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TWENTY-SEVENTH
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

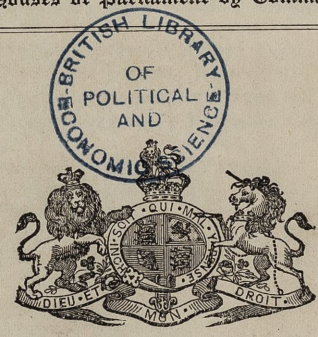
REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.

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



LONDON:

PRINTED BY GEORGE E. EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
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FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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1866.

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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,
30th April 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1864.

360,774 persons married, 740,275 children were born alive, and 495,531 persons died. The names therefore of 1,596,580 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 more than *thirty-five and a half millions* since the commencement of registration in 1837.

The natural increase of population by the excess of births over deaths was 244,744, or 669 daily. The population of England and Wales in the

TABLE I.—Estimated Population, with the Number of Marriages, Births, and Deaths registered in England, in each Year from 1838 to 1864.

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	338,984	153,590
1840	15,721,029	122,665	245,330	502,303	359,687	142,616
1841	15,929,492	122,496	244,992	512,158	343,847	168,311
1842	16,123,793	118,825	237,650	517,739	349,519	168,220
1843	16,320,479	123,818	247,636	527,325	346,445	180,880
1844	16,519,565	132,249	264,498	540,763	356,933	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	390,566	266,887
1857	19,256,516	159,097	318,194	663,071	419,815	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	163,703	327,412	693,406	435,114	261,292
1862	20,336,467	164,030	328,060	712,384	436,566	276,118
1863	20,554,137	173,510	347,020	727,417	473,837	253,580
1864	20,772,308	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531	244,744

* 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.

middle of 1864 probably amounted to about 20,772,308. The number of emigrants who left the ports of the United Kingdom at which Government agents are stationed during the year was 208,900; of whom 58,000 were of English origin, 15,319 of Scotch, 118,061 of Irish, and 17,520 were of foreign origin; the numbers are corrected proportionally for the 4877 whose birthplace was not recorded. Of the emigrants 147,042 departed for the United States, 12,721 for the North American colonies, 40,942 for the Australian colonies, and 8195 for other places.

MARRIAGES.

Marriage in England is a public ceremony. It can only be performed in churches, in registered chapels, in Quakers' meeting houses, in synagogues; that is, in some recognized place of public worship, and in the office of the Superintendent Registrar. To render the contract valid, six persons must be present in the office; the Superintendent Registrar, the Marriage Registrar, two credible witnesses, the bridegroom, and the bride. The Superintendent Registrar receives the declarations; the Registrar records the particulars of the transaction; and all the six persons sign the register. In registered chapels the minister or the priest takes the place of the Superintendent Registrar; the presence of the Marriage Registrar is indispensable. This appears to be an excellent arrangement, as it relieves the minister of a secular duty. The Registrar is not present at marriages in churches of the Establishment; and this is in some respects to be regretted, as the clergy, who are very naturally wrapt in the sacred functions of their office, sometimes do not write the names distinctly, and sometimes omit to mention whether the marriage is by licence or by banns. Only five persons are necessarily present at marriages in churches, and sign the register.

TABLE II.—Proportion of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of England, in each Year from 1838 to 1864.

YEARS ended Dec. 31st	TO 100 PERSONS LIVING.				THE NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING			
	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	TO ONE MARRIAGE.	TO ONE PERSON MARRIED.	TO ONE BIRTH.	TO ONE DEATH.
1838	771	1542	3029	2238	130	65	33	45
1839	794	1588	3175	2185	126	63	31	46
1840	780	1560	3195	2288	128	64	31	44
1841	769	1538	3215	2159	130	65	31	46
1842	737	1474	3211	2168	136	68	31	46
1843	759	1518	3231	2123	132	66	31	47
1844	801	1602	3273	2161	125	62	31	46
1845	860	1720	3251	2089	116	58	31	48
1846	861	1722	3383	2306	116	58	30	43
1847	793	1586	3152	2471	126	63	32	40
1848	797	1594	3247	2306	125	63	31	43
1849	808	1616	3294	2512	124	62	30	40
1850	860	1720	3340	2077	116	58	30	48
1851	858	1716	3425	2199	117	58	29	45
1852	873	1746	3430	2238	115	57	29	45
1853	894	1788	3327	2288	112	56	30	44
1854	858	1716	3408	2352	117	58	29	43
1855	808	1616	3373	2261	124	62	30	44
1856	837	1674	3453	2051	119	60	29	49
1857	826	1652	3443	2180	121	61	29	46
1858	802	1604	3366	2309	125	62	30	43
1859	852	1704	3504	2239	117	59	29	45
1860	855	1719	3437	2124	117	58	29	47
1861	814	1623	3461	2163	123	61	29	46
1862	807	1614	3504	2147	124	62	29	47
1863	844	1688	3539	2305	118	59	28	43
1864	868	1736	3564	2386	116	58	28	42
Mean . .	822	1643	3342	2234	122	61	30	45

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

To prevent unsuitable marriages in moments of passion, or marriages within the prohibited degrees, or marriages of minors without the consent of their parents and lawful guardians, some delay is interposed between the expressed intention and the consummation of marriage, except in the Established Church, where a man who has resided 15 days in a parish can obtain a licence without notice from the surrogate, and be married in an hour. Special licence of the Archbishop of Canterbury allows marriage to be solemnized "at any convenient time and place." The most common practice is marriage after banns, proclaimed upon three

TABLE III.—Marriages registered in England in each Year from 1841 to 1864.

YEARS ending 31st December	TOTAL MARRIAGES.	ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.					NOT ACCORDING TO THE RITES OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.						
		Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent Registrar's Certificate.	Not stated.	TOTAL IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	TOTAL NOT IN ESTABLISHED CHURCH.	Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Denominations.	Superintendent Registrar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.
1841	122,496	13	15,792	78,015	972	19,579	114,371	8,125	5882	2064	66	113	
1842	118,825	9	14,935	75,744	944	18,415	110,047	8,778	6200	2357	58	163	
1843	123,818	8	14,544	79,349	1222	18,014	113,637	10,181	7152	2817	61	151	
1844	132,249	10	14,930	85,176	1558	18,335	120,009	12,240	2280	6284	3446	55	175
1845	143,743	10	16,013	92,367	1706	18,919	129,515	14,228	2816	7181	3977	74	180
1846	145,664	14	17,135	92,995	1862	18,503	130,509	15,155	3027	7669	4167	68	224
1847	135,845	14	17,052	84,863	1968	16,979	120,876	14,969	2961	7483	4258	83	184
1848	138,230	13	16,896	86,519	2170	15,871	121,469	16,761	3658	8060	4790	67	186
1849	141,883	18	16,637	90,644	2593	13,230	123,182	18,701	4199	8662	5558	53	229
1850	152,744	8	17,413	98,669	3136	11,733	130,959	21,785	5623	9626	6207	69	260
1851	154,206	8	17,781	99,406	3351	10,412	130,958	23,248	6570	9540	6813	65	260
1852	158,782	8	19,461	106,497	3610	4,306	133,882	24,900	7479	10017	7100	57	247
1853	164,520	8	20,624	109,166	3814	4,430	138,042	26,478	8375	10149	7598	68	288
1854	159,727	15	21,048	105,050	3811	4,185	134,109	25,618	7813	9873	7593	52	287
1855	152,113	14	20,386	99,546	3804	4,001	127,751	24,362	7344	9296	7441	57	224
1856	159,337	9	21,336	104,280	4045	3,949	133,619	25,718	7527	9710	8097	72	312
1857	159,097	9	21,250	102,062	3748	3,962	131,031	28,066	7380	10686	9642	67	311
1858	156,070	15	19,858	106,432	3787	3,990	128,082	27,988	6643	11094	9952	79	220
1859	167,723	19	20,345	107,737	4204	3,905	136,210	31,513	7756	12519	10844	70	324
1860	170,156	14	20,742	108,635	4243	3,686	137,370	32,786	7800	13342	11257	75	312
1861	163,706	16	20,090	102,955	4048	3,588	130,697	33,009	7782	13182	11725	58	262
1862	164,030	18	19,486	102,870	3966	3,393	129,733	34,297	7345	13870	12723	59	300
1863	173,510	19	19,298	109,572	4312	3,542	136,743	36,767	8005	14714	13589	51	318
1864	180,387	12	19,874	113,564	4257	3,376	141,083	39,304	8659	15627	14611	58	349

YEARS ending 31st December	MARRIAGES CONTRACTED BETWEEN				RE-MARRIED.		UNDER AGE.		SIGNED THE MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS.			
	Bachelors and Spinners.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinners.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Marrriages in which both Signed with Marks.	Marrriages in which one Signed with Marks.
1841	—	—	—	—	—	—	5362	16,285	39,954	59,680	—	—
1842	—	—	—	—	15,619	10,579	5387	16,003	38,031	56,965	—	—
1843	—	—	—	—	16,305	10,811	5511	16,403	40,520	60,715	—	—
1844	—	—	—	—	16,941	11,183	5515	17,410	42,912	65,073	—	—
1845	119,539	6028	11,835	6341	18,176	12,369	6287	19,376	47,665	71,229	—	—
1846	121,324	5997	12,212	6131	18,343	12,128	6313	20,001	47,488	70,145	—	—
1847	112,576	5705	11,667	5897	17,564	11,602	5556	18,118	42,429	61,877	32,622	39,062
1848	113,284	5920	12,702	6324	19,026	12,244	6092	19,436	43,166	62,771	32,974	39,989
1849	116,134	6102	13,155	6492	19,647	12,594	6650	21,105	44,027	65,135	—	—
1850	124,031	6575	14,558	7580	22,138	14,155	7453	23,109	47,572	70,606	—	—
1851	126,018	6625	14,313	7250	21,563	13,875	7737	24,286	47,439	69,812	36,186	44,879
1852	130,672	6896	14,044	7370	21,414	14,066	8551	26,978	48,421	70,772	36,636	45,921
1853	135,023	7139	14,739	7619	22,358	14,758	9131	29,219	49,983	72,204	37,345	47,497
1854	131,141	6826	14,189	7571	21,760	14,397	9210	28,797	47,843	68,175	35,255	45,508
1855	123,398	6775	14,280	7660	21,940	14,435	8386	27,207	44,846	62,672	32,139	43,240
1856	129,960	7163	14,462	7752	22,214	14,915	9120	29,218	45,900	64,133	32,238	45,557
1857	130,317	6908	14,293	7579	21,872	14,487	8885	28,798	44,013	61,765	30,518	44,742
1858	127,165	6711	14,547	7644	22,191	14,355	9145	28,664	42,141	58,733	28,781	43,312
1859	137,005	7058	15,493	8161	23,654	15,219	10397	32,041	44,807	63,127	30,574	46,786
1860	139,440	7098	15,358	8260	23,618	15,358	10797	32,927	43,401	61,677	28,904	47,270
1861	133,712	7034	15,067	7893	22,960	14,927	10415	31,927	40,204	56,770	23,533	44,308
1862	134,727	6846	14,566	7891	22,457	14,737	10615	32,464	38,801	54,405	25,075	43,056
1863	142,934	7082	15,269	8225	23,494	15,307	11475	34,527	41,262	57,416	26,626	45,426
1864	147,914	7511	16,117	8845	24,962	16,356	11934	36,235	41,998	58,402	26,582	47,236

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

several Sundays in the church or churches of the parishes in which the parties reside; thus involving a delay of at least 15 days.

The licence of the Superintendent Registrar can be obtained on due notice entered in the "Marriage Notice Book," kept open for inspection during one whole day; so the marriage of which notice is given at the register office on a Monday may be performed on the Wednesday following at that office, or at a registered place of worship, as stated in the notice. The certificate of the Superintendent Registrar is issued after a notice of 21 days, during which it is suspended in his office, while the particulars are recorded in the "Marriage Notice Book," always accessible to the public, and affording an opportunity for "forbidding" the marriage or for entering a "caveat." Upon the grant of the certificate the marriage may take place either in the register office or in a registered place of worship, with the consent of the officiating minister. Thus the marriages of the Roman

TABLE IV.—Proportion of Marriages and comparison of those celebrated by Licence and not by Licence, together with the Price of Wheat per Quarter in England in each Year from 1841 to 1864.

YEARS.	MARRIAGES.		Proportional Number of Marriages.		PRICE OF WHEAT PER QUARTER.
	To 100 PERSONS LIVING.	BY BANNS TO ONE MARRIAGE BY LICENCE.	BY LICENCE to every 100 Persons living in Houses of Rentals of £20 and upwards.	NOT BY LICENCE to every 100 Persons living in Houses of Rentals under £20.	
AVERAGE :					s. d.
Of 8 years of highest prices -	.804*	4.979	.910	.787	64 11
Of 8 years of intermediate prices	.830	5.400	.887	.821	52 5
Of 8 years of lowest prices -	.846	5.488	.880	.840	42 1
1855	.808	4.883	.916	.791	74 8
1854	.858	4.991	.958	.842	72 5
1847	.793	4.977	.909	.774	69 9
1856	.837	4.888	.947	.819	69 2
1841	.769	4.940	.905	.747	64 4
1842	.737	5.072	.847	.719	57 3
1857	.826	4.803	.944	.807	56 5
1862	.807	5.279	.853	.799	55 5
1861	.814	5.125	.880	.803	55 4
1846	.861	5.427	.926	.850	54 8
1853	.894	5.293	.957	.884	53 3
1860	.855	5.240	.913	.846	53 3
1844	.801	5.705	.831	.796	51 3
1845	.860	5.799	.880	.856	50 10
1848	.797	5.121	.890	.782	50 6
1843	.759	5.490	.816	.749	50 1
1863	.844	5.678	.848	.844	44 8
1849	.808	5.429	.859	.800	44 3
1858	.802	5.058	.881	.789	44 3
1859	.852	5.296	.904	.844	43 10
1852	.873	5.472	.913	.866	40 9
1850	.860	5.666	.880	.857	40 3
1864	.868	5.714	.865	.869	40 2
1851	.858	5.591	.884	.853	38 6

* Disregarding the decimal point, this will read:—804 marriages were celebrated to every 100,000 of the population; of these, 910 may be taken to represent the marriages of the higher and middle classes, and 787 those of the classes below.

Catholics and of the members of all religious bodies, including Quakers and Jews, take place without hindrance, and without any other necessary delay than that required by law for the grant either of the licence or the certificate of the Superintendent Registrar.

14,611 marriages in the year were performed in the Superintendent Registrars' offices without any religious ceremony, and some of the parties were neither connected with the Church nor Dissent. But probably, as marriage is a civil contract by common law, many of the 14,611 men and 14,611 women were members of religious bodies. This class of marriages is very unequally distributed over the country. There are few such marriages in London; and of these a large proportion is performed in St. Pancras and Islington. The greater part of the civil marriages in the South-eastern Counties takes place at Portsmouth, (Portsea Island), Brighton, the Isle of Wight, and Southampton; in the South-western Counties at Plymouth and the contiguous districts, at Exeter, Truro, and Bath; in the Eastern Counties at Ipswich and Norwich; in the South Midland Counties at Northampton, Wycombe, Oxford, Bedford, Chesterton, and Cambridge; in the North Midland Counties at Bristol, Birmingham, Leicester, and Derby. The civil marriages were proportionally few in Cheshire and Lancashire, except in Bolton, Oldham, Rochdale, Haslingden, Burnley, and Blackburn; and they were not numerous in Yorkshire, except in Halifax, Huddersfield, Leeds, and York. The excessive number of marriages in the register offices of Durham and Northumberland is perhaps partly due to the presence of a large colliery population, and partly to the prevalence of a feeling against the publication of marriage.

In Carlisle the marriages in the register office are more than double the number of the marriages in the Established Church, and more than six times as numerous as the marriages in Nonconformist and Roman Catholic chapels. Upon looking back through the registers it is seen that there was a sudden increase of these marriages in the year 1857, and that increase has since been sustained.

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 1864.

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	*12.90	*8.99	*10.95
1842	4.53	13.47	9.00	32.0	47.9	40.0	13.14	8.90	11.02
1843	4.45	13.25	8.85	32.7	49.0	40.9	13.17	8.73	10.95
1844	4.17	13.16	8.67	32.4	49.2	40.8	12.81	8.46	10.63
1845	4.37	13.43	8.93	33.2	49.6	41.4	12.64	8.60	10.62
1846	4.33	13.73	9.03	32.6	48.2	40.4	12.59	8.33	10.46
1847	4.09	13.34	8.72	31.2	45.5	38.4	12.93	8.54	10.74
1848	4.41	14.06	9.24	31.2	45.4	38.3	13.76	8.86	11.81
1849	4.69	14.88	9.79	31.0	45.9	38.5	13.85	8.88	11.87
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	5.38	18.10	11.84	27.7	38.8	33.3	13.75	9.11	11.43
1858	5.86	18.37	12.12	27.0	37.6	32.3	14.22	9.20	11.71
1859	6.20	19.10	12.65	26.7	37.6	32.2	14.10	9.07	11.59
1860	6.35	19.35	12.85	25.5	36.2	30.9	13.88	9.03	11.46
1861	6.36	19.50	12.93	24.6	34.7	29.7	14.03	9.12	11.58
1862	6.47	19.79	13.13	23.7	33.2	28.5	13.69	8.98	11.34
1863	6.61	19.90	13.26	23.8	33.1	28.5	13.54	8.82	11.18
1864	6.62	20.09	13.36	23.3	32.4	27.9	13.84	9.07	11.46

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

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1864.
Total marriages in Carlisle	193	193	328	297	373
Marriages in register office	45	57	184	175	229

TABLE VI.—Proportional Number of Marriages in the several Counties of England during the Year 1864; 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	868	76.7	67.6	6.62	20.09	13.84	9.07
I.—LONDON	1,070	89.1	82.6	3.33	14.31	13.85	9.24
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.							
1 Surrey (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	642	79.4	83.2	3.36	16.93	11.08	7.76
2 Kent (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	804	79.0	78.7	4.54	22.51	11.81	9.28
3 Sussex	781	80.7	83.8	5.25	18.13	13.29	8.48
4 Hampshire	814	81.1	82.2	4.87	19.44	12.46	10.83
5 Berkshire	700	72.1	78.3	6.28	18.08	14.15	7.94
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
6 Middlesex (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	567	78.4	80.9	3.92	16.11	10.40	5.97
7 Hertfordshire	627	63.2	68.9	10.63	23.04	13.39	8.48
8 Buckinghamshire	690	72.3	70.8	9.90	20.98	14.12	6.86
9 Oxfordshire	697	75.9	78.3	4.93	16.97	15.22	8.70
10 Northamptonshire	777	75.7	72.9	9.38	23.49	13.29	6.57
11 Huntingdonshire	727	69.1	71.7	10.77	23.65	13.58	10.07
12 Bedfordshire	816	63.1	55.1	18.26	28.25	12.49	6.89
13 Cambridgeshire	758	68.5	70.0	7.91	22.41	13.83	9.10
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.							
14 Essex	631	69.5	75.0	7.52	22.69	12.11	9.05
15 Suffolk	716	64.0	70.7	8.05	19.22	15.80	9.59
16 Norfolk	757	67.7	72.0	8.60	19.96	15.65	9.03
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
17 Wiltshire	669	72.1	75.6	9.01	18.91	17.38	9.39
18 Dorsetshire	785	73.3	76.9	6.20	17.27	13.37	7.45
19 Devonshire	805	80.0	76.0	5.69	17.36	12.38	8.90
20 Cornwall	758	68.9	59.9	9.75	23.43	11.64	6.99
21 Somersetshire	709	74.1	73.1	7.03	15.60	16.45	8.94
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
22 Gloucestershire	923	78.6	74.8	7.76	16.73	14.57	8.62
23 Herefordshire	679	70.5	74.9	3.07	15.22	13.62	9.48
24 Shropshire	729	67.1	66.3	4.50	13.70	12.76	9.25
25 Staffordshire	921	61.6	51.5	9.93	28.29	12.86	10.29
26 Worcestershire	795	70.5	65.0	7.14	21.87	12.89	7.47
27 Warwickshire	860	76.7	69.3	7.47	21.53	14.50	9.71
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.							
28 Leicestershire	874	78.7	69.1	11.31	22.86	14.96	8.27
29 Rutlandshire	708	69.9	82.5	4.22	15.06	16.87	4.22
30 Lincolnshire	788	78.2	75.8	4.98	19.53	13.21	7.92
31 Nottinghamshire	783	75.1	65.2	10.23	21.87	15.04	8.89
32 Derbyshire	797	77.2	67.6	8.29	23.03	12.90	9.31
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.							
33 Cheshire	833	76.7	61.8	5.61	18.08	14.76	8.90
34 Lancashire	932	75.5	53.1	8.53	22.25	14.69	9.80
IX.—YORKSHIRE.							
35 West Riding	962	76.9	57.4	8.38	25.59	14.82	9.15
36 East Riding (with York)	1,009	82.5	72.8	6.03	23.55	14.54	8.62
37 North Riding	809	81.0	75.9	4.40	20.05	12.48	7.34
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.							
38 Durham	912	75.8	61.9	7.59	29.63	12.40	10.31
39 Northumberland	961	83.2	72.5	3.65	17.11	12.51	7.89
40 Cumberland	778	80.3	70.0	4.42	17.42	12.20	6.97
41 Westmorland	690	89.7	79.4	5.85	15.22	10.77	5.62
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.							
42 Monmouthshire	956	58.1	48.2	6.74	22.30	12.81	10.68
43 South Wales	848	62.8	44.1	5.47	17.27	13.49	8.93
44 North Wales	746	65.1	51.3	4.09	11.46	15.35	8.55

The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points:—In England, among every 100,000 persons living 868 marriages took place; of 1,000 men married 767, of 1,000 women 676, signed the marriage register by writing their names; of 10,000 men married 662 were not of full age, of 10,000 women married 2009 were not of full age; of 10,000 men married 1384 were Widowers; of the same number of women married 907 were Widows.

This increase was a consequence of an Act of Parliament which passed in 1856, and contained the following clause:—

“After the 31st day of December 1856, no irregular marriage contracted in Scotland by declaration, acknowledgment, or ceremony, shall be valid, unless one of the parties had at the date thereof his or her usual place of residence there, or had lived in Scotland for *twenty-one days* next preceding such marriage; any law, custom, or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.”* This Act was levelled against Gretna Green marriages, and extinguished them; at the same time it put a stop

TABLE VII.—Number and Annual Rate per Cent. of Marriages in England in each Quarter of the Years 1838-64.

YEARS.	MARRIAGES REGISTERED.				ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of MARRIAGES.			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of				In the Quarters ending the last day of			
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838	23,201	29,801	27,764	37,301	618	783	719	963
1839	24,679	31,339	29,887	37,261	649	812	764	949
1840	26,395	30,736	29,221	36,263	677	787	737	911
1841	24,447	32,551	29,397	36,101	626	822	731	895
1842	25,860	30,048	27,288	35,629	654	749	671	874
1843	25,285	31,113	28,847	38,573	632	767	701	934
1844	26,387	34,268	31,675	39,919	644	834	760	955
1845	29,551	35,300	35,003	43,889	721	849	830	1,038
1846	31,417	37,111	35,070	42,066	737	882	822	963
1847	27,480	35,197	32,439	40,729	655	826	751	940
1848	28,338	34,721	32,995	42,116	661	805	755	961
1849	28,429	35,844	33,874	43,736	661	822	766	986
1850	30,567	39,204	37,636	45,337	702	888	840	1,010
1851	32,724	38,635	37,316	45,531	741	863	822	1,000
1852	32,977	40,092	38,400	47,313	730	885	836	1,027
1853	35,149	40,446	39,899	49,026	778	883	859	1,052
1854	33,234	40,518	38,182	47,793	727	874	813	1,014
1855	29,186	38,549	37,308	47,070	631	822	785	988
1856	33,427	38,820	39,089	48,001	707	819	813	996
1857	33,321	41,267	38,669	45,840	705	861	796	940
1858	29,918	39,890	38,599	47,663	626	823	785	967
1859	35,882	42,042	39,803	50,496	732	858	801	1,013
1860	35,150	43,777	40,541	50,688	711	883	807	1,006
1861	33,274	42,012	39,884	48,536	673	839	785	953
1862	33,953	40,853	40,600	48,324	680	807	791	945
1863	35,528	44,146	41,932	51,904	704	863	808	998
1864	37,988	44,599	44,675	53,125	736	832	852	1,011
Mean	30,493	37,516	35,778	44,464	687	836	785	974

* 19 & 20 Vict. cap. 96.

In my Thirteenth Annual Report, dated August 21st, 1854, addressed to Viscount Palmerston, who was then Secretary of State for the Home Department, a letter was inserted from a clergyman describing many of the evils of Gretna Green marriages (pp. vii and viii). I showed also to what an extent the marriages in the northern counties had been reduced by the Border marriages since the railways had afforded additional facilities to the lower classes for the trip into Scotland. Lord Brougham's Act was introduced in 1856, and came into force on January 1st, 1857.

It may be here stated that formerly several persons at Gretna and Springfield represented the Blacksmith, who in common story was wont to forge hymeneal fetters for runaway heiresses from England. Mr. John Linton, who established himself in 1825 at Gretna Hall, and converted it into an inn for the ease of lovers, himself performed the ceremony in an imposing costume, with a certain solemnity, and down to the year 1851 kept a register, which his widow informs me contains over 1,100 entries. In the year 1843 Mr. Murray, who kept the turnpike gate on the English side of the Border, effected a revolution by representing to English visitors, always in hot haste, that the further journey of two miles to Gretna Green was superfluous, as the wedding in his presence on the Scotch side of the border was equally valid. The argument was held to be conclusive; and Mr. Murray continued his operations uninterruptedly until in the year 1854 he registered no less than 746 marriages, 42 on one day; in the year 1856

apparently to the common practice in Carlisle of crossing over the border to get married at the famous turnpike, without ceremony, in the easy irregular fashion of Scotland. The marriages in Carlisle before the year 1857 were much below the ordinary average of England; and since that date the marriages have been about the average. So it is evident that the class of people who formerly married in Scotland now marry in the register office at Carlisle. They avoid marriage in places of religious worship, and entertain strong objections to the proclamation of banns; for there are more marriages in the Established Church after licence than after banns in Carlisle, while the proportion generally is as one by church licence to six by banns. As marriage after banns is less common in Cumberland than in other counties, it is the more singular, and excites unusual attention, to which the couples about to marry are naturally unsensible.* They are in some cases willing to buy a licence to evade the ordeal, and in others, to avoid some of its severity, seek the quiet of the Superintendent's office.

In Cardiff, Neath, Swansea, and Merthyr Tydfil in South Wales, and Bangor and Conway in the North, many marriages are contracted in register offices.

Seamen and miners avail themselves most freely of the register offices; and it is stated that some of the people, who rarely go to a place of worship, would not marry at all if it were not possible to marry as easily as it is under the Registration Act. Such marriages, therefore, are not withdrawn from the Churches of the Establishment, or from the chapels of the Nonconformists, but from the ranks of immorality.

the numbers rose to 757. Then passed Lord Brougham's Act, and the entries fell to about 30 in 1857, and 41 in 1858. Mr. Murray's pleasant occupation was nearly at an end; the plant was ruthlessly uprooted; the soil of Scotland lost its cherished prerogative. He died in the year 1861.

The following letter from Mr. Robert Forster, himself a blacksmith, on the English side, who took an active part in pointing out the evils of Border marriages, is not without interest, now Gretna Green marriages are no longer an English institution:—

" Sir, Longtown, Thursday, March 8th, 1866.

" I have been to Sark Bridge and also at Gretna to-day. Mr. Murray's widow is still living at the house with part of the family. I saw her son James, and he consented to let me look at the register of the last year before Lord Brougham's Act came into operation; that was in 1856. There are 757 entries of marriages in that year; 20 of them took place on May 10th, that would be one of the days in the term week Whitsuntide, and on November 8th there are 39 entries of marriages, that would be one of the days in the term week at Martinmas. He told me there were far more entries than 39 in one day in some of the term week days if the books were searched. He told me it was a serious thing for them, as his father built the house for the very purpose of marriages.

" In 1857 there are only 30 entries of marriages altogether. In 1858 there are 41 entries altogether. When at Gretna I found Mr. Linton's widow was living at Annan with the marriage books of her husband in her possession. Several others used to keep books about Springfield; one of the main hands is named Douglas, a weaver by trade. If all the books that were kept were carefully looked into, it would reveal a fearful state of things, for any man that had a mind to keep a marriage book, and a few forms to fill up, was at liberty to start the system.

" I am, Sir,
" Yours most sincerely,
" ROBERT FORSTER."

* The subjoined note is from a gentleman well acquainted with the subject:—

" I have ascertained that the charge for a licence in Durham and Northumberland is 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, whilst in Cumberland it is 2*l.* 2*s.*, but the difference does not seem sufficient to account for the wide difference in the marriages by licence. There is certainly hereabouts a disinclination to publication of banns, on account of the notoriety it gives to the intended marriage, at which, in many country parishes, idle lads congregate, and often annoy the parties. That, I think, has caused many to prefer going to the expense of a licence, and when several do a thing of that kind it becomes a kind of fashion which others follow. I can see no other reason."

About eight marriages in ten are performed according to the rites of the Established Church; and of the eight, six are after proclamation of

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Number of Buildings registered for the Solemnization of Marriages, and on the Register on 31st December 1864.

ENGLAND: DIVISIONS AND REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	SCOTTISH PRESBYTERIANS.			Independents.	Baptists.	United Brethren or Moravians.	Roman Catholics.	Unitarians.	WESLEYAN METHODISTS.							CALVINISTIC METHODISTS.		New Church.	Catholic and Apostolic Church.	All others.
		Church of Scotland.	United Presbyterian Church in England.	Presbyterian Church in England.						Original Connexion.	New Connexion.	Primitive Methodists.	Bible Christians.	Wesleyan Methodist Association.	Wesleyan Reformers.	Other Wesleyan Methodists.	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.	Countess of Huntingdon's Connexion.			
ENGLAND - - - - -	5163	18	66	73	1600	1091	14	602	158	584	74	193	35	78	30	143	207	39	23	17	118
DIVISIONS.																					
1 LONDON - - - - -	355	4	8	9	118	69	1	49	9	26	2	2	5	6	3	2	3	6	33	8	
2 SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES - - - - -	413	1	4	155	96	48	16	46	4	37	5	5	1	5	1	2	1	3	1	3	
3 SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES - - - - -	378	-	-	134	153	27	4	46	1	37	8	1	1	6	1	1	1	2	1	3	
4 EASTERN COUNTIES - - - - -	292	-	-	113	81	23	7	30	1	12	1	1	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	
5 SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES - - - - -	530	-	-	175	115	37	27	89	2	18	29	17	4	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6 WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES - - - - -	327	-	-	153	113	3	89	18	64	14	29	9	9	3	14	1	1	1	1	1	
7 NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES - - - - -	689	4	11	17	171	78	3	157	39	78	20	25	1	15	6	6	4	11	1	1	
8 NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES - - - - -	501	3	3	141	63	3	56	15	92	21	39	12	6	36	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9 YORKSHIRE - - - - -	297	9	43	31	48	23	1	56	3	39	8	21	7	3	9	1	1	1	1	1	
10 NORTHERN COUNTIES - - - - -	813	-	-	309	225	1	30	10	33	6	21	2	2	1	2	195	1	1	1	1	
11 MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES - - - - -																					
I.—LONDON.																					
Middlesex (part of) - - - - -	249	4	7	6	80	40	1	36	7	18	2	2	5	3	3	2	3	5	27	4	
Surrey (part of) - - - - -	72	-	1	1	27	19	-	9	2	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	
Kent (part of) - - - - -	34	-	-	2	11	10	-	4	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.																					
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - - - - -	47	-	-	-	24	6	-	9	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	
2 Kent (extra-metropolitan) - - - - -	125	-	-	1	41	36	-	13	4	20	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
3 Sussex - - - - -	84	1	-	-	30	20	-	8	5	8	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	5	
4 Hampshire - - - - -	106	-	-	3	44	23	-	11	4	10	-	-	3	3	1	-	-	-	1	1	
5 Berkshire - - - - -	51	-	-	-	16	11	-	7	2	6	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																					
6 Middlesex (extra-metropol.) - - - - -	38	-	-	-	19	10	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
7 Hertfordshire - - - - -	51	-	-	-	29	16	-	3	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
8 Buckinghamshire - - - - -	43	-	-	-	19	18	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
9 Oxfordshire - - - - -	43	-	-	-	11	14	-	9	1	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
10 Northamptonshire - - - - -	71	-	-	-	25	25	1	3	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
11 Huntingdonshire - - - - -	24	-	-	-	4	16	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	
12 Bedfordshire - - - - -	47	-	-	-	10	23	1	1	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
13 Cambridgeshire - - - - -	61	-	-	-	17	23	-	2	1	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.																					
14 Essex - - - - -	102	-	-	-	50	19	-	11	-	12	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	
15 Suffolk - - - - -	85	-	-	-	38	31	-	4	3	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
16 Norfolk - - - - -	105	-	-	-	25	31	-	8	4	13	1	9	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.																					
17 Wiltshire - - - - -	88	-	-	-	33	32	-	4	2	7	-	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
18 Dorsetshire - - - - -	49	-	-	-	22	4	-	8	4	7	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	
19 Devonshire - - - - -	184	-	-	1	61	39	-	9	14	23	-	14	3	1	6	-	-	-	-	12	
20 Cornwall - - - - -	87	-	-	-	9	7	-	6	-	23	2	3	11	7	12	1	-	-	-	1	
21 Somersetshire - - - - -	152	-	-	-	50	33	2	10	7	24	-	4	4	2	1	2	-	-	-	10	
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.																					
22 Gloucestershire - - - - -	137	-	1	2	48	45	1	10	3	11	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	
23 Herefordshire - - - - -	24	-	-	-	5	6	1	2	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
24 Shropshire - - - - -	67	-	-	-	24	10	1	9	1	2	2	10	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	2	
25 Staffordshire - - - - -	142	-	-	3	33	15	-	35	4	28	8	7	-	4	-	2	-	-	-	1	
26 Worcestershire - - - - -	60	-	-	-	12	11	-	10	5	11	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	
27 Warwickshire - - - - -	108	-	-	2	31	26	-	23	5	10	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.																					
28 Leicestershire - - - - -	78	-	-	-	22	28	-	8	2	8	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
29 Rutlandshire - - - - -	97	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	
30 Lincolnshire - - - - -	99	-	-	-	19	21	-	6	3	19	2	16	-	1	1	9	-	-	-	1	
31 Nottinghamshire - - - - -	65	-	-	-	16	20	-	5	2	10	2	3	-	2	1	2	-	-	-	1	
32 Derbyshire - - - - -	83	-	-	-	23	10	-	11	3	13	1	6	-	2	4	7	-	-	-	1	
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN CO.																					
33 Cheshire - - - - -	115	-	3	3	33	9	-	14	11	17	3	6	-	4	-	6	-	-	-	3	
34 Lancashire - - - - -	574	4	8	14	138	69	3	143	28	61	17	19	1	11	1	23	3	4	11	15	
IX.—YORKSHIRE.																					
35 West Riding - - - - -	376	-	2	2	112	55	2	34	12	64	19	24	-	11	6	26	-	-	3	1	
36 East Riding (with York) - - - - -	72	-	-	-	18	8	-	10	2	15	2	9	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	
37 North Riding - - - - -	53	-	1	1	11	3	-	12	1	13	-	6	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.																					
38 Durham - - - - -	121	-	12	5	20	6	-	27	1	22	7	11	-	2	2	5	-	-	-	1	
39 Northumberland - - - - -	109	8	26	22	10	7	-	19	1	6	1	5	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	
40 Cumberland - - - - -	51	1	4	4	14	1	-	9	-	9	-	4	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	
41 Westmorland - - - - -	16	-	1</																		

banns, which has the advantage in country places of publishing the contemplated act to all the parishioners, and giving parties interested and justified, an opportunity of "forbidding the banns." It seems to be admitted in these cases that the delay and the public proclamation of an act binding for life, affecting children unborn, and property to a variable extent, are useful, if not indispensable; but it happens that in large cities common names rapidly enunciated from the reading desk convey no information, and in cases where property or minors are concerned a licence can be purchased, which overrides every other security. The licence, descended from the age of indulgences,* is a fiscal advantage to officers of the English Church, and it is so popular among large classes that it can never be superseded, unless it is proved to be disadvantageous by decisive instances. The fee for a licence is a kind of fine on the parties for performing an act, without the usually recognized provisions against its evil consequences.

In Scotland marriages by licence are unknown; and regular marriages can only be solemnized after the payment of fees ranging from 5s. to 30s. for the publication of banns in the Established Churches of the parishes in which the parties have resided for six weeks. The banns are usually published on three consecutive Sundays; but in some parishes they may for a double fee be published on two Sundays, and for a treble fee on one Sunday. Thus the facility for an immediate marriage is sold in Scotland, as it is in England, to those who are willing to pay for it. The marriage is celebrated at the house of the minister, or the house of one of the parties.

In France the Registrar (Officier de l'Etat Civil), in all cases, proclaims the notice of marriage twice, at eight days' interval, and suspends it in front of the Town Hall (Maison Commune), or house in which the communal officers meet. Only three days after the last publication can marriage be celebrated.

Practically the marriages of the higher classes in England by licence, after complicated settlements, are probably entered on with more deliberation than the marriages of labourers and artisans by banns; but marriage by licence being more costly than marriage by banns, except in the north, it distinguishes classes, and is fashionable, so that nearly all people of the middle class and some artisans marry by licence, while all the labouring population marry by banns, or its equivalent certificate.

Marriages as far as the fees are concerned, may be thrown into two classes; (1) cheap marriages, and (2) dear marriages. The fees for marriage by licence vary in the several parishes, so do those by banns; but for the present purpose the fees for cheap marriages may be set down roughly at 12s., and the fees for dear marriages at 64s. Thus the man who marries by licence pays about 52s. for the privilege.

The number of cheap marriages in the year 1864 was 153,808, which at 12s. each cost 92,285l.; while the number of dear marriages was 26,579, which at 64s. cost 85,053l. When the justly liberal fees of the wealthy in churches and chapels, as well as the subscriptions of the Roman Catholics, are taken into account, after allowing for poor places, the annual marriage fees in England are as likely to be more as they are

* By virtue of stat. 25 Hen. 8. c. 21. the Archbishop of Canterbury and his proper officers are empowered to grant faculties, dispensations, and licences, as the Pope had done before him. It is observed in the Report of the Lords Committee on the Law of Marriage (1823) that licences or dispensations from banns were originally intended exclusively for the use of persons of noble and illustrious quality, but that the usage of two centuries had extended them to the convenience of other classes of society. * * * The privilege of a *special licence* "permitting marriage at any time, in any church or chapel, or other meet and convenient place," however, is still restricted to persons of condition, * * * but does not bar the Archbishop of Canterbury from granting such favours beyond these specific limits in certain circumstances for the fee of about 30 guineas.—*Shelford, Law of Marriage*, pp. 259-60.

to be less than 200,000l., of which the people who marry by licence,—one seventh of the total number,—may pay about the half.

The marriages of the year are classified in the Table VIII a.

And Table VIII b. exhibits the proportion of marriages of three kinds in counties. It will be observed that the proportion of marriages by licence varies considerably in the several counties.

Marriages are solemnized in more than 11 cases out of 12 by religious rites. While 8 married in register offices, 92 men per cent. married in churches, chapels, synagogues, and meeting houses in the face of their respective communities; the law now oppressing no conscience, but allowing the utmost freedom of choice, as far as religious ceremonial is concerned. Under this equal system 78 in 100 marriages are celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England; and 14 according to the rites of the various religious bodies. Exclusive of Roman Catholics, Jews, and Quakers, who all marry rigorously according to their own rites, and exclusive of the marriages in register offices, 156,710 marriages were celebrated; 15,627 at Nonconformist chapels, and 141,083 at churches. The marriages in the churches were in number to those in chapels as nine to one.

Up to the year 1837 marriage, except in the case of Quakers and Jews, could only be solemnized in England according to the rites of the English church; and much must be allowed for habit, and for what may, as in the case of the licence, be called fashion; much also for the appropriate, generous, and natural sentiments which the English marriage service embodies: but this high proportion of nine marriages at church to one at chapel is evidence of the willing acceptance by many Dissenters of a church rite unencumbered with sectarian shibboleths.*

TABLE VIII a.—Marriages in England and Wales in 1864 by Licence and otherwise.

		Numbers.	Proportions of each Class to 100 Marriages.
Dear Marriages, each costing for fees and stamps about 64s. on an average:—			
CLASS I. (1)	At Churches on Licence granted by Ecclesiastical authority	20,373	14.73
" (2)	In Registered buildings on Superintendent Registrar's licence	3,899†	
" (3)	In the Register Office by Superintendent Registrar's licence	2,307†	
Cheap Marriages, each costing for fees about 12s. on an average:—			
CLASS II. (1)	At Church after Banns	116,349	78.45
" (2)	At Church on Superintendent Registrar's Certificate	4,361	
" (3)	In Registered Buildings on Superintendent Registrar's Certificate †	20,794	
CLASS III. (1)	In the Register Office on Superintendent Registrar's Certificate	12,304	6.82

† The Licences granted by the Superintendent Registrars have been estimated at 6,206 from a return of 24,822 stamps issued by the Inland Revenue Department in the 4 years ending March 31st, 1865.

* "Anglo-Saxon ideas of female rights were just and liberal. Women were permitted to possess and dispose of property, nor was a person of any wealth enabled to marry, at all events, among his equals, until he had made a legal settlement upon his intended wife. It was, however, the usage of ancient England, as of cognate nations, to withhold the formal conveyance of this provision until the morning after marriage. Hence the dowry of an Anglo-Saxon lady was called her *morning's gift*. Her friends

The Marriage Act of Lord Hardwick, rendering the celebration by church rites indispensable, was not opposed by the Dissenters in 1752;

TABLE VIII b.—Proportional Number of Marriages in 1864 by Licence and otherwise.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Proportional Number in each Class to every 100 Marriages.		
	CLASS I. MARRIAGES by LICENCE.	CLASS II. MARRIAGES NOT by LICENCE in CHURCHES and REGISTERED BUILDINGS.	CLASS III. MARRIAGES by CERTIFICATE at SUPER- INTENDENT REGISTRARS' OFFICE.
ENGLAND - - - -	15	78	7
I.—LONDON - - - -	14	84	2
No. II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.			
1 Surrey (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>) - - -	15	81	4
2 Kent (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>) - - -	10	86	4
3 Sussex - - - - -	15	81	4
4 Hampshire - - - - -	15	77	8
5 Berkshire - - - - -	14	84	2
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.			
6 Middlesex (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>) - -	17	81	2
7 Hertfordshire - - - - -	9	89	2
8 Buckinghamshire - - - - -	11	83	6
9 Oxfordshire - - - - -	15	80	5
10 Northamptonshire - - - - -	12	79	9
11 Huntingdonshire - - - - -	10	86	4
12 Bedfordshire - - - - -	9	86	5
13 Cambridgeshire - - - - -	11	83	6
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.			
14 Essex - - - - -	11	85	4
15 Suffolk - - - - -	11	80	9
16 Norfolk - - - - -	12	79	9
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.			
17 Wiltshire - - - - -	12	86	2
18 Dorsetshire - - - - -	13	82	5
19 Devonshire - - - - -	18	61	21
20 Cornwall - - - - -	14	67	19
21 Somersetshire - - - - -	16	77	7
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.			
22 Gloucestershire - - - - -	14	77	9
23 Herefordshire - - - - -	20	71	9
24 Shropshire - - - - -	20	74	6
25 Staffordshire - - - - -	8	89	3
26 Worcestershire - - - - -	10	88	2
27 Warwickshire - - - - -	9	87	4
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.			
28 Leicestershire - - - - -	10	80	10
29 Rutlandshire - - - - -	13	84	3
30 Lincolnshire - - - - -	13	83	4
31 Nottinghamshire - - - - -	12	83	5
32 Derbyshire - - - - -	13	81	6
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.			
33 Cheshire - - - - -	19	79	2
34 Lancashire - - - - -	14	81	5
IX.—YORKSHIRE.			
35 West Riding - - - - -	9	84	7
36 East Riding (with York) - - - - -	20	71	9
37 North Riding - - - - -	30	62	8
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.			
38 Durham - - - - -	13	66	21
39 Northumberland - - - - -	16	68	16
40 Cumberland - - - - -	29	38	33
41 Westmorland - - - - -	39	52	9
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.			
42 Monmouthshire - - - - -	11	72	17
43 South Wales - - - - -	16	61	23
44 North Wales - - - - -	29	55	16

NOTE.—The results in this Table were obtained without distributing proportionately a certain number of Marriages in each county where the returns omitted to state under which of the heads, according to the rites of the Established Church, they should be referred, but the above proportions would, it is believed, remain unaffected by the correction.

had agreed upon a certain provision for her in the event of a proposed marriage; and until the contract was completed on her part, the husband was not expected to complete

and subsequently Unitarians were the leading successful agitators for greater freedom; for it was admitted on all hands, as the Church service implies a belief in the Trinity, that Unitarians had as good a claim to relief as Jews and Quakers. This they and all other Dissenters obtained under the Marriage Act of 1837; and every year the marriages at the chapels of Nonconformists are increasing.

I have before endeavoured to show that a general relation exists between the price of wheat and the number of marriages in England. But it may be inquired whether the price of wheat and the causes with which it is associated have the same influence on the upper and the lower classes of society.

Considerable difficulties lie in the way of such a classification; but if we assume that the population living in houses assessed at 20*l.* and upwards represents the class marrying by licence, then it will be possible to determine the influence of prices on the marriages of the lower and the higher classes.

This is done in Table IV.

The number of houses of the rent of 20*l.* and upwards assessed for duty was shown at the last Census to be 13.905 per cent. of the total number of inhabited houses of England and Wales*; in the year ending April 1865 it was 14.789; and by a singular coincidence the marriages by licence in the year 1864 are to the total marriages in nearly the same proportion, or 14.734 per cent. There is no constant relation between the two classes of facts in the several counties, where the fashion in respect to dwelling-houses bears no invariable relation to the fashion in respect to marriage by licence or otherwise. If, however, the population be divided into two sections, in numbers proportional to the two classes of houses, there will be 3,073,163 in the first section who may represent the class of people marrying by licence, while the remaining 17,699,145 may represent the class of people marrying in the cheaper fashion by banns or certificate.

The marriages by licence (26,579) bear nearly the same proportion to 3,073,163 people as the marriages by banns and certificate (153,808)

it on his. But although the preliminaries of marriage were necessarily civil, due care was taken for impressing it, upon the whole, with a very different character. The mass priest was to pronounce a solemn blessing at nuptial ceremonies, unless one or both of the parties had been married before.—*The Anglo-Saxon Church, its History, Revenues, and general character.* By Rev. H. Soames, M.A., p. 278.

“The marriage contract by the old law appears to have been in England, as in most other states, essentially a civil contract, and it required no ecclesiastical sanction for its validity. * * * It is true that the Ecclesiastical Courts considered themselves as entitled to disavow all marriages not contracted according to ecclesiastical ordinances. * * * But at common law the marriage was good, and the heir of such a marriage would have inherited.

“In *Wigmore's case*, Salkeld, 438, Lord Chief Justice Holt is thus reported: ‘By the common law a contract *per verba de presenti* is a marriage, as ‘*I take you to be my wife.*’ So it is of a contract *per verba de futuro*, ‘*I will take,*’ &c.; if the contract be executed, and he do take her, it is a marriage, and the [ecclesiastical courts] cannot punish for fornication, but only for not solemnizing the marriage according to the forms prescribed by law, but not so as to declare the marriage void.’

“Marriage was by law (26 Geo. 2. c. 33.) made contractable only (except as to Jews and Quakers who are left in possession of the former freedom of *all sects*) according to the rites of the Church. The jealousy of the other sects seems to have given way and submitted to this compulsory conformity to the establishment.

“Convenience in registration, and general agreement in point of doctrine, as well perhaps as some attempts made to disturb their marriages in the ecclesiastical courts (see *Heydon v. Gould*, Salkeld, 119), had, it would appear, induced the Dissenters, except the Quakers, almost constantly in practice to resort to the Church for marriage. When the Marriage Act (1752) passed, therefore none but Jews and Quakers complained. Conformity as to all other persons became compulsory by the operation of this Act. * * * Evidence of Edgar Taylor, Esq., F.S.A., before Select Committee of House of Commons on Parochial Registration, pp. 81-2.”

* Return by Inland Revenue Department.

bear to the 17,699,145 people; in one case it is .865, in the other .860 per cent.

If we make an estimate of the marriages by licence in previous years, and assume that the higher and lower classes are in nearly the same proportions as they were in the year 1861, it will be found that the proportions marrying in the two classes are no longer the same, but vary often in inverse directions, the general result being that among the classes marrying by banns and certificate high prices depress marriage, while if they have any effect on the class marrying by licence it is the reverse. See Table IV.

It may be interesting here to give the proportions of marriages to population in Scotland from the last Report of the Registrar General of that portion of the United Kingdom.

MARRIAGES to every 1000 of the population in the year 1862, the date of the last Report for Scotland.

	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.
By Rites of Established Churches - - -	6.38	3.02
By Rites of other Protestant Denominations, &c. - -	.70	2.96
By Rites of Roman Catholics - - - -	.36	.58
By Civil Ceremony in England; irregularly, &c. in Scotland - - - -	.63	.12
	8.07	6.68

The greatest discrepancy arises under the last head. Marriage is not held valid in England unless it is registered by the public officer as well as performed in the presence of attesting witnesses, so that here no valid marriage is unregistered. That is not the case in Scotland.

In England as well as in Scotland a certain number of couples live together in a state of concubinage; but in Scotland the line which divides "irregular" marriage from concubinage is so indistinct that even the courts of justice are not always successful in tracing it. Dr. Stark believes that unregistered irregular marriages are few in Scotland, and are confined to the lowest classes: upon this assumption it is evident that marriage is not so frequent in the north as in the south.

The total registered marriages in the *United Kingdom* were 230,435 in the year 1864; the numbers for Scotland being unrevised, and those for Ireland probably defective as it was the first year of registration. The registered marriages of *Roman Catholics* in 230,435 are only about 29,528; so if the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland have returned all the marriages which they solemnized in 1864 this would imply that the number of *Roman Catholics* in the *United Kingdom* is much below the usual estimate.

Marriage seasons.—Unlike birth and death, marriage is a voluntary act, and if men so will, all the marriages of a country may be celebrated in any single month of the year. But human will is influenced by motives, and these appear to operate all through the seasons of the year with variable force. In London the close of the season among the higher classes is a matrimonial epoch; among the working classes the festivals of Whitsuntide and Christmas, and the season of Lent exert some influence, so do the terms of service, which vary in different counties. The geniality of spring is perceptible; but Lincolnshire is the only county in which the spring weddings exceed the autumn weddings in number. The accumulations of autumn supply a store of food, and the harvest wages of the young swains in agricultural districts are often wisely

invested in the furniture of a cottage: it has already been shown that workpeople are influenced in marriage by economic conditions and prospects.

It might be supposed that marriages take place indifferently on any day of the week. But it is not so. Few marriages are celebrated on a Friday. Now Friday was in former times the day which would be especially devoted to these celebrations, as is implied by the names *Dies Veneris* of the Latins; and Friday, the day of the Saxon goddess Friga.

This day was chosen by the early church, perhaps partly in opposition to Paganism, as a day for carnal mortification; it was the day of the crucifixion of Christ; and hence the festive Friday of the Saxons, and the day especially under the star which astrologers held was most fortunate, fell into the category of "unlucky days." Seamen will not sail, women will not wed, on a Friday so willingly as on other days of the week. The Sun, Moon, and Saturn have gained by this silly superstition, as is shown in the Table below. Half the weddings are celebrated on Sunday and Monday; Saturday has more than its average number, and in the southern as well as the northern counties the Saturday marriages are the most numerous. It has been suggested that the pocket of the workman who has no account at the bank for savings, and lives on weekly wages, is often empty on Friday, which lays his mind open to gloomy omens, and indisposes him, while on Saturday he is exhilarated by the money which he throws into circulation on the three following days. Economy of time is an alleged motive for Sunday weddings.

Re-marriages.—While 147,914 bachelors wedded spinsters, and 7511 bachelors wedded widows, 16,117 widowers wedded spinsters, and 8845 widowers wedded widows. Thus 155,425 bachelors and 24,962 widowers wedded 164,031 spinsters and 16,356 widows. Of 100 men married 86.16

TABLE VIII c.—Number of Marriages on each Day of the Week in certain Districts of England in 1864.

DAYS OF THE WEEK.	Proportional Numbers to 100 Marriages.	Total of Districts.	The Extra-metropolitan part of the County of Kent and part of Kent Extra-metropolitan.	District of St. George Hanover-square.	Districts of St. George in the East and Whitechapel.	District of Lambeth.	District of Birmingham.	District of Manchester.	Counties of Cumberland, Westmorland, and part of Northumberland.
Total Marriages	100	4,057	595	(c) 290	(c) 300	(c) 632	(c) 633	(c) 1,102	(c) 505
Sunday	32	1,301	145	(a) 65	(a) 139	(a) 255	218	383	96
Monday	21	871	107	(a) 40	(a) 58	(a) 155	214	232	65
Tuesday	11	429	67	57	24	58	55	93	75
Wednesday	8	319	40	31	23	42	47	81	55
Thursday	9	352	53	55	16	41	33	110	44
Friday	2	91	(b) 23	1	6	9	10	18	19
Saturday	17	694	155	41	34	72	56	185	151

(a) Of 459 Marriages on Sunday, and 253 on Monday, in the aggregate, in these four Districts in the June Quarter, 69 were performed on Whit-sunday and 75 on Whit-monday.

(b) Including 12 Marriages performed on Good Friday.

(c) These Totals include the following number of Marriages not performed according to the Rites of the Established Church; viz., 4 in St. George Hanover-square, 79 in St. George in the East and Whitechapel, 11 in Lambeth, 131 in Birmingham, 146 in Manchester, and 231 in Cumberland, Westmorland, and part of Northumberland.

were bachelors, 13·84 were widowers; the proportions were nearly *six* bachelors to *one* widower. Of 100 women married 90·93 were spinsters, 9·07 were widows; of *eleven, ten* were spinsters, *one* was a widow. The proportion of re-marriages to first marriages is higher than it was 20 years ago. The highest proportion of men re-married is in Wiltshire, of women in Hampshire.

Minors.—11,934 men and 36,235 women married under age; so in 100 of each sex 6·62 men and 20·09 women married before attaining the full age of 21.

Signature of marriage registers.—The bridegroom and the bride invariably sign the marriage register. In the year 1864, of 180,387 couples married, it is found that:

The bridegroom *and* the bride wrote their names in 106,569 instances.

The bridegroom *or* the bride made a *mark* instead of *writing* the name in 47,236 instances. [15,416 men and 31,820 women.]

The bridegroom and the bride both *signed with marks* in 26,582 instances.

41,998 bridegrooms and 58,402 brides made their marks instead of writing their names.

What are we to infer from these facts? Not, say some clergymen, that all the women who make marks are unable to write their names, for they are sometimes so "nervous" that they decline to write, and make crosses. This may be true; but against any women deducted from the ranks of ignorance on this ground must be set a large number of women who write their names so badly, as to prove that they have no command over writing for any useful purpose. Indeed it may be safely affirmed that 58,402, or 32 in 100, is an understatement rather than an overstatement of the number and proportion of young women in England incapable of writing for any practical purpose.

Although nothing has been said by the clergy of the timidity of men, it is probable that in this matter, and on this occasion, the women are as brave as the men, to whom similar remarks are therefore applicable.

In the absence of an educational examination of the whole adult population this test may be employed, and may lead to some practical results.

The annexed Tables display the various shades of ignorance in which large masses of the adult population are still plunged.

TABLE VIII d.—SCOTLAND, 1862. Proportion of Men and Women who signed the Marriage Register in Writing.

Divisions.	COUNTIES.	Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.
	SCOTLAND	90·0	79·7
III.	Nairn, Elgin, Banff, Aberdeen, Kincardine	96·5	90·6
VIII.	Roxburgh, Dumfries, Kircudbright, Wigtown	95·3	92·1
VII.	Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk	94·6	90·3
IV.	Forfar, Perth, Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan	93·6	85·4
I.	Shetland, Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland	92·2	81·3
VI.	Renfrew, Ayr, Lanark	86·5	71·0
V.	Stirling, Dumbarton, Argyll, Bute	86·4	75·7
II.	Ross and Cromarty, Inverness	67·5	50·5

Thus in all the counties around Aberdeen 97 in every 100 marrying men and 91 in every 100 women wrote their names. It is only in the highland counties of Inverness, Ross, and Cromarty that the men and women approach or surpass the degree of English ignorance. The old tongue is the same hindrance to the education of the people as it is in Wales.

It should be recollected that the marriageable women of a country are a selected class, and include very few of the infirm, deformed, idiotic, or others incapable of learning. They can nearly all learn to write if they have the opportunity. And upon turning to the Report of Dr. Stark, addressed to the Registrar General of Scotland,* I find that all the women of the county of Kinross who married wrote their names in the registers; the proportions per cent. were also 98 in Peebles, 98 in Kincardine, 96 in Roxburgh, 96 in Kircudbright, 94 in Perth, 92 in Fife, 91 in Edinburgh, and 93 in the far off Orkneys. Under these circumstances he must be an extreme optimist who can contend that the state of education of the women of England is the best possible, when it is found that by the same test in 100 of the marrying women of the county of Bedford only 55 write their names, in Cornwall only 60, in Stafford only 52, in Lancashire 53, in the West Riding only 57, in Durham only 62, in Monmouthshire only 48, in North Wales only 51, and in South Wales only 44.

The women of London come as immigrants in large proportions from every county; 83 in 100 of the brides wrote their names. Middlesex, Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Rutland deserve to be mentioned

TABLE VIII e.—ENGLAND 1864. Proportion of Men and Women who signed the Marriage Register in Writing in the several Counties.

MALES.		FEMALES.	
COUNTIES, &c.	Of 100 Men Married.	COUNTIES, &c.	Of 100 Women Married.
Monmouth	58·1	South Wales	44·1
Stafford	61·6	Monmouth	48·2
South Wales	62·8	Stafford	51·5
Bedford	63·1	North Wales	51·3
Hertford	63·2	Lancaster	53·1
Suffolk	64·0	Bedford	55·1
North Wales	65·1	West Riding	57·4
Salop	67·1	Cornwall	59·9
Norfolk	67·7	Chester	61·8
Cambridge	68·5	Durham	61·9
Cornwall	68·9	Worcester	65·0
Hunts	69·1	Notts	65·2
Essex	69·5	Salop	66·3
Rutland	69·9	England	67·6
Worcester	70·5	Derby	67·6
Hereford	70·5	Herts	68·9
Berks	72·1	Leicester	69·1
Wilts	72·1	Warwick	69·3
Bucks	72·3	Cambridge	70·0
Dorset	73·3	Cumberland	70·0
Somerset	74·1	Suffolk	70·7
Notts	75·1	Bucks	70·8
Lancaster	75·5	Hunts	70·8
Northampton	75·7	Norfolk	71·7
Durham	75·8	Northumberland	72·0
Oxford	75·9	East Riding	72·5
England	76·7	Northampton	72·8
Warwick	76·7	Somerset	72·9
Chester	76·7	Gloucester	73·1
West Riding	76·9	Hereford	74·8
Derby	77·2	Essex	74·9
Lincoln	78·2	Essex	75·0
Middlesex	78·4	Wilts	75·6
Gloucester	78·6	Lincoln	75·8
Leicester	78·7	North Riding	75·9
Kent	79·0	Devon	76·0
Surrey	79·4	Dorset	76·9
Devon	80·0	Berks	78·3
Cumberland	80·3	Oxford	78·3
Sussex	80·7	Kent	78·7
North Riding	81·0	Westmorland	79·4
Hants	81·1	Middlesex	80·9
East Riding	82·5	Hants	82·2
Northumberland	83·2	Rutland	82·5
LONDON	89·1	LONDON	82·6
Westmorland	89·7	Surrey	83·2
		Sussex	83·8

* Eighth Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar General of Scotland—Abstracts of 1862, p. xxiii.

as counties in which 80 or more of 100 brides wrote their names in the registers. In Westmorland 79 women wrote their names; but it is in the education of the men that the Northern Counties approach and even excel, several of the Scotch counties.

Of 100 men marrying, 90 could write their names in Westmorland, 80 in London, 83 in Northumberland, 83 in the East Riding, 81 in the North Riding, 81 in Hants, 81 in Sussex, 80 in Cumberland, 80 in Devon. The proportion then goes on descending deplorably from county to county until it falls to 63 in Bedford, Hertford, and South Wales, 62 in Stafford, and 58 in Monmouth. The excessive ignorance of the colliers of Staffordshire and Wales is a cause of incalculable evils, among others, of explosions, and probably of strikes.

In Scotland we discover a state of things highly creditable to the people of that part of the United Kingdom; and it is difficult to explain the difference in any other way than that in the general struggle for the church property at the Reformation the people had the good sense to endow the schoolmasters with small stipends, and not to give the whole revenue of the land either to the clergy or to the nobility. Between the minister and the lord stood the schoolmaster in the presence of the people. The advantages of the Scotch system of education became so apparent that it was expanded in the period of the civil wars (1646), and firmly established after the Revolution by the celebrated statute of William and Mary in 1696. The endowment was small, and stimulated instead of slackening the exertions of the schoolmaster, who had to depend largely on his own industry, zeal, and popularity for support. M'Culloch estimated the average fixed stipend at 25*l.* 10*s.*, exclusive of

TABLE VIII. f.—Estimated Number of Married Women, Spinsters, and Widows aged 20 and under 40, and the Number of Legitimate and Illegitimate Births registered in England and Wales, and in Scotland, 1856-60.

YEARS.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WOMEN LIVING AT AGES 20-40.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.		
	Wives, Widows, and Spinsters.	Wives.	Widows and Spinsters.	Total Births.	Births in Wedlock.	Births out of Wedlock.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Average in the 5 Years 1856-60	3,075,306	1,777,663	1,297,643	669,986	626,506	43,480
1856	3,012,753	1,728,973	1,283,780	657,453	614,802	42,651
1857	3,043,656	1,752,982	1,290,674	663,071	620,069	43,002
1858	3,074,931	1,777,325	1,297,806	655,481	612,176	43,305
1859	3,106,580	1,802,005	1,304,575	689,881	645,130	44,751
1860	3,138,611	1,827,029	1,311,582	684,048	640,355	43,693
SCOTLAND.						
Average in the 5 Years 1856-60	485,969	239,251	246,718	104,285	95,013	9,272
1856	482,001	236,213	245,788	101,521	93,126	8,395
1857	488,974	237,722	246,252	103,415	94,556	8,859
1858	485,958	239,241	246,717	104,018	94,664	9,354
1859	487,953	240,770	247,183	106,543	96,828	9,715
1860	489,958	242,308	247,650	105,629	95,893	9,736

house and garden; the school fees at 22*l.* 10*s.*; the income from all sources at about 63*l.**

It is impossible to say how much Scotland owes to this system of schools, and to the universities, which are accessible to the youth of the kingdom. There was probably as much revenue proportionally devoted to education in England as in Scotland, but the money was in various ways misappropriated, so that before the Reform Bill passed, and even in 1837 when the registration of marriages commenced, the working classes, entirely ousted from the educational charities and universities, were in the most deplorable state of ignorance. One in three of the young men, and one in two of the young women, of England could not write their names in the marriage register even in 1841, after some efforts had been made in the cause of popular education.

Happily a considerable improvement is visible in the registers; one in four of the men, and one in three of the women, now sign with marks. In twenty-three years the marks-men have fallen from 33 to 23; the marks-women from 49 to 32 in 100.

Still in common education the great body of the people of England are many degrees below the people of Scotland, and it is impossible to calculate the advantage this superiority gives the Scotchman over the Englishman at home and abroad. The education of the common people of Scotland is a benefit to the world; without it Watt could not have invented, Burns could not have written. The brightest boy in a village without a school has no chance of distinction, except by accident.

The success of common education in Scotland speaks well for the working of a rate, mixed with a paying system for children. But before the education of the children of to-day can produce any results on the minds of the marrying fathers and mothers of England, 10 or 15 years may elapse. Cannot nearly all these adults be taught at once to read and write by some simple method? Is there no machinery for grinding reading and writing into the heads of the young agricultural labourers of England who are about to marry within the next five years?

TABLE VIII. g.—Comparative Fecundity of English and Scotch Women of the Ages 20-40.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.					
	To 100 WOMEN.		To 100 WIVES.		To 100 SPINSTERS AND WIDOWS.	
	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.
Average in the 5 Years 1856-60	21.786	21.459	35.243	39.713	3.351	3.758
1856	21.822	21.125	35.559	39.425	3.322	3.538
1857	21.785	21.368	35.372	39.776	3.332	3.598
1858	21.317	21.405	34.444	39.568	3.337	3.791
1859	22.207	21.835	35.801	40.216	3.430	3.930
1860	21.795	21.559	35.049	39.575	3.331	3.981

NOTE.—The proportional number of Births registered to Women of all Classes (Wives, Spinsters, and Widows) of the ages 20-40 and 15-55 is greater in England than in Scotland, but the proportional numbers of Legitimate Births to Wives and of Illegitimate Births to Spinsters and Widows at the above ages are greater in Scotland than they are in England. The age of the mothers at the birth of their children is unknown in England and Scotland. In Sweden the proportions borne by women of the age 20 and under 40 were 87 per cent. of the total number in the years 1826 to 1835.

* Statistics of British Empire, vol. ii. p. 373.

Births to a marriage.—The marriages in a calendar year give rise to births which are registered year after year for 20 years. The births to the 167,723 marriages in the year 1859 could only be determined by following the families and counting all the children unto the end. The division of the sum of the children by the marriages would accurately express the fecundity, as it has been called, of marriages. If the annual marriages do not increase or decrease in number through a series of years, the division of the annual births by the annual marriages of the same years expresses the fecundity pretty accurately; but the marriages in England are increasing rapidly; consequently the 740,275 births registered in the year 1864 must be divided by the marriages of some earlier year to get an approximation to the fecundity. As the age of the mothers is unfortunately not recorded, the interval in England is unknown which intervenes between the mean age of marriage and the mean age of the mothers when their children are born; otherwise that interval would indicate the calendar years with which the births of the year 1864 should be compared.

But the interval in Sweden between the mean age of mothers at marriage (25.8 years) and their mean age at the births of their children (31.7) is six years; and the interval in England cannot differ much from six years. Hence, if the legitimate births of given years are divided by the marriages of six years earlier date, the quotient will be the proportion of children to a marriage within close limits. In England the births thus determined to a marriage were 4.255, 4.301, 4.304 in the years 1862, 1863, and 1864. In Scotland the births in 1862 to the average marriages of six years earlier date (1855, 1856, and 1857) were 4.694. The

TABLE VIII A. — Estimated Number of Married Women, Spinsters, and Widows aged 15 and under 55, and the Number of Legitimate and Illegitimate Births registered in England and Wales, and in Scotland, 1856-60.

YEARS.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WOMEN LIVING AT AGES 15-55.			BIRTHS REGISTERED.		
	Wives, Widows, and Spinsters.	Wives.	Widows and Spinsters.	Total Births.	Births in Wedlock.	Births out of Wedlock.
ENGLAND AND WALES.						
Average in the 5 Years 1856-60	5,437,769	2,843,374	2,594,395	669,986	626,506	43,480
1856	5,313,475	2,759,953	2,553,522	657,453	614,802	42,651
1857	5,374,844	2,801,047	2,573,797	663,071	620,069	43,002
1858	5,436,986	2,842,753	2,594,233	655,481	612,176	43,305
1859	5,499,911	2,885,080	2,614,831	689,881	645,130	44,751
1860	5,563,632	2,928,039	2,635,593	684,048	640,355	43,693
SCOTLAND.						
Average in the 5 Years 1856-60	867,062	383,271	483,791	104,285	95,013	9,272
1856	859,191	377,459	481,732	101,821	93,126	8,695
1857	863,102	380,343	482,759	103,415	94,556	8,859
1858	867,038	383,249	483,789	104,018	94,664	9,354
1859	870,997	386,177	484,820	106,543	96,828	9,715
1860	874,982	389,123	485,854	106,629	95,893	9,736

number of children to a marriage thus appears to be greater in Scotland than in England, and this is held to be a proof that married women are more prolific in Scotland than in England.

Proceeding upon another basis the annual number of legitimate children registered in England was 626,506 in the five years 1856-60; when the average number of wives of the age 15-55, determined directly from the census returns of 1851 and 1861, was 2,843,374; consequently 100 wives bore 22.0 children annually. In like manner it is found that 100 unmarried women bore on an average 1.7 illegitimate children; that is 17 children to 1000 women. 100 women, including the married and the unmarried, bear 12.3 children annually on an average.*

In Scotland, during the same years, the following proportions were found to exist: 100 wives bore 24.8 children annually, 100 spinsters or widows bore 1.9 illegitimate children; and 100 women bore 12.0 children legitimate or illegitimate.

The wives of Scotland, as well as the spinsters, are apparently more prolific than the corresponding classes in England; and yet taken collectively the women of England are more prolific than the women of Scotland. 1000 English women (age 15-55) bear 123 registered children annually; while 1000 Scotch women bear 120 children. The difference is slight, but it is in favour of the English women.

This appears, at first sight, to be contradictory and paradoxical. It is explained by the circumstance that the proportion of recognized wives in the population is much lower in proportion in Scotland than it is in England, and as the fecundity of wives is to that of spinsters as 13 to 1, a slight difference in the proportions alters the birth-rates of the two populations. The difference in this respect between England and Scotland is great: in England 52 in 100 women of the age 15-55 are wives, 48 only are spinsters and widows; in Scotland the proportions are reversedly 44 recognized wives to 56 spinsters and widows.

1856-60.—(1) Wives, (2) Spinsters and Widows, of the Age 15-55 in England and Scotland.

	NUMBER OF MARRIED AND OF UNMARRIED WOMEN.		PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF MARRIED AND UNMARRIED WOMEN.	
	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.
Women	5,437,769	867,062	100.00	100.00
Wives	2,843,374	383,271	52.29	44.20
Spinsters and Widows	2,594,395	483,791	47.71	55.80

By altering the proportions in Scotland, for instance, by transferring 57,608 women from the ranks of the unmarried to the married women, and by transferring 2,130 children from the ranks of the illegitimate to the legitimate children, the fecundity of women—of the wives and of the spinsters—of Scotland, becomes the same as the fecundity of the corresponding classes in England, namely, wives having children 22.034 per cent., spinsters and widows 1.676; instead of 24.790 and 1.916 per cent.; and when the transfer is made, the proportions remaining still show a less excess of women living in the state of marriage in Scotland than in England. Let us push this inquiry a little further.

* The proportions are slightly different in the years 1862 and 1864; but the argument remains unaffected. The same remark applies to the proportions of births to women of age 20-40. See Table VIII g.

“There is an important distinction between the law of Scotland and that of England upon the point of legitimation by marriage, the former *legitimizing all the children of the parties born before the marriage*, the latter legitimating only those who were born after the marriage. * * *

“It has been an established rule and principle of the law of Scotland for some centuries that *when a man and a woman are once lawfully married all the children born of such parents, whether born before the public celebration or open declaration of such marriage, or after it, are equally to be esteemed their legitimate children*. * * *

“It is generally stated in Scotch authorities to rest on a presumption or fiction, by which it is held that *there was from the beginning of the intercourse of the parties, or at the time when the child was begotten, a consent to matrimonial union interposed, notwithstanding that the contract was not formally completed or avowed to the world* [at the census, for example] *until a later period*.”*

The legitimation of children born out of wedlock by subsequent marriage is somewhat different in France; it depends on the decision of the parents under the Code Napoleon, which nearly expresses the state of the law on the continent of Europe since the time of the Romans.

“Les enfans nés hors mariage autres que ceux nés d'un commerce incestueux ou adultérin *pourront être légitimés par le mariage subséquent de leurs père et mère, lorsque ceux-ci les auront légalement reconnus avant leur mariage ou qu'ils les reconnaîtront dans l'acte même de célébration*.”—Code Civile, livre i. section 331.

England stands almost alone among the civilized nations of Europe in refusing legitimation, even at the wish of the parents, to offspring born out of wedlock: and changes of the law might be demanded not only in kindness but in justice to the children, if there were no great countervailing advantages on the side of English law. Such advantages are believed to exist.

TABLE VIII i.—Comparative Fecundity of English and Scotch Women of the Ages 15—55.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.					
	TO 100 WOMEN.		TO 100 WIVES.		TO 100 SPINSTERS AND WIDOWS.	
	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.	England.	Scotland.
Average in the 5 Years 1856-60	12.321	12.027	22.034	24.790	1.676	1.916
1856	12.373	11.851	22.276	24.672	1.670	1.805
1857	12.337	11.982	22.137	24.861	1.671	1.835
1858	12.056	11.997	21.535	24.700	1.639	1.933
1859	12.543	12.232	22.361	25.073	1.711	2.004
1860	12.295	12.072	21.870	24.643	1.658	2.004

* Shelford, Law of Marriage, pp. 783-4. In a note he adds: “Legitimation *per subsequens matrimonium* is admitted, with different modifications, not only by the law of Scotland, but in France, Spain, Portugal, Germany, and most other countries in Europe. It prevails in the Isle of Man (*Lex Scripta of the Isle of Man*, p. 70-75), Guernsey and Jersey, Lower Canada, Saint Lucia, Trinidad, Demerara, Berbice, the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and the Mauritius. It is not admitted by the law of England, or of her other possessions in the West Indies and North America, or by the law of Ireland. It prevails in the States of Vermont, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Indiana, and Ohio, but not in the other States of America.—1 Burge on Foreign Law, 101.”

Out of 1000 children whose births are registered in England 65 are illegitimate; out of 1000 registered in Scotland 89 are illegitimate (1856-60); the proportion of bastards in an equal number of children of the two countries is as 3 in England to 4 in Scotland. Is this to be ascribed to the greater ignorance of Scotch women? By no means. Is it due to differences of religious belief or zeal? No one pretends that in this respect the people of Scotland are at all inferior to the people of England. We are thus driven back for an explanation to differences of the laws.

It is quite certain that many of the children registered as illegitimate in Scotland will be legitimated by the subsequent marriage of their mothers; the number is not always recorded as the mere fact of marriage regular or irregular legitimates offspring; but assume the numbers to be 2130 out of 9272 illegitimate births, then it follows that an indefinite number of the women returned at the census as spinsters in Scotland are living in a state of quasi-marriage described in the books, and fairly expecting if they have children to see those children legitimated by subsequent marriage; they are kept in an uncertain state, hovering between concubinage and marriage, to which there is nothing corresponding in England, and they would nearly all, if they lived under the English law, be explicitly married. If the numbers of these women are taken at 57,608, as has been before explained, and added to the wives of Scotland (age 15-55), the numbers of wives *de presenti* and wives *de futuro* will be 440,879, giving birth to 97,143 children annually, leaving 426,183 spinsters and widows corresponding to the same class in England, and giving birth to the same proportion of illegitimate children.*

As a class these women in the prenuptial stage have comparatively few children, for the fruitful marry, and the unfruitful as a rule remain unmarried.

Other explanations are conceivable, but under this hypothesis it is not necessary to assume that there is any essential difference in the organization, the fecundity, or the virtue of the women living north and south of the Tweed. The laws are different. The result seems to tell in favour of the English marriage law, and against legitimation by subsequent marriage, inasmuch as the benefit to existing illegitimate children is pur-

* Let the fecundity of wives age 15-55 in England be thus expressed by—

$$\frac{\text{legitimate children in a year}}{\text{wives living in a year}} = f;$$

and that of unmarried women by $\frac{\text{illegitimate children}}{\text{spinsters and widows}} = \phi.$

And for Scotland put l = legitimate births in corresponding year, borne by w wives of age 15-55; also i = illegitimate births by s spinsters and widows of same age.

Then to obtain the proportion (y) of spinsters to be transferred to wives, and of illegitimate births (x) to be transferred to the legitimate, in order to make the fecundity of the corresponding classes equal to those of England, we have these Equations of Condition:

$$(1) \quad \frac{l + xi}{w + ys} = f = .22034$$

$$(2) \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{i - xi}{s - ys} = \phi = .01676$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{\phi f (s + w) - (\phi l + f i)}{i (\phi - f)}$$

$$= \frac{f w + \phi s - (l + i)}{s (\phi - f)}$$

chased by multiplication of their numbers, uncertain connexions between the sexes, and extensive disorganization of family life.

	SCOTLAND (1856-60).			ENGLAND (1856-60).
		Children in Five Years.	Annual Births to 100 Women.	Annual Births to 100 Women.
Five times Women aged 15-55	867,062	104,285		
Wives, actually	333,271	95,013	24.79	22.03
Wives, prospectively	57,608	2,130	3.70	0.00
Wives	440,879	97,143	22.03	22.03
Spinsters and Widows	426,183	7,142	1.68	1.68

BIRTHS.

The births of living children in the year 1864 were more numerous than in any previous year; the number registered was 740,275, being 12,858 in excess of the number registered in 1863. The birth-rate was 3.564 per cent. per annum, the highest experienced since the commencement of registration; the rate has steadily increased during the last five years; it was 3.437 in 1860, and 3.461, 3.504, 3.539, and 3.564 in the four following years, the average of the 27 complete years of registration, 1838-64, being 3.342. In 1864 there was one child born alive to every 28 persons living.

As may be expected, the rate of birth varies in different localities; it is lower among the purely agricultural than among the manufacturing and mining populations; in Surrey (*extra-metropolitan*) the rate was 3.112 per cent., in Sussex 3.197, Middlesex (*extra-metropolitan*) 3.130; in Devonshire it was 3.171, while in the neighbouring mining county of Cornwall it was 3.548. Somersetshire had the low rate of 3.112, and Herefordshire, lowest of all, showed only 3.084 per cent. Among the counties experiencing a high birth-rate, Durham ranks first, with 4.298 per cent.; then follow Staffordshire 4.093, West Riding of York 3.966, Lancashire 3.768, Leicestershire 3.762, Northumberland 3.734, and Monmouthshire 3.728. In London the birth-rate (3.480) was as usual lower than that of England generally (3.564), which is probably, to some extent, owing to the large proportion of unmarried persons engaged in

TABLE IX.—Births in the Years 1845-64 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	538,525	39,634
1850	593,422	553,116	40,306
1851	615,865	573,865	42,000
1852	624,012	581,530	42,482
1853	612,391	572,623	39,768
1854	634,405	593,664	40,741
1855	635,043	594,260	40,783
1856	657,453	614,802	42,651
1857	663,071	620,069	43,002
1858	655,481	612,176	43,305
1859	689,381	645,130	44,251
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
1864	740,275	692,327	47,948

domestic service and in mercantile and professional pursuits, although no doubt some births escape registration owing to the defect in the English Registration Act, which does not make the registration of births compulsory, as in Scotland and Ireland. No information exists in this country as to the number of still-born children.

Sex.—The births of 377,719 male children and 362,556 female children were registered, being in the proportion of 104.2 males to every 100

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 1864.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	MALE CHILDREN BORN.	FEMALE CHILDREN BORN.	BORN IN WEDLOCK.		BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK.		MALES born to every 100 FEMALES born.	MALES born in Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	MALES born out of Wedlock to every 100 FEMALES so born.	CHILDREN born out of Wedlock to every 100 Births.
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
ENGLAND	377,719	362,556	353,479	339,348	24,240	23,208	104.2	104.2	104.4	6.4
I.—LONDON	52,383	50,242	50,197	48,117	2186	2125	104.3	104.3	102.9	4.2
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.										
1 Surrey (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	4788	4578	4561	4397	227	181	104.6	103.7	125.4	4.4
2 Kent (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	10021	9590	9509	9000	512	500	105.5	105.7	102.4	5.2
3 Sussex	6989	5838	5702	5484	387	354	104.3	104.0	109.3	6.2
4 Hampshire	7828	7447	7400	7030	428	417	105.1	105.3	102.6	5.5
5 Berkshire	3446	3384	3201	3178	245	206	101.8	100.7	118.9	6.6
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
6 Middlesex (<i>extra-metropolitan</i>)	3281	3199	3154	3057	127	133	102.9	103.2	95.5	4.0
7 Hertfordshire	2942	2990	2729	2796	213	194	98.4	97.6	109.8	6.9
8 Buckinghamshire	2571	2525	2401	2365	170	160	101.8	101.5	106.3	6.5
9 Oxfordshire	2980	2833	2779	2639	201	194	105.2	105.3	103.6	6.8
10 Northamptonshire	4212	4079	3967	3846	245	233	103.3	103.1	105.2	5.8
11 Huntingdonshire	1027	1041	960	970	67	71	98.7	99.0	94.4	6.7
12 Bedfordshire	2598	2503	2384	2307	214	196	103.8	103.3	109.2	8.0
13 Cambridgeshire	3118	2958	2884	2731	234	227	105.4	105.6	103.1	7.6
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.										
14 Essex	6741	6502	6151	5927	590	575	103.7	103.8	102.6	8.8
15 Suffolk	5756	5631	5297	5183	459	448	102.2	102.2	102.5	8.0
16 Norfolk	7206	6957	6447	6233	759	724	103.6	103.4	104.8	10.5
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
17 Wiltshire	3866	3807	3593	3528	273	279	101.5	101.8	97.8	7.2
18 Dorsetshire	3075	2970	2877	2789	198	181	103.5	103.2	109.4	6.3
19 Devonshire	9513	9265	8965	8696	548	569	102.7	103.1	96.3	5.9
20 Cornwall	6627	6441	6256	6041	371	400	102.9	103.6	92.8	5.9
21 Somersetshire	7465	6958	7061	6337	404	421	107.3	108.0	96.0	5.7
VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
22 Gloucestershire	7668	7270	7267	6880	401	390	105.5	105.6	102.8	5.3
23 Herefordshire	1690	1714	1524	1595	166	119	98.6	95.5	139.5	8.4
24 Shropshire	4527	4349	4110	3952	417	397	104.1	104.0	105.0	9.2
25 Staffordshire	17208	16496	16109	15475	1108	1021	104.3	104.0	108.5	6.3
26 Worcestershire	5612	5405	5237	5049	375	356	103.8	103.7	105.3	6.6
27 Warwickshire	11115	10581	10524	9984	591	597	105.0	105.4	99.0	5.5
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.										
28 Leicestershire	4734	4437	4354	4127	380	340	106.0	105.5	111.8	7.8
29 Rutlandshire	407	355	325	325	84	30	114.6	114.8	113.3	8.4
30 Lincolnshire	6988	6668	6402	6128	586	540	104.8	104.5	108.5	8.2
31 Nottinghamshire	5792	5461	5247	4972	545	489	106.1	105.5	111.5	9.2
32 Derbyshire	5579	5474	5185	5045	394	429	101.9	102.8	91.8	7.4
VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.										
33 Cheshire	9045	8638	8401	8045	644	623	104.3	104.4	103.4	7.2
34 Lancashire	49888	47952	46766	44960	3122	2992	104.0	104.0	104.3	6.2
IX.—YORKSHIRE.										
35 West Riding	32171	31037	29995	28981	2176	2076	103.6	103.5	104.8	6.7
36 East Riding (with York)	4983	4880	4585	4497	398	383	102.1	102.0	103.9	7.9
37 North Riding	3812	3593	3453	3256	359	337	106.1	106.1	106.5	9.4
X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES.										
38 Durham	13135	12506	12386	11808	749	698	105.3	104.9	107.3	5.6
39 Northumberland	6854	6437	6359	5954	495	483	106.5	106.8	102.5	7.4
40 Cumberland	3706	3570	3258	3157	448	413	103.8	103.2	108.5	11.8
41 Westmorland	947	987	845	886	102	101	95.9	95.4	101.0	10.5
XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.										
42 Monmouthshire	3841	3676	3632	3498	209	178	104.5	103.8	117.4	5.1
43 South Wales	13419	12671	12559	11822	860	849	105.9	106.2	101.3	6.6
44 North Wales	7065	6680	6442	6101	623	579	105.8	105.6	107.6	8.7

females born. In Rutland as many as 114.6 males were born to 100 females, in Nottinghamshire 106.1, in Northumberland 106.5, in North Riding of York 106.1. In Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Herefordshire, and Westmorland, the births of females exceeded those of males, the numbers being respectively 98.4, 98.7, 98.6, and 95.9 males to every 100 females born.

Seasons.—In the first three months of the year the maximum number of 192,947 births was registered, the numbers in the subsequent quarters being 188,835, 181,015, and 177,478 respectively. If the births in an

TABLE XI.—Births to 100 Persons living in the several Counties of England during each of the Years 1854-64.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	BIRTHS TO 100 PERSONS LIVING.											
	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	Average Annual Rate, 1854-63.	1864.
ENGLAND - - -	3.408	3.373	3.453	3.443	3.366	3.504	3.437	3.461	3.504	3.539	3.469	3.564
I.—LONDON - - -	3.390	3.356	3.372	3.397	3.320	3.408	3.372	3.418	3.422	3.516	3.400	3.480
II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.												
1 Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - - -	2.853	2.758	2.924	2.907	2.925	3.097	3.081	3.054	3.043	3.103	2.970	3.112
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	3.426
3 Sussex - - -	3.067	2.919	3.092	3.043	2.961	3.111	2.965	3.053	3.054	3.127	3.039	3.197
4 Hampshire - - -	3.075	2.916	3.188	3.222	3.119	3.188	3.138	3.162	3.171	3.278	3.146	3.216
5 Berkshire - - -	2.982	2.899	3.068	3.081	3.010	3.272	3.016	3.124	3.253	3.326	3.108	3.297
III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
6 Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) - - -	3.060	2.923	3.042	3.003	2.996	3.163	3.017	3.060	3.021	3.094	3.088	3.130
7 Hertfordshire - - -	3.047	2.967	3.161	3.245	3.074	3.265	3.134	3.095	3.237	3.226	3.145	3.322
8 Buckinghamshire - - -	3.195	3.160	3.203	3.350	3.198	3.490	3.324	3.408	3.408	3.420	3.316	3.445
9 Oxfordshire - - -	3.154	2.971	3.247	3.259	3.180	3.434	3.307	3.330	3.332	3.330	3.259	3.389
10 Northamptonshire - - -	3.335	3.445	3.529	3.563	3.502	3.625	3.613	3.506	3.517	3.691	3.533	3.497
11 Huntingdonshire - - -	3.206	3.196	3.410	3.459	3.363	3.491	3.377	3.214	3.404	3.550	3.367	3.520
12 Bedfordshire - - -	3.372	3.302	3.431	3.541	3.315	3.634	3.380	3.423	3.469	3.593	3.446	3.586
13 Cambridgeshire - - -	3.202	3.172	3.350	3.304	3.298	3.486	3.308	3.269	3.251	3.378	3.302	3.407
IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES.												
14 Essex - - -	3.103	3.133	3.234	3.268	3.146	3.361	3.238	3.236	3.258	3.378	3.236	3.362
15 Suffolk - - -	3.136	3.086	3.264	3.302	3.234	3.474	3.208	3.256	3.266	3.284	3.251	3.398
16 Norfolk - - -	3.189	3.029	3.219	3.186	3.187	3.427	3.162	3.230	3.249	3.251	3.213	3.329
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	3.281
18 Dorsetshire - - -	3.028	2.980	3.034	3.075	3.137	3.296	3.183	3.167	3.215	3.351	3.147	3.305
19 Devonshire - - -	2.889	2.803	2.922	2.905	2.959	3.027	3.013	3.102	3.174	3.217	3.001	3.171
20 Cornwall - - -	3.476	3.339	3.453	3.395	3.379	3.525	3.374	3.462	3.466	3.589	3.446	3.548
21 Somersetshire - - -	3.024	2.914	2.993	2.934	2.997	3.139	3.052	3.088	3.120	3.135	3.040	3.112
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	3.311
23 Herefordshire - - -	2.985	2.742	2.958	2.921	2.901	3.005	2.975	3.084	3.013	2.981	2.957	3.084
24 Shropshire - - -	2.984	2.887	3.072	3.077	3.068	3.214	3.143	3.213	3.273	3.239	3.117	3.343
25 Staffordshire - - -	4.145	4.227	4.230	4.143	4.152	4.165	4.165	4.024	3.917	4.060	4.123	4.098
26 Worcestershire - - -	3.472	3.334	3.430	3.359	3.384	3.519	3.430	3.457	3.495	3.503	3.438	3.573
27 Warwickshire - - -	3.779	3.721	3.754	3.692	3.647	3.698	3.707	3.694	3.690	3.696	3.708	3.677
VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.												
28 Leicestershire - - -	3.414	3.364	3.442	3.352	3.279	3.466	3.477	3.447	3.596	3.647	3.448	3.762
29 Rutlandshire - - -	3.080	2.942	3.055	3.108	3.134	3.075	3.293	3.022	3.048	3.137	3.089	3.248
30 Lincolnshire - - -	3.176	3.211	3.363	3.336	3.251	3.375	3.301	3.347	3.286	3.413	3.306	3.369
31 Nottinghamshire - - -	3.523	3.469	3.575	3.701	3.480	3.699	3.709	3.563	3.585	3.475	3.573	3.365
32 Derbyshire - - -	3.375	3.495	3.591	3.467	3.390	3.642	3.522	3.496	3.598	3.543	3.512	3.596
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	3.660
34 Lancashire - - -	3.837	3.777	3.763	3.747	3.680	3.713	3.676	3.770	3.858	3.725	3.745	3.768
IX.—YORKSHIRE.												
35 West Riding - - -	3.826	3.788	3.809	3.767	3.692	3.745	3.759	3.707	3.795	3.863	3.766	3.966
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	3.532
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	3.383
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	4.298
39 Northumberland - - -	3.265	3.431	3.556	3.416	3.454	3.510	3.509	3.552	3.718	3.686	3.510	3.734
40 Cumberland - - -	3.271	3.192	3.199	3.267	3.231	3.422	3.277	3.444	3.436	3.497	3.324	3.521
41 Westmorland - - -	3.073	2.788	2.902	2.928	2.826	2.993	3.253	3.159	3.067	2.953	2.994	3.124
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	3.728
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	3.562
44 North Wales - - -	2.883	2.934	3.009	2.950	2.879	3.060	2.996	2.953	3.103	3.169	2.994	3.272

average quarter be represented by 1000, then there were registered in the first quarter 1047, in the second 1026, in the third 973, and in the last quarter 954.

Children born out of wedlock.—47,448 children, namely, 24,240 boys and 23,208 girls, were born out of wedlock and had their births registered in 1864; the actual number is 307 in excess of that registered in 1863,

TABLE XII.—Proportional Number of Births in each Quarter to 1000 Births in the Average Quarter of each Year, 1838-64.

YEARS.	NUMBER OF BIRTHS IN THE AVERAGE QUARTER.	PROPORTIONAL NUMBER OF BIRTHS.				
		In the AVERAGE QUARTER (assumed to be 1000).	FIRST QUARTER ending March 31.	SECOND QUARTER ending June 30.	THIRD QUARTER ending Sept. 30.	FOURTH QUARTER ending Dec. 31.
1838	115,947	1000	995	1053	981	971
1839	123,144	1000	1017	1049	967	967
1840	125,576	1000	1059	1033	949	959
1841	128,040	1000	1059	1017	959	965
1842	129,435	1000	1062	1039	944	955
1843	131,831	1000	1052	999	964	985
1844	135,191	1000	1063	1018	957	957
1845	135,880	1000	1063	1009	966	967
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	153,098	1000	1056	1037	964	943
1854	153,601	1000	1026	1090	968	916
1855	158,761	1000	1030	1044	966	930
1856	164,363	1000	1035	1060	952	953
1857	165,790	1000	1042	1031	964	963
1858	163,870	1000	1057	1034	953	956
1859	172,470	1000	1032	1022	968	978
1860	171,012	1000	1077	1023	954	946
1861	174,102	1000	1007	1064	960	949
1862	178,171	1000	1035	1044	961	960
1863	181,855	1000	1039	1043	946	972
1864	185,069	1000	1047	1026	973	954

TABLE XIII.—Births and Deaths registered in England in each Quarter of the Years 1838 to 1864.

YEARS.	BIRTHS.				DEATHS.			
	In the Quarters ending the last day of							
	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.
1838	113,815	121,781	114,734	113,457	98,152	90,877	72,877	80,854
1839	123,543	128,806	120,115	120,110	89,740	87,969	76,280	84,995
1840	132,305	129,059	119,822	121,117	98,896	90,339	80,822	89,630
1841	133,720	129,884	123,863	124,686	99,069	86,134	75,440	83,204
1842	135,615	134,096	123,296	124,732	96,214	86,538	82,339	84,328
1843	136,837	131,279	123,161	131,048	94,926	87,234	76,792	87,493
1844	143,578	136,941	130,078	130,166	101,024	85,337	73,708	90,864
1845	143,080	136,853	132,369	131,219	104,664	89,149	74,872	80,681
1846	145,108	149,450	138,718	139,349	89,484	90,230	101,664	108,937
1847	146,453	139,072	127,173	127,267	119,672	106,718	93,435	103,479
1848	139,736	149,760	140,359	133,204	120,032	99,727	87,638	92,436
1849	153,772	153,693	135,223	135,471	105,870	102,153	135,227	97,589

but the proportion to the total births is slightly lower, being 6.4 to every 100 births, against 6.5 in 1863. The following counties show the highest proportion of illegitimate births. Norfolk 10.5, Shropshire 9.2, Nottinghamshire 9.2, North Riding of York 9.4, Westmorland 10.5, and Cumberland the maximum rate of 11.8 per cent.

DEATHS.

In 1864 the deaths registered in England were 495,531; and they were more than 20,000 above the number registered in 1863. Twenty years ago the annual number was about 350,000; it is now little short of 500,000. This efflux of human life by the inevitable law of death is a phenomenon as great and impressive in itself as the perpetual growth of the national strength, and the energy with which the people develop their resources, and repair the waste of time and circumstance.

The excess of births over deaths, or the natural increase of population, was 244,744.

The rate of mortality was 2.386 to a hundred persons living, whilst the average for the ten years 1854-63 was 2.213 per cent. It was so high that it slightly exceeded the high rate (2.352) which prevailed when cholera was epidemic in 1854. Under the previous epidemic of 1849 the mortality rose to 2.512 per cent.; and influenza in 1847 raised it to 2.471; but with these exceptions the death-rate of 1864 was higher than any other experienced in the series of years, nearly three decades, to which the national records relate. It was high both in town and country, and through the changing seasons of the year. In three fourths of the whole period the weather was cold, The fall of rain in the year, as observed at Greenwich, was scanty to a remarkable degree, and the motion of the air was less than usual.

TABLE XIV.—Annual Rate of Mortality of Males and of Females in England, 1838-64.

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	103	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	103	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	108
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
1864	2.514	2.264	105	111
Average of 27 years, 1838-64	2.321	2.149	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.

In the urban districts the mortality was 2.598 against an average of 2.425; in the rural districts it was 2.107 against an average of 1.973. The air was moderately warm in the second quarter; and the country districts experienced the effect of it in that quarter in a mortality but slightly in excess of the average.

In the winter quarter of 1864 the annual rate of mortality in 142 town districts was 30 deaths in a thousand living.

TABLE XV.—Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the several Counties of England during each of the Years 1854-64.

REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	DEATHS TO 100 PERSONS LIVING.										Average Annual Rate, 1854-63.	1864.
	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	2.386
I.—LONDON	2.943	2.431	2.209	2.241	2.390	2.269	2.249	2.318	2.356	2.447	2.385	2.653
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	1.832	1.800	1.902
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	2.008
3 Sussex	1.897	1.971	1.734	1.742	2.070	2.058	1.881	1.819	1.828	1.937	1.894	2.051
4 Hampshire	2.081	2.202	1.921	1.989	2.067	2.036	1.902	1.796	1.875	1.965	1.992	2.042
5 Berkshire	2.049	2.173	1.856	1.869	2.132	2.043	1.972	1.892	1.876	2.044	1.991	2.086
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	2.244
7 Hertfordshire	1.865	1.975	1.818	1.955	1.938	1.927	1.947	1.820	1.798	2.049	1.909	2.252
8 Buckinghamshire	2.063	2.244	1.915	2.034	2.121	2.163	1.981	2.097	1.933	2.062	2.061	2.240
9 Oxfordshire	2.185	2.110	1.775	2.031	2.249	2.090	1.966	1.866	1.879	2.142	2.029	2.235
10 Northamptonshire	2.230	2.238	1.950	2.043	2.091	2.308	2.137	2.103	1.897	2.227	2.122	2.309
11 Huntingdonshire	1.823	2.038	1.856	2.108	2.050	1.978	1.867	2.033	1.992	2.332	2.008	2.233
12 Bedfordshire	2.166	2.602	1.968	2.101	1.971	2.065	2.017	1.902	1.876	2.118	2.079	2.454
13 Cambridgeshire	2.155	2.324	1.916	2.065	2.007	2.021	1.950	2.117	2.023	2.256	2.083	2.256
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	2.100
15 Suffolk	1.919	2.097	1.949	2.003	2.121	2.036	1.971	2.073	1.830	2.288	2.029	2.093
16 Norfolk	2.114	2.209	1.906	2.110	2.392	2.065	2.102	2.231	2.003	2.187	2.185	2.220
V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES.												
17 Wiltshire	2.054	2.254	1.825	1.909	2.031	2.112	2.001	1.787	1.855	2.083	1.996	2.170
18 Dorsetshire	1.870	2.005	1.641	1.901	2.185	2.072	1.868	1.692	1.764	1.981	1.898	2.023
19 Devonshire	1.938	2.070	1.745	1.948	2.067	2.092	1.971	1.891	1.924	2.026	1.967	2.130
20 Cornwall	1.953	2.076	1.909	1.970	2.074	2.019	2.040	1.991	2.004	2.532	2.057	2.147
21 Somersetshire	1.852	2.106	1.735	1.848	2.153	2.083	1.963	1.921	1.757	2.114	1.953	2.233
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	2.268
23 Herefordshire	1.828	2.278	1.923	1.949	2.085	2.212	1.912	1.909	1.790	1.870	1.976	2.235
24 Shropshire	1.957	2.074	1.796	2.003	2.084	2.087	2.112	2.092	1.911	2.062	2.018	2.110
25 Staffordshire	2.839	2.425	2.268	2.619	2.464	2.605	2.194	2.110	2.343	2.371	2.424	2.518
26 Worcestershire	2.182	2.065	1.816	2.043	2.061	2.262	1.878	1.891	1.863	2.095	2.016	2.290
27 Warwickshire	2.637	2.206	2.075	2.405	2.423	2.370	2.043	2.112	2.185	2.307	2.276	2.460
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	2.330
29 Rutlandshire	1.652	1.990	1.785	1.783	2.046	1.956	1.909	1.769	1.645	2.251	1.854	2.046
30 Lincolnshire	2.090	2.071	1.675	1.826	2.116	2.168	1.936	1.926	1.802	2.003	1.961	2.052
31 Nottinghamshire	2.350	2.050	2.124	2.196	2.466	2.548	2.054	2.136	2.049	2.177	2.215	2.283
32 Derbyshire	2.224	2.120	1.953	2.104	2.356	2.264	2.103	2.171	1.984	2.082	2.136	2.167
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	2.300
34 Lancashire	2.701	2.680	2.464	2.628	2.719	2.454	2.371	2.592	2.560	2.629	2.580	2.718
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	2.656
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	2.253
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	2.071
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	2.284
39 Northumberland	2.070	2.115	2.031	2.167	2.189	2.161	2.218	2.388	2.285	2.317	2.194	2.273
40 Cumberland	2.169	2.215	1.945	1.986	2.064	2.199	2.242	2.146	2.256	2.383	2.161	2.339
41 Westmorland	1.777	1.805	1.574	1.661	1.770	1.974	1.975	1.777	2.086	1.735	1.813	1.820
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	2.656
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	2.310
44 North Wales	1.962	2.145	1.894	1.988	2.026	2.047	2.225	2.098	2.189	2.171	2.070	2.214

In 1850 there were 48 persons living to one death; in 1856 there were 49; in 1860 and in 1862 there were 47. These are examples of the healthiest years. In 1849 and 1854, epidemic years, the numbers living to one death were only 40 and 43 respectively. Three years of health, 1860, 1861, and 1862, were succeeded by two years, 1863-64, in which the numbers living to one death were only 43 and 42. In 1864 scarlatina, small-pox, and typhus were fatal over the kingdom; and cold, with sudden vicissitudes of temperature, produced bronchitis and pulmonary affections, or gave increased vigour to zymotic and other diseases.

Sex.—The deaths of males in the year were 253,619; and those of females 241,912. In males the rate of mortality was 2.514 per cent.; in females it was 2.264. The average rates are respectively 2.321 and 2.149; hence it appears that the effects of the insalubrity special to the year cumulated more in that which is popularly known as the *stronger* sex than they did in the *weaker*. Greater exposure to the weather, heavier toils under unfavourable circumstances, and more constant communication with the innumerable sources of infection, will account partly for the difference in the results.

For a hundred deaths of females there were 105 deaths of males. But in the actual constitution of the population the female element predominates over the male; and if for better comparison equal populations were taken, say a million males and a million females, there would be, under the ascertained rates of mortality, 111 deaths of males to 100 deaths of females, while taking an average derived from a succession of years the proportion would be 108 to 100.

Place.—The death-rate for England, as has been stated, was 2.386 per cent.; but while this is shown by the Tables to be the rate for the whole kingdom, it may not be precisely that which ruled in any assignable

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 27 YEARS.													
1838-64	2.321	7.247	.893	.499	.793	.978	1.282	1.809	3.142	6.749	14.686	30.514	44.120
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	44.933
1856-60	2.266	7.189	.833	.464	.737	.915	1.236	1.708	2.997	6.621	14.271	30.120	42.456
(4 Years.)													
1861-64	2.364	7.354	.867	.471	.741	.976	1.343	1.762	3.120	7.082	14.553	31.681	45.877

* 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.

part of it. Density of population, purity and impurity of earth, water, and air, wealth and poverty, the geological structure of a district,—these and other elements of health and sickness, in their manifold combinations, depressed the mortality in one place, raised it in another. The following rates in different *counties* may be selected, though these, as must be obvious, are derived from populations living each in circumstances almost as diversified as those of the country in its whole extent, and therefore do not furnish the extreme examples that distinguish the busy town from the hamlet. But the differences are nevertheless very considerable in some instances: Westmorland supplied, amongst all the English counties, the best example of healthy condition, the rate of mortality in it having been 1.820; for in the Table, it should be mentioned, the Welsh counties are not distinguished, but are formed in two groups, North and South Wales. The next lowest rate was 1.902 which prevailed in Surrey (exclusive of the Metropolitan portion of it). In that south-eastern corner of England, which lies south of the Thames, the rural division of Surrey holds the best position in sanitary statistics; but Sussex, Hampshire, Berkshire, and the rural part of Kent enjoy fair repute; the rate of mortality rising in none of these counties so high as 2.1. Rutlandshire, Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Dorset

TABLE XVII.—ENGLAND. Annual Rates of Mortality per Cent. of Males at different Ages, 1838-64.

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	.994	1.265	1.795	3.194	6.499	13.908	27.995	39.694
1840	2.372	7.533	1.082	.542	.832	.990	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	14.266	29.650	43.164
1842	2.239	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	46.840
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	14.096	28.527	38.117
Mean of 27 Years (1838-64).	2.321	7.247	.893	.499	.793	.978	1.282	1.809	3.142	6.749	14.686	30.514	44.120
1851	2.276	7.298	.869	.491	.776	.948	1.236	1.787	3.081	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	15.968	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
1864	2.514	7.535	.993	.503	.780	1.075	1.493	1.901	3.385	7.756	15.413	34.340	53.246

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 27 years, 1838-64, among the aggregate of males in this decennial period of age was 1.282.

shire, the North Riding of Yorkshire, these stand as well as the South-eastern Counties.

Much fatal illness had prevailed in Lancashire in 1864, where the death-rate was 2.718 per cent. (the average being 2.580); and it did not in any other county rise as high as 2.700. Monmouthshire and the West Riding of Yorkshire were subject to an equal death-rate, namely, 2.656. In Staffordshire it was 2.518. The average rate of Staffordshire is higher than that of Monmouthshire, which county, as well as Bedfordshire, suffered to a degree much above that which is usually experienced. In the latter county the rate for the year was 2.454.

Of the three counties, Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, the last is generally the most healthy; the two former having large populations engaged in mining and other industry. But in 1864 the rate of mortality in Cumberland, with its comparatively small towns, was 2.339 against 2.273 in Northumberland.

Death-rate of males at different ages.—It has been stated that the mortality of males at all ages was 2.514 per cent. in 1864. At some particular ages it was much above that point; at others much below it. The rates at the different ages may be compared with corresponding rates in the quinquennium 1856-60, which was undisturbed by great prevailing epidemics. The mortality of boys who had not reached the close of their fifth year was 7.535 per cent.; the average in 1856-60 was decidedly lower; it was 7.189. At the age 5-10 years it was .993 against an average of .833. It was also higher at the age 10-15 years; the results being .503, average .464. Again at 15-25 years the rates were .780 and .737; at 25-35 years they were 1.075 and .915; at 35-45 years they were 1.493 and 1.236; at 45-55 years 1.901 and 1.708; at 55-65 years 3.385 and 2.997; at 65-75 years 7.756 and 6.621; at 75-85 years 15.413 and 14.271; at 85-95 years 34.340 and 30.120; and at 95 years and upwards the rate which had been increasing since the age of 15 years, and in the last three decennials with redoubled

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.
MEAN OF 27 YEARS.													
1838-64	2.149	6.247	.884	.518	.827	1.018	1.232	1.555	2.820	5.807	13.414	28.098	43.010
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	5.633	13.355	28.125	42.816
MEANS OF 5 YEARS.													
(3 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
(5 Years.)													
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
(4 Years.)													
1861-64	2.142	6.337	.884	.482	.772	.957	1.160	1.536	2.949	5.306	13.445	28.821	43.155

speed, rose to 53.246 against the average 42.456. It is thus seen that the mortality of 1864 was high to boys and men at every period of life.

Death-rate of females at different ages.—In like manner if a comparison be made of the deaths of females at the several periods of life in 1864, with those of 1856-60, corresponding results will be observed. The death-rate in 1864 for all ages, 2.264 per cent., was higher than the average 2.100; and in every instance it was also higher as regards particular ages. Taking the extremes of life, the death-rate of girls under 5 years of age was 6.537, the average being 6.257; and that of aged women at 95 years and upwards was 44.851, the average being 41.626. A similar excess, but greater or less in amount, obtained at each intermediate stage.

The death-rates of males exceeded those of females at all the above specified ages, except 10-15 years and 15-25 years, in which periods the latter slightly predominated.

Seasons and meteorology.—The 495,531 deaths in the whole year occurred in the quarters as follows: In the three months ending 31st March, 142,977; in the three months ending 30th June, 116,880; in those ending 30th September, 112,223; and in the last quarter 123,451. The relative influence of the seasons is more readily appreciated, by stating that out of 4000 deaths (giving an average of 1000 for a quarter)

TABLE XIX.—ENGLAND. Annual Rates of Mortality per Cent. of Females at different Ages, 1838-64.

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	13.337	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	6.093	13.476	27.547	46.030
1849	2.445	6.506	1.100	.655	1.001	1.348	1.614	1.990	3.323	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 27 Years (1838-64).	2.149	6.247	.884	.518	.827	1.018	1.232	1.555	2.820	5.807	13.414	28.098	43.010
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	2.830	6.017	14.072	29.350	47.206
1854	2.267	6.780	.920	.564	.863	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	5.623	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	.923	1.137	1.491	2.845	5.234	12.980	27.172	39.725
1863	2.193	6.715	.998	.521	.766	.955	1.161	1.505	2.897	5.091	13.137	28.922	43.565
1864	2.264	6.537	.953	.513	.795	1.011	1.224	1.677	3.235	5.652	14.540	30.573	44.851

1159 occurred in winter, 949 in spring, 901 in summer, and 991 in autumn. Hence it appears that the cold season asserted its fatal prerogative; and on reference to other years, that it asserted its influence with more than its usual decision. But in all the quarters the mortality was above the average calculated for the several quarters; in the first or winter quarter it was 2.772 per cent., the average being 2.497; in the second quarter (spring) 2.260, average 2.222; in the third quarter (summer) 2.141, average 2.044; and in the last or autumn 2.349, average 2.178.

At Greenwich the mean temperature of the air was *in each* of the first three months below the average; in the two next it was above it; in the sixth below it; in the seventh scarcely above it; and in the remaining five months either below or not above it. In only three months out of the twelve was the mean temperature above the average; and in only one of these three could it be said to have been decidedly above it. Weather of such ungenial mood could not be but destructive of human life; and if it bore the like character all over England, the mortality, which rose till it exceeded by considerably more than a thousand deaths a week the average mortality of the years 1860, 1861, and 1862, may be referred, as regards that excess, to an agent which is as powerful in its nature as it is pervading in its operation. By a reference to the Tables of diseases it will be seen that miasmatic diseases were uncommonly prevalent, and co-operated powerfully with unusual meteorological conditions in raising the mortality.

Besides the requisite degree of warmth, another great sanitary influence was withheld, or was not present in its usual amount. The rain-fall in the year was only 16.8 in. at Greenwich. In the previous fifteen years there was no example of a year of such drought. The annual average in that period was 23 inches. The rain supply was deficient generally through the year, but especially in summer. The humidity of the air was 78 (complete saturation = 100) or 5 below the average. The air was comparatively still; for the mean weekly motion of the air was 1597 miles, which is 97 less than the average.

TABLE XX.—Proportional Number of Deaths in each Quarter to 1000 Deaths in the Average Quarter of each Year, 1838-64.

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	1002	878	968
1842	87,380	1000	1102	990	942	965
1843	86,611	1000	1096	1007	887	1010
1844	89,233	1000	1132	956	893	1018
1845	87,342	1000	1198	1021	857	924
1846	97,579	1000	917	925	1042	1116
1847	105,826	1000	1131	1008	883	978
1848	99,958	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	103,274	1000	1122	1022	876	980
1854	103,476	1000	1036	940	1031	993
1855	103,426	1000	1280	1001	816	903
1856	97,627	1000	1061	1031	928	980
1857	104,954	1000	1050	955	950	1045
1858	112,414	1000	1134	955	865	1046
1859	110,195	1000	1118	961	938	983
1860	105,680	1000	1166	1054	812	968
1861	108,778	1000	1129	990	923	958
1862	109,142	1000	1133	986	839	1042
1863	118,460	1000	1095	999	942	964
1864	123,883	1000	1159	949	901	991

GREAT BRITAIN.

The population of Great Britain calculated for the middle of the year 1864 was 23,891,009, of which 3,118,701 belonged to Scotland. But although the Scottish population was equal to almost a sixth part of that of England, the marriages in the year were only 22,675, or about an eighth part of the number that took place in the sister kingdom. If the marriage-rate had been as high as that which prevailed south of the Tweed, the number of marriages would have been 27,083. But it was lower; and the persons married were fewer by nearly 9000 than would have been united in wedlock if the constitution of the Scottish population in respect to sex and age, their social condition, habits, and disposition to form families, had been similar to those of the English people.

The North-western Counties, Cheshire and Lancashire, contain a population less by nearly 30,000 than that of Scotland, but in that division

TABLE XXI.—Annual Rate per Cent. of Births, and Deaths, in England, during each Quarter of the Years 1838-1864.

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	2.588	2.310	2.038	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	2.988	2.850	2.506	2.163	2.389
1848	3.252	3.474	3.211	3.088	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	1.900	2.230
1863	3.691	3.700	3.343	3.428	2.538	2.308	2.169	2.213
1864	3.740	3.651	3.453	3.376	2.772	2.260	2.141	2.349
Mean	3.503	3.479	3.209	3.180	2.497	2.222	2.044	2.178

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.

TABLE XXII.—Estimated Population, Marriages, Births, and Deaths in Great Britain, in the Year 1864.

	AREA IN STATUTE ACRES.	Estimated POPULATION in the middle of the Year 1864.	MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
England and Wales	37,324,883	20,772,308	180,387	360,774	740,275	495,531
Scotland	19,639,377	3,118,701	22,675	45,350	112,445	74,303
GREAT BRITAIN	56,964,260	23,891,009	203,062	406,124	852,720	569,834

the marriages in 1864 were 28,235 (against 22,675 in Scotland). And in London, the population of which is not only less than the Scotch, but less by at least 100,000 than that of the two North-western Counties, the marriages were far more numerous than they were either in the northern kingdom or in the great manufacturing district, having been 31,541.

In England the number of persons married to a hundred living was 1·736; in Scotland 1·454; in Great Britain 1·700.

But though Scotch marriages were few, Scotch births were numerous. The latter were 112,445. The total births registered in Great Britain were 852,720. The birth-rate in Scotland was 3·606 per cent. of the population (as against 3·564 in England).

The deaths in Scotland were 74,303; in Great Britain 569,834. The rate of mortality in Scotland was 2·382 per cent., almost exactly the same as in England (2·385).

FRANCE, AUSTRIA, ITALY, SPAIN.

In France the marriages in 1864 were 294,247; the births 993,188; the deaths 823,185. Persons married (per cent. of the population) were 1·552 against 1·736 in England; the birth-rate was 2·621, the English rate having been 3·564; the death-rate was 2·172, that of England having been 2·386. While in France the public health was much better than

TABLE XXIII.—Proportion per Cent. of Marriages, Births, and Deaths to the Population of Great Britain, in the Year 1864.

	ACRES TO A PERSON.	TO 100 PERSONS LIVING.			
		MARRIAGES.	PERSONS MARRIED.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
England and Wales	1·80	*868	1·736	3·564	2·386
Scotland	6·30	*727	1·454	3·606	2·382
GREAT BRITAIN	2·38	*850	1·700	3·569	2·385

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 XXIV.—Estimated Population of England, France, and of Austria, 1853 to 1864.

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	37,722,068†	23,078,057
1864	20,772,308	37,894,754†	23,317,544

* M. Legoyt, director of the Statistical Department of France, has favoured the Registrar General with the returns of France for the years 1853-64.

† 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 1853-64, is 33,834,743; 33,846,907; 33,528,438; 33,763,157; 34,499,755; 34,822,519; 35,228,383; 35,594,418; 35,905,968; 36,235,552; 36,646,762; and 36,975,840 respectively.

usual, in England it was worse. In the nine years 1854-62 the annual death-rate in France was always higher than in England, in some instances very much higher. In the two subsequent years the facts were reversed.

TABLE XXV.—Number and Proportion per Cent. to Population of Marriages, Births, and Deaths in England, France, and in Austria, 1853-64.

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	270,896	154,803	*858	*754	*762
1855	152,113	233,335	144,312	*808	*788	*877
1856	159,337	284,401	185,889	*837	*789	*831
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	169,627	*852	*821	*738
1860	170,153	238,936	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
1864	180,387	294,247	194,837	*868	*776	*836
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	304,223	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	367,932	1·632	1·634	1·748
1858	312,140	614,112	379,552	1·604	1·694	1·740
1859	335,446	593,334	321,254	1·704	1·642	1·476
1860	340,312	377,872	380,448	1·710	1·582	1·760
1861	327,412	610,406	378,116	1·623	1·632	1·738
1862	328,060	607,928	415,748	1·614	1·618	1·826
1863	347,020	603,750	399,666	1·683	1·600	1·734
1864	360,774	588,494	339,674	1·736	1·552	1·672
BIRTHS.						
1853	612,291	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	3·443	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	639,881	1,017,896	910,170	3·504	2·802	4·225
1860	634,048	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
1864	740,275	993,188	942,826	3·564	2·621	4·043
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
1864	495,531	823,185	703,339	2·386	2·172	3·016

* The returns for France in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864 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.

In Austria the marriage-rate (1.672 persons married to 100 living) was less than in England (1.736). In the former country both the birth-rate 4.043 per cent., and the death-rate 3.016 per cent. were higher than the respective rates, 3.564 and 2.386 in England. Likewise in Italy the marriage, birth, and death-rates were 1.592, 3.793, and 2.952; being in respect to the first fact less, and in respect to the last two, greater than in England. The Italian rates were all lower than the Austrian.

The Austrian marriage-rate is generally higher than the English marriage-rate; but in 1859 it fell to 1.476 per cent. The Austrian birth and death rates are invariably higher than those in England.

TABLE XXVI.—Italy. Population, Numbers, and Proportions per Cent. of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, exclusive of still-born, in each of the Years 1862 to 1864.

YEARS.	NUMBERS.					PROPORTIONS PER CENT. TO POPULATION.			
	ESTIMATED 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	358,272	862,390	686,777	.813	1.626	3.912	3.115
1864	22,291,180	177,382	354,764	845,454	659,063	.796	1.592	3.793	2.952

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 XXVII.—Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in Great Britain, England, France, Austria, and in Italy, including the Deaths of Soldiers at Home and Abroad, 1857 to 1864.

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
1864	2.388	2.384	2.172	2.933	2.952

TABLE XXVIII.—Return showing the Average Strength of the British Army Abroad in each of the Years 1861–1864. (Furnished to the Registrar-General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

	1861		1862		1863		1864	
	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 - -	308	5,805	343	6,328	366	6,127	386	6,207
Infantry - -	4,110	99,473	4,319	100,721	4,383	97,597	4,572	98,865
Artillery - -	358	10,303	702	15,410	1,165	19,739	818	19,143
Engineers - -	116	2,063	132	2,244	329	2,010	391	1,825
Total - -	4,892	117,644	5,496	124,703	6,243	125,473	6,167	126,040

In Spain the birth-rate was 3.812 in 1864; the death-rate 3.064. The former was higher, the latter considerably higher than the corresponding rate in England.

TABLE XXIX.—Spain. Population, Numbers and Proportions per Cent. of Births and Deaths in each of the Years 1861 to 1864.

YEARS.	NUMBERS.			PROPORTIONS PER CENT. TO POPULATION.	
	ESTIMATED POPULATION.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.
1861	15,867,381	611,609	417,764	3.855	2.633
1862	16,044,180	607,062	430,263	3.784	2.682
1863	16,180,660	598,141	461,661	3.697	2.853
1864	16,302,625	621,451	499,486	3.812	3.064

NOTE.—The Population enumerated at the Census of 1860 was 15,673,536. The estimated Population for the Years 1862–4 has been deduced from the Excess of Births over Deaths in each Year. This method of estimating the population is sanctioned by the Junta General de Estadística.

TABLE XXX.—Number of Deaths in the British Army during each of the Years 1861–1864. (Furnished to the Registrar-General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the General Commanding in Chief.)

CORPS.	1861			1862			1863			1864														
	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.												
Cavalry and Infantry -	18	728	5	225	69	2,815	22	604	6	194	61	2,063	17	556	4	199	83	1,688	17	613	3	192	92	1,920
Artillery -	7	288	-	9	7	167	7	142	-	19	12	370	4	147	1	9	14	402	9	157	-	11	12	416
Engineers	1	19	-	1	1	38	2	18	-	3	1	37	6	11	-	1	2	20	1	13	-	1	3	50
Total -	26	1,035	5	235	77	3,020	31	764	6	216	74	2,470	27	714	5	209	99	2,110	27	783	3	204	107	2,386

TABLE XXXI.—Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. amongst the OFFICERS and NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS and MEN in the Army Abroad, in each of the Years 1858–64. (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
1864	1.735	1.893

THE BRITISH ARMY.

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 1864, and the deaths in it in the same year. The average numbers abroad of cavalry, infantry, artillery, and engineers were of officers 6167, of non-commissioned officers and men 126,040. They were nearly the same as those of the previous year, but an increase on those of 1861-62. The deaths in that strength were, of officers 107, of non-commissioned officers and men 2386. The mortality of the officers was 1.735 per cent.; of the rest of the army 1.893. The former rate was higher than it had been previously since 1859; but the health of the men seems to have

TABLE XXXII.—Army serving at Home and Abroad.

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

TABLE XXXIII.—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 1858-1864.

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	2,209	1,457	1,253
1864	2,493	1,644	1,417

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 XXXII.

TABLE XXXIV.—Austria. Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in the Army in each of the Years 1857-64.

YEARS.	ESTIMATED STRENGTH.	DEATHS.	ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Cent.
1857	379,374	8,646	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
1864	559,599	6,928	1.238

been good, for though the death-rate among them was higher than it had been in 1863, it was lower than in 1862.

In 1861 the entire strength of the army at home and abroad was 229,561 officers and men, of whom 130,469 were natives of England. The Austrian army in that year was 459,300; in 1864 it was 559,599.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS OF BRITISH SUBJECTS AT SEA.

The number of births at sea reported by captains of ships was 380 in 1864; that of deaths was 589. This return does not include the deaths of soldiers, marines, or seamen of the Royal Navy and Merchant service.

The mortality of merchant seamen at sea was 1.99 to 100 living in 1864. The average rate in the 13 years 1852-64 was 1.93.

The deaths of passengers, seamen, and others on board ships, who died from natural causes, or were drowned or otherwise killed at sea in 1864, and which deaths have been reported to me and entered in the Marine Register, are 386. The record, which is exclusive of the returns made to the Registrars General of Scotland and Ireland, is manifestly imperfect. The bodies of persons who have suffered shipwreck and have been washed ashore in England are registered in the districts where they are found.

TABLE XXXV.—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 1856-1864, 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
	1864 - - - - -	203	177	380
	Total - - - - -	1,260	1,189	2,449
†DEATHS at Sea	1856 (imperfect) - - -	121	78	199
	1857 - - - - -	238	140	378
	1858 - - - - -	253	182	435
	1859 - - - - -	524	303	827
	1860 - - - - -	241	156	397
	1861 - - - - -	213	121	334
	1862 - - - - -	221	148	369
	1863 - - - - -	347	231	578
	1864 - - - - -	379	210	589
	Total - - - - -	2,537	1,569	4,106

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

† The deaths of soldiers, marines, and seamen from the Royal Navy, who were passengers in British Merchant Ships, were 33 in 1856, 59 in 1857, 156 in 1858, 196 in 1859, 196 in 1860, 69 in 1861, 122 in 1862, 116 in 1863, and 96 in 1864. The number is 1043 in nine years, which, if added to the 4106 above, makes 5149, the total number of deaths of British subjects at sea in 1856-64, exclusive of those of merchant seamen.

NAMES ON THE REGISTERS AND SEARCHES.

The names of all children registered as born, of all persons registered as having died, and of all persons married have increased in the accumu-

TABLE XXXVI.—Mortality of Merchant Seamen at Sea, in the 13 Years 1852-64.*

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	3,700	2.19
1861	171,957	3,580	2.08
1862	173,863	3,620	2.08
1863	184,727	3,380	1.83
1864	195,756	3,893	1.99
In the 13 years 1852-64	2,261,579	43,713	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, and the names of the passengers, when known, to the Registrar-General of Seamen.

TABLE XXXVII.—Aggregate Number of Names on the Registers at the End of each Year 1837-64; 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
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	881
1847	2,690,034	5,376,876	3,749,861	11,816,771	941
1848	2,966,494	5,939,935	4,149,694	13,056,123	1,030
1849	3,250,260	6,518,094	4,590,533	14,358,887	1,162
1850	3,555,748	7,111,516	4,959,528	15,626,792	1,228
1851	3,864,160	7,727,381	5,354,924	16,946,465	1,442
1852	4,181,724	8,351,393	5,762,059	18,295,176	1,658
1853	4,510,764	8,963,784	6,183,156	19,657,704	1,676
1854	4,830,218	9,598,189	6,621,061	21,049,468	2,340
1855	5,134,444	10,233,232	7,046,764	22,414,440	2,492
1856	5,453,118	10,890,685	7,437,270	23,781,073	2,853
1857	5,771,312	11,553,756	7,857,085	25,182,153	2,965
1858	6,083,452	12,209,237	8,306,741	26,599,430	4,063
1859	6,418,898	12,899,118	8,747,522	28,065,538	5,052
1860	6,759,210	13,583,166	9,170,243	29,512,619	5,636
1861	7,086,622	14,279,572	9,605,357	30,971,551	6,133
1862	7,414,682	14,992,256	10,041,923	32,448,861	7,297
1863	7,761,702	15,719,673	10,515,760	33,997,135	7,715
1864	8,122,476	16,459,948	11,011,291	35,593,715	8,346

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

lation of 27½ years, from July 1st, 1837, to December 31st, 1864, to 35,593,715. To state the numbers roundly they are about 35,000,000, of which 8,000,000 are names of the married, 16,000,000 those of children born, 11,000,000 those of the dead. The names of persons who have been married twice or oftener in that period, and those of persons whose existence has both begun and ended within the limits of the national registration, are counted more than once. The numbers represent events, not persons.

The searches for registers at the Central Office are yearly increasing; 8346 were made in 1864.

Dr. Farr has addressed to me his usual Report on the Causes of Death in England, which will be found in the Appendix.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your faithful servant,

GEORGE GRAHAM,

Registrar-General.

Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1864.

First Quarter.—January, February, March.

The return exhibits important, and even striking, results in its three-fold variety of subject. The return of marriages is a very satisfactory proof that the bulk of the population was in prosperous circumstances. In the first quarter of the year the marriage-rate is always lower than in any of the three subsequent quarters; but within the range of comparison which the Tables supply, viz., the results of the last ten years, there is no instance of a winter quarter furnishing as high a marriage-rate as that of the March quarter in the present year. The registration of births may be described as "extraordinary," for not only were the births more numerous than they had been at any previous period, but relatively to population they were also numerous beyond example within the last ten years. And in respect to the deaths, a remarkably high rate of mortality attests the severity with which the inclemency of the winter pressed on the public health.

Marriages.—The marriages in the March quarter numbered 37,988. The acceleration of the marriage-rate attained in that period appears by comparing corresponding quarters in 1861–64, in which, using round numbers and a thousand as the unit, the figures run thus: 33, 34, 36, and 38. There was a decided decrease in Devonshire and Cornwall.

The marriage-rate assumed great activity in Yorkshire. In Bradford marriages rose to 499, from 431 and 460 in two previous winter quarters; in Leeds to 496, from 347 and 374; in Sheffield to 506, from 385 and 399.

In Newcastle-on-Tyne they were in the three quarters successively 387, 406, and 443; in Merthyr Tydfil 173, 189, and 260; in Swansea 96, 107, and 127.

The marriage-rate in England and Wales (persons married to population) was 1.472 per cent. against an average of 1.379.

Births.—The total number of births was 192,947 in the first quarter of the present year, of which 26,597 were in London. There was an increase on the number registered in the same period of 1863 in all the Eleven Divisions, except London and the South Western Counties. The number rose in the North Western Counties (Cheshire and Lancashire) from 28,722, to 29,989.

The annual birth-rate in the quarter was 3.74 per cent. against an average of 3.60. It was singularly high; for of results obtained in the previous ten years the highest was 3.72 in the June quarter of 1854. The birth-rate rarely attains so high a point as 3.70 in any quarter, and the average for a year is 3.45.

Increase of Population.—As the births were 192,947, and the deaths were 142,977 in the same time, there was an excess in the former amounting to 49,970, and representing the natural increase of population in the quarter. The Emigration from the *United Kingdom* comprised about 10,923 English people, 2175 Scotch, 24,779 Irish, and 3160 Foreigners, altogether 41,037 persons.

Of the Irish, all, except a section which did not count 3000, went to the United States. Of the English about 6614 persons sought the United States, 3451 the Australian Colonies. The Scotch divided themselves almost equally between those two destinations.

In the March quarter of 1862 the emigrants to the United States were 7210; in that of 1863 they were 24,900; in the same quarter of the present year 32,275. Australia attracted 11,930 persons in the March quarter of 1863, and only 7168 last quarter.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.—Meat more than maintained its price, but both wheat and potatoes were unusually cheap. The mean of the lowest and highest prices of beef as sold at Leadenhall and Newgate was 5½d. against 5¼d. in the same quarter of the two previous years; and of mutton the mean price was 6¼d., which is also higher than in either of the two corresponding periods. Wheat declined to 40s. 4d. per quarter, each period of three months since September 1862 having witnessed more or less fall in the price. From the date just specified the fall has caused a difference of 16s. 6d. per quarter. Best potatoes have fallen to a mean price of 62s. 6d. per ton at Southwark against double that price in the first three months of last year.

The amount of pauperism and its fluctuation in three successive winters are shown in the following statement. The great severity of the late season has doubtless modified, but happily has not prevented an improvement in the condition of the working classes.

		Persons in receipt of	
		In-door Relief.	Out-door Relief.
March Quarter	1862	143,772	804,268
"	1863	142,257	943,324
"	1864	139,606	855,776

It appears in the last Report of the Central Executive Committee for relief of the distressed districts that the number of persons employed in the mills full time has increased from 210,739 in last January to 232,307 in March. The report adds, that a large number returned as "out of work" are in fact "earning considerable though irregular wages on outdoor labour." There are some places in which the Relief Committees have suspended their operations without risk to the health of the population; and out of 172 districts reported on, there are only 101 in which voluntary funds are now distributed. Still there are many unions in which the distress of the unemployed has been but "very slightly mitigated."

The mean temperature of the air in the quarter at Greenwich was as low as 37°.9. In the winter quarter of 1862 it was 41°.1; in that of 1863 it was 42°.6. Mr. Glaisher writes that 1863 closed with very fine weather of some weeks' duration all over the country. At the commencement of 1864 the weather completely changed, and was exceedingly cold till the ninth day, the daily defect of temperature being on an average 8½°. On the 6th and 7th January the defect was 15° and 13° respectively, and at night the temperature on grass fell to 6° and 7°. The frost was followed by warm, damp, foggy weather. A cold period again set in on 4th February, which lasted a week; snow fell in many parts, and on some days the defect of temperature was 10°. Another warm period succeeded, which continued five days, after which the weather assumed quite a wintry character, with frost, snow, and sleet in all parts of the country. From March 4th to 15th the weather was generally warm, and from that date to the end of the month it was cold. The season was a time of unusual change from frost to thaw, and thaw to frost. The amount of rain in the quarter was 4.4 in. which is slightly below the average.

Deaths; and State of the Public Health.—The deaths greatly exceed the average number. Seldom has a winter been more fatal; for 142,977 deaths, 1571 a day, were registered in ninety-one days, including the additional day of Leap year, for which due correction is made. The mortality was at the rate of 2.772 per cent.; whereas the average of the season in the preceding ten years was 2.490 per cent.; thus the rate was nearly 28 instead of 25 in 1000.

14,698 persons died in excess of the average number.

Since 1842 it is only in the two winters (1847–48) after the potato failure, and in the winter of the Crimean war (1855), that the country

has experienced any higher rates of mortality. The winter death-rate per 1000 was 2·850 and 2·794 in the former years, 2·910 in 1855, and 2·772 in 1864.

In unhealthy places, and in England formerly, when the land was undrained, and when zymotic matter soiled the air and waters more abundantly than it does in these days, the mortality was highest in the hot months of the year; but in the last quarter of a century the summer diseases have to some extent subsided, and left the mortality highest in winter, when the cold weather, in some proportion to its intensity, cuts off the weakly and the aged.

Upon dividing the population into two portions, the one living in the districts comprising the chief towns is found to have experienced the highest rate of mortality, or 2·974 per cent., while the mortality was at the rate of 2·508 in the small towns and in the country districts. The town rate was ·296, the country rate ·228, above their respective averages; thus the increase of the rate was greater in the town than in the country districts.

London suffered to an extraordinary extent, and is accountable for a large share of the increase. The average annual rate of the winter quarter in London is 2·577 per cent., but in the last winter quarter the rate becomes 3·088, or ·511 above the average. The funerals increased in the proportion of five to six.

The mortality of Lancashire and Cheshire is slightly above that of London, but is not so much above its average as the mortality of London.

When the thermometer falls to the freezing point of water, the mortality is raised all over the country; and the population of London is excessively sensitive to cold; thus the corrected average deaths for the second week of January are 1550, but the actual number of registered deaths this year was 2427. The mean temperature of the preceding week, instead of 37°·8, had fallen to 26°·7; and the temperature of one chill night (Thursday, January 7th) had descended to 14°·3, or to 17°·7 below the freezing point of Fahrenheit; and 877 lives were extinguished by "the cold wave of the atmosphere."

The excess of the rate of mortality per cent. during the last winter quarter was ·228 in the country districts and small towns, ·284 in the large town districts, exclusive of London, and ·511 in London, above the average of the quarter.

Fire is a necessary of life in this climate; and a warm hearth mitigates the severity of winter. Fire is as much required by the poor as by the rich; and a tax on coals, like a tax on salt, presses with undue severity on people of small means. Coal at the pit's mouth costs about 5s. a ton; and anything that facilitates its carriage and distribution in cities, by the abolition of duties and monopolies, or by laying down railways, if it lead to a diminution of cost, will preserve many lives that come to an untimely end in such severe weather as has reigned during the last winter months.

The rate of mortality in the South Eastern Division was 18 per cent. higher than it was in the two preceding March quarters; in the Northern Division, where the coal is cheap, the rise in the mortality was only 4 per cent.

Inflammation or congestion of the lungs and the air tubes are the common results of severe cold; and they carried off the aged in great numbers. Scarletina, measles, small-pox, were prevalent and fatal; diphtheria and whooping-cough are also mentioned among the prevalent diseases of some districts. Where these diseases were epidemic, the mortality of districts was high, as the inhabitants suffered from the zymotic poison and from cold.

In the South Eastern Counties, Epsom, Croydon, and Kingston suffered severely; so did the Medway, Faversham, and Dover districts of Kent;

Hastings in Sussex; Portsea Island (small-pox was prevalent): Southampton suffered from measles and the cold; 342 people died in the district which in 1861 had 43,414 inhabitants. The rate of mortality in this rising town was therefore excessive. The mortality was also high in the Reading district and in Windsor. Several of the districts on the north side of London suffered severely from the cold weather; from scarlatina, small-pox, or measles; among them are Hitchin, St. Albans, Watford, and especially Berkhamstead, Amersham, Wycombe, Newport Pagnell, Oxford, Northampton, Peterborough, Leighton Buzzard, Luton, and Wisbech. The mortality in Ely was lower than in the winter of 1862; while in the above districts it ranged from 20 to 148 per cent. above the numbers in the winter of 1862. In Suffolk the deaths were 2211, or 474 more than in the winter of 1862; in Norfolk the numbers in the winters of 1862 and 1864 were nearly equal.

The South Western Counties experienced a high rate of mortality; and the deaths were 11,965 on a population of 1,835,714 in 1861.

The West Midland Counties suffered variously; Staffordshire and Shropshire less proportionally from cold than the neighbouring counties. Wolverhampton, Dudley, and Walsall remain in an unsatisfactory hygienic condition. The deaths in the Birmingham district (the old town) during the three last winters were 1418, 1765, and 1814.

The North Midland Counties experienced a medium rate of mortality; the deaths were 7073 in the winter quarter of 1862, and 8460 in that of 1864. The annual rate in the last winter was 25·84 per 1000.

The rate of the North Western Counties, Cheshire and Lancashire, was 30·97 per 1000. The mortality of the counties which are now suffering from the cotton crisis has always been higher than the mortality of the rest of the kingdom, owing chiefly to the sanitary defects of the towns. Under the Public Works Act which was passed during the last session some of these defects will be remedied. Mr. Rawlinson in his intelligent Report justly says:—"The high death-rate prevailing in Lancashire towns has its main cause in the foul cottage cesspit. An inspection of any town in the district will show this.* The works on which the people are employed at the instance of the local authorities are nearly all of a hygienic character, and cannot fail to be salutary through all future times.

Second Quarter.—April, May, June.

The marriages in the spring quarter were very numerous. The birth-rate was well maintained, although it has been occasionally higher in the same season. The rate of mortality was above the average for the three spring months.

Marriages.—In the three months that ended 30th June the marriages were 44,599. In the same period of 1862 they were 40,853; in that of 1863 the number was 44,146. The increase in the present year is due chiefly to South Wales, Monmouthshire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Durham. It was for the most part in the more northern divisions of England.

London returned 7687 marriages in the quarter; the North Western Counties, which comprise Cheshire and Lancashire, and contain a population rather larger than that of the metropolis, returned 7141 marriages. This difference in the results is perhaps less than might be expected in two populations which present much dissimilarity in many and important points of view. The South Eastern Counties and the South Western contain nearly equal populations, that of the latter division being rather less;

* Report of Robert Rawlinson, Esq., C.E., to the President of the Poor Law Board, April 1864.

and their marriage returns also closely agree, the numbers being respectively 3616 and 3577. But though the South Midland Counties have a larger population than the North Midland, the marriages in the former are 2155; those in the latter show a considerably higher number, namely, 2931.

The marriage-rate in the quarter (viz., proportion of persons married to 100 living) was 1.724, against an average of 1.689. In the June quarter of 1860 it rose to 1.766; in that of 1862 it fell to 1.614.

Births.—The birth-rate in the spring quarter (ending 30th June) was 3.65 per cent. per annum, against an average of 3.61. The excess, which is not great, is due almost wholly to the returns of Yorkshire, the Northern Counties, and Wales. In the Eastern Counties and the South Western, to which population is not drawn by a power of attraction equal to that which the great mining districts supply, the birth-rate was not as high as it had been in the two previous corresponding quarters.

The total number of births was 188,835. This is less by about 500 than the number in the same quarter of 1863. In London 25,066 children were born. In the counties of the cotton manufacture, Lancashire and Cheshire, where 30,201 were born, the birth-rate was higher. But the births were not numerous in those counties, if they are compared with former results; and West Derby alone in Lancashire gives indication by its returns of rapid growth in its population.

Increase of Population.—The deaths in the quarter were 116,880; and as the births in the same time were 188,835, there was an excess in the latter amounting to 71,955, which represents the natural increase of population. Immigration of unknown amount would modify the effect of emigration; but the Return of the Emigration Commissioners shows that nearly 20,000 persons of English origin left their native shores for distant settlements in the quarter that ended 30th June. Out of that number nearly 12,000 went to the United States, and 5000 to the Australian Colonies.

The number of emigrants of all nationalities was 86,783, of whom about 66,000, chiefly Irish, were bound to the United States. The emigration to that part of America has not before been so great in the June quarter since 1854. Almost nine-tenths of the Irish emigrants left for the United States.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.—Wheat was unusually cheap. Its average price in the three months was 39s. 7d. per quarter. In the corresponding period of 1862 it was 56s. 8d.; in that of 1863 it was 46s. 2d. The mean of the highest and lowest prices of beef as sold by the carcase in Leadenhall and Newgate was 5½d. per lb., and the same as in the June quarter of last year. Of mutton the mean price was 6½d., being higher than in the same season of 1862-63. The best potatoes were sold from 2l. to 3l. per ton in Southwark. The price was less than half of that for which they had been obtained in the spring of last year, and still lower in proportion to the price of 1862. The working classes enjoyed cheap markets for supplying themselves with the chief necessaries of life.

The tables of pauperism exhibit a decline. The quarterly average numbers of poor persons relieved on the last day of each week were as follows:—

	In-door.	Out-door.
June Quarter 1862 - -	127,861	782,113
„ „ 1863 - -	127,063	873,503
„ „ 1864 - -	122,883	786,863

After cold and changeable weather at the beginning of the quarter, a warm period set in on the 9th April, and continued for forty-four days with but little interruption. From the close of that period (May 23d)

till the end of June, with the exception of a few days, the weather was cold; and the average defect of mean daily temperature during this last period, consisting of 39 days, was more than two degrees. At the beginning of May rain fell frequently; the cereal crops improved and looked healthy. In June the wind blew from the east; there was a deficiency of rain, and generally the weather was not good for agricultural purposes. The degree of humidity in the quarter was 73, which is 4 below the average. The air was uniformly dry, for the humidity was below its average in each of the three months.

The mean temperature of the air at Greenwich was 53.1°, which is above the average. In April and May it was in excess; in June it was in defect.

The fall of rain was less than the average in each month, and the whole amount did not exceed 3.5 inches.

Deaths; and State of the Public Health.—The deaths which were registered in the quarter that ended on June 30th amounted to 116,880. This number is above the average of the deaths in the months of April, May, and June; but it is less than the number of deaths which were registered in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, and less by 26,097 than the deaths in the three first fatal winter months of this year. Then 1571 deaths were registered daily; in the present quarter the daily deaths have been 1284. The mortality has been at the rate of 2.260 in 100 living, or .073 above the average of the spring quarters of the previous ten years. The mortality of the town populations has been at the rate of 2.369, and of the country populations 2.110 per cent.: thus the towns lost 18,392 lives, and the country 10,000 lives, in excess of the deaths which would have been registered had the mortality been at the rate prevailing in the least unhealthy districts of England and Wales.

As a general rule the three spring months April, May, June are healthier than winter, and somewhat less healthy than the summer in ordinary years. They express very closely the average mortality of the year. Thus the average annual mortality per cent. in ten years (1854-63) was 2.214, and in the ten springs of those years 2.187; it was less in the spring quarters by .027.

If we divide England and Wales into eleven great divisions, their prevailing mortality is found to differ. The country south of the Thames is the healthiest, and in general the deaths do not exceed 20 in 1000. Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, and Berkshire constitute the South Eastern Division, where the mortality has been below its ordinary favourable average; for the annual rate prevailing in the quarter did not exceed 19.41 per 1000. Yet in some districts of Kent the deaths exceeded those in the corresponding quarters of the two previous years; this was the case in Bromley, Dartford, Tunbridge, East Ashford, Eastry, and Dover. Scarletina prevailed in Maidstone. Hampshire and Berkshire were healthy.

The mortality of the South Western Division has been at the rate of 20.96, which is considerably higher than its average. The great epidemic of scarlatina which prevailed in England for some years subsided in 1861, but broke out again in 1862, and has since prevailed in various parts of the country with severity. Wiltshire and Somersetshire, and especially the districts around Bath and Bristol, continue still to experience its inflictions: the mortality was considerably above the average in Clifton, Bath, Clutton, Wellington, Chard, and Yeovil. These important districts might probably learn something useful from their venerable neighbour Salisbury, where the mortality continues low, and justifies the sanguine expectations of its sanitary reformers.

The mortality of the Eastern and of the South Midland Divisions was above the average; and among the unhealthy districts Uxbridge, Amersham, Eton, Bedford, Luton, and Wisbech may be named.

The people of the West Midland Counties died off at the rate of 22.32 in 1000; and this is slightly below their average rate.

The North Midland rate was 21.45; which is higher than its average.

The mortality of the North Western Division, including Cheshire and Lancashire, was 24.76; which is .75 below its annual average mortality in the preceding ten years. The people of these counties might be rendered as healthy as the people of any other counties, by the application of the legitimate machinery for the purpose.

While the mortality of Lancashire is decreasing the mortality of Yorkshire is rising, and in the last spring months the people of the greatest county of England, which has often taken the lead of other counties on great occasions, very nearly surpassed Lancashire in its rate of destruction. The people died off at the rate of 24.55 in 1000; which was 1.46 above its high average rate. It would seem that no earnest efforts are made to secure the blessings of health in the prosperous towns of Yorkshire, where there is no lack of medical and engineering skill, and still less lack of enterprize or public spirit. The same temper which has exposed their valleys to the inundation of badly constructed reservoirs has left their towns exposed to the deadlier ravages of fevers, and of zymotic diseases of all forms. It is time that the men of Yorkshire should awake from their slumbers, when the tide of mortality is rising so rapidly and so threateningly.

It is a singular circumstance, that the mortality often augments with the increased prosperity of a district; and this is curiously illustrated by Ulverston, a romantic district extending from Morecambe Bay to Lake Windermere. Ulverston, in the ten years, 1841-50, was one of the healthiest districts of England; the mortality did not exceed 18 in 1000. A change took place, and in the ten years 1851-60 the mortality rose to 20 in 1000. The deaths in the last quarter were considerably above the average of previous years, caused, says one of the registrars, "in part by the increase of the population, and in part by the prevalence of scarlatina and measles." He adds: "but there is no distress; work is plentiful, wages good, and provisions cheap. Labourers are earning 3s. 6d. a day; artisans 4s. 3d. and upwards."

The population of many of the townships and parishes of the Ulverston district, at the feet of its fells, and round the shores of its meres, is stationary, and in some instances has declined: it is an old iron district, which had seen its works decay when coal came into use for smelting, but of late a pure hæmatite ore has been discovered in the carboniferous limestone of Dalton-in-Furness, for which there is a great demand. The population of the parish rose from 4683 to 9152 in the interval of the two last censuses, and, with the parishes in its vicinity, gave the increase which raised the population of Ulverston district from 30,556 in 1851 to 35,738 in 1861.

The mortality of the district of Ulverston, exclusive of Dalton, in the two last quarters, was at the rate of 26 and 23 in 1000; while that of Dalton was at the rate of 42 and 31; and it is in this sub-district that the spectacle is presented of "work plentiful, wages good, provisions cheap," and "the prevalence of destructive epidemics." This coincidence is reproduced over and over again. And it must not be supposed on that account that work, good wages, and cheap provisions are in themselves bad things; for they are as salutary as they are attractive to the masses of mankind. But our industrial armies are cut down by the camp diseases which are generated by the inadequate house accommodation, and by the want of sanitary arrangements, which are never carried out in the neighbourhood of new works. Impure water, impure air, their own exhalations, kill men, women, and children on the spot, and breed the leaven which devastates the towns and valleys in the vicinity. For the sins of a parish are often visited on its neighbours in thousands round.

Thus South Wales has been rendered prosperous by the mines, and unhealthy by the negligence of the people. The mining population appears to be even less careful of life than the manufacturing population.

The same causes which render new works unhealthy tend to destroy the natural advantages of watering places, to which the people living in cities resort for relaxation and in search of health. The drainage is costly, and its expense is postponed or evaded to the last moment, as it is at first doubtful whether the world will continue to resort to places which have often no natural advantages over others, and are selected, like some of the insalubrious German watering places, by mere accident.

Nearly all the English watering places are on good sites, and have many advantages over those abroad, and there can be no doubt that ultimately England will be the resort of foreigners who are in search of health, when we find a mortality-rate per 1000 so low as 15 in the Isle of Wight, 16 in Newton Abbot including Torquay, 17 in Cheltenham, 17 in Eastbourne, 18 in Worthing, 18 in Barnstaple, including Ilfracombe, 18 in Mutford, including Lowestoft.

The Brighton rate of mortality is 20 in 1000; but there is good reason for believing that it might be reduced to as low a rate as prevails at Cheltenham or Worthing, at a cost which would certainly be returned by its surer tenure of the public favour. Some of the seaside towns are draining their houses, and for this they deserve applause; but it appears to be very unreasonable to throw into the waters of the sea where visitors bathe the offensive matters which would fertilize the disinfecting chalk soils in the surrounding fields.

Why is the mortality of the Isle of Thanet, including Ramsgate and Margate, still 23? Why is the mortality of Hastings 24? Why is the mortality of Clifton 24? Why is it in Yarmouth at the rate of 25 in 1000?

Mortality in the Districts containing some of the principal English Watering Places.

DISTRICTS.	Popula- tion, 1861.	Deaths registered in the Quarter ending 30th June 1864.	Annual Rate of Mortality to 1000 living in the	
			10 Years 1851-60.	3 Months ending 30th June 1864.
TUNBRIDGE (including Tunbridge Wells) - - - -	34,271	180	20	20
THANET (including Ramsgate and Margate) - - - -	31,862	186	21	23
DOVER - - - - -	31,575	164	20	20
HASTINGS - - - - -	26,631	166	18	24
EASTBOURNE - - - - -	10,721	49	17	17
BRIGHTON - - - - -	77,693	405	22	20
WORTHING (including Littlehampton and Arundel) - - - -	18,921	84	18	18
ISLE OF WIGHT (including Ryde, Ventnor, Newport, and Cowes) - - - -	55,362	210	17	15
MUTFORD (including Lowestoft) - - - - -	24,050	113	20	18
YARMOUTH - - - - -	30,338	195	25	25
WEXMOUTH (including Melcombe Regis) - - - - -	27,291	153	18	21
NEWTON ABBOT (including Dawlish, Torquay, and East and West Teignmouth) - - - - -	59,063	238	18	16
BARNSTAPLE (including Ilfracombe) - - - - -	36,293	156	18	18
BATH - - - - -	68,336	419	22	25
CLIFTON (including part of Bristol City and Bristol Workhouse) - - - -	94,687	602	21	24
CHELLENHAM - - - - -	49,792	213	19	17
UPTON-ON-SEVERN (including Malvern) - - - - -	21,010	107	20	20
WARWICK (including Leamington) - - - - -	44,047	234	21	21
ASHBORNE, BAKEWELL, and CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH (including Buxton and Matlock) - - - - -	66,046	332	20	20
SCARBOROUGH - - - - -	30,425	180	21	22
WHITBY - - - - -	23,633	139	20	23
KENDAL - - - - -	37,463	182	19	19
PEMBROKE (including Tenby) - - - - -	23,003	140	19	19
ABERYSWITH - - - - -	25,464	138	19	21
BANGOR - - - - -	38,300	206	20	22
ANGLESEY - - - - -	38,157	228	20	24

Third Quarter.—July, August, September.

The weddings in the summer were much more numerous than they had ever been in the season. The births rose in a still more remarkable degree. The aspect of the returns was less satisfactory as regards the deaths, the number of which was greater than any previous summer number, except that of 1863, since the period of the last great cholera epidemic. The same statement is applicable to the deaths considered relatively to the population, as it was estimated for the successive summer quarters in which the deaths occurred.

Marriages.—The marriage of 89,350 persons is recorded in the quarter ending 30th September 1864, the number of marriages being 44,675 or 2743 in excess of the same quarter in 1863. The rate was 1.704 per cent., which is considerably above the average (1.597 per cent.), and is the highest rate that has been attained in any corresponding quarter, excepting in the September quarter of 1853, when the rate reached a maximum point of 1.718 per cent. The increase in the number of marriages, which presented itself so conspicuously after the bountiful harvest of 1863, has since been continuous, and points to the improved condition of the bulk of the population. Compared with the same quarter of 1863, the marriages in London increased from 8029 to 8581, in Staffordshire from 1698 to 1831, in Warwickshire from 1152 to 1289, in Cheshire from 910 to 1063, in Lancashire from 6091 to 6534, in West Riding of Yorkshire from 3467 to 3803, in Durham from 1100 to 1241, and in Glamorganshire (including Merthyr Tydfil) from 749 to 915. The marriages were stationary in North Wales, and decreased in Hertfordshire, Buckinghamshire, Oxfordshire, Dorsetshire, Cornwall, Herefordshire, and Shropshire.

Births.—In the quarter that ended 30th September, 181,015 children were born, a number which exceeds that of the same period in 1862 by about 8000, and that of 1863 by nearly the same amount. All the Eleven Divisions contributed to the increase. In London the births were 25,285; in Cheshire and Lancashire 28,187. In the South Midland Counties they were 10,830; in the North Midland, with a less population, they were 11,323.

The births in Islington were 1531, and those in Kensington were almost exactly the same number; but in 1861 the population of the former district was 155,000, while that of the latter was 186,000. Apparently the facts may be accepted as an indication of the rapid growth of building and population in Islington. The most populous of all the London districts is Pancras, in which about 200,000 persons are now living; and in the quarter it placed 1842 births on the registers. The district of Marylebone returned 1241 births, almost the same number as Halifax in Yorkshire, which, however, contained at the census a population less by 32,000 than the metropolitan district.

The birth-rate was 3.45 per cent., against an average of 3.31. This result is very remarkable, for in the ten years 1854–63 there is no example of the birth-rate attaining a point as high as 3.4 per cent. in the summer quarter.

Increase of Population.—The deaths in the quarter ending 30th September were 112,223; and as the births in the same time were 181,015, the natural increase of the population was 68,792. People died at the rate of 1220 daily; 1968 children were born daily; and if the result were not continually subject to modification by immigration and emigration, the population would be augmented daily by 748 persons.

The number of emigrants in the quarter who left ports in the United Kingdom where emigration officers are stationed was 46,467. The emigration, not only to the United States, but to all parts of the world, was less

by nearly 12,000 than it had been in the same quarter of last year. To the United States there went 28,853 persons, and to the Australian Colonies 11,241. Less than a fourth part of the emigration to the United States was of English origin; the Irish element constituted more than a half; Scotchmen and foreigners the remainder. The number that embarked at Liverpool, and which included persons of various origin, was to that which sailed from all other ports in the proportion of 27 to 19.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—The average price of consols was as low as 89½. The price of wheat was 42s. 3d. per quarter, which is less than it was in the September quarter of 1863, and less by 14s. 7d. than it was in that of 1862. But beef and mutton showed no disposition to fall; and best potatoes at the Waterside Market, Southwark, were 5l. per ton, and were dearer than in the summer of 1863.

Pauperism declined in the quarter, as the following numbers will show:—

In the September quarter of 1862 the average number of persons relieved on the last day of each week		In-door.	Out-door.	
Ditto	ditto	1863	119,600	789,917
Ditto	ditto	1864	120,343	817,238
			116,198	740,210

During the thirty-nine days which closed the spring quarter the weather was cold, and it continued cold for the first sixteen days of July. A warm period then set in, and lasted twenty-five days; but again a cold period, extending from the 9th to the 28th of August, succeeded, during which, though the days were warm, the nights were very cold, almost to frost. Thereafter, warmth alternated with cold till the end of September.

The most remarkable feature in the meteorology of the quarter is the low degree of humidity of the air in August; it was only 65, the average being 77, and saturation being represented by 100. There is no previous instance on record of a humidity in August less than 69. In that month the weight of vapour in a cubic foot of air was only 3.7 grains, which is one grain less than the average. This furnishes the only known instance of vapour being less than 4.3 grains in August.

The mean temperature of the air in the quarter was 59° 4, which is slightly below the average. The pressure of the atmosphere was in excess in July and August, and slightly in defect in September. The rain-fall amounted to 4.5 in. in the three months, viz., 0.3 in. in July, the average being 2.7 in.; 1.4 in. in August, the average being 2.4 in.; and 2.8 in. in September, the average being 2.4 in. The whole quantity was 3 in. below the average.

In one instance only, viz. in 1847, has the fall of rain from the beginning of the year to the end of September been smaller in amount than it has been this year.

And if the period of twenty-one months ending 30th September is adopted as the basis of comparison, it will be found that the period which terminated on that date in the present year is the driest on record.

Mr. Glaisher, from whose remarks on the Greenwich observations the above facts are derived, adds: "The season was remarkable for its great dryness, particularly in August; for its ranges of temperature in that month, which extended in many inland places to 50°; and for its cold nights. Pastures were mostly bare at the end of that time; many ponds and wells dried up, and water sold in many places from 1d. to 3d. per bucket."

Deaths; and State of Public Health.—The deaths registered in the quarter were 112,223, of which 18,272 occurred in London; 13,829 in the West Midland Counties, which include Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Warwickshire; 18,157 in

Cheshire and Lancashire; 12,430 in Yorkshire. Those four divisions are the most important, in respect to population, of the eleven groups of counties or parts of counties into which England and Wales are divided with a view to a general comparison of the returns.

The total number of deaths was almost the same as that of the September quarter of last year, but considerably more than in that of 1862. But though the last two summer quarters present the same aggregate result, they do not exhibit the same uniformity in detail. The returns of the late summer, as compared with those of 1863, are heavier in London, the West Midland Counties, Monmouthshire, and Wales; lighter in the North Western Counties, Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, Cumberland, and generally in other parts of England. In Suffolk the deaths declined from 1847 to 1425; in Cornwall from 2036 to 1684; in Gloucestershire from 2585 to 2263; in Lincolnshire from 1951 to 1766.

The annual rate of mortality for the quarter in England and Wales was 2.141 per cent., against 2.000 as the average. With the exception of the summer of last year, the death-rate was higher than in any previous corresponding season since the cholera summer of 1854.

The causes which operated to produce this excess were not confined to cities, but attacked town and country, and raised the deaths in both, in equal amounts, above their respective averages. The town and country rates of mortality were 2.374 and 1.831 per cent., against their averages 2.253 and 1.713.

The mortality is lowest in the summer quarter. This rule holds invariably in England in ordinary seasons, and only fails to assert itself when malignant cholera, favoured by the heat of summer, rages over the country. But it is matter of interest to notice in the above table, that while it obtained as usual in ten of the great divisions of the kingdom, the rule did not hold good in London, where the mortality of the summer quarter was 2.406 per cent., and exceeded that of the preceding spring, when it was 2.353. The undue prevalence of diarrhoea or English cholera in London, from whatever cause it may arise, has made summer more fatal to children than spring. The deaths from that disorder last quarter in the metropolis were 2210; and in the ten years 1851-60 it was much more fatal there than in any other Division except the North Western Counties, Cheshire and Lancashire. The districts of the cotton manufacture have suffered greatly in former times from the complaint in question; and it may perhaps be accepted as a symptom of comparative exemption from it, and of improved sanitary condition, that the mortality per cent. was 2.322, against 2.476 in the spring months. Lancashire was at least as healthy as Yorkshire, in which the mortality of last summer was 2.366.

The healthiest of all the Divisions was the South Western Counties (Wiltshire, Dorsetshire, Devonshire, Cornwall, and Somersetshire), in which the death-rate was 1.820. It was but slightly higher (1.866) in the south eastern portion of the island, or that which lies south of the Thames. From its minimum it ranged over the country, through various gradations, to its maximum, which was 2.406, and which prevailed in London.

It may be presumed that emigration from the North Western Counties during the continued depression of their staple industry has confined the registration of deaths in those parts within narrower limits than it would otherwise have attained. That cause has no doubt had its effect; but the fact that the registration of births, simultaneously conducted, was not inactive, proves that it did not operate to an important extent.

The summer quarter of 1860 was distinguished by its wet, its cold, its want of sunshine, and generally by what is known as "bad weather;" it was distinguished also by a singularly low rate of mortality. In each month the mean temperature of the air was four degrees below its average,

and ten inches of rain fell. In the summer of the present year the monthly temperatures were near their averages; the amount of rain was less than five inches; and extremes of diurnal temperature were suffered, which had not been experienced in 1860. This brief statement of differences of meteorological constitution in the two seasons probably does not embrace all the influences that were at work; and when the records of the two entire years are completed, both for England and Scotland, an examination of the facts in more detail will be instructive; but the main result has been ascertained, and is sufficiently striking, namely, that under a higher but less uniform temperature, and an unusual defect of humidity, the deaths of last summer, which were 112,223, would have been only 89,336 under the rate of mortality that prevailed in 1860; and therefore 22,887 deaths occurred in England which would not have occurred if the season in all its circumstances had been as favourable to health as the summer of 1860.

The Registrars have in some cases mentioned the complaints that were most fatal in their districts, and facts in connexion with them which had fallen under their notice casually or in course of professional duties. Their notes show that scarlatina was the prevailing type of disease; that it visited many parts of the country, both north and south, and not a few with much severity. It prevailed in Aldershot, and in the Camp there; of 72 deaths in All Saints, sub-district of Hastings, nearly the half was from scarlatina; and almost half of the mortality in Horsham, North sub-district, was from the same cause; it prevailed in Petworth; and in Faringdon, where 26 out of 46 deaths were from scarlatina. It caused nearly a third of the total deaths in Hitchin, and more than half of those in the parish of Witney, and 54 out of 193 deaths in the sub-district of St. Giles, Northampton. It prevailed in Dunstable and Luton; and in the latter was fatal in 44 cases, the deaths from all causes being 180. Diphtheria prevailed at Flegg in Norfolk, where houses are overcrowded and drainage defective, and at Stratton; scarlatina in Eynsford, where a third part of the 74 deaths was due to it; also in the district of Walsingham. Twenty-two out of the 54 deaths in Brixham, Devonshire, were from the same disease; and at Tavistock it caused no less than 111 out of 179 deaths. It caused half of the mortality at North Hill, Launceston; 20 out of 43 deaths at Dulverton in Somersetshire; it was fatal at Bath and other parts of the same county. Eleven out of 22 deaths were from scarlatina in the sub-district of Bromyard, Herefordshire. The Dudley district in Staffordshire suffered severely both from small-pox and scarlatina, each of those diseases having caused 59 deaths at Rowley Regis, and each of them 45 at Tipton. Out of 90 deaths in Halesowen (Stourbridge), 34 were from scarlatina. In Lincolnshire, diphtheria prevailed at Tetford; scarlatina in Lincoln, Great Grimsby, and the parish of Caistor. In Prescot (Lancashire) it prevailed much; out of 349 deaths in St. Helen's, in that district, 105 having been from scarlatina. It caused 58 out of 148 deaths in the sub-district of Newchurch (Haslingden), and 33 out of 86 in Ulverston. But though it was common in many parts of the same county, it was perhaps not so prevalent and fatal as diarrhoea, which in summer abounds in the cotton districts. In Yorkshire, Todmorden, Huddersfield, Halifax, and Bradford, all suffered much from scarlatina. But it appears to have been almost entirely absent from Sheffield, where diarrhoea predominated over other complaints. Blaenavon (Abergavenny) and Newport in Monmouthshire; Merthyr Tydfil, Neath, Swansea, and other parts of Wales, had a sharp attack of scarlatina. This review of the local reports is rapid and imperfect, but it seems to indicate that scarlatina was most fatal in the south; diarrhoea more, or at least equally, fatal in some northern districts.

Small-pox attacked Alverstone, Liskeard, Clifton, Wolverhampton, West Bromwich, Dudley, Stourbridge, Worcester, Birmingham, Coventry, Dud-

deston (Aston), Shipston-on-Stour, the parish of Blaby, where 18 deaths occurred from it, Leicester, Runcorn, Chester, Liverpool, Prescott, Thornton (Bradford), Wortley (Kirkstall), Sheffield, Scarborough, Yarm (Stockton), Easington, Berwick, and Neath. It is stated that "there is no medical officer of health in Birmingham, and vaccination is greatly neglected."

Glendale in Northumberland is a model district in statistical tables; with Farnborough, Bellingham, and Rothbury, it stands a monument of salubrity, to which a sanitarian immediately turns, when he seeks a comparison or would direct an aim. In the ten years 1851-60, the average mortality of Glendale was only 15 deaths to 1000 living. But the Registrar of Ford, one of its sub-districts, gives in his report a striking example of the natural advantages of a situation defeated by the apathy or ignorance of its inhabitants. When a village community abuses the patrimony which heaven has bestowed, and begins to suffer the effects, it is well if the minister, the surgeon, or other intelligent monitor will step in to warn and advise. The Registrar writes:—"The village of Lowick has been for some months heavily afflicted with typhoid fever, arising from its imperfect sanitary condition, there being no drainage to convey the stagnant water and other noxious matter from the place."

TABLE 1.—Annual Rate of Mortality per Cent. in Town and Country Districts of England in each Quarter of the Years 1854-1864.

—	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.	1864.		
		Mean 1854-63															
In 142 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	2.655	2.706	2.678	2.980	
				June	2.445	2.402	2.294	2.243	2.356	2.249	2.316	2.271	2.267	2.470	2.331	2.412	
				Sept.	2.084	2.057	2.160	2.374	2.245	2.284	1.843	1.984	2.410	2.253	2.386		
				Dec.	2.667	2.281	2.256	2.557	2.724	2.353	2.285	2.291	2.525	2.422	2.457	2.615	
				YEAR	2.706	2.463	2.275	2.420	2.521	2.386	2.265	2.353	2.358	2.502	2.425	2.598	
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	March	1.975	2.055	1.797	1.916	2.077	2.077	1.951	1.938	1.890	2.057	1.973	2.107	
				June	2.151	2.698	1.951	2.072	2.497	2.363	2.326	2.210	2.184	2.323	2.279	2.512	
				Sept.	1.969	2.137	1.915	1.918	2.049	2.051	2.148	1.999	1.940	2.100	2.023	2.070	
				Dec.	1.817	1.615	1.609	1.727	1.717	1.884	1.573	1.753	1.572	1.862	1.713	1.833	
				YEAR	1.961	1.771	1.713	1.948	2.044	2.008	1.757	1.790	1.864	1.944	1.880	2.014	

The following are the names of the 130 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 Milton Sub-districts (Kidderminster); Worcester, Birmingham, Aston, Coventry, Warwick; Loughborough Sub-district (Loughborough); Leicester; Boston Sub-district (Boston); Lincoln Home Sub-district (Lincoln); Great Grimsby Sub-district (Caistor); Radford, Nottingham; Newark Sub-district (Newark); Derby, Hayfield, Stockport; East and West Macclesfield and Sutton Sub-districts (Macclesfield); Runcorn Sub-district (Runcorn); Congleton Sub-district (Congleton); Chester Castle and Chester Cathedral Sub-districts (Great Boughton); Birkenhead, Liverpool, West Derby, Prescott, Wigan, Warrington, Leigh, Bolton, Bury, Barton-upon-Irwell, Chorlton, Salford, Manchester, Ashton, Oldham, Rochdale, Haslingden, Burnley, Blackburn; Chorley Sub-district (Chorley); Preston; Lancaster Sub-district (Lancaster); Keighley, Todmorden, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Kirkstall, Hunslet, Holbeck, Bramley, Leeds, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Barnsley, Ecclesall Bierlow, Sheffield; Doncaster Sub-district (Doncaster); Bootham, Micklegate, and Walmgate Sub-districts (York), Sculcoates, Hull; Scarborough Sub-district (Scarborough); Darlington Sub-district (Darlington); Stockton, Hartlepool; St. Oswald and St. Nicholas Sub-districts (Durham); Houghton-le-Spring, Sunderland, South Shields, Gateshead, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Tynemouth; St. Cuthbert and St. Mary Sub-districts (Carlisle); Whitehaven Sub-district (Whitehaven); Kendal Sub-district (Kendal); Newport Sub-district (Newport); Cardiff Sub-district (Cardiff); Merthyr Tydfil; Llangafelach and Swansea Sub-districts (Swansea); Llanelly Sub-district (Llanelly); Pembroke Sub-district (Pembroke).

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 365.25 days in leap year.

"It contains between 600 and 700 inhabitants, and there is scarcely a house in which there is not sickness; in some houses there are two and three, and even four cases in a family; and there have been two or three deaths from this cause. It is also ill supplied with water; at all times the water is objectionable as to quality, but for these last three months it has been very deficient in quantity; and the inhabitants are suffering much, both from the impurity and insufficient supply of that first necessary of life."

TABLE 2.—The Average Prices of Consols, of Wheat, of Meat, and of Potatoes, in each of the Years and in each Quarter of the Years 1856-1864; 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 1857-1864.

YEARS.	Average Price of CONSOLS (for Money).	Average Price of WHEAT per Quarter in England and Wales.		PAUPERISM.		AVERAGE PRICES OF				
		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.	Range of Prices.	Mean.	Range of Prices.	Mean.	Range of Prices.	Mean.	
1856	93	69 2	—	—	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	78-93	85 6
1857	91½	56 5	121,639	737,287	4½-6½	5½	4½-7	5½	108-134	120 8
1858	97	44 3	120,140	751,031	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	104-136	120 0
1859	95	43 10	110,703	705,590	4½-6½	5½	4½-7	5½	79-109	94 0
1860	94	53 3	110,603	687,763	4-6½	5½	5-7½	6	120-145	132 6
1861	92	55 4	122,600	720,366	4-6½	5½	5-7½	6	114-134	124 0
1862	93½	55 5	130,974	820,953	4-6½	5½	5-6½	5½	125-149	137 0
1863	92½	44 8	129,934	859,751	4½-6½	5½	4½-7	5½	90-110	100 0
1864	90	40 2	126,753	788,689	4½-6½	5½	5½-7	6½	64-86	75 0
QUARTERS ending										
1856:—										
March	90½	72 4	—	—	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	78-93	86 0
June	93½	68 8	—	—	4½-6½	5½	5-6½	5½	70-90	80 0
Sept.	95	72 3	—	—	4½-6½	5½	5-7	6	75-80	78 0
Dec.	92½	63 4	—	—	3½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	90-110	100 0
1857:—										
March	93½	56 10	135,121	777,426	4½-6½	5½	5½-7½	6½	100-120	110 0
June	93½	56 9	119,241	732,284	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	105-150	127 6
Sept.	90½	59 11	109,371	702,644	4½-6½	5½	4½-7	5½	95-115	105 0
Dec.	89½	52 0	122,942	736,794	4½-6½	5½	4½-7	5½	130-150	140 0
1858:—										
March	96½	46 5	138,376	835,641	4½-6½	5½	4½-7	5½	130-175	152 6
June	97½	44 1	119,234	752,278	4½-6	5½	4½-6½	5½	140-185	162 6
Sept.	96½	44 7	107,197	705,301	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	65-90	77 6
Dec.	98½	41 9	115,751	710,904	4-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	80-95	87 6
1859:—										
March	95½	40 8	123,071	743,517	4½-6½	5½	4½-7	5½	80-100	90 0
June	92½	47 3	109,350	710,963	4½-6½	5½	5-7	6	85-110	97 6
Sept.	95½	44 0	100,770	683,423	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	65-105	85 0
Dec.	96½	43 4	109,623	684,454	4-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	85-120	102 6
1860:—										
March	94½	44 5	118,523	717,269	3½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	115-145	130 0
June	94½	52 8	107,050	692,384	4½-6½	5½	5½-7½	6½	125-160	142 6
Sept.	93½	59 1	101,680	667,680	4½-7	5½	5½-7½	6½	125-145	135 0
Dec.	93½	56 9	115,161	673,721	3½-6½	4½	4½-6½	5½	115-130	122 6
1861:—										
March	91½	55 1	131,138	757,950	4-6½	5½	5½-7½	6½	140-155	147 6
June	91½	54 9	117,801	713,786	4½-6½	5½	5½-7½	6½	120-140	130 0
Sept.	91½	52 1	112,930	693,631	4½-6½	5½	4½-7	5½	85-110	97 6
Dec.	93½	59 3	128,533	716,096	4-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	110-130	120 0
1862:—										
March	93½	60 1	143,772	804,268	4-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	130-155	142 6
June	93½	56 8	127,861	782,113	4-6	5	5-7	6	180-200	190 0
Sept.	93½	56 10	119,600	789,917	4½-6½	5½	5½-7	6½	100-130	115 0
Dec.	93½	48 2	132,663	907,514	4-6½	5½	4½-6½	6	90-110	100 0
1863:—										
March	92½	46 7	142,257	943,324	4-6½	5½	5-7	6	120-130	125 0
June	93½	46 2	127,063	873,503	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	110-130	120 0
Sept.	93	45 7	120,343	817,238	4½-6½	5½	4½-6½	5½	70-105	87 6
Dec.	92½	40 6	130,072	804,940	4-6½	5½	5-7	6	60-80	70 0
1864:—										
March	91	40 4	139,606	855,776	4½-6½	5½	5½-7	6½	55-70	62 6
June	91½	39 7	122,883	786,863	4½-6½	5½	5½-7	6½	40-60	50 0
Sept.	89½	42 3	116,198	740,210	4½-6½	5½	5½-7	6½	80-120	100 0
Dec.	89½	38 5	128,326	771,908	4½-7	5½	5½-7½	6½	80-95	87 6

It was remarked in last report that "South Wales had been rendered "prosperous by the mines, and unhealthy by the negligence of the "people;" and reference was made to the "want of those sanitary "arrangements which are never carried out in the neighbourhood of "great works." Neath furnishes a case in point, for the Registrar says :—"The deaths in this quarter are much above the average of corre- "sponding quarters in the last five years. This is due in some degree "to increase of population consequent on the erection of large works in "the district, and also to a large number of deaths from scarlatina and "small-pox, which occurred chiefly in an overcrowded and ill-drained "locality in this town and in the neighbouring village of Britonferry."

In All Saints Cemetery, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 521 interments of children reported still-born have taken place within the last seven years. The

TABLE 3.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Elevation in feet above the Sea level.		Latitude.		Barometer.		Thermometer.						Mean Temperature	
	feet.	° ' "	° ' "	° ' "	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Guernsey	204	49 27 30 N.	29° 76' 1"	0° 9' 8"	62.8	40.4	22.4	55.0	47.2	7.8	50.4	45.9		
Helston	106	50 7 0	29° 88' 9"	1° 0' 29"	66.9	35.4	31.5	59.2	45.4	13.8	51.4	47.4		
Truro	45	50 17 0	29° 89' 7"	1° 0' 29"	67.2	30.2	37.0	58.1	44.4	13.7	50.4	44.0		
Ventnor	150	50 35 0	29° 85' 6"	0° 9' 45"	62.1	38.4	23.7	55.5	46.7	8.8	51.1	43.7		
Osborne	172	50 45 20	29° 80' 5"	0° 9' 81"	67.8	34.1	33.7	58.1	43.0	15.1	49.6	45.3		
Bournemouth	30	50 45 0	29° 87' 6"	1° 0' 08"	67.7	31.4	36.3	59.9	41.6	18.3	50.1	43.2		
Worthing	25	50 45 0	29° 93' 1"	0° 9' 59"	61.8	35.6	26.2	54.9	44.1	10.8	49.1	43.6		
St. John's Coll., near Brighton	130	50 56 0	29° 72' 2"	0° 9' 77"	68.7	29.8	38.9	58.3	41.1	17.2	49.2	44.2		
Barnstaple	43	51 5 15	29° 91' 8"	1° 0' 58"	69.1	32.8	36.3	43.9	43.9	15.0	50.7	46.1		
Aldershot Camp	325	51 15 0	29° 58' 3"	0° 9' 32"	68.6	31.2	37.4	57.6	41.2	16.4	48.1	43.4		
Bath	607	51 15 0	29° 30' 2"	0° 9' 78"	67.0	30.6	36.4	56.8	40.3	16.5	48.1	42.5		
Clifton (Bristol)	228	51 27 47	29° 71' 2"	1° 0' 54"	66.8	32.6	34.2	56.5	42.5	14.0	48.6	42.4		
Royal Observ., Greenwich	152	51 28 33	29° 79' 8"	1° 0' 02"	68.3	31.3	37.0	57.5	41.1	16.4	48.5	41.5		
Guildhall	463	51 28 ..	29° 86' 5"	0° 9' 68"	66.6	36.5	39.1	56.2	44.6	11.6	48.3	42.5		
Battersea	13	51 28 22	29° 73' 9"	0° 9' 61"	68.1	29.9	38.2	56.4	40.6	15.3	47.9	42.5		
Streatley	100	51 31 15	29° 80' 1"	1° 0' 36"	69.3	30.2	39.1	58.0	42.1	13.9	48.9	43.1		
Camden Town	118	51 31 57	29° 84' 2"	1° 0' 03"	67.1	29.6	37.5	56.3	41.3	15.0	48.2	42.9		
Oxford	210	51 45 6	29° 69' 1"	1° 0' 10"	67.5	27.9	39.6	56.5	40.6	15.9	48.3	44.0		
Banbury	320	51 45 6	29° 66' 1"	1° 0' 18"	67.7	26.9	40.8	56.5	39.8	16.7	47.6	40.4		
Great Berkhamstead	370	51 46 0	29° 57' 1"	1° 0' 06"	67.7	26.9	40.8	56.5	39.8	16.7	47.6	40.4		
Hartwell House	250	51 46 0	29° 66' 1"	0° 9' 69"	67.7	26.9	40.8	56.5	39.8	16.7	47.6	40.4		
Aspley	400	52 1 0	29° 34' 4"	0° 9' 71"	61.4	35.4	26.0	52.3	44.0	8.3	47.8	41.2		
Royston	271	52 2 40	29° 68' 3"	1° 0' 03"	69.7	29.5	40.2	57.4	40.4	17.0	47.8	41.2		
Abington	130	52 5 5	29° 84' 2"	1° 0' 06"	69.9	26.9	43.0	58.1	39.4	18.7	47.6	42.9		
Cardington	100	52 6 40	29° 86' 3"	1° 0' 31"	68.8	28.1	40.7	57.3	40.4	16.9	48.4	41.3		
Lampeter	420	52 7 0	29° 52' 7"	0° 9' 27"	67.2	29.9	42.3	59.7	41.6	18.1	50.2	41.9		
Bedford	100	52 8 0	29° 82' 4"	0° 9' 03"	72.2	29.9	42.3	59.7	41.6	18.1	50.2	41.9		
Diss (Norfolk)	105	52 23 0	29° 86' 5"	0° 9' 98"	69.0	28.4	40.6	57.1	40.3	16.8	48.2	42.2		
Wisbeach	14	52 41 0	29° 93' 7"	1° 0' 38"	69.7	29.9	39.8	57.5	41.0	16.5	48.6	43.5		
Llandudno	993	52 41 0	29° 84' 4"	1° 1' 22"	66.3	35.0	31.3	56.3	43.7	12.6	49.1	42.9		
Belvoir Castle	237	52 41 0	29° 81' 5"	0° 9' 74"	67.4	27.0	40.4	56.1	39.5	16.6	47.1	41.7		
Grantham	181	52 54 52	29° 75' 6"	1° 0' 48"	66.7	30.8	35.9	54.9	42.2	12.7	46.9	42.0		
Derby	174	52 55 0	29° 74' 3"	1° 0' 78"	66.4	29.8	36.6	56.0	41.3	14.7	48.4	41.6		
Nottingham	194	52 55 0	29° 77' 1"	1° 0' 68"	69.0	27.8	41.2	57.2	40.4	16.8	47.5	41.6		
Hawarden	260	53 11 0	29° 63' 8"	1° 0' 86"	65.0	33.3	31.7	55.2	42.5	12.7	47.4	41.4		
Kingsley	194	53 16 21	29° 71' 9"	1° 1' 14"	67.7	28.2	39.5	57.0	39.9	17.1	47.3	42.7		
Liverpool	37	53 24 48	29° 93' 7"	1° 0' 91"	63.4	37.7	25.7	54.2	45.3	8.9	47.9	41.4		
Manchester	123	53 29 0	29° 80' 2"	1° 1' 24"	67.6	28.6	39.0	56.6	40.2	16.4	47.3	40.7		
Eccles	127	53 29 0	29° 80' 5"	1° 1' 18"	66.3	27.8	38.5	54.7	39.9	14.8	47.0	40.6		
Castleton	475	53 35 20	29° 40' 2"	1° 0' 90"	64.0	27.6	36.4	52.6	39.3	13.3	45.4	39.6		
Wakefield	115	53 40 50	29° 81' 8"	1° 1' 34"	66.7	27.0	39.7	56.5	39.9	16.6	47.7	43.6		
Stonyhurst	381	53 50 40	29° 49' 4"	1° 1' 26"	64.5	29.9	34.6	53.7	40.2	13.5	46.1	41.0		
Otley	200	53 54 22	29° 66' 6"	1° 0' 94"	64.2	32.3	31.9	51.6	42.1	9.5	45.8	40.5		
York	50	53 58 0	29° 85' 4"	1° 1' 44"	65.5	31.3	34.2	54.1	41.2	12.9	47.5	41.6		
Cockermouth	150	54 39 16	29° 74' 5"	1° 1' 03"	65.1	30.1	35.0	54.7	41.3	13.4	47.2	41.0		
Allenheads	1360	54 48 44	28° 42' 8"	1° 1' 22"	60.3	26.3	34.0	50.2	37.4	12.8	42.3	37.7		
Silloth	28	54 51 51	29° 87' 3"	1° 2' 06"	65.6	30.1	35.5	55.8	40.7	15.1	47.0	41.5		
Carlisle	114	54 52 56	29° 80' 1"	1° 2' 20"	64.9	28.4	36.5	54.1	39.8	14.3	46.4	42.0		
Bywell	87	54 56 43	29° 79' 4"	1° 0' 66"	68.1	30.3	37.8	56.5	40.4	16.1	46.9	40.9		
North Shields	124	55 0 7	29° 82' 4"	1° 1' 97"	62.5	31.6	30.9	51.7	41.1	10.6	45.3	40.5		
Miltown Banbridge	200	54 23 ..	29° 66' 9"	1° 1' 83"	63.5	28.7	34.8	53.9	40.2	13.7	46.6	41.0		
Culloden	104	57 31 0	29° 71' 4"	1° 3' 08"	60.0	33.4	26.6	50.3	42.1	8.2	45.9	40.9		

non-registration of the still-born is mentioned by the Registrar as subject of regret. He thinks they should not be interred without a Coroner's order or Registrar's certificate.

Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December.

The population goes on increasing. The marriages in the last quarter of the year were numerous even for the Christmas season. The births were less numerous than in the corresponding quarter of 1863; but with that exception the number is higher than it has ever been since registration began. Death has unhappily also been unusually busy. No autumn death-rate has been observed in England higher than that of the last quarter, excepting in 1846, 1847, and 1858. Bread has been cheap,

in the Year 1864. By JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.S.

NAMES OF STATIONS.	Mean Elastic Force of Vapour.	Mean Weight of Vapour in a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean additional Weight of Vapour required for Saturation.	Mean degree of Humidity of the Air (Saturation=100).	Mean Weight of a Cubic Foot of Air.	Mean estimated Strength.	Wind.				Mean Amount of Cloud (0-10).	Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	NAMES OF STATIONS.
							Relative Proportion of							
							N.	E.	S.	W.				
Guernsey	in. 309	grs. 3.6	gr. 0.7	85	540	1.2	96	91	79	100	4.5	143	32.7	Guernsey.
Helston	323	3.8	0.6	86	543	2.3	67	115	72	112	5.4	160	28.6	Helston.
Truro	298	3.4	0.8	82	543	2.3	104	88	83	91	6.4	171	32.0	Truro.
Ventnor	285	3.3	1.0	78	542	0.8	57	120	56	133	5.9	140	29.0	Ventnor.
Osborne	303	3.5	0.7	86	542	0.8	72	99	86	109	5.9	110	22.6	Osborne.
Bournemouth	279	3.2	1.1	75	543	1.0	76	78	91	121	5.5	102	21.7	Bournemouth.
Worthing	284	3.3	0.8	82	545	1.0	113	90	65	98	4.9	142	24.3	Worthing.
St. John's Coll., near Brighton	290	3.4	0.7	83	541	1.0	80	91	89	106	5.5	113	23.2	St. John's Coll., near Brighton.
Barnstaple	312	3.6	0.7	84	543	0.8	53	97	99	117	4.1	143	26.4	Barnstaple.
Aldershot Camp	281	3.3	0.7	85	539	0.8	80	85	83	118	6.5	113	18.3	Aldershot Camp.
Bath	273	3.2	0.8	82	536	0.8	109	69	69	119	5.7	152	28.2	Bath.
Clifton (Bristol)	271	3.2	0.9	80	542	0.4	79	88	81	118	5.6	166	22.6	Clifton (Bristol).
Royal Observ., Greenwich	262	3.1	1.0	77	543	0.3	80	78	106	102	6.6	112	16.5	Royal Observ., Greenwich.
Guildhall	272	3.1	0.9	78	543	0.3	80	78	106	102	6.6	112	16.5	Guildhall.
Battersea	272	3.2	0.8	82	543	1.3	24	94	132	116	5.5	114	17.1	Battersea.
Streatley	278	3.3	0.8	82	543	1.6	85	76	90	115	6.3	114	17.9	Streatley.
Camden Town	279	3.2	0.9	82	543	0.8	82	78	106	102	6.6	112	16.5	Camden Town.
Oxford	276	3.2	0.9	82	541	0.8	101	71	91	103	7.2	132	18.2	Oxford.
Banbury	288	3.4	0.7	86	540	0.8	95	91	93	87	5.9	131	17.8	Banbury.
Great Berkhamstead	251	2.9	1.0	77	540	0.8	87	90						

and employment, except in Lancashire, plentiful; but the weather has been cold, and the waters of the wells and streams have been scanty, as well as impure, through the deficiency of rain-fall; of which the storage about dwelling houses is everywhere deficient. Fever and scarlatina have ravaged several cities where the sanitary arrangements have never yet reached the great body of the population.

Marriages.—The number of weddings in the three months ending 31st December was 53,125, or on an average 577 daily. It was greater than in any previous quarter. In London it rose from 7811 and 7856 in the corresponding quarter of the two previous years to 8711. The West Riding of Yorkshire, Durham, Northumberland, and South Wales also showed by a clear increase in their marriages that the times were prosperous with them.

In Lancashire the marriages which were 6499 in the last quarter of 1863 decreased to 6157 in that of 1864; but they were considerably more numerous than in the same period of 1862.

The annual marriage-rate of the fourth quarter was 2.022, against an average rate of 1.963; in the ten years 1855-64 there is only one instance of a higher rate (2.026) which occurred in 1859.

Births.—The births of 177,478 children (90,260 boys and 87,218 girls) were registered during the quarter ending 31st December, a number which, although above the average of the season, is less by 819 than that registered in the last quarter of 1863: the decrease is spread over many of the counties, but in the following the births are in excess of those in the corresponding season of 1863: Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex (extra-metropolitan), Cambridgeshire, Suffolk, Norfolk, Dorsetshire, Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Worcestershire, Rutland, Durham, Westmorland, Monmouthshire, and South Wales. The birth-rate was 3.38 per cent. against 3.46 in 1863, the average being 3.27.

Increase of Population.—177,478 births were registered in the quarter ending 31st December, and there were 123,451 deaths during the same period, leaving a natural increase of 54,027 to the population, or 587 daily.

The number of emigrants in the quarter who left ports in the United Kingdom where emigration officers are stationed was 33,495, being 12,972 less than in the previous quarter, and 9628 less than in the same quarter of 1863.

12,192 of the emigrants were of English origin, of whom 4905 sailed for the United States, 335 to the North American Colonies, 5529 to the Australian Colonies, and 1423 to other places.

TABLE 4.—Mean Annual Value of Meteorological Elements

PARALLELS of LATITUDE.	Barometer.		Thermometer.						Mean Temperature.		
	Mean Elevation in Feet above the Sea Level.	Mean. Mean of Monthly Range.	Mean of the highest Monthly Readings.	Mean of the lowest Monthly Readings.	Mean Monthly Range of Readings.	Mean of all the highest Daily Readings.	Mean of all the lowest Daily Readings.	Mean Daily Range.	Of the Air.	Of the Dew- point.	
Between the latitudes,—	feet.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
49° and 50°	204	29.761	0.998	62.8	40.4	22.4	55.0	47.2	7.8	50.4	45.9
50° and 51°	94	29.854	0.990	66.0	33.6	32.4	57.7	43.8	13.9	50.1	44.6
51° and 52°	255	29.699	1.000	67.8	31.0	36.8	56.8	41.5	15.3	48.6	43.0
52° and 53°	191	29.740	1.026	68.1	29.9	38.2	56.7	41.1	15.6	48.2	42.3
53° and 54°	196	29.714	1.112	65.5	30.4	35.1	54.5	41.0	13.5	46.9	41.3
54° and 55°	348	29.528	1.555	64.8	29.0	35.8	54.3	39.9	14.4	43.0	40.6
North Shields	124	29.824	1.197	62.5	31.6	30.9	51.7	41.1	10.6	45.3	40.5
Culloden	200	29.714	1.308	60.0	33.4	26.6	50.3	42.1	8.2	45.9	40.9
Miltown Banbridge (Ireland).	104	29.669	1.183	63.5	28.7	34.8	53.9	40.2	13.7	46.6	41.0
Between the latitudes,—	feet.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	
49° and 58°	191	29.723	1.182	64.6	32.0	32.6	54.5	42.0	12.5	47.6	42.2

Of 15,080 emigrants of Irish origin, 10,756 went to the United States, and 3897 to the Australian Colonies: emigrants of Scottish origin exhibited a preference for the Australian Colonies, as of 2491 who left these shores, 1232 went to those colonies, and 1019 to the United States.

The emigrants from the United Kingdom during the year were 208,900, of whom 57,971 were of English, 15,394 of Scotch, 118,188 of Irish origin, and 17,347 were Foreigners.

Prices, Pauperism, and the Weather.—Owing to the accruing dividend the average quotation of Consols is somewhat higher than the low rate that prevailed in the previous quarter, the price now being 89½ against 89¼ in the three months ending 30th September. Wheat sold at decreasing prices, the average for the three months being 38s. 5d. per quarter against 40s. 6d. in the corresponding period of 1863, and 48s. 2d. in 1862. The people have thus enjoyed the blessing of cheap bread during a cold period of the year. The high price of meat is a matter of daily experience with all consumers; in the last quarter of 1863 beef sold on an average at 4d. to 6¼d. per lb. (by the carcase) at Leadenhall and Newgate Markets, but in the quarter ending 31st December last the price ranged from 4½d. to 7d., according to quality. The wholesale price of mutton was 5d. to 7d. in the last quarter of 1863, and it was 5¼d. to 7¼d. in the same period of 1864. The growers and importers of meat will, we may hope, succeed in increasing the supply of an article of diet so necessary to the hard-working population of this country. The dry summer was prejudicial to the crop of potatoes, and the price of this essential vegetable and anti-scorbutic was 25 per cent. higher than in the autumn of 1863; the wholesale price of the best qualities was 60s. to 80s. in the last quarter of 1863, and rose to an average of 80s. to 95s. in the same quarter of 1864.

It is satisfactory to remark a decrease in the number of paupers receiving relief.

		In-door.	Out-door.
In the December quarter of 1862 the average number of persons relieved on the last day of each week was		132,663	907,514
Ditto	1863	130,072	804,940
Ditto	1864	128,326	771,908

Mr. Glaisher states that:—

The weather at the beginning of the quarter was cold, and the average deficiency of daily temperature amounted to 2°. From the 12th October to the 29th the period was warm; an excess of temperature of 2¼° on the average of those days took place. A bitter cold period succeeded, continuing till the 12th November, during which a daily deficiency was experienced of no less than 5¼° of heat. From the 13th November to

in the Year 1864 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).	Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	PARALLELS of LATITUDE.
					Relative Proportion of							
					N.	E.	S.	W.				
in.	grs.	ft.		grs.					days.	in.	Between the latitudes,—	
.309	3.6	0.7	85	540	1.2	96	91	79	100	4.5	49° and 50°	
.295	3.4	0.8	82	543	1.5	81	97	78	110	5.6	50° and 51°	
.277	3.2	0.8	82	541	0.8	81	83	92	110	5.9	51° and 52°	
.270	3.1	0.9	81	542	0.7	79	85	85	117	6.0	52° and 53°	
.260	2.9	0.8	81	543	0.9	69	96	88	113	6.5	53° and 54°	
.253	3.0	0.7	83	541	0.9	54	94	90	128	6.3	54° and 55°	
.252	3.0	0.7	84	547	1.3	86	65	91	124	6.1	North Shields,	
.256	2.9	0.6	83	545	—	—	—	—	—	5.0	Culloden.	
.257	3.0	0.7	82	543	2.3	68	87	121	90	5.4	Miltown Banbridge (Ireland).	
.269	3.1	0.7	83	543	1.2	77	87	91	111	5.7	Between the latitudes,—	
											49° and 58°	

The Officer of Health will no doubt meet with the active support of the local authorities in devising means to improve the sanitary condition of this populous and important town. In Prescott a very remarkable mortality prevailed; the deaths were 786 against 454 in the same season of 1863 and 443 in 1862. The sanitary state of the town is stated to be very bad; vaccination is neglected, and want of cleanliness is observable in the houses of the poorer classes. The Registrar of the St. Helen's sub-district of Prescott says:—

The deaths exceed the average considerably. The mortality has been greatest amongst children in consequence of the prevalence of scarlatina and small-pox. 120 deaths occurred from scarlatina, and 24 from small-pox. Small-pox is most prevalent in that part of the town noted for its defective sanitary arrangements, and inhabited principally by the Irish. In this portion of St. Helen's the evils arising from want of sewers, unpaved streets, small and unhealthy dwellings, are still further increased by the crowding of several families in one house, and an entire absence, apparently, of all ideas of cleanliness.

In the Oswaldtwistle sub-district of Blackburn 300 persons were attacked by typhus, of which 16 died: the medical men attribute the prevalence of the disease to bad drainage.

Many districts in YORKSHIRE experienced a high rate of mortality owing to the prevalence of small-pox, scarlatina, typhus, and measles; and the same diseases were more or less fatal in the districts of the NORTHERN COUNTIES and also in MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.

TABLE 6.—Average Annual Rate of Mortality in the 11 DIVISIONS of England in the 10 Years 1851-60, and in the WINTER, SPRING, SUMMER, and AUTUMN QUARTERS of 1864.

DIVISIONS.	AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY TO 1000 LIVING in the				
	10 Years 1851-60.	Winter Quarter 1864.	Spring Quarter 1864.	Summer Quarter 1864.	Autumn Quarter 1864.
I. LONDON - - - - -	23.63	30.88	23.53	24.06	26.12
II. SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES -	19.55	24.18	19.41	18.66	19.37
III. SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES -	20.44	26.53	21.61	20.43	22.66
IV. EASTERN COUNTIES - - -	20.58	24.51	21.25	19.05	20.86
V. SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES -	20.01	25.97	20.96	18.20	20.67
VI. WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES -	22.35	27.57	22.32	21.55	23.77
VII. NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES -	21.16	25.84	21.45	19.23	20.75
VIII. NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES -	25.51	30.07	24.76	23.22	26.34
IX. YORKSHIRE - - - - -	23.09	28.31	24.55	23.66	25.00
X. NORTHERN COUNTIES - - -	21.99	25.18	21.95	21.14	22.46
XI. MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES	21.28	26.28	22.97	20.17	23.59

Health of London in 1864.

IN LONDON 102,625 children, of whom 52,383 were boys, and 50,242 were girls, were born last year; and 78,238 persons, namely, 39,551 males, and 38,687 females, died in the same time. The population which, by continual process, bears these twin fruits of life and death, is estimated to have been composed at the middle of the year of 2,948,963 lives; it approached the completion of its third million, and dwelt in every degree of density and in endless variety of condition on an area of 122 square miles. Of this surface 71 square miles, being more than half, are occupied by that portion of the metropolis which lies in Surrey and Kent, and is known in these reports by the term "South Districts;" two out of the three millions of people, and part of the third, live on a smaller area, but on the northern and more historic side of the river.

The births of boys were to those of girls in the proportion of little less than 105 to 100; a proportion common in London and England, though

it varies in the several counties of England. But this male majority in the births does not avail to secure a male majority in the population; for in England the aggregate number of women and girls is 105 to 100 men and boys, and in London the proportion is as 114 to 100. The mortality of males is greater than that of females, and the great metropolitan labour mart appears to draw and keep within its vortex more unmarried women from the country than unmarried men.

When short periods of time are taken, the operation of a law is subject to accidental irregularities; but the uniformity of the rule, which in births gives a majority to males, is apparent from the fact that of the fifty-two weeks of last year, in only nine was the number of girls registered greater than that of boys.

A similar excess of males over females prevails in the deaths; but it is less in degree, and when weekly numbers are taken, exceptions to the rule, as might be anticipated, are more numerous. In twenty out of the fifty-two weeks the entries in the death-registers of females exceeded those of males. It is chiefly in severe weeks of winter cold that this exceptional preponderance will obtain, because bronchitis finds its victims most readily amongst old persons, and in the present constitution of the London population it is in the advanced stages of life that the female element, as compared with the male, exhibits a great abnormal development. At sixty years of age and upwards there were, at the Census of 1861, 146 women to 100 men.

The births fluctuate from week to week within narrower limits than the deaths. The greatest number of births was returned in the eleventh week, and was 2177; the lowest number in the twenty-fourth week, and was 1776. But in January cold or other unfavourable atmospheric causes raised the deaths to what may be termed not unjustly "a plague rate of mortality;" for in the second week of the year they were 2427, and in the third week 2180, and in thirteen other weeks, chiefly at the beginning or towards the end of the year, they were above 1600. On two nights in the first week of January the thermometer fell as low as 14° and 15°. The lowest number of deaths was returned in the twenty-second week, when it was 1213. It will furnish a further indication of the high mortality, to state that in only eleven weeks during the year was the number below 1300.

The rate of mortality was 2.653 per cent. of the population (for males 2.876; for females 2.459). The average in twenty-five years, which include two periods of epidemic cholera, was 2.432. The death-rate was not so high as it was last year, in any of the preceding twenty-four years, except 1847, the influenza year, when it was 2.695 per cent., and 1849 and 1854, the two cholera years, when it rose to about 3 per cent.

TABLE 7.—LONDON.—Births and Deaths in the Thirteen Years 1852 to 1864.

YEARS.	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
BIRTHS - - - -	81250	82254	84885	85532	87430	89577	89012	92009	93414	97064	97850	102119	102325
DEATHS - - - -	54638	60069	73697	61942	57274	59103	64093	61860	62309	65251	67371	71060	78238
Excess of BIRTHS over DEATHS -	26612	22185	11188	23590	30156	30474	24919	31049	31105	31813	30479	31059	24387
BIRTHS - { Males -	41988	42132	42988	43501	44410	45885	45347	47330	47645	49335	49382	52277	52383
{ Females -	39862	40122	41897	42031	43020	43692	43665	45579	45769	47729	48468	49842	50242
DEATHS - { Males -	28063	30852	37151	31354	29076	29769	32579	31577	31637	33105	34288	36354	39551
{ Females -	26575	29217	36546	30588	28198	29334	31514	30283	30652	32146	33083	34706	38687
ANNUAL MORTALITY per 1000 -	22.61	24.41	23.43	24.31	22.09	22.41	23.90	22.69	22.49	23.18	23.56	24.47	26.53

In the two groups of districts which contain the densest populations, namely, the Central and East districts, in the former, a population of about 400,000 living on three square miles, and in the latter another of about 600,000 persons living on ten square miles, the mortality rose to 2.9 per cent. In the West, North, and South districts the death-rate was not much below or above 2.5 per cent., but the first of these three groups was the healthiest, perhaps because the people who live in it may enjoy on the whole the amplest provision of food, fuel, clothing, and house shelter against inclement seasons.

The mean temperature of the air was below the average of 23 years in seven months out of the twelve; in two it did not exceed the average, and in two out of the remaining three months was but slightly above it. In April and May the streets of London, under favour of the weather, were unusually clean; in the neighbourhood of squares the air was fragrant with lilac and hawthorn blossom; and it became possible for pedestrians to pursue their daily walks with enjoyment.

The following table exhibits the numbers of deaths in the last five years in some of the larger districts, in which the increase that occurred last year appears to have been the most important:—

	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.
Kensington - - -	3814	3925	4097	4371	4946
Westminster - - -	1700	1751	1704	1936	2144
Pancras - - -	4268	4703	4536	4747	5457
Islington - - -	3028	3123	3496	4340	4594
Hackney - - -	1555	1748	1753	1937	2148
Shoreditch - - -	2987	3179	3327	3330	3648
Bethnal Green - - -	2218	2219	2555	2597	3080
Whitechapel - - -	2340	2342	2574	2713	2813
Poplar - - -	1900	1847	2053	2430	2806
Lambeth - - -	3303	3461	3773	3756	4265
Greenwich - - -	2819	3051	3129	3297	4051
Lewisham - - -	1122	1080	1126	1107	1419

It will be seen that in nearly all of the above districts a less favourable condition of health began to be developed in one or two years antecedent to 1864.

Bronchitis, typhus, scarlatina, diarrhoea, and measles were the prevailing forms of disease in the year. Bronchitis caused 8788 deaths, against 6001 in the previous year; typhus 3703, the numbers in 1862-63 having been 3598 and 2808. This latter disease has acquired a great increase of activity in the last three years; and it was more fatal in the latter half of 1864 than it was in the earlier part of the year. The deaths from scarlatina were 3244, and were much less numerous than those of the previous year. Diarrhoea, which exhibited a considerable increase, was fatal in 2894 cases. August was cold, and in this respect was unfavourable to its development; but in the great drought, impurity in the soil and air would accumulate. There was a great increase in measles, and the deaths from it were 2788.

Sixty-five deaths from typhus occurred in the Belgrave sub-district, 103 in Westminster, 60 in the South sub-district of St. Giles, 55 in Hoxton New Town, 85 in Mile-end New Town, 92 in Mile-end Old Town, 177 in Bow and Poplar, 77 in the Borough-road sub-district, 82 in Deptford, 77 in Greenwich, 113 in Woolwich, 73 in Plumstead.

There were 97 deaths from measles in the Kensington Town sub-district, 128 in Islington, 101 in the Holborn district, 111 in St. Luke, 160 in the Shoreditch district, 185 in Bethnal Green, 136 in St. George-in-the-East, 110 in Stepney, 116 in Mile-end Old Town, and 142 in Bow and Poplar. There were 106 deaths from scarlatina in the St. John sub-

district of Westminster; and the disease was very fatal in Pancras, Islington, Shoreditch, Deptford, Woolwich, and other places.

The deaths in Public Institutions rose from 11,112 in 1863 to 12,731 last year. Included in those numbers are the deaths in Workhouses, which increased from 6187 to 7055; and those in Hospitals, which rose from 4247 to 4827. Many old persons in the Workhouses would fall under bronchitis, though their condition, both sumptuary and sanitary, was undoubtedly superior to the condition of a large proportion of that class of the people outside from which they had been drawn. This disease of winter finds its subjects chiefly in poor uncomfortable dwellings, whose inmates can offer but a feeble resistance to frost, cold winds, and other "powers of the air."

Phthisis and bronchial complaints are more fatal both to men and women in Liverpool and Manchester than in London. But if the Metropolis is compared with ten other large divisions of England it is found that phthisis is more fatal to males in London than in any other division, not excepting the north-western counties, which include the towns just mentioned. But the mortality of females from that disease is singularly low, partly perhaps because domestic servants, shopwomen, and milliners who have come from the country retire, when health fails them, to their native air. On the other hand the death-rate from bronchitis and pneumonia for both males and females is high; it is higher in London than in any of the ten groups of counties.

If coal were cheap, the greater command which the poor would have over that commodity would materially help to reduce the winter rate of mortality. And if smoke were abated at domestic fires as well as at bakers ovens and public furnaces, by more thorough combustion of fuel, the carbonaceous particles which they emit would not darken the air and pollute whatever they touch, nor, by forcing a passage into the throat and lungs, aggravate or excite fatal pulmonary complaints in human beings.* Given a broad river with a temperature at the time above that of the air; let there be another vast moisture-exhaling surface on its banks, sixty or more square miles in extent, and this area covered with houses which pour smoke from a million chimneys into a still atmosphere; and the result is that almost impervious fuliginous firmament called "a London fog."

TABLE 8.—LONDON.—Deaths in Public Institutions, 1855-64.†

	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS	11310	10381	10079	10004	9633	9550	10276	11313	11112	12731
IN WORKHOUSES	6532	5797	5714	5535	5228	5161	5757	6401	6187	7055
PRISONS	71	81	71	57	40	41	46	53	64	125
MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS	299	304	285	317	307	272	251	307	289	315
GENERAL HOSPITALS	2956	2859	3008	3094	2927	3039	3234	3167	3169	3558
HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES	441	612	332	272	431	413	335	690	827	982
LYING-IN HOSPITALS	27	14	11	11	35	34	38	35	11	24
} Women	40	31	23	32	51	57	58	40	37	48
} Children	404	282	180	211	187	173	223	236	203	215
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS	404	282	180	211	187	173	223	236	203	215
HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR FOREIGNERS	64	61	63	53	46	47	58	74	61	82
LUNATIC ASYLUMS	456	340	392	422	381	313	276	310	264	327

† 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.

* See Dr. Watson's "Principles and Practice of Physic:" *Spurious melanosis*. Vol. II., pp. 229-32.

But London has acquired almost as much fame for that highly agglutinative compound its mud as for its fogs; and perhaps there is more connexion than is generally supposed between them. It would be a humble but invaluable sanitary work if the streets were subjected to a perfect system of purification; if they were frequently and thoroughly cleansed and dried. The attention of Boards of Works may be well directed to this end. The present expedient, by which householders who pay rates for parochial management are expected to clean the pavement in front of their own houses, is unjust in principle and futile in practice. The whole width of thoroughfare from frontage to frontage should get the benefit of the same brooms and shovels. Old persons, whose avocations compel them to be much out of doors, in feebly urging their steps over filthy streets waste much of that strength which should be husbanded for the employments by which they live. And how can poor people be expected to keep the inside of their houses free from damp and dirt when all the adjacent exterior is a "mud-ocean?" A good scavenger is a practical teacher of that cleanliness which is said to be next to godliness; and if the streets were well kept, the crowds who frequent them would read excellent plain sermons in the stones.

The increase of typhus is a matter of much regret. The Medical Officers of Health have to contend not only with the evils which attend rapidly increasing populations, but also with the overcrowding of particular localities by the clearing of neighbourhoods for improvements and extensive railway works.

TABLE 9.—LONDON.—Deaths and Meteorology, 1849-64.

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 to 1859.*	WEEKLY AVERAGE OF 1864.						
						1864	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. 1803							
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	1748	37.9	11.8	5.0	0.34	1777
1854	73697	48.9	4.7	18.7	1731	Second Quarter	1313	53.1	19.5	8.3	0.27	1457
1855	61942	47.1	4.5	21.1	1659	Third Quarter	1390	59.4	22.2	9.7	0.35	1495
1856	57274	49.0	5.6	22.2	1775	Fourth Quarter	1506	43.7	12.0	5.0	0.34	1660
1857	59108	51.0	5.2	21.4	1562							
1858	64093	49.2	6.5	17.8	1626							
1859	61860	50.7	6.0	25.9	1598							
1860	62309	47.0	4.6	32.0	1676							
1861	63251	49.4	5.0	20.8	1666							
1862	67371	49.5	4.7	23.2	1630							
1863	71060	50.3	6.0	19.8	1775							
1864	78238	48.5	5.8	16.8	1597							

* 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.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, with Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen abroad belonging thereto.*

Middle of Years.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1801 -	16,302,410	8,096,082	8,206,328
1811 -	18,532,522	9,194,348	9,338,174
1821 -	21,300,573	10,519,256	10,781,317
1831 -	24,423,588	12,004,025	12,419,563
1841 -	27,077,095	13,325,889	13,751,206
1851 -	27,764,034	13,656,998	14,107,036
1861 -	29,358,927	14,397,427	14,961,500
Estimated. 1866 -	30,329,207	14,775,810	15,553,397

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

[The above numbers (1801-61) have been deduced by raising the enumerated population of the United Kingdom, including the islands in the British Seas, (see Table 9, p. 84. of Vol. III. Census of England and Wales, 1861,) up to the middle of the respective Census years. In 1866 the numbers have been estimated by adding the population enumerated in the islands in the British Seas in 1861, and the number of men in the Army, Navy, and Merchant Service abroad, (see Table 3, p. 81. Vol. III. Census 1861,) to the population for 1866 returned in the Table on p. lxx.]

Logarithms of the above Population of the UNITED KINGDOM.

Middle of Years.	PERSONS.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1801 - -	7.2122518	6.9082749	6.9141489
1811 - -	7.2679345	6.9635210	6.9702620
1821 - -	7.3283913	7.0219850	7.0326718
1831 - -	7.3878095	7.0793269	7.0941063
1841 - -	7.4326020	7.1246962	7.1383408
1851 - -	7.4434825	7.1353552	7.1494358
1861 - -	7.4677402	7.1582849	7.1749751
1866 - -	7.4818611	7.1695513	7.1918253

Population of the United Kingdom estimated to the middle of each Year 1801-66,

YEARS.	UNITED KINGDOM.			ENGLAND AND WALES.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1801	15,902,322	7,748,246	8,154,076	9,060,993	4,404,490	4,656,503
1802	16,059,507	7,826,658	8,232,849	9,129,636	4,441,131	4,688,505
1803	16,254,224	7,921,956	8,332,268	9,234,649	4,494,127	4,740,522
1804	16,477,279	8,029,902	8,447,377	9,366,826	4,559,230	4,807,596
1805	16,715,637	8,145,199	8,570,438	9,513,111	4,631,137	4,881,974
1806	16,951,925	8,258,482	8,693,443	9,656,119	4,700,476	4,955,643
1807	17,184,902	8,370,728	8,814,174	9,794,594	4,768,221	5,026,373
1808	17,410,054	8,479,565	8,930,489	9,924,001	4,831,985	5,092,016
1809	17,639,472	8,588,409	9,051,063	10,056,421	4,895,182	5,161,239
1810	17,866,908	8,697,020	9,169,888	10,185,373	4,957,559	5,228,019
1811	18,103,492	8,811,499	9,291,993	10,322,592	5,025,212	5,297,380
1812	18,366,908	8,941,561	9,425,347	10,479,871	5,103,251	5,376,620
1813	18,644,377	9,082,277	9,562,100	10,649,743	5,191,211	5,453,532
1814	18,923,845	9,224,893	9,698,952	10,820,112	5,280,331	5,539,781
1815	19,218,341	9,374,727	9,843,614	11,004,012	5,375,916	5,628,096
1816	19,520,488	9,526,546	9,993,942	11,196,156	5,474,848	5,721,308
1817	19,814,027	9,673,857	10,140,170	11,377,841	5,568,195	5,809,646
1818	20,104,922	9,819,981	10,284,941	11,555,054	5,659,313	5,895,741
1819	20,388,744	9,964,535	10,424,209	11,723,379	5,747,842	5,975,537
1820	20,686,389	10,117,002	10,569,387	11,903,722	5,843,289	6,060,433
1821	21,007,386	10,278,540	10,728,846	12,105,614	5,946,821	6,158,793
1822	21,338,890	10,437,930	10,900,960	12,320,360	6,050,929	6,269,431
1823	21,666,344	10,596,147	11,070,197	12,529,518	6,153,157	6,376,361
1824	21,977,412	10,745,695	11,231,717	12,720,736	6,246,003	6,474,733
1825	22,281,164	10,891,074	11,390,090	12,903,059	6,333,955	6,569,104
1826	22,575,495	11,032,473	11,543,022	13,074,286	6,417,196	6,657,090
1827	22,872,049	11,173,727	11,698,322	13,247,277	6,500,546	6,746,731
1828	23,190,529	11,325,793	11,864,736	13,438,474	6,591,959	6,846,515
1829	23,504,943	11,475,573	12,029,370	13,625,045	6,681,424	6,943,621
1830	23,814,667	11,622,656	12,192,011	13,805,041	6,767,221	7,037,820
1831	24,135,422	11,776,491	12,358,931	13,994,460	6,859,085	7,135,375
1832	24,372,051	11,896,932	12,475,119	14,164,696	6,943,932	7,220,764
1833	24,602,698	12,012,203	12,590,495	14,328,471	7,023,322	7,305,149
1834	24,861,899	12,141,056	12,720,843	14,520,297	7,116,031	7,404,266
1835	25,133,468	12,275,028	12,858,440	14,724,063	7,213,625	7,510,438
1836	25,406,281	12,408,238	12,998,043	14,928,477	7,310,074	7,618,403
1837	25,650,426	12,527,350	13,123,076	15,103,778	7,392,191	7,711,587
1838	25,903,697	12,651,465	13,252,232	15,287,699	7,479,021	7,808,678
1839	26,200,106	12,796,609	13,403,497	15,514,255	7,566,593	7,927,662
1840	26,487,026	12,937,181	13,549,845	15,730,813	7,689,301	8,041,512
1841	26,751,199	13,065,536	13,685,663	15,929,492	7,784,883	8,144,609
1842	27,004,417	13,194,189	13,810,228	16,130,326	7,887,620	8,242,706
1843	27,255,699	13,321,297	13,934,402	16,332,228	7,990,370	8,341,858
1844	27,525,119	13,456,832	14,068,287	16,535,174	8,093,100	8,442,074
1845	27,776,364	13,582,614	14,193,750	16,739,136	8,195,776	8,543,360
1846	28,002,094	13,694,941	14,307,153	16,944,092	8,298,360	8,645,732
1847	27,972,537	13,675,994	14,296,543	17,150,018	8,400,820	8,749,198
1848	27,820,088	13,593,648	14,226,440	17,356,882	8,503,116	8,853,766
1849	27,669,579	13,512,837	14,156,742	17,564,656	8,605,212	8,959,444
1850	27,523,694	13,436,128	14,087,566	17,773,324	8,707,074	9,066,250
1851	27,393,337	13,369,095	14,024,242	17,982,849	8,808,662	9,174,187
1852	27,448,257	13,394,542	14,053,715	18,193,203	8,909,938	9,283,268
1853	27,542,588	13,441,288	14,101,300	18,404,368	9,010,866	9,393,502
1854	27,658,704	13,496,584	14,162,120	18,616,310	9,111,410	9,504,900
1855	27,821,730	13,574,202	14,247,528	18,829,000	9,211,528	9,617,472
1856	28,011,034	13,661,616	14,349,418	19,042,412	9,311,182	9,731,230
1857	28,188,280	13,739,458	14,448,822	19,256,516	9,410,334	9,846,182
1858	28,389,770	13,828,357	14,561,413	19,471,291	9,508,949	9,962,342
1859	28,590,224	13,915,802	14,674,422	19,686,701	9,606,982	10,079,719
1860	28,778,411	13,997,137	14,781,274	19,902,713	9,704,394	10,198,319
1861	28,974,362	14,084,642	14,889,720	20,119,314	9,801,152	10,318,162
1862	29,204,983	14,184,718	15,020,265	20,336,467	9,897,217	10,439,250
1863	29,395,051	14,261,081	15,133,970	20,554,137	9,992,537	10,561,600
1864	29,566,316	14,326,608	15,239,708	20,772,308	10,087,086	10,685,222
1865	29,768,089	14,408,029	15,360,060	20,990,946	10,180,821	10,810,125
1866	29,935,404	14,459,314	15,476,090	21,210,020	10,273,700	10,936,320

NOTE.—The above Table has been constructed by the Registrar-General of England in conjunction with the Registrars-General of Scotland and Ireland. The population of the islands in the British Seas is not included.

exclusive of the portions of the Army, Navy, and Merchant Seamen Abroad.

YEARS.	SCOTLAND.			IRELAND.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
1801	1,625,000	751,998	873,002	5,216,329	2,591,758	2,624,571
1802	1,643,877	760,616	883,261	5,285,994	2,624,911	2,661,083
1803	1,662,981	769,341	893,640	5,356,594	2,658,488	2,698,106
1804	1,682,318	778,178	904,140	5,428,135	2,692,494	2,735,641
1805	1,701,890	787,126	914,764	5,500,636	2,726,936	2,773,700
1806	1,721,701	796,188	925,513	5,574,105	2,761,818	2,812,287
1807	1,741,750	805,361	936,389	5,648,558	2,797,146	2,851,412
1808	1,762,045	814,653	947,392	5,724,008	2,832,927	2,891,081
1809	1,782,587	824,063	958,524	5,800,464	2,869,164	2,931,300
1810	1,803,384	833,596	969,788	5,877,946	2,905,865	2,972,081
1811	1,824,434	843,250	981,184	5,956,466	2,943,037	3,013,429
1812	1,851,003	857,627	993,376	6,036,034	2,980,633	3,055,351
1813	1,877,966	872,255	1,005,711	6,116,688	3,018,811	3,097,857
1814	1,905,352	887,136	1,018,216	6,198,381	3,057,426	3,140,955
1815	1,933,141	902,275	1,030,866	6,281,188	3,096,536	3,184,652
1816	1,959,229	915,552	1,043,677	6,365,103	3,136,146	3,228,957
1817	1,986,045	929,399	1,056,646	6,450,141	3,176,263	3,273,878
1818	2,013,552	943,776	1,069,776	6,536,316	3,216,892	3,319,424
1819	2,041,720	958,652	1,083,068	6,623,645	3,258,041	3,365,604
1820	2,070,523	973,996	1,096,527	6,712,144	3,299,717	3,412,427
1821	2,099,945	989,793	1,110,152	6,801,827	3,341,926	3,459,901
1822	2,125,822	1,002,327	1,123,495	6,892,708	3,384,674	3,508,034
1823	2,152,017	1,015,019	1,136,998	6,984,809	3,427,971	3,556,838
1824	2,178,536	1,027,872	1,150,664	7,078,140	3,471,820	3,606,320
1825	2,205,383	1,040,889	1,164,494	7,172,722	3,516,230	3,656,492
1826	2,232,639	1,054,068	1,178,571	7,268,570	3,561,209	3,707,361
1827	2,259,072	1,066,418	1,192,654	7,365,700	3,606,763	3,758,937
1828	2,287,924	1,080,935	1,206,989	7,464,131	3,652,899	3,811,232
1829	2,316,020	1,094,524	1,221,496	7,563,878	3,699,625	3,864,253
1830	2,344,662	1,108,485	1,236,177	7,664,964	3,746,950	3,918,014
1831	2,373,561	1,122,526	1,251,035	7,767,401	3,794,880	3,972,521
1832	2,397,777	1,134,485	1,263,292	7,869,578	3,818,515	3,991,063
1833	2,422,239	1,146,585	1,275,654	7,951,988	3,842,296	4,009,692
1834	2,446,968	1,158,798	1,288,170	8,044,634	3,866,227	4,028,407
1835	2,471,889	1,171,097	1,300,792	8,137,516	3,890,306	4,047,210
1836	2,497,167	1,183,629	1,313,538	8,230,637	3,914,535	4,066,102
1837	2,522,653	1,196,245	1,326,408	8,324,995	3,938,914	4,085,081
1838	2,548,402	1,208,997	1,339,405	8,419,596	3,963,447	4,104,149
1839	2,574,413	1,221,884	1,352,529	8,514,438	3,988,132	4,123,306
1840	2,600,692	1,234,910	1,365,782	8,609,521	4,012,970	4,142,551
1841	2,621,854	1,242,689	1,379,165	8,699,853	4,037,964	4,161,889
1842	2,653,165	1,258,690	1,394,475	8,790,926	4,047,879	4,173,047
1843	2,683,639	1,274,223	1,409,416	8,883,832	4,056,704	4,183,128
1844	2,713,318	1,289,265	1,424,053	8,978,627	4,074,467	4,202,160
1845	2,742,167	1,303,795	1,438,372	9,074,061	4,083,043	4,212,018
1846	2,770,154	1,317,792	1,452,362	9,169,848	4,078,789	4,209,059
1847	2,797,245	1,331,236	1,466,009	9,266,274	4,083,938	4,081,336
1848	2,823,406	1,344,105	1,479,301	9,363,300	4,094,427	3,893,373
1849	2,848,609	1,356,381	1,492,228	9,460,314	4,104,467	3,705,070
1850	2,872,821	1,368,045	1,504,776	9,557,549	4,114,009	3,516,540
1851	2,896,015	1,379,080	1,516,935	9,654,473	4,118,353	3,333,120
1852	2,918,162	1,389,469	1,528,693	9,751,889	4,127,135	3,241,754
1853	2,939,236	1,399,196	1,540,040	9,849,984	4,136,226	3,167,758
1854						