984	2.410	2.253													
Dec. -	2.667	2.281	2.256	2.557	2.724	2.358	2.285	2.291	2.325	2.422	2.437													
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales comprising chiefly SMALL TOWNS and COUNTRY PARISHES	34,037,732	8,771,645	9,135,383	YEAR -	1.975	2.055	1.797	1.916	2.077	2.077	1.951	1.938	1.890	2.057	1.973									
March -	2.151	2.698	1.951	2.072	2.497	2.363	2.326	2.210	2.184	2.323	2.279	2.151	1.969	2.137	1.915	1.918	2.049	2.051	2.148	1.999	1.940	2.100	2.023	
June -	1.969	2.137	1.915	1.918	2.049	2.051	2.148	1.999	1.940	2.100	2.023													
Sept. -	1.817	1.615	1.609	1.727	1.717	1.884	1.573	1.753	1.572	1.802	1.713													
Dec. -	1.961	1.771	1.713	1.948	2.044	2.008	1.757	1.790	1.864	1.944	1.880													

The following are the names of the 139 Districts and 56 Sub-districts comprising the CHIEF TOWNS:—All the 37 Districts of London; Croydon, Kingston, Richmond, Gravesend, Medway, Tunbridge; West and East Maidstone Sub-districts (Maidstone); Canterbury; Minster Sub-district (Sheppey); Thanet, Dover, Hastings, Brighton; Shoreham Sub-district (Steyning); Portsea Island, Alverstoke, Southampton; Winchester Sub-district (Winchester); Reading, Brentford, Edmonton; St. Clement Sub-district (Headington); Oxford, Northampton; Peterborough Sub-district (Peterborough); Bedford and Kempston, and Bedford and Cardington Sub-districts (Bedford); Luton Sub-district (Luton); Cambridge, West Ham, Colchester, Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Norwich, King's Lynn, Melksham, Salisbury; Weymouth Sub-district (Weymouth); Exeter; Torquay Sub-district (Newton Abbott); Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoke Damerel, Truro, Redruth; St. Mary Magdalen and St. James Sub-districts (Taunton); Bridgwater Sub-district (Bridgwater); Bath; Bedminster Sub-district (Bedminster); Bristol, Clifton; St. Nicholas and St. John Baptist Sub-districts (Gloucester); Cheltenham; Hereford City Sub-district (Hereford); Madeley, Shrewsbury; Stafford Sub-district (Stafford); Newcastle-under-Lyme Sub-district (Newcastle-under-Lyme); Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent; Burton-on-Trent Sub-district (Burton-on-Trent); Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley, Stourbridge; Kidderminster and Lower Mitten Sub-districts (Kidderminster); Worcester, Birmingham, Aston, Coventry, Warwick; Loughborough Sub-district (Loughborough); Leicester; Boston Sub-district (Boston); Lincoln Home Sub-district (Lincoln); Great Grimsby Sub-district (Caistor); Radford, Nottingham; Newark Sub-district (Newark); Derby, Hayfield, Stockport; East and West Macclesfield and Sutton Sub-districts (Macclesfield); Runcorn Sub-district (Runcorn); Congleton Sub-district (Congleton); Chester Castle and Chester Cathedral Sub-districts (Great Boughton); Birkenhead, Liverpool, West Derby, Prescot, Wigan, Warrington, Leigh, Bolton, Bury, Barton-upon-Irwell, Chorlton, Salford, Manchester, Ashton, Oldham, Rochdale, Haslingden, Burnley, Blackburn; Chorley Sub-district (Chorley); Preston; Lancaster Sub-district (Lancaster); Keighley, Todmorden, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Hunslet, Leeds, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Barnsley, Ecclesall Bierlow, Sheffield; Doncaster Sub-district (Doncaster); Bootham, Micklegate, and Walmgate Sub-districts (York); Sculcoates, Hull; Scarborough Sub-district (Scarborough); Darlington Sub-district (Darlington); Stockton, Hartlepool; St. Oswald and St. Nicholas Sub-districts (Durham); Houghton-le-Spring, Sunderland, South Shields, Gateshead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tynemouth; St. Cuthbert and St. Mary Sub-districts (Carlisle); Whitehaven Sub-district (Whitehaven); Kendal Sub-district (Kendal); Newport Sub-district (Newport); Cardiff Sub-district (Cardiff); Merthyr Tydfil; Llangafelach and Swansea Sub-districts (Swansea); Llanelly Sub-district (Llanelly); Pembroke Sub-district (Pembroke).

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

may have become general, as the best means of preventing the spread of the infection in families. It strongly urges house-to-house visitation, and other valuable sanitary precautions on their attention.

The deaths in Cumberland were 938 and 924 in the September quarter of 1861-2; they were in the last quarter 1159, and exhibited an increase of 24 per cent. In the district of Carlisle they were in those three summer quarters 232, 209, 287; in Cockermouth 195, 201, 218; in Whitehaven 169, 192, and 297. In the Cockermouth district the mortality

TABLE XXIII.—The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, of Meat, and of Potatoes, in each of the Years and in each Quarter of the Years 1855-1863; and also the Average Number of Paupers relieved on the last day of each Week, in each of the Years and in each Quarter of the Years 1857-1863.

YEARS.	Average Price of CONSOLS (for Money).	Average Price of WHEAT per Quarter in England and Wales.	PAUPERISM.		AVERAGE PRICES OF							
			Average Number of PAUPERS RELIEVED on the last day of each WEEK.		MEAT per lb. at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets (by the Carcase).				BEST POTATOES per Ton at Waterside Market, Southwark.			
			In-door.	Out-door.	BEEF.		MUTTON.		Range of Prices.		Range of Prices.	
					Range of Prices.	Mean.	Range of Prices.	Mean.	Range of Prices.	Mean.		
1855	90 3/4	74 8	—	—	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	94-107	100 6		
1856	93	69 2	—	—	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	78-93	85 6		
1857	91 1/2	56 5	121,669	737,287	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 7	5 1/2	108-134	120 8		
1858	97	44 3	120,140	751,031	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	104-136	120 0		
1859	95	43 10	110,703	705,590	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 7	5 1/2	79-109	94 0		
1860	94	53 3	110,603	687,763	4 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 - 7 1/8	6	120-145	132 6		
1861	92	55 4	122,600	720,366	4 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 - 7 1/8	6	114-134	124 0		
1862	93 1/2	55 5	130,974	820,953	4 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	125-149	137 0		
1863	92 1/2	44 8	129,934	859,751	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 7	5 1/2	90-110	100 0		

QUARTERS ending	Consols	Wheat	In-door	Out-door	BEEF Range	BEEF Mean	MUTTON Range	MUTTON Mean	POTATOES Range	POTATOES Mean
1855:—										
March	91 1/2	69 11	—	—	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	105-120	112 6
June	90	73 4	—	—	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	110-130	120 0
Sept.	90 1/2	76 1	—	—	5 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 - 7	6	69-79	74 0
Dec.	88 1/2	79 4	—	—	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	90-100	95 0
1856:—										
March	90 3/4	72 4	—	—	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	78-93	86 0
June	93 3/8	68 8	—	—	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	70-90	80 0
Sept.	95	72 3	—	—	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 - 7	6	75-80	78 0
Dec.	92 1/2	63 4	—	—	3 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	90-110	100 0
1857:—										
March	93 1/2	56 10	135,121	777,426	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/2 - 7 1/8	6 1/2	100-120	110 0
June	93 3/8	56 9	119,241	732,284	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	105-150	127 6
Sept.	90 1/2	59 11	109,371	702,644	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 7	5 1/2	95-115	105 0
Dec.	89 1/2	52 0	122,942	736,794	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 7	5 1/2	130-150	140 0
1858:—										
March	96 1/2	46 5	138,376	835,641	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 7	5 1/2	130-175	152 6
June	97 1/2	44 1	119,234	752,278	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	140-185	162 6
Sept.	96 1/2	44 7	107,197	705,301	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	65-90	77 6
Dec.	98 1/2	41 9	115,751	710,904	4 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	80-95	87 6
1859:—										
March	95 5/8	40 8	123,071	743,517	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 7	5 1/2	80-100	90 0
June	92 1/2	47 3	109,350	710,968	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 - 7	6	85-110	97 6
Sept.	95 3/8	44 0	100,770	683,423	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	65-105	85 0
Dec.	96 1/2	43 4	109,623	684,454	4 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	85-120	102 6
1860:—										
March	94 5/8	44 5	118,523	717,269	3 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	115-145	130 0
June	94 3/8	52 8	107,050	692,384	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/2 - 7 1/8	6 1/2	125-160	142 6
Sept.	93 1/2	59 1	101,680	667,680	4 1/2 - 7	5 1/2	5 1/2 - 7 1/8	6 1/2	125-145	135 0
Dec.	93 1/2	56 9	115,161	673,721	3 1/2 - 6 1/8	4 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	115-130	122 6
1861:—										
March	91 1/2	55 1	131,138	757,950	4 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/2 - 7 1/8	6 1/2	140-155	147 6
June	91 3/8	54 9	117,801	713,786	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/2 - 7 1/8	6 1/2	120-140	130 0
Sept.	91 3/8	52 1	112,930	693,631	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 7	5 1/2	85-110	97 6
Dec.	93 1/2	59 3	128,533	716,096	4 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	110-130	120 0
1862:—										
March	93 1/2	60 1	143,772	804,268	4 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	130-155	142 6
June	93 1/2	56 8	127,861	782,113	4 - 6 1/8	5	5 - 7	6	180-200	190 0
Sept.	93 1/2	56 10	119,600	789,917	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/2 - 7	6 1/2	100-130	115 0
Dec.	93 1/2	48 2	132,663	907,514	4 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 1/2 - 6 3/8	6	90-110	100 0
1863:—										
March	92 1/2	46 7	142,257	943,324	4 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 - 7	6	120-130	125 0
June	93 1/2	46 2	127,063	873,503	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	110-130	120 0
Sept.	93	45 7	120,343	817,238	4 1/2 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	4 1/2 - 6 3/8	5 1/2	70-105	87 6
Dec.	92 1/2	40 6	130,072	804,940	4 - 6 1/8	5 1/2	5 - 7	6	60-80	70 0

was 21 deaths to a thousand of the population ; in Carlisle it rose to 25 ; and in Whitehaven it rose as high as 29. Measles, scarlatina, and whooping-cough have been prevalent in Carlisle ; small-pox in Keswick, where there were 60 cases of the disease, and 5 fatal ; and the same disease has prevailed in the town of Cockermouth. "Fever" was exceedingly fatal both in the town of Whitehaven and at St. Bees.

The town of Salisbury affords a striking testimony to the good effects of drainage and water supply. The Registrar writes :—

"The number of deaths is far below the average, and it is the least registered in any quarter during the last five years. The healthy state of this district is to be attributed to the improved sanitary condition of the town. Within the last ten years a Local Board of Health has been established. The open drains that ran through the streets have been filled in ; a complete system of drainage has been carried out, and waterworks established, by which a plentiful supply of pure water is obtained. These works were begun in 1853 and finished in 1854 ; and the mortality of the district

TABLE XXIV.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

Table with columns: NAMES OF STATIONS, Elevation in feet above the Sea level, Latitude, Barometer (Mean, Monthly Range), Thermometer (Mean of highest, lowest, Monthly Range, Daily Readings), Mean Temperature (Of the Air, Of the Dew-point).

has materially decreased since that date. During the last five years the annual average number of deaths has been only 185, while those for previous corresponding periods were 328.8, 261, and 215.6 respectively. The number of deaths for the last year, ending June 30th, was 162, which, taking the population at 9,000, gives only 18 to 1,000. The number for the last quarter is very remarkable, only 20 deaths occurring, while the average for corresponding quarters during the last five years is 38.4."

Mr. Leigh, the Registrar of Deansgate, Manchester, has made some observations on dispensaries. He censures the rule by which applicants for the benefit of those institutions must be provided with a recommendation as "worse than useless," by entailing the loss of important time, and other hurtful consequences.

Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December, 1863.

The general result of the Quarterly returns is favourable. Rising with an increasing population the number of marriages was greater than it had

in the Year 1863. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

Table with columns: Mean Elastic Force of Vapour, Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air, Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation, Mean degree of Humidity of the Air (Saturation=100), Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air, Mean estimated Strength, Wind (N, E, S, W), Relative Proportion of Cloud (0-10), Number of Days it fell, Amount collected, NAMES OF STATIONS.

ever been before in any quarter. The marriage-rate (*i. e.* proportions of persons married to population) was high, though in some previous instances it had been higher. The births are returned for the last quarter of the year, and greatly exceed the average; while the deaths are also above the average, but to a much less extent.

In spite of some discouragement the year of the marriage of the Prince and Princess of Wales has been the anniversary of more than the usual number of such celebrations. The birth-rate of the year 1863 is the highest that has been observed in England; and the rate of mortality, owing chiefly to the prevalence of fever and of scarlatina, is also higher than is usual.

**Marriages.**—In the December quarter of 1863 the marriages were 51,904. They were about 3000 more than they had been in the corresponding quarter of 1861, or in that of 1862. The following divisions of the Kingdom have contributed in a prominent degree to this result:—the West Midland Counties, the North Western (the seat of the cotton manufacture), Yorkshire, the Northern, and the Welsh divisions. The populous districts of the cotton and woollen manufactures, as well as those of coal and iron, showed increased activity in nuptial celebrations, the result of increased or continued animation in their respective branches of industry. In Staffordshire the marriages rose from 2009 and 1955 in the December quarters of 1861–62 to 2294 in that of 1863; in Lancashire from 6078 and 5362 to 6499; in the West Riding of Yorkshire from 3807 and 3800 to 4278; in South Wales from 1695 and 1771 to 1831. The following large town districts are selected as examples of increase of marriages in the last quarter of last year:—

December quarter	1861.	1862.	1863.
Stockport	218	198	257
Liverpool, West Derby, and Birkenhead	1543	1663	1904
Manchester, Salford, and Chorlton	1475	1285	1488
Ashton	271	235	295
Blackburn	281	181	322
Preston	254	197	261

In England and Wales about 8000 persons entered into wedlock weekly. In London the number was about 1200.

The annual marriage-rate, viz. persons married to population, was 1.996 per cent., the average being 1.96. It is invariably highest in the last three months of the year, when the full employment of summer is succeeded by comparative leisure, and the earnings of harvest are not yet drawn for winter service.

The marriages in 1863 were 173,510. The marriage-rate of the past year was 1.688 against an average of 1.66.

**Births.**—178,297 births were registered in the last quarter of the year 1863; and the birth-rate of the quarter was 3.428, which is considerably above the average rate of the autumn quarter. Children are not born in equal numbers throughout the year; and, in general, births are at the highest in the winter quarter, and at the lowest in the autumn quarter of the year. But the seasons of the last year were exceptional, for the birth-rate was highest in the spring, and lowest in the summer quarter; and in all the quarters the rate was above the average.

The account of 1863 makes the registered births in that year 727,417; and the birth-rate is 3.539, or 0.111 above the average (3.428) of the ten preceding years. The births exceeded by 14,733 the births in the year 1862, which was itself more prolific than any year that had gone before it.

It is shown in the Census Report that the number of wedded child-bearing women is increasing faster than the general population, and this partly accounts for the increase of the birth-rate.

**Increase of Population.**—As the births were 178,297, the deaths 115,116, the ascertained natural increase of population in the last quarter of the year was 63,181. About 15,319 persons of English origin emigrated during the quarter. The emigrants from the United Kingdom of which the Emigration Commission furnishes an account amounted to 43,123, of whom about 2850 were foreigners.

68,280 emigrants of English origin sailed from ports at which there are emigration agents in the year 1863; and of their number 36,312 sailed to the United States, 2843 to the North American Colonies, 27,487 to the Australian Colonies, and 1638 to other places. The emigrants from the United Kingdom in the year were 214,555, after excluding 9203 foreigners who sailed from British ports.

Allowing for unregistered births, and for emigration, the increase of the population of England was about 215,000 in the year; while the emigration from Ireland reduced the rest of the population, so that the probable increase of the United Kingdom was about 190,000.

The Registrar General of Ireland is now empowered to register births and deaths, and under his able superintendence the country will learn the exact numbers in that part of the United Kingdom during the ensuing year.

**Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.**—Fortunately for the country, while the price of meat remained nearly stationary, the prices of wheat and the prices of potatoes were kept down by the abundant crops, and this

TABLE XXV.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

PARALLELS of LATITUDE.	Mean Elevation in Feet above Sea Level.	Barometer.		Thermometer.							Mean Temperature		
		Mean.	Mean of Monthly Ranges.	Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.	Mean Monthly Range of Readings.	Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew- point.		
												feet.	in.
Between the latitudes,—													
49° and 50°	204	29.806	1.103	62.4	42.3	20.1	55.1	47.1	8.0	50.9	46.6		
50° and 51°	133	29.844	1.119	65.9	34.6	31.3	58.4	45.0	13.4	51.4	45.9		
51° and 52°	215	29.737	1.142	68.4	32.8	33.6	58.1	42.9	15.2	50.3	44.6		
52° and 53°	167	29.762	1.154	66.7	33.2	33.5	57.6	43.0	14.6	49.7	44.1		
53° and 54°	173	29.696	1.238	64.6	31.0	33.6	55.7	42.4	13.3	48.3	43.2		
54° and 55°	243	29.678	1.247	63.4	31.9	31.5	54.6	41.5	13.1	47.3	42.0		
55° and 56°	262	29.592	1.241	62.7	33.2	29.5	53.9	40.8	13.1	47.2	42.0		
Between the latitudes,—													
49° and 56°	215	29.731	1.177	64.6	34.5	30.1	56.2	43.2	13.0	49.2	44.2		

in the Year 1863 for different Parallels of Latitude.

Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation.	Mean Degree of Humidity of the Air. Saturation = 100.	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Wind.				Mean Amount of Cloud (0–10).	Rain.		PARALLELS of LATITUDE.
					Relative Proportion of					Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	
					N.	E.	S.	W.				
in.	grs.	gr.	86	grs.					days.	in.	Between the latitudes,—	
.318	8.6	0.6	86	539	1.6	90	55	95	125	4.4	156	35.9
.309	8.6	0.8	82	541	1.3	80	51	89	145	5.9	164	31.8
.295	8.4	0.8	82	545	1.1	65	50	97	153	6.2	153	25.4
.289	8.4	0.8	82	545	0.9	65	47	102	151	6.1	156	24.2
.279	8.3	0.7	82	541	1.4	55	49	105	154	6.5	135	34.0
.269	8.1	0.7	82	538	1.2	49	61	90	165	6.8	221	42.2
.267	8.1	0.6	83	541	2.0	61	63	63	180	6.2	180	25.7
.289	8.4	0.7	83	541	1.4	66	53	92	154	6.0	175	31.3
												Between the latitudes,—
												49° and 56°

was as advantageous to the people at large, as it was to the monetary world. Beef by the carcase at the London markets was quoted at 4*d.* and 6½*d.* in the autumn quarters of 1861, 1862, and 1863; mutton in the same quarters at 4¾*d.*, 5¼*d.*, 5*d.* and 6¾*d.*, 6¾*d.* and 7*d.* The average price of beef in the last quarter was 5½*d.*, of mutton 6*d.* a pound. Wheat in the corresponding autumn quarters was 59*s.* 3*d.*, 48*s.* 2*d.*, and 40*s.* 6*d.*; potatoes 6*s.*, 5*s.*, and 3*s.* 6*d.* a hundredweight wholesale. While potatoes were 137*s.* a ton in 1862, they fell to 101*s.* in 1863. Wheat in the last autumn was 40*s.* 6*d.*, to which it fell progressively from 59*s.* 3*d.* in the autumn of 1861. The average price of wheat was 55*s.* 5*d.* in 1862, and 44*s.* 8*d.* in 1863; the reduction was 19 per cent.; and the wheat entered for home consumption fell from nearly *ten* to less than *six* million quarters.

The paupers in the receipt of relief were 951,927 in 1862, and 989,685 in 1863; but the distress culminated in the first three months of the year, when 1,085,581 paupers were on the lists, which at the end of the year contained 935,012; a number less by 105,165 than the paupers of the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The change is still greater in the cotton districts, where, as we learn from the report of the Central Executive Committee, the numbers in the receipt of relief from the guardians and from local committees was 448,955 in the last week of November 1862, and 170,850 in the last week of November 1863. It is difficult to conceive what the distress and the mortality might have been in the manufacturing districts had it not been for the Poor Law and for the charity of the nation, which has placed 1,323,493*l.* at the disposal of the able committee of which Lord Derby is the chairman.

The weather of the quarter presented some peculiarities. The temperature at the latter end of October and the beginning of December was colder than the average of the season at Greenwich; but the mean temperature of the season was 3°·2 above the average of 92 years. The rain in three months was 4·6 inches, which is 2·5 inches below the average. The water supply was therefore in some degree defective. Fog prevailed on 66 out of 92 days. Violent storms blew, particularly about the middle of the quarter, and swept the face of the earth.

*Deaths and State of the Public Health.*—The deaths in the last ninety-two days of the year were 115,116; and the mortality was at the rate of 2·213 per cent., or ·035 above the quarter's average. The mortality was at the rate of 2·422 in the chief town districts, and of 1·944 in the country and small districts; the mortality in the towns being near its average, and in the country above its average.

TABLE XXVI.—Meteorology of Greenwich

YEARS.	Mean Weekly Movement of the Air in Miles.*	Departure from Average.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Departure from Average.	Mean Dryness of Atmosphere.	Departure from Average.	Mean TEMPERATURE of the AIR.	Departure from Average.
	Miles.	Miles.	Inches.	Inches.	°	°	°	°
1849	1808	+108	23·9	+0·3	6·6	+0·9	50·0	+0·8
1850	1841	+141	19·7	-3·9	6·1	+0·4	49·3	+0·1
1851	1730	+30	21·6	-2·0	6·5	+0·8	49·2	+0·0
1852	1781	+81	34·2	+10·6	7·4	+1·7	50·6	+1·4
1853	1597	-103	29·0	+5·4	6·2	+0·5	47·7	-1·5
1854	1731	+31	18·7	-4·9	4·7	-1·0	48·9	-0·3
1855	1639	-41	21·1	-2·5	4·5	-1·2	47·1	-2·1
1856	1775	+75	22·2	-1·4	5·6	-0·1	49·0	-0·2
1857	1562	-88	21·4	-2·2	5·2	-0·5	51·0	+1·8
1858	1626	-74	17·8	-5·8	6·5	+0·8	49·2	+1·5
1859	1598	-102	25·9	+2·3	6·0	+0·3	50·7	+1·2
1860	1676	-24	32·0	+8·4	4·6	-1·1	47·0	-2·2
1861	1666	-34	20·8	-2·8	5·0	-0·7	49·4	+0·2
1862	1680	-20	26·2	+2·6	4·7	-1·0	49·5	+0·3
1863	1775	+75	19·8	-3·8	6·0	+0·3	50·3	+1·1
Average	1700	—	23·6	—	5·7	—	49·2	—

\* Approximated to the results of Robinson's Anemometer by reductions from Whewell's up to 1850.

473,837 deaths were registered in the year; and the mortality was at the rate of 2·305 per cent.; the average of the preceding ten years being 2·211. The death-toll instead of 22 was 23 in 1000; so of every 1000 living *one* was sacrificed in the year. The mortality of the year in the chief town districts was at the rate of 25, in the rest of the country 21, per 1000.

AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY in the 11 DIVISIONS of ENGLAND in the 10 Years 1851-60, and in each of the Years 1862 and 1863.

DIVISIONS.	Average Annual Rate of Mortality per 1000 in 10 Years, 1851-60.	DEATHS ANNUALLY TO 1000 LIVING.	
		1862.	1863.
I. LONDON	23·63	23·38	24·83
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES	19·55	18·09	19·88
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES	20·44	19·16	21·68
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES	20·58	19·28	22·00
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES	20·01	18·74	21·51
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES	22·35	21·07	22·69
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES	21·10	19·52	21·68
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES	25·51	25·07	25·84
IX. YORKSHIRE	23·09	23·23	25·18
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES	21·99	22·42	23·30
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES	21·28	20·74	21·01

The number of deaths was higher in every division than it was in the corresponding quarter of 1861; and also in 1862, except in London in the West Midland Division, in the North Western (Lancashire and Cheshire), in Yorkshire, and in the Northern Division, where the deaths were less numerous than they had been. The deaths in the South Eastern Division rose from 8427 in the last quarter of 1861 to 9255 in the corresponding quarter of 1863; in the South Midland Division from 6176 to 6958; in the Eastern Division from 5552 to 6016; in the South Western Division from 8474 to 9708, where Wilts and Cornwall were the greatest sufferers.

Yet in Salisbury only 24 deaths were registered out of a population of 9039. This city was formerly one of the unhealthiest small cities in the kingdom; and in the ten years 1841-50, the mortality was at the rate of 28 in 1000: cholera with diarrhoea was fatal in the epidemic of 1849 to 20 in every 1000 of its inhabitants. Aroused into activity on the approach of the second cholera epidemic, a Local Board of Health was appointed, and proceeded to do its work effectively. The open drains running through the streets were filled up, a *complete system* of drainage

in the Fifteen Years 1849-1863.

MEAN TEMPERATURES of the AIR in the Quarters ending the last day of								YEARS.
March.	Departure from Average.	June.	Departure from Average.	Sept.	Departure from Average.	Dec.	Departure from Average.	
°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
41·9	+1·9	51·7	-0·6	61·0	+0·9	44·8	+0·9	1849
39·4	-0·6	53·5	+1·2	59·6	-0·5	44·7	+0·8	1850
41·9	+1·9	51·5	-0·8	59·8	-0·3	43·7	-0·2	1851
41·4	+1·4	51·2	-1·1	61·8	+1·7	48·1	+4·2	1852
38·1	-1·9	51·8	-0·5	58·5	-1·6	42·3	-1·6	1853
40·8	+0·8	51·7	-0·6	59·8	-0·3	43·7	-0·2	1854
34·1	-5·9	50·5	-1·8	60·4	+0·3	42·7	-1·2	1855
40·0	-0·0	52·3	0·0	59·9	-0·2	44·2	+0·3	1856
39·2	-0·8	53·8	+1·5	63·3	+3·2	47·9	+4·0	1857
37·8	-2·2	54·3	+2·0	61·0	+0·9	43·8	-0·1	1858
43·3	+3·3	53·7	+1·4	62·8	+2·7	43·3	-0·6	1859
38·8	+1·2	50·5	-1·8	56·2	-3·9	42·6	-1·3	1860
39·9	+0·1	51·8	-0·5	60·4	+0·3	45·5	+1·6	1861
41·0	+1·0	53·5	+1·0	58·8	-1·3	45·0	+1·1	1862
42·6	+2·6	53·1	+0·8	58·8	-1·1	46·8	+2·4	1863
40·0	—	52·3	—	60·1	—	43·9	—	Average.



was carried out, and works were established which provide a plentiful supply of water. These municipal reforms, commenced in 1853, were completed in 1854; and the death-toll has been levied with less severity ever since the year 1855. The mortality in the ten years 1851-60 fell to 24 in 1000, and though higher in the first was lower in the last five years of this period. The mortality was at the rate of 27 in 1862, and 15 per 1000 in 1863. The full effects of sanitary improvements only become apparent after some years; and the disturbance of the seeds of disease is sometimes followed by epidemics, as was apparently the case in Salisbury, where the mortality was at the rate of 29 and 27 in 1000 during 1854 and 1855; while in 1856 the mortality fell to 22, and after some fluctuation to 18 in 1860 and 1861. This happy healthy state was disturbed by epidemics of measles and whooping-cough in 1862, when 240 people died from all causes, and the mortality was at the rate of 27 in 1000. In the year 1863 the vigilance of the Board of Health was again rewarded, and the mortality fell to 15 in 1000; thus justifying the sanguine Registrar when he says:

"In my previous report I stated that in my opinion the low rate of mortality was owing to the completeness of the sanitary improvements lately carried into effect, and I attribute the continued favourable state of the public health in this district to the same cause. It is a remarkable fact, that in a population of 9,039 the deaths have been only 44 in a half year."

At the rates still prevailing in other towns the deaths in a half year would have been 113; thus 79 lives were saved. The Sick City, healed in his county, is a cheering memorial near the ashes of Lord Herbert, which lie above Salisbury on a tributary of the Avon. But, as experience proves, the health of a city, like the sacred fire on the altar, requires the constant vigilance of its guardians, otherwise its flames expire.

Staffordshire and Warwickshire, in the West Midland Counties, as well as Yorkshire and the Northern Division, experienced a higher rate of mortality in the last quarter than they did in the corresponding quarter of 1861, but a lower rate than they experienced in 1862. This was also the case with Lancashire and Cheshire.

The mortality of the year 1863 in every division, except Wales, was above the average of the ten years 1851-60; and although the mortality of every division in 1862, except Divisions IX. and X., was below the average, the increase can scarcely be regarded without regret and alarm. It was due to fever and to a destructive epidemic of scarlatina, or scarlet fever as it is sometimes called, which spread over the country, and was most fatal. This zymotic disease was brought to light by the Arab physicians, but was confounded with fever, measles, and rosalia, until it was described scientifically by Sennert, by Sydenham, and by Morton, at the close of the seventeenth century, and again by Withering. Dr. Richardson has investigated scarlatina with great acuteness recently. It is an infectious disease, still requiring further study, as all its modes of propagation are not yet known, and little is done for effectually arresting its progress. The zymotic matter (*scarlatinine*) floats in the air of unventilated rooms, is attached to the clothes and furniture, and its corpuscles are apparently collected in the middens, the cesspools, and the drains, whose contents should be disinfected and deposited in the soil.

The Registrars report that scarlatina was unusually prevalent in the following sub-districts: Woking; Maidstone, East and West, 49 deaths by scarlatina, 132 by other causes out of a population in 1861 of 23,016; Teynham (Faversham), where typhus also prevailed; Eastbourne, 23 deaths from scarlatina, 50 from other causes, out of a population of 8127; Newport and Calbourne (Isle of Wight); Hursley (Winchester); Basingstoke, 23 out of the 67; Coleshill (Faringdon), 5 out of a population of 464; Baldock, 15 deaths; Hertford, 29 out of 66 deaths; Berkhamstead; Oxford; Northampton (St. Giles and All Saints), 58 deaths; Higham Ferrers; Newborough (near Peterborough); Ramsey (Huntingdon), 17 out of 38 deaths; Warboys and St. Ives; Cherryhinton (near Cambridge); Soham; West Ham, 26 from scarlatina, 7 from

typhoid fever, and 8 from small-pox; Bobbingworth, where typhoid fever and diphtheria also proved fatal; Tollesbury (Maldon), 6 of the 12 deaths were from scarlatina; Harwich, 22 deaths from scarlatina and 28 from other causes; Colchester (First and Third Wards), 32 from scarlatina; Coggeshall (near Kelvedon); Saffron Walden; Sudbury, where 44 of the 107 deaths were from scarlatina; Bury St. Edmund's; Eye, 21 deaths from scarlatina; Stradbroke; Ipswich, St. Margaret, 35 of the 98 deaths were from scarlatina; Eynsford, where diphtheria as well as scarlatina prevailed; East Dereham; Fakenham; Hillington (near Lynn); Marlborough; Melksham; Trowbridge; Heytesbury; Pewsey; Poole; Wareham; Ashburton; Buckfastleigh (Totnes), where 17 of the 35 deaths were from scarlatina; Plymouth, 48 deaths from scarlatina; Tavistock; Tiverton; Shebbear (the registrar of which earnestly begs for the interference of the General Board of Health, as measles and typhoid fever have been prevalent during the last six months); Looe; Newlyn (St. Columb); Grampond, 29 deaths from scarlatina and 27 from other causes out of a population of 5111; Truro, St. Agnes, 33 of the 75 were from scarlatina; Falmouth; Constantine (near Falmouth); Penzance, 56 deaths from scarlatina; St. Buryan (Penzance), 15 were from scarlatina and 8 from other causes, out of a population of 2488; Lansdown (Bath); St. Augustine, Bristol; Clifton, 56 of the 122 deaths were from scarlatina; St. George near Bristol, 28 of the 70 deaths were from scarlatina; Burton-upon-Trent; Tamworth, 22 of the 74 deaths were from scarlatina; Fazeley (near Tamworth), 52 were from scarlatina and 44 from other causes, out of a population of 6857; the three sub-districts of Worcester, 131 out of the 309 deaths were from scarlatina; Foleshill, 23 deaths; Holy Trinity, Coventry, 31 deaths; Hinckley, where measles was also fatal in 22 cases; Earl Shilton (near Hinckley), Leicester East; Oakham; Hayfield (near Stockport); Glossop; Hazelgrove (Stockport); Daresbury (Runcorn); Wallasey (Birkenhead); St. Thomas, Liverpool; Warrington, where 181 of the 314 deaths were from scarlatina; Latchford, where 32 of the 45 deaths were from scarlatina; Chorlton-upon-Medlock; Hulme; Ancats and Newton (Manchester); Castleton Without (Rochdale); Dalton (Ulverston); Gargrave (Skipton); Nether Hallam (Ecclesall Bierlow); Sheffield South; Sheffield Park; Sheffield Brightside; Goole; Micklegate and Walmgate (York); Sutton and Drypool (near Sculcoates), where 59 of the 169 deaths were from scarlatina; Hull, the three sub-districts, where 117 of the 438 deaths were from scarlatina; Kirkleatham (Guisbrough); St. Oswald, Durham; North Bishopwearmouth; Sunderland, East and West; Monkwearmouth; Westoe (South Shields); St. Mary, Carlisle; Ponty-pool; Newport (Monmouthshire); Maesteg (Bridgend); and Machynlleth.

The mortality of the North-western Division (Lancashire and Cheshire), instead of being 17, was nearly 26 (25.51) in 1000 during the ten years 1851-60; it was 25.07 in 1862, and 25.84, or a little above the average, in 1863. The people of Lancashire have been so busy in clothing the world that their workpeople have been neglected, and been destroyed by thousands every year, for the want of the most elementary sanitary conveniences, which we may hope will now be provided under the Public Works Act.

Health of London in 1863.

The population of London is so vast, that it is subject to no accidental fluctuations; yet as the tide in some years carries more and sometimes less water from the sea into the Thames, so in some years the stream of

TABLE XXVII.—LONDON.—Births and Deaths in the Thirteen Years 1851 to 1863.

YEARS.	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863
BIRTHS - - -	78300	81250	82254	84885	85532	87430	89577	89012	92909	93414	97064	97850	102119
DEATHS - - -	55488	54638	60069	73697	61942	57274	59103	64093	61860	62309	65251	67371	71060
Excess of Births over Deaths - -	22812	26612	22185	11188	23590	30156	30474	24919	31049	31105	31813	30479	31059
BIRTHS - { Males - - -	40056	41888	42132	42988	43501	44410	45885	45347	47330	47645	49335	49382	52277
{ Females - - -	38244	39862	40122	41897	42031	43020	43692	43665	45579	45769	47729	48468	49842
DEATHS - { Males - - -	28140	28063	30852	37151	31354	29076	29769	32579	31577	31657	33105	34288	36354
{ Females - - -	27348	26575	29217	36546	30588	28198	29334	31514	30283	30652	32146	33083	34706
ANNUAL MORTALITY per 1000 - - -	23.38	22.61	24.41	29.43	24.31	22.09	22.41	23.90	22.69	22.49	23.18	23.56	24.47

new comers into the population rises above and sometimes falls below the standard. The observations on the movement of the population have hitherto given, as the result of income and outgo, clear proofs of the greater strength of the influx; and judging by the past, about 44,266 souls were added to the population in the year 1863; 31,059 by excess of births, 13,207 by excess of immigrants over emigrants.

The births were 102,119 and the deaths 71,060 in the year. In 1853 the births were 82,254, the deaths 60,069, so the increase of the deaths is 10,991 and of the births 19,865 in ten years. The more rapid increase of births shows some improvement in the registration, which requires from the Registrars the utmost watchfulness.

The death-rate is 2.447 per cent. annually. The death-rate is slightly above (.024) the average of the last 24 years.

The following Table exhibits the numbers of males and females at different ages in London, as found on 8th April 1861:—

ALL AGES.	Under 5 Years.	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	30-	35-	40-	45-	50-	55-	60-	65-	70-	75-	80-	85-	90-	95 and upwards.	
M.	1,307,781	180,893	149,335	130,799	119,949	122,548	111,668	102,755	88,366	82,068	62,782	51,497	34,985	30,438	17,614	12,341	6,133	2,706	779	183	42
F.	1,496,208	181,403	150,924	133,550	139,206	154,841	140,367	122,012	102,151	93,832	71,408	61,231	43,202	40,878	25,322	18,862	10,061	4,821	1,615	412	110

In England the proportion of Females in the population to Males is nearly as 105 to 100. In London it is as 114 to 100. The excess of Females is apparent in each quinquennium.

If we take the two decennials the mortality in the first (1840-9) is at the rate of 25.16, in the second (1850-9) at the rate of 23.63 per 1000 of the population; thus showing a progressive improvement of 1.53 deaths less in 1000 living during the second decennial. Dividing the twenty years into quinquennials, the rates of mortality were 24.44, 25.88, 24.17, and 23.08; and in the last four years 23.43.

The mortality was low (22.49) in 1860, and since then has slowly increased to 24.47. This fact should arouse the vigilance of the Boards of Works, for if they cease to carry out the recommendations of their health officers, the ground gained will be lost, and London will no longer be the healthiest large city in the world.

It must be borne in mind that the loss of life in London was formerly much greater in proportion to the population than the loss of life among the English in India; and that its present salubrity is as much the creature of art, imperfect it is true, as the fertility of the soil of Holland,

TABLE XXVIII.—LONDON.—Deaths in Public Institutions, 1854-63.\*

	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	12046	11310	10381	(53 weeks) 10079	10004	9633	9550	10276	11313	(53 weeks) 11112
IN WORKHOUSES	6812	6552	5797	5714	5535	5228	5161	5757	6401	6187
PRISONS	155	71	81	71	57	40	41	46	53	64
MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS	312	299	304	285	317	307	272	251	307	289
GENERAL HOSPITALS	3415	2956	2859	3008	3094	2927	3039	3234	3167	3169
HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES	326	441	612	332	272	431	413	335	690	827
LYING-IN HOSPITALS - Women	20	27	14	11	11	35	34	38	35	11
Children	43	40	31	23	32	51	57	58	40	37
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS	441	404	282	180	211	187	173	223	236	203
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR FOREIGNERS	57	64	61	63	53	46	47	58	74	61
LUNATIC ASYLUMS	465	456	340	392	422	381	313	276	310	264

\* This Table is compiled from the Weekly Returns made by the Registrars of London, and relates to the 52 or 53 weeks of each year.

which the sea once covered. If the sanitary dykes be neglected, the three millions of people may again be overwhelmed by cholera, dysentery, and the plague, which are now relegated to the filthy cities of the Mediterranean and of the tropics.

What London wants is a constant supply of pure water, well-aired dwellings, drainage, and the removal of all the manure to the fields. Grand engineering works sometimes dazzle the understanding, and are accepted as substitutes for substantial efficiency, but they are only of use so far as they discharge these humble but useful functions.

London is divided into five groups of districts; and the mortality of the year in the west districts was at the rate of 23.24; in the districts south of the Thames 23.33; in the North districts 23.77. Thus over these great districts the mortality was nearly uniform, the rate having slightly exceeded 23 in 1000. The East districts lost annually 26.48 and the Central districts 26.51 in 1000 inhabitants. The mortality of the South group of districts was below its high average of the previous years, probably owing to the supply of a less impure water. It is one of those instances in which we have decisive proof of the influence of river water, saturated with nightsoil impurities.

If we take 17 in 1000 as the standard rate of mortality in a healthy population, the mean mortality of London in 1860-3 (23) yields in round numbers 6 unnatural deaths annually on every 1000 inhabitants; or 17,426 on the year, and 334 weekly. The end to aim at in London is the prevention year by year of the unnatural deaths, which are the direct result of conditions which to a large extent are under the control of the General and District Boards of the Metropolis.

The excess of mortality in the year is principally due to the zymotic class of diseases, which killed 13,276 persons in 1860 and 20,672 in 1863. 1996 persons died of small-pox in London, notwithstanding all the facilities for vaccination; 366 died of the same disease in the previous year, when measles was fatal to 2334 lives, while in the year 1863 its victims were 1634.

TABLE XXIX.—LONDON.—Deaths and Meteorology, 1849-63.

YEARS.	Total Number of Deaths.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Mean Weekly Amount of Horizontal Movement of the Air, approximated to the results of Robinson's Anemometer by reductions from Whewell's.*	WEEKLY AVERAGE OF 1863.						
						Number of Deaths weekly.	Mean Temperature of Air.	Average daily Range of Temperature.	Dryness of Atmosphere.	Fall of Rain in Inches.	Amount of Horizontal Movement of the Air in each Week.†	
1849	68756	50.0	6.6	23.9	Miles. 1808							
1850	48950	49.3	6.1	19.7	1841							
1851	55488	49.2	6.5	21.6	1730							
1852	54638	50.6	7.4	34.2	1781							
1853	60069	47.7	6.2	29.0	1597	First Quarter	1455	42.6	14.1	4.9	0.30	1973
1854	73697	48.9	4.7	18.7	1731							
1855	61942	47.1	4.5	21.1	1659	Second Quarter	1328	53.1	21.3	7.1	0.43	1651
1856	57274	49.0	5.6	22.2	1775							
1857	59103	51.0	5.2	21.4	1562	Third Quarter	1321	58.8	20.9	8.1	0.45	1564
1858	64093	49.2	6.5	17.8	1626							
1859	61860	50.7	6.0	25.9	1598	Fourth Quarter	1349	46.8	11.8	3.9	0.35	1922
1860†	62309	47.0	4.6	32.0	1676							
1861†	65251	49.4	5.0	20.8	1666							
1862†	67371	49.5	4.7	26.2	1680							
1863†	71060	50.3	6.0	19.8	1775							

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

† By Robinson's Anemometer.

Fever prevailed in the years 1862-3, and no less than 3598 and 2808 deaths were ascribed to typhus, under which typhia (typhoid fever) and typhina (relapsing fever) are still included, as their diagnosis is not attempted by all practitioners.

The late Dr. George Gregory, in his classical lectures on the eruptive fevers, described the ravages of scarlatina with the hand of a master. "The years 1838, 1839, 1840 were," he says, "years of epidemic prevalence. It is probable that no epidemic of similar length and intensity ever before visited this country. In the whole year (1839) the deaths were 2500."\*

Since that date the epidemics of scarlatina in London have frequently swelled the mortality; and in 1858-59 the deaths were 4184 and 3481; but in 1863 the deaths amounted to 4955. Since the time that Dr. Gregory wrote, diphtheria has sprung into existence, and the deaths of the year from that disease were 799.

2384 deaths from diarrhoea, 159 from cholera are recorded; and 3 from glanders.

Of alcoholism 231 persons died; 127 of delirium tremens, 104 of the common forms of intemperance. Bronchitis was nearly as fatal as it has been in any one of the last eight years; 6001 persons died of this disease, and 3680 of pneumonia.

547 women died of childbirth and its consequences, including 220 deaths by metria, sometimes called puerperal fever. This proportion is large; for, on the mothers giving birth to 102,119 children, it is more than 5 in 1000.

The violent deaths in London were 2507; of which 2138 were ascribed, chiefly by Coroners' juries, to accident (or negligence), 122 to homicide, 238 to suicide, and 1 to execution. Of the deaths by accident or negligence, 829 were brought about by fractures, 333 by burns and scalds, 61 by poison, 349 by drowning; thus fire and water are nearly equally destructive to life in London. Suffocation, chiefly of children, in bed or elsewhere, is becoming more prevalent than it ever was.

Mr. Glaisher's Tables deserve careful study; they show that the mean temperature at Greenwich was 50°·3; or 1°·9 above the average of 92 years. The winter was peculiarly mild, and so was the autumn; the first was 4°·2, the last 3°·2 above the average; the summer was 0°·7 lower than the average. The humidity of the atmosphere, taking saturation at 100, was 80; or 2 below the average of 22 years. The barometer was above the average, and the rain-fall was 20 inches, or 5·3 inches below the Greenwich average.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Scotland 44,174 persons were married; the births of 109,325 children were registered; 71,421 persons died in 1863. In Great Britain persons married were 391,194; births 836,742; deaths 545,258. The

TABLE XXX.—Estimated Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths in Great Britain, in the Year 1863.

—	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1863.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
England and Wales -	37,324,883	20,554,137	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837
Scotland - - -	19,639,377	3,101,345	22,087	44,174	109,325	71,421
GREAT BRITAIN -	56,964,260	23,655,482	195,597	391,194	836,742	545,258

\* Pages 138-9.

united populations of England and Scotland comprised in the middle of the year (according to estimate) 23,655,482 persons.

The marriage-rate in Scotland (1·424 persons to 100 living) was less than the English marriage-rate (1·688). That of Great Britain 1·654. The Scotch birth-rate was 3·525, slightly less than the English, 3·539. The British rate 3·537. The death-rates of the Northern and Southern portions of the island were almost identical. The English death-rate, 2·305, is sufficiently near to be quoted, as also the British death-rate. England, with her metropolis almost as populous as the northern kingdom, and with many other great city populations, is as healthy as Scotland, which affords an average space of six acres to a person, while in England the area is less than two acres. The town population of England is to its whole population as 54 to 100. In Scotland the proportion is only 37 in 100 parts.

England, France, Austria.—The marriage-rate in France is almost invariably less than that of England, while in Austria it is usually higher. In 1863 the marriage-rate in England was 1·688, in France 1·600, in Austria 1·734 (persons married to 100 living). The birth-rate in England is always higher than in France and less than in Austria. In 1863 it was in the three countries 3·539, 2·686, and 3·988. The Austrian

TABLE XXXI.—Proportion per Cent. of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of Great Britain, in the Year 1863.

—	ACRES TO A PERSON.	TO 100 PERSONS LIVING.			
		MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
England and Wales - - -	1·82	·844	1·688	3·539	2·305
Scotland - - - - -	6·33	·712	1·424	3·525	2·303
GREAT BRITAIN - - -	2·41	·827	1·654	3·537	2·305

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

TABLE XXXII.—Estimated Population of England, France, and of Austria, 1853 to 1863.

YEARS.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.*	AUSTRIA.†
1853	18,404,368	36,225,000	21,227,930
1854	18,616,310	35,910,496	21,249,494
1855	18,829,000	35,974,930	21,014,129
1856	19,042,412	36,039,364	21,148,200
1857	19,256,516	36,154,398	21,774,412
1858	19,471,291	36,236,322	21,999,254
1859	19,686,701	36,331,642	22,244,976
1860	19,902,713	36,522,404	22,474,156
1861	20,119,314	37,386,313†	22,648,851
1862	20,336,467	37,532,883†	22,841,580
1863	20,554,137	37,722,063†	23,078,057

\* M. Legoyt, director of the Statistical Department of France, has favoured the Registrar General with the returns of France for the years 1853-63.

† Including the three newly annexed departments.

‡ Dr. Ficker, chief of the Statistical Department of Austria, has favoured the Registrar General with the returns of Austria. The population returned above is exclusive of Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania. The population enumerated for the year 1857 and estimated for the entire empire, for each of the other years 1853-63, is 33,334,743; 33,346,907; 33,528,433; 33,763,157; 34,499,755; 34,822,519; 35,228,383; 35,594,418; 35,905,968; 36,235,552; and 36,651,824 respectively. (See also Tables XXXIII, XXXV., and XLI.)

death-rate is very high; in 1855 it was 5·139. It is always higher than the French and English rates. The mortality is generally higher in

TABLE XXXIII.—Number and Proportion per Cent. to Population of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in England, France, and in Austria, 1853-63.

YEARS.	NUMBER of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS.			PROPORTIONS per Cent. of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS to the POPULATION.		
	England.	France.*	Austria.†	England.	France.*	Austria.†
MARRIAGES.						
1853	164,520	280,609	172,009	·894	·775	·838
1854	159,727	270,806	154,803	·858	·754	·762
1855	152,113	283,335	144,312	·808	·788	·977
1856	159,337	284,401	185,889	·837	·789	·931
1857	159,097	295,510	183,531	·826	·817	·874
1858	156,070	307,056	189,776	·802	·847	·870
1859	167,723	298,417	160,627	·852	·821	·738
1860	170,156	288,936	190,224	·855	·791	·880
1861	163,706	305,203	189,058	·814	·816	·869
1862	164,030	303,514	207,874	·807	·809	·913
1863	173,510	301,875	199,833	·844	·800	·867
PERSONS MARRIED.						
1853	329,040	561,218	344,018	1·788	1·550	1·676
1854	319,454	541,792	309,606	1·716	1·508	1·524
1855	304,226	566,670	288,624	1·616	1·576	1·954
1856	318,674	568,802	371,778	1·674	1·578	1·862
1857	318,194	591,020	367,062	1·652	1·634	1·748
1858	312,140	614,112	379,552	1·604	1·604	1·740
1859	335,446	596,834	321,254	1·704	1·642	1·476
1860	340,312	577,872	380,448	1·710	1·582	1·760
1861	327,412	610,406	378,116	1·628	1·632	1·738
1862	323,060	607,028	415,748	1·614	1·618	1·826
1863	347,020	603,750	399,666	1·688	1·600	1·734
BIRTHS.						
1853	612,391	936,967	802,817	3·327	2·587	3·993
1854	634,405	923,461	774,774	3·408	2·572	3·751
1855	635,043	902,336	698,165	3·373	2·508	4·189
1856	657,453	952,116	785,663	3·453	2·642	3·873
1857	663,071	940,709	863,812	3·443	2·602	4·160
1858	655,481	969,343	868,599	3·366	2·675	4·091
1859	689,881	1,017,896	910,170	3·504	2·802	4·225
1860	684,048	956,875	845,882	3·437	2·620	3·950
1861	696,406	1,005,078	857,441	3·461	2·688	3·948
1862	712,684	995,167	869,094	3·504	2·651	3·945
1863	727,417	1,013,191	920,439	3·539	2·686	3·988
DEATHS.						
1853	421,097	795,607	682,120	2·288	2·196	3·428
1854	437,905	992,779	753,210	2·352	2·765	3·715
1855	425,703	937,942	927,253	2·261	2·607	5·139
1856	390,506	837,082	651,592	2·051	2·323	3·178
1857	419,815	858,785	609,150	2·180	2·375	2·948
1858	449,656	874,186	644,635	2·309	2·412	3·167
1859	440,781	979,333	664,448	2·239	2·696	3·072
1860	422,721	781,635	616,702	2·124	2·140	2·922
1861	435,114	866,597	682,736	2·163	2·318	3·081
1862	436,566	812,978	676,375	2·147	2·166	3·035
1863	473,837	846,539	693,016	2·305	2·244	3·110

\* The returns for France in the years 1861, 1862, and 1863 include the three newly annexed departments. The deaths of Frenchmen abroad—civil or military—are registered in the books of the commune in which was their last domicile. M. Legoyt has revised the population and the numbers of marriages, births, and deaths for the years 1853-62.

† The returns for Austria exclude Hungary, Croatia, Slavonia, and Transylvania: but the proportions per cent. are estimated to represent the rates prevailing in the entire empire.

France than in England. In 1863 the English rate was 2·305, the French 2·244, the Austrian 3·110.

In Italy the marriage, birth, and death rates were 1·626, 3·912, and 3·115. The first was low; the second and third high. The birth and death rates agreed nearly with those of Austria.

I have been favoured by his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief with a return of the strength of the army serving abroad in 1863, and the deaths in the same period. The strength was 6243 officers, and 125,473 non-commissioned officers and men; the deaths of the former 99, of the latter 2110.

The mortality of officers is always considerably less than that of men. In 1863 the rates that prevailed in the two classes showed an unusual

TABLE XXXIV.—Italy. Population, Numbers, and Proportions per Cent. of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, exclusive of still-born, in each of the Years 1862 and 1863.

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER CENT. TO POPULATION.			
	POPULATION on 30th June.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1862	21,880,745	176,897	353,794	814,102	662,260	·808	1·616	3·721	3·027
1863	22,047,034	179,136	353,272	862,390	686,777	·813	1·626	3·912	3·115

Dr. Maestri, Chief of the Statistical Department of Italy, has favoured the Registrar-General with the facts in the above Table.

NOTE.—The Returns of Births and Deaths in the year 1862 included the still-born, and as no separate return of them was made in that year the numbers returned as still-born in 1863 have been deducted from the Births and Deaths for the year 1862.

TABLE XXXV.—Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in Great Britain, England, France, and in Austria, including the Deaths of Soldiers Abroad, 1857 to 1863.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.	AUSTRIA.	ITALY.
1857	2·169	2·184	2·375	2·941	—
1858	2·297	2·323	2·412	3·160	—
1859	2·218	2·244	2·696	3·074	—
1860	2·142	2·127	2·140	2·924	—
1861	2·147	2·164	2·318	3·066	—
1862	2·150	2·146	2·166	3·020	3·027
1863	2·303	2·303	2·244	3·088	3·115

TABLE XXXVI.—Return showing the Average Strength of the British Army Abroad in each of the Years 1860-1863. (Furnished to the Registrar-General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

	1860		1861		1862		1863	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Cavalry - -	363	6,946	308	5,805	343	6,328	366	6,127
Infantry - -	4,289	104,215	4,110	99,473	4,319	100,721	4,383	97,597
Artillery - -	349	10,160	358	10,303	702	15,410	1,165	19,739
Engineers - -	125	1,944	116	2,063	132	2,244	329	2,010
Total - -	5,126	123,265	4,892	117,644	5,496	124,703	6,243	125,473

approximation; they were respectively 1.586 and 1.682 per cent. In 1861 they were 1.574 and 2.567.

In 1863 the rate of mortality in England amongst men at the ages 15-55, was 1.096 per cent.

In the Austrian army it was 1.244. In 1861 it was 1.908. In the English army it was 1.916 in the same year.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

The number of merchant seamen at sea in 1863 was 184,727; and amongst these there were 3380 deaths. The rate of mortality was 1.83 per

TABLE XXXVII.—Number of Deaths in the British Army during each of the Years 1860-1863. (Furnished to the Registrar-General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

CORPS.	1860						1861						1862						1863					
	GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.		GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.		GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.		GREAT BRITAIN.		IRELAND.		ABROAD.	
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.
Cavalry and Infantry -	25	794	10	330	76	2,926	18	728	5	225	69	2,815	22	604	6	194	61	2,063	17	556	4	199	83	1,688
Artillery -	4	181	-	17	8	238	7	288	-	9	7	167	7	142	-	19	12	370	4	147	1	9	14	402
Engineers	5	11	-	-	-	45	1	19	-	1	1	38	2	18	-	3	1	37	6	11	-	1	2	20
Total -	34	986	10	347	84	3,209	26	1,035	5	235	77	3,020	31	764	6	216	74	2,470	27	714	5	209	99	2,110

TABLE XXXVIII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. amongst the OFFICERS and NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN in the Army Abroad, in each of the Years 1858-63. (Deduced from the Strength and Deaths as given in the two preceding Tables.)

YEARS.	OFFICERS.	NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN.
1858	3.513	6.701
1859	2.111	3.396
1860	1.639	2.603
1861	1.574	2.567
1862	1.346	1.981
1863	1.586	1.682

TABLE XXXIX.—Army serving at Home and Abroad.

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

cent. It was less than it had been in any of the eight previous years; but it was higher than that of the army abroad in 1863.

TABLE XL.—Deaths of Officers and Men in the Army Abroad, and Estimated Numbers belonging to Great Britain and to England and Wales, in each of the Five Years 1858-1863.

YEARS.	DEATHS OF OFFICERS AND MEN in the ARMY ABROAD.	Estimated Numbers in Col. 2. belonging to	
		GREAT BRITAIN.	ENGLAND AND WALES.
1	2	3	4
1858	7,363	4,275	3,486
1859	4,150	2,409	1,965
1860	3,293	1,912	1,559
1861	3,097	2,042	1,760
1862	2,544	1,677	1,445
1863	2,200	1,457	1,255

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

TABLE XLI.—Austria. Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the Army in each of the Years 1857-63.

YEARS.	ESTIMATED STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Cent.
1857	379,374	8,643	2.279
1858	347,696	8,577	2.467
1859	527,772	16,638	3.152
1860	384,302	11,903	3.097
1861	459,300	8,763	1.908
1862	400,895	6,800	1.696
1863	467,154	5,811	1.244

TABLE XLII.—Number of Births and Deaths of British\* Subjects at Sea, exclusive of Soldiers, Marines, invalided Seamen from the Royal Navy, and Seamen on Ships' Articles, in the Years 1856-1863 inclusive, reported by the Captains or Commanding Officers of Vessels to the Registrar General of Seamen upon Schedule C., deposited at the Termination of their respective Voyages in Ports of the United Kingdom.—(Furnished to the Registrar General by the Registrar General of Seamen.)

		MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
BIRTHS at Sea	1856 (imperfect) - - -	71	66	137
	1857 - - - - -	168	142	310
	1858 - - - - -	132	117	249
	1859 - - - - -	135	132	267
	1860 - - - - -	136	114	250
	1861 - - - - -	110	108	218
	1862 - - - - -	146	148	294
	1863 - - - - -	159	185	344
Total - - - - -	1,057	1,012	2,069	
†DEATHS at Sea	1856 (imperfect) - - -	121	78	199
	1857 - - - - -	238	140	378
	1858 - - - - -	253	182	435
	1859 - - - - -	524	303	827
	1860 - - - - -	241	156	397
	1861 - - - - -	213	121	334
	1862 - - - - -	221	148	369
	1863 - - - - -	347	231	578
Total - - - - -	2,158	1,359	3,517	

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

† The deaths of soldiers, marines, and invalided seamen from the Royal Navy were 33 in 1856, 59 in 1857, 156 in 1858, 196 in 1859, 196 in 1860, 69 in 1861, 122 in 1862, and 116 in 1863. The number is 947 in eight years, which, if added to the 3517 above, makes 4464, the total number of deaths of British subjects at sea in 1856-63, exclusive of those of merchant seamen.

There were born at sea in the year 344 children, British subjects. This number is exclusive of the children of seamen. And 694 British subjects, other than merchant seamen, died at sea in the same period.

TABLE XLIII.—Mortality of Merchant Seamen at Sea, in the 12 Years 1852-63.\*

YEARS.	STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY.
			To 100 living.
1852	159,563	2,205	1.38
1853	172,525	3,276	1.90
1854	162,416	2,772	1.71
1855	168,537	3,318	1.97
1856	173,918	3,549	2.04
1857	176,387	3,444	1.95
1858	177,832	3,486	1.96
1859	172,506	3,430	1.99
1860	171,592	3,760	2.19
1861	171,957	3,580	2.08
1862	173,863	3,620	2.08
1863	184,727	3,380	1.83
In the 12 years } 1852-63	2,065,823	39,820	1.93

\* Deduced from a return of the number of accounts of wages and effects of seamen (exclusive of masters) dying before the termination of the voyage, received by the Registrar General of Seamen. This return does not include seamen dying ashore in foreign parts, whose wages and effects are delivered to the consuls or officers of the hospitals to which such men are sent; accounts of their effects are sent direct to the Board of Trade.

If a seaman dies on the passage from Sunderland to Calcutta, his death is reported at Calcutta, and his wages and effects are accounted for and transmitted home, if the vessel is not to return direct to the United Kingdom. But if a passenger dies on board a ship which does not return to a British port immediately, but trades for a time in foreign parts, considerable delay may occur before his death is reported. In all cases, however, the date is given, and in the accompanying tables the births and deaths are classed according to the years in which they occurred.

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

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

TABLE XLIV.—Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers at the End of each Year 1837-63; also the Number of Searches for Registers at the Central Office (exclusive of Searches in Non-parochial Registers).

YEARS.	AGGREGATE NUMBER				NUMBER OF SEARCHES for REGISTERS at the CENTRAL OFFICE.
	OF PERSONS MARRIED.	OF BIRTHS.	OF DEATHS.	OF NAMES REGISTERED.	
1837	116,958	164,116	148,701	429,775	Not known.
1838	353,092	627,903	491,461	1,472,456	
1839	599,424	1,120,477	830,445	2,550,346	
1840	844,754	1,622,780	1,190,132	3,657,666	620 705 744 881 941 1,030
1841	1,089,746	2,134,938	1,533,979	4,758,663	
1842	1,327,396	2,652,677	1,883,498	5,863,571	
1843	1,575,032	3,180,002	2,229,943	6,984,977	
1844	1,839,530	3,720,765	2,586,876	8,147,171	
1845	2,127,016	4,264,286	2,936,242	9,327,544	
1846	2,418,344	4,836,911	3,326,557	10,581,812	1,162 1,228 1,442 1,658 1,676 2,340 2,492 2,853 2,965 4,063 5,052
1847	2,690,034	5,376,876	3,749,861	11,816,771	
1848	2,966,494	5,939,835	4,149,694	13,056,123	
1849	3,250,200	6,518,094	4,590,533	14,358,887	
1850	3,555,748	7,111,516	4,959,528	15,626,792	
1851	3,864,160	7,727,381	5,354,924	16,946,465	
1852	4,181,724	8,351,333	5,762,059	18,295,176	
1853	4,510,764	8,963,784	6,183,156	19,657,704	
1854	4,830,218	9,598,189	6,621,061	21,049,468	
1855	5,134,444	10,233,232	7,046,764	22,414,440	
1856	5,453,118	10,890,685	7,437,270	23,781,073	
1857	5,771,312	11,553,756	7,857,085	25,182,153	
1858	6,083,452	12,209,237	8,306,741	26,599,430	
1859	6,418,898	12,899,118	8,747,522	28,065,538	
1860	6,759,210	13,583,166	9,170,243	29,512,619	5,636 6,133 7,297 7,715
1861	7,086,622	14,279,572	9,605,357	30,971,551	
1862	7,414,682	14,992,256	10,041,923	32,448,861	
1863	7,761,702	15,713,973	10,515,760	33,997,135	

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

NAMES ON THE REGISTERS, AND SEARCHES.

In the last half year of 1837, and in the 26 subsequent years, 33,997,135 names were inscribed on the registers as those of persons who had been born or married, or who had died. In 1863, 7715 searches were made at the Central Office, amongst that vast though not unnumbered throng of names, which its records associate with one or more of those three important events,—the landmarks in the physical existence of each human being.

For an account of the Causes of Death in 1863, I beg to refer you to a letter addressed to me by Dr. Farr, which will be found in the Appendix.

I have the honour to be,  
Sir,  
Your faithful servant,  
GEORGE GRAHAM,  
*Registrar-General.*