



STATISTICS BACK-UP

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· 2:

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.

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TWENTY-SECOND 42CR ANNUAL REPORT

Daten 1859

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

OF

OF THE

BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

IN ENGLAND.

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



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

1861.

TWENTY-SECOND

ANNUAL REPORT

REGISTRAR-GENERAL

MRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES

gibelen in baih fornies al Harlinson og Canamarit af her skalente.

LONDON: D. GRORGE & AVER AND WILLIAM SPOTTEWOOD PRANKER TO THE QUELS'S MARY EXCELSING MARKED TOS DER MALETYS STATIONERY OFFICE.

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REPORT

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

General Register Office, Somerset House, 30th May 1861.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my Annual Report for the year 1859.

The registration of the year proceeded satisfactorily.

SIR,

The names of 335,446 men and women were inscribed on the Marriage Registers; of 689,881 children on the registers of births; and of 440,781 persons of all ages on the registers of deaths.

The total number of names enrolled during the year amounted to nearly a million and half (1,466,108).

It was eight years after the population was enumerated, so that the ratios of the above numbers to the population can only be exactly determined when the census numbers of 1861 have been ascertained; the subjoined rates of births, deaths, and marriages must therefore be taken subject to correction, as they are estimated on data growing every successive year after the census more imperfect. The limits of possible error are, however, not extensive.

TABLE I.—Estimated	POPULATION, WI	th the Number	of MARRIAGES,	BIRTHS, and
DEATHS regi	istered in Englan	d in each Year	from 1838 to 18	\$59.

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 1839 1840	$\begin{array}{r} 15,312,256\\ 15,515,296\\ 15,721,029\end{array}$	118067 123166 122665	236134 246332 245330	463787 492574 502303	342760 338984 359687	121027 153590 142616
$ 1841 \\ 1842 \\ 1843 \\ 1844 \\ 1845 $	$\begin{array}{c} 15,\!929,\!492\\ 16,\!123,\!793\\ 16,\!320,\!479\\ 16,\!519,\!565\\ 16,\!721,\!081 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 122496 \\ 118825 \\ 123818 \\ 132249 \\ 143743 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 244992\\ 237650\\ 247636\\ 264498\\ 287486\end{array}$	$512158 \\ 517739 \\ 527325 \\ 540763 \\ 543521$	343847 349519 346445 356933 349366	168311 168220 180880 183830 194155
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	$\begin{array}{c} 16,\!925,\!051\\ 17,\!131,\!512\\ 17,\!340,\!492\\ 17,\!552,\!020\\ 17,\!766,\!129\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 145664 \\ 135845 \\ 138230 \\ 141883 \\ 152744 \end{array}$	291328 271690 276460 283766 305488	572625 539965 563059 578159 593422	390815 423304 399833 440839 368995	182310 116661 163226 187320 224427
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	17,982,849 18,205,627 18,403,313 18,618,760 18,786,914	154206 158782 164520 159727 15211 3	$\begin{array}{r} 308412\\ 317564\\ 829040\\ 319454\\ 304226\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 615865\\ 624012\\ 612391\\ 634405\\ 635043\\ \end{array}$	395396 407135 421097 437905 425703	220469 216877 191294 196500 209340
1856 1857 1858 1859	19,045,187 19,304,897 19,523,103 19,746,000	159337 159097 156070 167723	318674 318194 312140 335446	657453 663071 655481 689881	390506 419815 449656 440781	266947 243256 205825 249100

[†] The Population has been deduced on the assumption that the annual rate of increase was uniform; viz. 1°220 per cent. in each of the 10 years 1841-51, and 1°326 per cent. in each of the 3 years 1838-40. For 1852-59 the increase of Population has been obtained by taking the excess of births over deaths in the four quarters ending June 30th, in each year.

On an average of twenty-two years there was one death to 45 living in the population, one birth to 30 living, and one person married to 61 living; and these proportions in the year 1859 became 1 in 45, 1 in 29, and I in 59; or, more exactly, the mortality on the population was 2.236 per cent. on an average, and nearly the same (2.232) in 1859; the average birth-rate was 3.305, the rate in 1859 being higher (3.494); the average marriage rate was 1.636, and the rate in the last year also higher 1.698.

The beginning of the year was unhealthy; and the rain having for some time been deficient, the water supply was in some places scanty, in others impure. But in the progress of the year there was a manifest improvement; and the public prosperity was indicated by an increase of marriages.

The marriages in the year exceeded by 11,653 the marriages in the preceding year; the births were 34,400 in excess; and the deaths 8875 in defect.

Consequently the excess of births over deaths in the year was 43,275 above the excess in the preceding year, and amounted to 249,100. This was the natural recorded increase of the population of England and Wales.

The emigrants of English origin amounted to about 40,245. To this extent, therefore, the natural increase is diminished by emigration. Upon the other hand, while the Emigration Commissioners record the departure of 120,432, they record the return of 19,913 emigrants to the United Kingdom; and there is probably a constant influx of the population of Scotland and Ireland into England and Wales; so that the census alone will enable us to strike the exact balance.*

TABLE II .- Proportion of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS to the Population of England.

Years ended	Selection 12	To 100 Person	s living.	utiley u viniteri	The Number of Persons living					
Dec. 31st	MARRIAGES.	ARRIAGES. PERSONS MARRIED.		DEATHS.	To one Marriage.	To one Person Married.	To one Birth.	To one Death.		
1838 1839 1840	•771 •794 •780	1·542 1·588 1·560	3*029 3*175 3*195	2.238 2.185 2.288	130 126 128	65 63 64	33 31 31	45 46 44		
1841 1842 1843 1844 1844 1845	•769 •737 •759 •801 •860	1.538 1.474 1.518 1.602 1.720	$3 \cdot 215$ $3 \cdot 211$ $3 \cdot 231$ $3 \cdot 231$ $3 \cdot 273$ $3 \cdot 251$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 159 \\ 2 \cdot 168 \\ 2 \cdot 123 \\ 2 \cdot 161 \\ 2 \cdot 089 \end{array}$	130 136 132 125 116	65 68 66 62 58	81 81 31 31 31 31	46 46 47 46 48		
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	*861 •793 •797 •808 •860	1.722 1.586 1.594 1.616 1.720	8:383 3:152 3:247 3:294 3:340	2'306 2'471 2'306 2'512 2'077	116 126 125 124 116	58 63 62 58	30 32 31 30 30	43 40 43 40 48		
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	*858 *872 *894 *858 *810	1.716 1.744 1.788 1.716 1.620	3:425 3:428 3:328 3:407 3:380	2·199 2·236 2·288 2·352 2·266	117 115 112 117 123	58 57 56 58 62	29 29 30 29 30	45 45 44 43 44		
1856 1857 1858 1859	*837 *824 *799 *849	1°674 1°648 1°598 1°698	3°452 3°435 3°357 3°494	2.050 2.175 2.303 2.232	119 121 125 117	60 61 63 59	29 29 30 29	49 46 43 45		
Mean	*818	1.636	3.305	2.236	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

* Of the 120,432 emigrants from the United Kingdom 33,930 were returned as of English, 10,182 as of Scotch, 52,981 as of Irish origin, and 4442 as foreigners. In 18,897 cases the origin was unknown; and these proportionally distributed give the above numbers for England and Wales.

Marriages.

MARRIAGES.

167,723 marriages were registered in the year; 136,210 according to the rites of the Established Church; and 31,513 not according to those rites. Of the marriages in the Church, 19 were by special licence, 20,345 by licence, 107,737 by banns, and 4204 upon Superintendent Registrars certificates. The clergy omitted in 3905 cases to state whether the marriage was by licence or by banns.

The marriages by banns increased more rapidly than the marriages by licence; and were in proportion to those by licence as 5.296 to 1.

Of the marriages not according to the rites of the Established Church 12,519 were by Protestant Dissenters, 7756 by Roman Catholics, 70 by Quakers, and 324 by Jews; 10,844 marriages, exceeding those of the Roman Catholics, were performed in Superintendent Registrars offices. 137,005 bachelors married as many spinsters in the year; and 8161 widowers married the same number of widows; 7058 bachelors also

TABLE III.—MARRIAGES registered in ENGLAND in each Year from 1841 to 1859.

			Acco	ccording to the Rites of the Established Church.					Not	accord Estal	ing to blished	the Ri Chur	tes of ch.	f the
		ES.			a,	tegis-	I,ICA'	ished	stab-	In Retered F	egis- Places.	egis-		
YEARS ending (31st Decembe	er	TOTAL MARRIAG	Special Licence.	Licence.	Banns.	Superintendent R trar's Certificate	Not stated.	Total in Establ	Total not in E lished Church.	Roman Catholics.	Other Christian Denominations.	Superintendent R trar's Office.	Quakers.	Jews.
1841 1842 1843		122496 118825 123818	13 9 8	$\begin{array}{c} 15792 \\ 14935 \\ 14544 \end{array}$	78015 75744 79849	972 944 1222	$19579 \\18415 \\18014$	114371 110047 113637	8125 8778 10181	588 620 718	82 00 52	2064 2357 2817	66 58 61	113 163 151
1844 1845		132249 143743	10 10	14930 16013	85176 92867	1558 1706	18335 18919	$\frac{120009}{129515}$	$\frac{12240}{14228}$	$\begin{array}{c}2280\\2816\end{array}$	6284 7181	3446 3977	55 74	175 180
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	1111	$\begin{array}{c c} 145664 \\ 135845 \\ 138230 \\ 141883 \\ 152744 \end{array}$	14 14 13 18 8	$ \begin{array}{r} 17135\\17052\\16896\\16697\\17413\end{array} $	92995 84863 86519 90644 98669	1862 1968 2170 2593 3136	$\begin{array}{c} 18503 \\ 16979 \\ 15871 \\ 13230 \\ 11733 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 130509\\ 120876\\ 121469\\ 123182\\ 130959 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 15155\\ 14969\\ 16761\\ 18701\\ 21785 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r} 3027 \\ 2961 \\ 3658 \\ 4199 \\ 5623 \end{array}$	7669 7483 8060 8662 9626	$\begin{array}{r} 4167 \\ 4258 \\ 4790 \\ 5558 \\ 6207 \end{array}$	68 83 67 53 69	224 184 186 229 260
1851 1852 1853 1854 1854		$\begin{array}{c c} 154206\\ 158782\\ 164520\\ 159727\\ 159113\end{array}$	8 8 8 15	17781 19461 20624 21048 20386	99406 106497 109166 105050 90546	3351 8610 3814 3811	$ \begin{array}{r} 10412 \\ 4306 \\ 4430 \\ 4185 \\ 4001 \end{array} $	130958 133882 138042 134109	23248 24900 26478 25618	6570 7479 8375 7813	9540 10017 10149 9873	6813 7100 7598 7593	65 57 68 52	260 247 288 287
1856 1857 1858 1859		$\begin{array}{c} 159337\\ 159097\\ 156070\\ 167723\end{array}$	9 9 15 19	$\begin{array}{r} 21336\\ 21250\\ 19858\\ 20345 \end{array}$	104280 102062 100432 107737	4045 3748 3787 4204	3949 3962 3990 3905	133619 131031 128082 136210	24362 25718 28066 27988 31513	7344 7527 7360 6643 7756	9296 9710 10686 11094 12519	7441 8097 9642 9952 10844	57 72 67 79 70	224 312 311 220 324
- 10		Mar	riages o betw	contract een	ed	Re-married. Und			er Age.	Signe	ed the wit	Marri h Mar	age F) Legister
YEARS ending 31st December	r	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.	Widowers.	Widows.	Men.	Wømen.	Men.	Women.	Marriages in	which both Signed.	Marriages in which ono Signed.
1841 1842 1843 1844 1844 1845 1846	11111	 119539 121324		 11835 12212	 6341 6131	15619 16305 16941 18176 18343	10579 1081 11183 12369 12128	5362 5387 5511 5515 6287 3 6313	16285 16003 16403 17410 19376 20001	39954 38031 40520 42912 47665 47488	5968 5696 6071 6507 7122 7014	0	1 (1 (2)) (1 (2))	+
1847 1848 1849 1850		$ \begin{array}{r} 112576 \\ 113284 \\ 116134 \\ 124031 \\ \end{array} $	5705 5920 6102 6575	11667 12702 13155 14558	5897 6324 6492 7580	17564 19026 19647 22138	$ \begin{array}{c} 1160\\ 1224\\ 1259\\ 14154 \end{array} $	2 5556 4 6092 4 6650 5 7453	18118 19436 21105 23109	$\begin{array}{r} 42429 \\ 43166 \\ 44027 \\ 47572 \end{array}$	6187 6277 6513 7060	$ \begin{bmatrix} 7 & -32 \\ 1 & -32 \\ 5 & -6 \\ -6 & - \end{bmatrix} $	2622 2974	39062 39989
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	1111	126018 130672 135023 131141 123398	6625 6696 7139 6826 6775	$ \begin{array}{r} 14313 \\ 14044 \\ 14739 \\ 14189 \\ 14280 \end{array} $	7250 7370 7619 7571 7660	$\begin{array}{r} 21563 \\ 21414 \\ 22358 \\ 21760 \\ 21940 \end{array}$	13873 14060 14758 14397 1442	5 7737 8 8551 9131 9210 8 8386	24286 26978 29219 28797 27207	47439 48421 49983 47843 44846	69812 70772 72204 68172	$ \begin{array}{c cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	186 636 345 255	44879 45921 47497 45508
1856 1857 1858 1859	1111	$\begin{array}{c} 129960 \\ 130317 \\ 127165 \\ 137005 \end{array}$	7163 6908 6711 7058	14462 14293 14547 15493	7752 7579 7644 8161	22214 21872 22191 23654	14918 14918 14487 14358 15219	9120 8885 9145 10397	29218 28798 28664 32041	45900 44013 42141 44807	64138 61768 58738 63127	3 32 3 32 5 30 3 28 7 30	238 518 781 574	45557 44742 43312 46786 j

Marriages.

married widows, and 15,493 spinsters married widowers, consequently 23,654 widowers, and 15,219 widows re-married.

Re-marriages.—Of 100 men marrying, 14.10 were widowers; of 100 women marrying, 9.07 were widows.

Minors.—10,397 young men and 32,041 young women under twentyone years of age, married in the year; so of 100 men 6.20, and of 100 women 19.10 were minors.

Signatures of Persons marrying.—44,807 men and 63,127 women signed the marriage registers with marks; so that of 335,446 persons in the prime of life, 227,512 could write their names more or less distinctly; and 107,934 signed with marks, or 32'2 per cent. signed with marks. Of the women, 37'6 in 100, of the men, 26'7 in 100, signed with marks; so that the women do not write in the same proportion as men.

It is gratifying to trace the progress of education since 1841, when 32.7 men, and 48.8 women in every 100 signed with marks, to the last year, when the proportions fell to 26.7 and 37.6 respectively; so that of persons at the age of marriage, 6.0 more men, and 11.2 more women in 100 now write their names than wrote eighteen years ago.

and a property	a manager of the	TABLE 11	1. <i>a</i> .	A 4		
	MAR	RIAGES.	Estimated to 1	00 persons living.		
YEARS.	To 100 persons living.	By Banns to one Marriage by Licence.	Marriages of the higher and middle Classes.	Marriages of the Artizans and Labourers and other Classes.	per Quarter.	
1	2	3 4		5 ·	6	
Average :					s. d.	
Of 6 years of highest prices -	} .801*	4.959	• 134	•666	67 11	
Of 6 years of intermediate prices	} .840	5.358	• 132	• 707	52 10	
Of 6 years of <i>lowest</i> prices -	} .826	5.421	• 128	•698	43 0	
1855 1854	•810 •858	4.883 4.991	•138 •143	•672 •715	74 8 72 5	
1847 1856	•793 •837 •760	4·977 4·888	•133 •142 •120	•660 •695 •640	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
1842	•737	5.072	•121	•616	57 3	
1857 1846 1853 1844	·824 ·861 ·894 ·801	4·803 5·427 5·293 5·705	•142 •134 •142 •119	•682 •727 •752 •682	56 5 54 8 53 3 51 3	
1845 1848	•860 •797	5.799 5.121	•126 •130	·734 ·667	50 10 50 6	
1843 1849 1858 1852 1850 1850 1851	·759 ·808 ·799 ·872 ·860 ·858	5·490 5·429 5·058 5·472 5·666 5·591	•117 •126 •132 •135 •129 •130	·642 ·682 ·667 ·737 ·731 ·728	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
1859	•849	5.296	•135	•714	43 10	

* Disregarding the decimal point, this will read 801 marriages were celebrated to every 100,000 of the population; 134 were marriages by licence, 666 were marriages by banns. It may be assumed that these two groups represent the whole of the corresponding classes of society, whether belonging to the Church or not. Buildings registered.—4228 places of public worship were open for the solemnization of marriages, and registered on December 31st, 1859. This number exceeds by 156 the number on the register at the same date of the previous year.

Seasons.—The marriages are most numerous after harvest in the Christmas quarter of the year, and in the spring quarter, including the months of April, May, and June. The marriage rate is lowest in the Lent quarter ending in March, when the produce of the year is partly consumed.

BIRTHS.

The registered births, which declined in the previous year, rose to 689,881 in the present year. The increase is 34,400. The birth-rate of the year is 3.494, or 1 in 29.

Sex.-352,662 boys and 337,219 girls were born; and 15,443 more boys than girls, the proportions being 1046 boys to 1000 girls; so that the proportions were nearly 22 boys to 21 girls.

Seasons.—The proportion of births in the several seasons of the year varied. Thus if we take the average births of each quarter at 1000, the proportional births in the four quarters of the year are represented by the numbers 1032, 1022, 968, and 978. These proportions differ from year to year; but the births in the first exceed those in the second six months of the year.

Children born out of wedlock.—44,751 children were born out of wedlock, or $6 \cdot 5$ per cent. of the children born alive, and so registered as to allow the distinction to be drawn. One in every fifteen children is in this condition, and has to encounter the hardships incidental to it; for hitherto mankind have treated the innocent children with the opprobrium which properly attaches only to the parents.

To 100 girls, 105.7 boys were born out of wedlock ; whereas to 100 girls, 104.5 boys were born in wedlock.

TABLE IV.—MARRIAGES. 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.

and the second	To 100 Married.										
YEARS ended	The P:	roportion un Tears of Age	nder 21 2.	The signed th	Proportion e Marriage with Marks	who Register	The Proportion who were				
31st December	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Males.	Females.	Mean.	Widowers.	Widows.	Mean.		
1841 - 1843 - 1844 - 1845 - 1846 - 1847 - 1848 - 1847 - 1848 - 1847 - 1848 - 1849 - 1850 - 1850 - 1852 - 1853 - 1853 - 1855 - 1855 - 1856 - 1857 - 1858 -	$\begin{array}{c} 4^{+}38\\ 4^{+}56\\ 4^{+}45\\ 4^{+}45\\ 4^{+}37\\ 4^{+}37\\ 4^{+}33\\ 4^{+}09\\ 4^{+}48\\ 5^{+}09\\ 4^{+}88\\ 5^{+}69\\ 4^{+}88\\ 5^{+}55\\ 5^{+}57\\ 5^{+}55\\ 5^{+}57\\ 5^{+}55\\ 5^{+}72\\ 5^{+}58\\ 5^{+}86\\ 5^{+}$	$\begin{array}{c} 13 \cdot 29 \\ 13 \cdot 47 \\ 13 \cdot 25 \\ 13 \cdot 16 \\ 13 \cdot 48 \\ 13 \cdot 34 \\ 14 \cdot 06 \\ 14 \cdot 88 \\ 15 \cdot 13 \\ 15 \cdot 75 \\ 16 \cdot 99 \\ 17 \cdot 76 \\ 18 \cdot 03 \\ 17 \cdot 89 \\ 18 \cdot 34 \\ 18 \cdot 10 \\ 18 \cdot 37 \end{array}$	8:83 9:00 8:85 8:67 8:93 9:03 8:72 9:24 9:24 9:79 10:01 10:03 11:9 11:66 11:90 11:70 12:03 11:84 12:12	32.7 32.0 32.7 32.4 33.2 32.6 31.2 31.0 31.1 30.5 30.4 30.5 30.4 30.5 29.5 28.8 27.7 27.0	$\begin{array}{c} 48.8\\ 47.9\\ 49.0\\ 49.2\\ 49.6\\ 48.2\\ 45.5\\ 45.4\\ 45.4\\ 45.9\\ 46.2\\ 45.3\\ 44.6\\ 43.9\\ 42.7\\ 41.2\\ 40.2\\ 38.8\\ 37.6\end{array}$	40°8 40°0 40°9 40°8 41°4 38°4 38°4 38°5 38°5 38°7 38°1 37°6 38°1 37°6 36°4 455 45°4 34°5 33°3 32°3	12:90 18:14 19:77 12:81 12:69 12:59 12:59 18:85 18:85 18:85 18:49 18:62 18:62 18:62 18:62 18:62 18:62 18:64 18:75 18:76 18:76 18:76 18:76 18:76 18:77 19:77 18:77 19:777	†8.999 8.900 8.733 8.46 8.803 8.544 8.864 8.888 9.27 9.000 8.866 8.971 9.01 9.366 9.11 9.20	†10°95 11°02 10°95 10°63 10°62 10°46 10°74 11°31 11°37 11°88 11°43 11°48 11°43 11°43 11°43 11°43 11°45 11°43 11°71		

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

Deaths.

DEATHS.

The number of deaths was less by 8875 than the deaths in the year preceding; and the rate of mortality (2.232) was slightly below the

TABLE V.-ENGLAND. MARRIAGES .- PROPORTIONAL Number of MARRIAGES in the several Counties of England during the Year 1859; of Persons who signed their Names; of Persons not of full Age; and of the Re-marriages of Widowers and Widows.

	and purposed and and a		Signed their Names				Re-marriages.		
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	tes to	in W	riting.	full	Age.	Widowers.	Widows	
		Marriag Inhab	Of 100 Men Married.	Of 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married.	In 100 Men Married.	In 100 Women Married	
31	ENGLAND	•849	73.3	62•4	6.20	19.10	14.10	9.07	
	ILONDON	•983	89.4	- 80.9	3.02	13:01	14.37	9.91	
0. 1 2 3 4 5	II.—SOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) – – Kent (extra-metropolitan) – – Sussex – – – – – – Hampshire – – – – – – Berkshire – – – – –	•721 •722 •685 •842 •669	74:4 75:4 75:7 77:0 66:7	81·2 74·1 80·1 77·0 71·8	2·80 3·89 4·19 3·70 5·32	$ \begin{array}{r} 14.74 \\ 20.04 \\ 18.04 \\ 17.69 \\ 15.34 \end{array} $	11.57 12.34 12.52 13.31 13.75	8°71 9°49 9°23 10°15 9°19	
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire - Oxfordshire - Huntingdonshire - Bedfordshire - Cambridgeshire - </td <td>*552 *541 *639 *650 *815 *629 *717 *620</td> <td>$78 \cdot 1 \\ 56 \cdot 4 \\ 62 \cdot 7 \\ 69 \cdot 5 \\ 71 \cdot 2 \\ 66 \cdot 6 \\ 59 \cdot 9 \\ 62 \cdot 8$</td> <td>79·2 62·5 61·1 72·7 63·8 63·3 50·2 62·3</td> <td>$\begin{array}{c} 4.44\\ 8.56\\ 11.00\\ 5.53\\ 11.28\\ 7.11\\ 12.69\\ 10.16\end{array}$</td> <td>$14^{*}89$ $23^{*}56$ $24^{*}68$ $18^{*}74$ $26^{*}06$ $27^{*}73$ $25^{*}19$ $25^{*}82$</td> <td>$13.00 \\ 12.40 \\ 14.77 \\ 15.11 \\ 14.32 \\ 14.45 \\ 14.33 \\ 14.36 \\ 14.36$</td> <td>8°22 8°37 8°03 8°51 7°72 8°06 6°15 8°02</td>	*552 *541 *639 *650 *815 *629 *717 *620	$78 \cdot 1 \\ 56 \cdot 4 \\ 62 \cdot 7 \\ 69 \cdot 5 \\ 71 \cdot 2 \\ 66 \cdot 6 \\ 59 \cdot 9 \\ 62 \cdot 8$	79·2 62·5 61·1 72·7 63·8 63·3 50·2 62·3	$\begin{array}{c} 4.44\\ 8.56\\ 11.00\\ 5.53\\ 11.28\\ 7.11\\ 12.69\\ 10.16\end{array}$	$14^{*}89$ $23^{*}56$ $24^{*}68$ $18^{*}74$ $26^{*}06$ $27^{*}73$ $25^{*}19$ $25^{*}82$	$13.00 \\ 12.40 \\ 14.77 \\ 15.11 \\ 14.32 \\ 14.45 \\ 14.33 \\ 14.36 \\ 14.36$	8°22 8°37 8°03 8°51 7°72 8°06 6°15 8°02	
14 15 16	IV.—EASTEEN COUNTIES. Essex – – – – – – Suffolk – – – – – – Norfolk – – – – –	•639 •670 •709	63 •1 59•3 64•4	68°4 64°4 65°3	6°57 6°71 7°43	21·29 19·80 18·96	14·18 14·91 15·09	9.67 8.28 7.85	
17 18 19 20 21	V.—South WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire – – – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – – Devonshire – – – – – Cornwall – – – – – – Somersetshire – – – – –	*635 *740 *783 *686 *694	66*3 69*1 76*0 66*4 68*8	69·2 71·1 70·0 56·3 67·1	7.63 6.96 4.75 8.01 6.84	$17.49 \\ 17.05 \\ 14.48 \\ 20.90 \\ 15.81$	15.6914:3413:1011.5715:52	9.01 7.86 9.06 6.83 8.50	
22 23 24 25 26 27	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire – – – – Herefordshire – – – – – Shropshire – – – – – – Staffordshire – – – – – Worcestershire – – – – – Warwickshire – – – – –	*896 *686 *700 *955 *876 *897	74·2 60·1 61·4 58·3 68·9 72·1	71·2 68·6 57·1 46·8 61·4 62·8	6*42 4*53 4*69 10*29 7*83 7*19	15.95 13.44 14.50 29.14 22.61 20.92	15:29 11:39 12:78 12:99 12:73 14:29	9·32 8·92 9·38 9·52 7·63 8·99	
28 29 30 31 32	VIINORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire Rutlandshire Lincolnshire Nottinghamshire Derbyshire	•758 •616 •659 •935 •817	72.8 74.5 75.9 71.3 76.2	64.0 77.6 71.8 57.7 64.8	9·04 6·67 4·40 8·77 7·73	19°55 12°73 20°24 21°63 20°54	'16·08 9·09 14·30 15·07 15·26	7.66 3.64 8.36 8.70 8.28	
33 34	VIII.—North Western Counties. Cheshire – – – – – – Lancashire – – – – – –	*812 1*035	71:4 70:5	53•4 45•0	5*48 7*57	16°53 20°64	15.87 15.15	8·52 10·23	
35 36 37	IXYORKSHIRE. West Riding East Riding (with York) North Riding	•910 •951 •692	73·7 81·9 82·1	52°1 70°1 71°2	7·74 5·65 3·86	24.69 21.88 17.26	14.69 14.09 12.92	8.61 8.70 5.80	
38 39 40 41	XNORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham	*912 *870 *707 *644	73•2 81•9 78•8 86•7	57·0 69·4 65·9 76·9	7·49 3·91 5·46 3·16	27.76 15.19 16.77 12.38	12:45 12:24 11:37 11:17	9°24 8°26 5°79 8°50	
42 43	XIMONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire South Wales	•856 •869 •662	55°6 60°8 61°3	45°2 40°5 44°4	5·38 5•75 4·58	18·90 15·78 12:00	12.40 13.09 13.74	11·28 8·73 8·10	

The Table may be read thus by omitting the decimal points :- In England, among every 100,000 persons living 849 marriages took place; of 1,000 men married 783, of 1,000 women 624, signed the marriage register by writing their names; of 10,000 men married 620 were not of full age, of 10,000 women married 1910 were not of full age; of 10,000 men married 1410 were widowers, of the same number of women married 907 were widows.

average, 2.236. It is nearly expressed by one death to every 45 of the population.

The mortality of males was at the rate of 2.300, and of females at the rate of 2.167 per cent. annually.

The deaths of males were to the deaths of females as 103 to 100; and out of equal numbers of the two sexes the proportions become 106 to 100.

Ages.—The rate of mortality under ten years of age was higher than usual in both sexes; and generally lower at the more advanced ages.

Seasons.-The winter was the most fatal of the four quarters; and this is explained in the Quarterly Reports, of which the following is a summary.

SUMMARY OF THE QUARTERLY REPORTS, 1859.

First Quarter.—January, February, March, 1859.

The returns present an unfavourable view of the Public Health; the people have suffered and have died in unusual numbers in many districts. Diphtheria has prevailed extensively. The marriages indicate some improvement in the prospects of the people; and the births have not only exceeded the average, but have exceeded the numbers registered in any previous winter quarter.

Marriages.-35,382 weddings were celebrated in the first three months of the present year, and consequently 70,764 persons were married. The marriage rate in the quarter was 1.460 per cent. per annum.

Births.-The births of 175,532 children were registered in the quarter that ended on the 31st March last; and the birth rate was 3.624 per cent. per annum, or rather more than 36 in 1000 persons living.

Increase of Population. — As the births amounted to 175,532, the deaths to 121,580, the natural increase of the population was 53,952; or, on an average, 599 daily.

The probable increase in the population of the United Kingdom was at the rate of 899 daily.

TABLE VI.-ENGLAND. NUMBER and ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of MARRIAGES in each Quarter of the Years 1838-59.

		MARRIAGE	s registered		ANNUAL	RATE per (Cent. of MA	RRIAGES
YEARS.	In the	Quarters en	ding the last	day of	In the	Quarters en	ling the las	t day of
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838 -	23,201	29,801	27,764	87,301	·618	·783	*719	·963
1839 -	24,679	31,339	29,887	37,261	·649	·812	*764	·949
1840 -	26,395	30,786	29,221	36,263	·677	·787	*737	·911
1841 - 1842 - 1843 - 1844 - 1844 - 1845 -	24,447 25,860 25,285 26,387 29,551	32,551 30,048 31,113 34,268 35,300	29,397 27,288 28,847 31,675 35,003	36,101 35,629 38,573 39,919 43,889	•626 •654 •632 •644 •721	*822 *749 *767 *834 *849	*731 *671 *701 *760 *830	*895 *874 *934 *955 1*038
$\begin{array}{rrrr} 1846 & - \\ 1847 & - \\ 1848 & - \\ 1849 & - \\ 1850 & - \end{array}$	31,417	37,111	35,070	42,066	•757	*882	•822	·983
	27,480	35,197	32,439	40,729	•655	*826	•751	·940
	28,398	34,721	32,995	42,116	•661	*805	•755	·961
	28,429	35,844	33,874	43,736	•661	*822	•766	·986
	30,567	39,204	37,636	45,337	•702	*888	•840	1·010
$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	32,724	38,635	37,316	45,531	•742	*864	*822	1.000
	32,977	40,092	38,400	47,313	•730	*885	*836	1.027
	35,149	40,446	39,899	49,026	•778	*883	*859	1.053
	33,234	40,518	38,182	47,793	•728	*875	*813	1.015
	29,186	38,549	37,308	47,070	•633	*824	*787	.989
1856 -	33,427	38,820	39,089	48,001	•708	•819	•813	·995
1857 -	33,321	41,267	38,669	45,840	•704	•859	•794	·938
1858 -	29,918	39,890	38,599	47,663	•624	•821	•783	·965
1859 -	35,382	42,042	39,803	50,496	•730	•856	•799	1·010

Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1859.

17,314 persons emigrated from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government Emigration Agents. 5565, or after cor-

TABLE VII.-Showing the NUMBER of BUILDINGS REGISTERED for the SOLEMNIZATION of MARRIAGES, and on the Register on 31st December 1859.

			S I T	COTT RES ERIA	CISH BY- ANS.		1.1	[0-	1200		_v	Vesl	EYA	n M	ETH	ODIS	TS.	CALV	INISTIC IODISTS		0	
RF	ENGLAND DIVISIONS AND CGISTRATION COUNTIES.	TOTAL.	Church of Scotland.	United Presbyterians.	Presbyterian Church in England.	Independents.	Baptists.	United Brethren or A ravians.	Roman Catholics.	Unitarians.	Original Connexion.	New Connexion.	Primitive Methodists.	Bible Christians.	Wesleyan Methodist Association.	Wesleyan Reformers.	Other Wesleyan Me- thodists.	Welsh Calvinistic Methodists.	Countess of Hunting- don's Connexion.	New Church.	Catholic and Apostol Church.	All others.
	ENGLAND	4228	15	56	56	1416	943	7	520	150	481	57	109	26	47	28	32	126	40	23	17	79
12345678910 11	LONDON SOUTH EASTERN SOUTH MIDLAND EASTERN SOUTH WESTERN WEST MIDLAND NORTH MIDLAND NORTH WESTERN YORK NORTHERN WELSH	292 347 334 251 457 449 265 559 382 247 645	4		6 - - 5 - 15 2 28 -	$105 \\ 131 \\ 127 \\ 104 \\ 157 \\ 134 \\ 76 \\ 149 \\ 126 \\ 42 \\ 265 \\$	59 87 136 70 97 99 74 61 54 12 194	- 2 2 1 - 1 1 -	42 38 21 22 31 81 27 131 54 49 24	9 15 4 7 27 18 10 37 13 2 8	$ \begin{array}{c} 19\\ 41\\ 31\\ 26\\ 77\\ 51\\ 40\\ 61\\ 73\\ 33\\ 29\\ \end{array} $	2 - 12 5 17 14 6 -	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 18 \\ 15 \\ 15 \\ 19 \\ 11 \\ 5 \\ \end{array} $	-5 20 1 	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ - \\ 13 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 14 \\ 8 \\ 5 \\ - \\ - \\ \end{array}$	-1 153 -6 164 1	$ \begin{array}{c} 1\\ 1\\ -\\ 3\\ 2\\ 6\\ 10\\ 4\\ 3\\ 1\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\ -\\$	3 - - 1 - 5 - 117	3 15 2 - 1 13 1 4 - 1	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	6 3 1 - 1 3 1 1 - -	23 4 2 9 15 7 1 13 2 3 -
	$\begin{array}{rcl} 1LONDON.\\ \textbf{Middlesex } (part of) &- &-\\ \textbf{Surrey } (part of) &- &-\\ \textbf{Kent } (part of) &- &- &-\\ \end{array}$	206 57 29	44	4 - -	4	70 24 11	35 15 9	1 1 1	$31 \\ 7 \\ 4$	7 2 -	15 3 1	-2	1 - -	111	2 - -		1 - -	3 _ _	3 - -	3	5 1 -	18 3 2
12345	II.—SOUTH EASTERN DIV. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) Kent (extra-metropolitan) – Sussex – – – – Hampshire – – – – Berkshire – – – –	34 110 65 92 46	1111	11111	1111	18 34 25 39 15	5 33 17 22 10	1111	5 11 5 10 7	1 4 5 3 2	$ \begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 18 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 6 \end{array} $	1111	- - 2 2	- 1 1 3 -	1 - - -	- - -	- - - 1		1 6 4 1 3		- 1 1 -	1 1 1 1 -
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND DIV. Middlesex (extra-metropol.) Hertfordshire – – – Buckinghamshire – – Oxfordshire – – – Northamptonshire – – Huntingdonshire – – Bedfordshire – – – Cambridgeshire – –	33 46 41 38 63 22 42 49	1111111	1111111	111111	18 29 19 11 23 4 9 14	8 14 16 11 27 15 21 24		5 1 2 8 3 - 1 1	- - - - - -	-1366384	1111111		11111111				11111111	1 - - - - 1	1111111		1
14 15 16	IVEASTERN DIVISION. Essex Suffolk Norfolk	88 77 86				45 37 22	17 28 25		10 4 8	- 3 4	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 3 \\ 13 \end{array} $	- - 1	$-\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 1			1 1 1		1-1	1 - -		5 - 4
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN DIV. Wiltshire – – – – Dorsetshire – – – Devonshire – – – Cornwall – – – – Somersetshire – – –	71 43 156 62 125	1111	1111		27, 20 57 7 46	27 4 32 6 28		38866	$2 \\ 4 \\ 14 \\ -7 \\ 7$	$ \begin{array}{c} 6 \\ 6 \\ 20 \\ 24 \\ 21 \end{array} $	1111	5 1 - 1 2	- - 12 6 2	- 2 10 1	1 1 - 1	- - 1 2 -	1111	- - - 1	- - 1	- - - 1	- 9 - 6
22 23 24 25 26 27	VIWEST MIDLAND DIV. Gloucestershire Herefordshire Shropshire Staffordshire Worcestershire Warwickshire	115 20 53 121 50 90	11111	1		43 4 20 30 9 28	37 6 9 13 11 23	1	10 2 10 33 8 18	3-1455	8 2 2 21 9 9	- - 2 8 1 1	15651-	11111		11111	2		7 1 1 2 1		- 1 1 1	2 - 1 2 2
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—N. MIDLAND DIV. Leicestershire – – – Rutlandshire – – – Lincolnshire – – – Nottinghamshire – – Derbyshire – – –	66 6 78 53 62	1111		1111	21 3 18 15 19	24 3 20 17 10	11111	8 - 6 4 9	2 - 3 2 3	7 16 9 8	- - 2 2 1	2 - 8 1 4	11111	1 - - 1	1 1 - 4	- - 4 1 1	11111	- - - 1	- - - 1		
33 34	VIII.—N. WESTERN DIV. Cheshire – – – – Lancashire – – – –	93 466	- 4	17	3 12	29 120	8 53	ī	13 118	10 27	13 48	3 14	3 12	ī	311	ī	46	2 3	-4	ū		1 12
35 36 37	IX.—YORK DIVISION. West Riding — — — East Riding (with York) — North Riding — — —	284 59 39	111	1 ī	2 - -	97 18 11	44 8 2	1 - -	32 10 12	10 2 1	53 10 10	12 2 -	11 6 2		71-	6 - -	2 2 -	1,1,1	111	3 -	1 - -	2 -
38 39 40 41	X.—NORTHERN DIVISION. Durham – – – – Northumberland – – Cumberland – – – Westmorland – – –	95 100 39 13	- 6 1 -	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 26 \\ 4 \\ 1 \end{array} $	4 21 3 -	17 10 11 4	5 6 1	1111	24 16 8 1	ī - 1	18 6 8 1	5 1 - -	5 3 2 1		2 - 2 1	22	2 - - 1	1.1.1.1	1111		1111	1 1 1
42 43 44	XI.—WELSH DIVISION. Monmouthshire South Wales North Wales	96 363 186	111		111	31 174 60	44 123 27	1.1.1	9 9 6	- 7 1	6 11 12		3 1 1	1 1 1		1 - -		2 36 79	-1			-

recting for those of undistinguished origin, 6452 of the emigrants were of English birth; of whom 3719 sailed to the Australian colonies, and 2263 to the United States. About 72 English, 16 Scotch, and 94 Irish emigrants, on an average, left the country daily.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.—The price of wheat during the 13 weeks was 40s. 8d a quarter; the prices in the first 13 weeks of 1857 and 1858 having been 56s. 10d. and 46s. 5d. The price is less by 12 per per cent. than it was 12 months ago. It it remarkable that after due cor-

TABLE VIII.—ENGLAND. BIRT Female Childr

-	CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACT		Server and the server			and the second second	De Burger	and the holder	and the second second	and the second	
	and an inter and and	en born.	dren born.	Bo We	orn in edlock.	Born We	dlock.	to every Es born.	n in Wed- very 100 so born.	n out of every 100 to born.	orn out of every 100
	REGISTRATION COUNTIES.	Male Childr	Female Chil	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	MALES born 100 FEMAI	MALES borr lock to e FEMALES	MALES born Wedlock to FEMALES	CHILDREN b Wedlock to Births.
	ENGLAND	352662	337219	329668	315462	22994	21757	104.6	104.5	105.7	6.5
	I.—London	47330	45579	45351	43656	1979	1923	103.8	103.9	102.9	4.2
No.	IISOUTH EASTERN COUNTIES.						A State of	1			
1 2 3 4 5	Surrey (extra-metropolitan) Kent (extra-metropolitan) Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	4090 9042 5754 7286 3410	3938 8681 5542 6951 3290	3889 8488 5367 6867 3157	3735 8153 5160 6552 3045	201 554 387 419 253	203 528 382 399 245	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \cdot 9 \\ 104 \cdot 2 \\ 103 \cdot 8 \\ 104 \cdot 8 \\ 103 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	104 · 1 104 · 1 104 · 0 104 · 8 103 · 7	99.0 104.9 101.3 105.0 103.3	5.0 6.1 6.8 5.7 7.4
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire - Buckinghamshire - Oxfordshire - Northamptonshire - Bedfordshire - Bedfordshire - Cambridgeshire	2785 2902 2652 3027 4260 1086 2589 3333	2855 2872 2469 2847 4000 986 2472 3063	2652 2695 2466 2800 4030 1019 2381 3077	2722 2670 2301 2654 3760 925 2275 2847	133 207 186 227 230 67 208 256	133 202 168 193 240 61 197 216	97.5 101.0 107.4 106.3 106.5 110.1 104.7 108.8	97.4 100.9 107.2 105.5 107.2 110.2 104.7 108.1	100.0 102.5 110.7 117.6 95.8 109.8 105.6 118.5	4.7 7.1 6.9 7.2 5.7 6.2 8.0
14 15	IV.—EASTERN COUNTIES. Essex	6362 6038	6155 5618	5997 5535	5839	365	316	103.4	102.7	115.5	5.4
16	Norfolk	7643	7043	6824	6295	819	748	108.5	107.2	109.5	10.7
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire – – – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – – – Devonshire – – – – – – Cornwall – – – – – – Somersetshire – – – – –	3888 3043 9153 6611 7522	3833 2944 8626 6181 7017	3617 2865 8576 6218 7044	3559 2752 8095 5838 6586	271 178 577 393 478	$274 \\ 192 \\ 531 \\ 343 \\ 431$	101·4 103·4 106·1 107·0 107·2	$ \begin{array}{r} 101 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 1 \\ 105 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 5 \\ 107 \cdot 0 \end{array} $	98.9 92.7 108.7 114.6 110.9	7·1 6·2 6·2 5·8 6·3
	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.		A.F.					·		10.7 M	
22 23 24 25 26 27	Gloucestershire – – – – – Herefordshire – – – – – Shropshire – – – – – – Staffordshire – – – – – Worcestershire – – – – – Warwickshire – – – – –	6980 1583 4298 15782 5221 10263	6789 1574 3990 15114 4913 9930	6623 1451 3891 14891 4901 9689	6425 1450 3583 14197 4586 9413	357 132 407 891 320 574	364 124 407 917 327 517	102.8 100.6 107.7 104.4 106.3 103.4	$ \begin{array}{r} 103 \cdot 1 \\ 100 \cdot 1 \\ 108 \cdot 6 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 106 \cdot 9 \\ 102 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	$98.1 \\ 106.5 \\ 100.0 \\ 97.2 \\ 97.9 \\ 111.0$	5·2 8·1 9·8 5·9 6·4 5·4
	VIINORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES.					1					0 1
28 29 30 31 32	Leicestershire – – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – – – Derbyshire – – – – –	4395 385 6977 6016 5261	4024 346 6641 5753 5191	4022 353 6463 5490 4872	8721 329 6094 5235 4780	$373 \\ 32 \\ 514 \\ 526 \\ 389$	303 17 547 518 411	$\begin{array}{c} 109 \cdot 2 \\ 111 \cdot 3 \\ 105 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 6 \\ 101 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 108 \cdot 1 \\ 107 \cdot 3 \\ 106 \cdot 1 \\ 104 \cdot 9 \\ 101 \cdot 9 \end{array} $	123·1 188·2 94·0 101·5 94·6	8.0 6.7 7.8 8.9 7.7
00	VIIINORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.						-		and it	and a state	tts con i 131 doug
34	Lancashire – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	8420 45362	8052 43556	7797 42272	7418 40752	623 3090	634 2804	104·6 104·1	105·1 103·7	98·3 110·2	7.6 6.6
35	IX.—YORKSHIRE.	00540	97405	00000		1001	-	-	-	-	
36 37	East Riding (with York) North Riding	4789 3614	27465 4586 3474	26553 4414 3280	25577 4209 3176	1995 375 334	1888 377 298	103·9 104·4 104·0	103·8 104·9 103·3	105·7 99·5 112·1	6·9 8·0 8·9
	XNORTHERN COUNTIES.					-	1913 14	i wee	a a state	1 and	The T
38 39 40 41	Durham – – – – – – – – – Northumberland – – – – – Cumberland – – – – – – Westmorland – – – – –	11131 6044 3575 924	$10625 \\ 5752 \\ 3416 \\ 885$	10505 5558 3170 833	10031 5331 3023 801	626 486 405 91	594 421 393 84	104·8 105·1 104·7 104·4	104·7 104·3 104·9 104·0	105·4 115·4 103·1 108·3	5.6 7.7 11.4 9.7
42 7	XIMONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES.	0000	0.00		a la cale	1.1.1		a setter			
43 8 14 1	South Wales 1	3863 12942 6483	3597 12402 6182	3690 12095 5940	3423 11630 5698	173 847 543	174 772 484	107·4 104·4 104·9	107·8 104·0 104·2	99·4 109·7 112·2	4·7 6·4 8·1
1000 COS		Statute of the local division of the	-	The Party of the P	and the second second	and a state of the	Maria Sta	Sand market	a ware all the pro-	and the second second	12 110 119

viii

First Quarter.-January, February, March.

THS, 1859.—NUMBER	and PROPORTION	of	Male and
en born in and out of	Wedlock.		

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Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1859.

rections have been made for measure and for quality in the Eton returns, the average prices of wheat were 40s. 7d. and 40s. 6d. a quarter in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The price of potatoes also fell considerably; in the first 13 corresponding weeks of 1857-8-9 York Regents sold at 110s., 152s. 6d., and 90s. a ton at the waterside market, South-wark. At Leadenhall and Newgate Markets the price of beef of the lowest and of the highest quality is more by $\frac{1}{2}d$. a pound than it was in

TABLE IX.-BIRTHS to 100 Persons living in each COUNTY, during each of the Years 1850-59.

		1011 30	s taxa Is	Exe and	Bi	rths to 1	100 Pers	ons livi	ng.			
	COUNTIES.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Average Annual Rate. 1850-59.
1	ENGLAND	3.340	3.425	3*428	3.328	3.407	3.380	3.452	3.435	3*357	3.494	3*405
	I.—London	3.202	3.300	3.357	3.334	3.374	3.334	3*342	3.358	3.272	3.349	3.323
No. 12345	II.—SOUTH EASTEEN COUNTIES. Surrey (extra-metropolitan) – – Kent (extra-metropolitan) – – Sussex – – – – – – Hampshire – – – – – – – Berkshire – – – – – –	2*866 3*196 3*036 3*169 3*087	2.943 3.324 3.149 3.180 3.111	2*987 3*253 3*186 3*150 3*111	2:995 3:095 2:995 3:155 2:891	3.027 3.159 3.034 3.089 2.922	2:995 3:101 2:883 2:950 2:832	3·230 3·219 3·043 3·230 2·974	3*267 3*337 2*978 3*264 2*961	3*344 3*120 2*888 3*164 2*873	3*598 3*315 3*026 3*236 3*099	3·125 3·212 3·022 3·159 2·986
6789 1011 1213	III.—SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Middlesex (extra-metropolitan) - Hertfordshire Buckinghamshire Oxfordshire Northamptonshire Huntingdonshire Bedfordshire Cambridgeshire	2 • 983 3 • 333 3 • 383 3 • 267 3 • 425 3 • 677 3 • 608 3 • 609	2.921 3.388 3.410 3.254 3.500 3.557 3.655 3.418	3.035 3.150 3.335 3.313 3.419 3.277 3.583 3.388	3*010 2*974 3*068 2*957 3*230 3*117 3*271 3*020	$3^{\circ}136$ $2^{\circ}934$ $3^{\circ}101$ $3^{\circ}045$ $3^{\circ}280$ $3^{\circ}049$ $3^{\circ}318$ $3^{\circ}018$	3.044 2.839 3.052 2.850 3.381 3.004 3.252 2.954	3 · 198 2 · 995 3 · 064 3 · 080 3 · 439 3 · 150 3 · 371 3 · 066	3.192 3.040 3.171 3.053 3.445 3.149 3.453 2.971	3 · 230 2 · 856 3 · 002 2 · 951 3 · 367 3 · 021 3 · 214 2 · 917	3 • 458 3 • 004 3 • 244 3 • 154 3 • 465 3 • 088 3 • 492 3 • 029	3.121 3.051 3.183 3.092 3.395 3.209 3.422 3.139
14 15 16	IVEASTERN COUNTIES. Essex	3:262 3:333 3:207	3·277 3·369 3·298	3·199 3·212 3·188	3.054 3.002 2.914	3.072 3.016 3.066	$3.109 \\ 2.941 \\ 2.887$	3·199 3·073 3·029	$3^{\circ}222$ $3^{\circ}069$ $2^{\circ}957$	3·101 2·975 2·933	3·306 3·154 3·116	3·180 3·114 3·060
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire – – – – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – – – Cornwall – – – – – – – Somersetshire – – – – – –	3°187 3°183 3°020 3°225 3°093	3·217 3·238 3·013 3·361 3·087	3·144 3·121 8·035 3·355 3·084	2.859 2.987 2.915 3.310 2.862	3.059 2.948 2.862 3.344 2.930	2.886 2.886 2.732 3.181 2.836	3:005 2:911 2:827 3:253 2:884	2·924 2·920 2·792 3·165 2·795	2.879 2.957 2.825 3.122 2.828	2.947 3.084 2.873 3.222 2.938	$ \begin{array}{r} 3.011 \\ 3.024 \\ 2.889 \\ 3.254 \\ 2.934 \end{array} $
22 23 24 25 26 27	VI.—WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES. Gloucestershire – – – – – Herefordshire – – – – – Shropshire – – – – – – Staffordshire – – – – – Worcestershire – – – – – Warwickshire – – – – –	3.047 2.860 2.770 3.777 3.247 3.564	3.114 2.799 2.859 3.942 3.309 3.662	3°148 2°921 2°852 4°032 3°338 3°832	3.007 2.752 2.774 3.984 3.264 3.647	3.098 2.960 2.987 4.199 3.466 3.800	$\begin{array}{c} 3.070 \\ 2.720 \\ 2.880 \\ 4.305 \\ 3.334 \\ 3.759 \end{array}$	3:026 2:931 3:042 4:303 3:422 3:422 3:784	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 962 \\ 2 \cdot 886 \\ 3 \cdot 025 \\ 4 \cdot 225 \\ 3 \cdot 346 \\ 3 \cdot 725 \end{array}$	3*048 2*869 3*001 4*250 3*372 3*692	3.033 2.972 3.128 4.282 3.508 3.754	3.055 2.867 2.932 4.130 3.361 3.722
28 29 30 31 32	VII.—NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. Leicestershire – – – – – Rutlandshire – – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – – – Derbyshire – – – – – –	3·421 2·785 3·388 3·343 3·413	3*644 3*068 3*315 3*407 3*411	3:467 2:825 3:213 3:446 3:470	3*284 2*902 3*029 3*376 3*319	3·340 2·949 3·053 3·494 3·362	3·267 2·778 3·064 3·430 3·479	3:304 2:843 3:162 3:519 3:560	3°186 2°847 3°094 3°619 3°427	3.099 2.822 2.982 3.393 3.353	3*257 2*729 3*065 3*612 3*610	3*327 2*855 3*137 3*464 3*440
33 34	VIII.—NORTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Cheshire – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – –	3·326 3·755	3·532 3·840	3·409 3·860	3·362 3·855	3·466 3·929	3·456 3·896	3·433 3·901	3·456 3·900	3·306 3·753	3*528 3*920	3·427 3·861
35 36 37	IXYORKSHIRE. West Riding East Riding (with York) North Riding	3.669 3.233 3.183	3.835 3.281 3.175	3·915 3·223 3·168	3·781 3·223 3·055	3·826 3·296 3·119	3·786 3·292 3·200	3·793 3·426 3·264	3·741 3·343 3·215	3·580 3·279 3·189	3·728 3·358 3·268	3·765 3·295 3·184
38 39 40 41	X.—NORTHERN COUNTIES. Durham – – – – – Northumberland – – – – Cumberland – – – – – Westmorland – – – – –	3.727 3.358 3.237 2.970	4.024 3.486 3.332 3.070	3·933 3·386 3·238 2·921	3·769 3·240 3·105 2·883	4.078 3.291 3.209 3.008	4·437 3·461 3·119 2·712	4·596 3·578 3·108 2·797	4·526 3·428 3·148 2·802	4·410 3·466 3·091 2·688	4.557 3.518 3.249 2.829	4·206 3·421 3·184 2·868
42 43 44	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES Monmouthshire – – – – – South Wales – – – – – North Wales – – – – –	- 3·403 - 3·227 - 2·899	3·449 3·245 2·891	3·386 3·286 2·852	3·354 3·256 2·816	3.694 3.385 2.820	3.642 3.395 2.859	3·800 3·548 2·911	3·787 3·600 2·836	3·654 3·547 2·753	3·774 3·767 2·907	3·594 3·426 2·854

Note.-In deducing the results given in this Table a correction has been made for increase of population, based on the numbers enumerated in 1841 and 1851, on the assumption that the increase was uniform in each year to 1851. Since the Census of 1851, as no satisfactory data exist for ascertaining the progress of the population, which has been much interfered with by emigration and other causes, the increase has been taken to be approximately represented by the excess of births over deaths registered in each year. The proportions must be taken as provisional; until the next census the absolute numbers cannot be determined.

the winter of last year; mutton is at the same price. The mean prices per lb. in the three winters 1857-8-9 were : beef, $5\frac{3}{4}d$., $5\frac{1}{4}d$., and $5\frac{3}{4}d$.; mutton, $6\frac{2}{8}d$., $5\frac{7}{8}d$., and $5\frac{7}{8}d$.

The mean temperature of the quarter that ended on March 31st, at Greenwich, was $43^{\circ}.3$, or $5^{\circ}.5$ and $4^{\circ}.1$ higher than the temperature of the two corresponding quarters of 1857-8; and $4^{\circ}.9$ above the mean temperature of 88 years. There are only two instances (1822 and 1846) since 1771, when the winter temperature was higher. The excess of temperature was observed in each of the three months. The air contained more than the average amount of water, but the humidity was less than usual, being 83 (saturation being=100). The *fall of rain* was $3 \cdot 1$ in. at Greenwich; so it was $1 \cdot 6$ in. below the average. The rain-fall was deficient in all the southern counties, excepting Cornwall and Devon.

	1	Number		Proportional	Number of	Births	
	YEARS.	of Births in the Average Quarter.	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 1839 1840	$115947 \\ 123144 \\ 125576$	1000 1000 1000	995 1017 1059	$1053 \\ 1049 \\ 1033$	981 967 949	971 967 959
•	1841 1842 1843 1844 1844	128040 129435 131831 135191 135880	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	$ \begin{array}{r} 1059 \\ 1062 \\ 1052 \\ 1068 \\ 1068 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 1017 \\ 1039 \\ 999 \\ 1018 \\ 1009 \end{array} $	959 944 964 957 966	965 955 985 957 957
	1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	$\begin{array}{c c} 143156\\ 134991\\ 140765\\ 144540\\ 148356\end{array}$	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	1027 1099 998 1078 974	1047 1032 1070 1066 1051	961 934 991 927 990	965 935 941 929 985
	$ 1851 \\ 1852 \\ 1853 \\ 1854 \\ 1855 $	153966 156003 153098 158601 158761	1900 1000 1000 1000 1000	1022 1037 1056 1026 1060	$1033 \\ 1019 \\ 1037 \\ 1090 \\ 1044$	978 969 964 963 966	$967 \\ 974 \\ 943 \\ 916 \\ 930$
	1856 1857 1858 1859	$ 164363 \\ 165790 \\ 163870 \\ 172470 $	1000 1000 1000	1035 1042 1057	$ 1060 \\ 1031 \\ 1034 \\ 1092 $	952 964 953	953 963 956 978

•		в	IRTHS		DEATHS						
YEARS.	In the	e Quarters e	nding the last	day of	In the	Quarters end	ling the last	day[of			
-	March.	June.	September.	December.	March.	June.	September.	December.			
1838 1839 1840	$\frac{113815}{123543}\\132305$	121781 128806 129059	114734 120115 119822	113457 120110 121117	98152 89740 98896	90877 87969 90339	72877 76280 80822	80854 84995 89630			
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	$\begin{array}{c} 133720\\ 135615\\ 136837\\ 143578\\ 143080 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 129884 \\ 134096 \\ 131279 \\ 136941 \\ 136853 \end{array}$	123868 123296 128161 130078 132369	124686 124732 131048 130166 131219	99069 96314 94926 101024 104664	86134 86538 87234 85337 89149	75440 82339 76792 79708 74872	83204 84328 87493 90864 80681			
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	$\begin{array}{c} 145108 \\ 146453 \\ 139736 \\ 153772 \\ 144551 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 149450 \\ 139072 \\ 149760 \\ 153693 \\ 155865 \end{array}$	$138718 \\ 127173 \\ 140359 \\ 135223 \\ 146911$	$139349 \\ 127267 \\ 133204 \\ 135471 \\ 146095$	89484 119672 120032 105870 98430	90230 106718 99727 102153 92871	$\begin{array}{c} 101664\\ 93435\\ 87638\\ 135227\\ 85849\end{array}$	108937 103479 92436 97589 91845			
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	$\begin{array}{c} 157286 \\ 161803 \\ 161729 \\ 160785 \\ 166225 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 159073 \\ 159031 \\ 158697 \\ 172457 \\ 165277 \end{array}$	$150594 \\ 151222 \\ 147602 \\ 154724 \\ 154700$	$\begin{array}{r} 148912 \\ 151956 \\ 144363 \\ 146439 \\ 148841 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 105359\\ 106358\\ 118119\\ 111843\\ 134542 \end{array}$	99458 100625 107647 102586 106493	91499 100382 92201 113843 87646	99080 99770 103130 109633 97022			
1856 1857 1858 1859	169250 170430 170959 175532	173263 170444 169115 175864	157462 161181 157445 168394	157478 161016 157962 170091	$\begin{array}{r} 103014 \\ 108665 \\ 125819 \\ 121580 \end{array}$	100099 100046 107142 105631	91155 100528 98142 104216	96238 110576 118553 109354			

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TABLE XI.-ENGLAND. BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in each Quarter of the Years 1838 to 1859.

b

Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1859.

The deficiency was less in the northern stations. At Stonyhurst the Rev. A. Weld says : "The weather has been so wet that scarcely anything can be done on the ground; no one remembers so wet a season." At Bristol 3.29 inches of rain fell in three days (March 11th, 12th, and 13th). The Rev. J. Slatter, of Rose Hill, near Oxford, says : "The great absence of rain has produced much low fever." The people are often driven in droughts to the use of impure water, which is a common cause of disease in men and animals. Altogether the meteorology of the season has been exceptional.

TABLE XII.-ENGLAND. PROPORTION of BIRTHS to 100 Women living at the Age 15-45, in each of the Years 1841-59.

2	Middle of the Years	Women living at the Age 15-45 (estimated).	Births registered.	Births to 100 Women living at the Age 15-45.	Women bearing Children to 100 Women living.*	
alarana a	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3,811,614 3,853,121 3,895,081 3,937,497 3,980,376	512,158 517,739 527,325 540,763 543,521	13·4 13·4 13·5 13·7 13·7	13.7 13.7 13.8 14.0 13.9	e 1444
	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{c} 4,023,721\\ 4,067,538\\ 4,111,833\\ 4,156,610\\ 4,201,875\end{array}$	572,625 539,965 563,059 578,159 593,422	14·2 13·3 18·7 13·9 14·1	14:5 13:5 14:0 14:2 14:4	-
	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,247,632\\ 4,293,888\\ 4,340,647\\ 4,387,916\\ 4,435,699\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 615,865\\ 624,012\\ 612,391\\ 634,405\\ 635,043\\ \end{array}$	14·5 14·5 14·1 14·5 14·3	14.8 14.8 14.4 14.7 14.6	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4,484,003 4,532,832 4,582,194 4,632,093	657,453 663,071 655,481 689,881	14·7 14·6 14·3 14·9	15°0 14°9 14°6 15°2	ŧ
- der	1	2	8	4	5	

* The number of children born alive is to the number of women bearing children (including those who bear still-born children) nearly as 100 to 102. See the data of this estimate in the 17th Annual Report, Appendix, p. 72. The figures in col. 5. are deduced by multiplying the figures in col. 4. by 1.02.

TABLE	XIII.—ENGLAND.	DEATHSANNUAL RATE	of	MORTALITY	of	Males
		and of Females, 1838-59.				

		DE	ATHS	Deaths of Malas	Of equal Numbers	
	YEARS.	Of Males to 100 Males living.	Of Females to 100 Females living.	to 100 Deaths of Females.	the Number of Male Deaths to every 100 Deaths of Females.	L. I.I.C.
	$ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	2·335 2·275 2·372	2·133 2·090 2·203	105 104 103	109 109 108	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2·238 2·241 2·202 2·242 2·170	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 083 \\ 2 \cdot 098 \\ 2 \cdot 047 \\ 2 \cdot 083 \\ 2 \cdot 012 \end{array}$	$ 103 \\ 102 \\ 103 \\ 103 \\ 103 103 $	107 107 108 108 108	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 395 \\ 2 \cdot 546 \\ 2 \cdot 391 \\ 2 \cdot 581 \\ 2 \cdot 143 \end{array}$	2·221 2·380 2·224 2·445 2·013	103 103 103 101 101	108 107 108 106 106	
and a second	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2·276 2·320 2·379 2·434 2·348	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 124 \\ 2 \cdot 156 \\ 2 \cdot 201 \\ 2 \cdot 273 \\ 2 \cdot 187 \end{array}$	$ 103 \\ 103 \\ 104 \\ 103 \\ 104 $	107 108 108 107 107	
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	2·125 2·237 2·365 2·300	1 · 978 2 · 114 2 · 243 2 · 167	104 102 102 103	107 106 105 106	
	Average of 22 years, }	2.314	2.128	103	107	

The Table may be read thus :- In the year 1838 to every 100 males living there were 2.335 deaths of males; to every 100 females living there were 2.133 deaths of females; and to every 100 females who died there were 105 deaths of males. The last column shows the relative mortality of males and females; and that out of equal numbers living the deaths of males were 109 to every 100 deaths of females in 1838.

First Quarter.-January, February, March.

The returns with which the Registrar General has been favoured by the Poor Law Board, exhibit the improvement in the circumstances of the people which the marriages indicated. The average number of paupers

134	TABLE XIV.—ANNUAL RATE of MORTALITY per Cent. in each County during each of the Years 1849–1859.												
10	territoria anti-				anti-	Deat	hs to 10	00 Pers	ons liv	ing.	COLLECTION OF	23,93	1000
- 11-12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 - 12 -	COUNTIES.	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	Ave- rage Annual Rate, 1849-58.	1859
	ENGLAND	2.512	2.077	2.199	2.236	2.288	2.352	2.266	2.050	2.175	2.303	2.246	2.232
1	ILONDON	3.014	2.104	2.339	2.258	2.435	2.929	2.414	2.189	2.215	2.356	2.425	2.230
No.	II.—South Eastern Counties.		ALL COM		12 33 2 5 6				5.1.1	100	12,23 2	101 10	12207
1 2 8 4 5	Surrey (extra-metropolitan) - Kent (extra-metropolitan) - Sussex Hampshire Berkshire	$\begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 932 \\ 2 \cdot 362 \\ 2 \cdot 018 \\ 2 \cdot 523 \\ 2 \cdot 272 \end{array}$	1.683 1.838 1.768 1.995 1.966	$1.719 \\ 1.916 \\ 1.901 \\ 1.948 \\ 2.001$	1.803 1.915 1.820 2.011 2.036	$\begin{array}{r}1 \cdot 914\\2 \cdot 023\\1 \cdot 855\\2 \cdot 027\\2 \cdot 057\end{array}$	2.012 2.173 1.877 2.091 2.008	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 111 \\ 2 \cdot 077 \\ 1 \cdot 947 \\ 2 \cdot 318 \\ 2 \cdot 122 \end{array}$	1·953 1·939 1·707 1·946 1·799	1*853 1*972 1*706 2*014 1*796	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 146 \\ 2 \cdot 120 \\ 2 \cdot 019 \\ 2 \cdot 097 \\ 2 \cdot 035 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \cdot 913 \\ 2 \cdot 034 \\ 1 \cdot 862 \\ 2 \cdot 097 \\ 2 \cdot 009 \end{array} $	2·106. 2·042 2·001 2·068 1·935
	III.—South Midland Counties.	10.1	5.1.55	Sec. 1	esste		100.000	E. E.	M.M.		L	The state	ME
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13	Middlesex(extra-metropolitan) Hertfordshire – – – Buckinghamshire – – – Oxfordshire – – – Northamptonshire – – Huntingdonshire – – Bedfordshire – – – Cambridgeshire – –	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 241 \\ 2 \cdot 254 \\ 2 \cdot 124 \\ 2 \cdot 219 \\ 2 \cdot 211 \\ 2 \cdot 061 \\ 2 \cdot 156 \\ 2 \cdot 375 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 1.730 \\ 1.916 \\ 2.104 \\ 2.099 \\ 2.023 \\ 2.296 \\ 1.952 \\ 2.165 \end{array}$	2.017 1.839 2.066 2.144 1.953 1.908 1.907 2.024	2.052 1.802 2.010 1.978 2.101 1.940 1.957 1.914	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 109 \\ 1 \cdot 777 \\ 2 \cdot 144 \\ 2 \cdot 038 \\ 2 \cdot 156 \\ 1 \cdot 993 \\ 1 \cdot 977 \\ 2 \cdot 027 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 588 \\ 1 \cdot 796 \\ 2 \cdot 002 \\ 2 \cdot 109 \\ 2 \cdot 193 \\ 1 \cdot 734 \\ 2 \cdot 132 \\ 2 \cdot 031 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot132\\ 1\cdot890\\ 2\cdot167\\ 2\cdot024\\ 2\cdot196\\ 1\cdot915\\ 2\cdot562\\ 2\cdot165\end{array}$	$2 \cdot 029$ $1 \cdot 723$ $1 \cdot 832$ $1 \cdot 683$ $1 \cdot 900$ $1 \cdot 714$ $1 \cdot 934$ $1 \cdot 754$	$\begin{array}{c} 2\cdot136\\ 1\cdot832\\ 1\cdot925\\ 1\cdot903\\ 1\cdot976\\ 1\cdot919\\ 2\cdot049\\ 1\cdot856\end{array}$	2·157 1·801 1·991 2·088 2·011 1·841 1·911 1·776	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 119 \\ 1 \cdot 863 \\ 2 \cdot 037 \\ 2 \cdot 029 \\ 2 \cdot 072 \\ 1 \cdot 932 \\ 2 \cdot 054 \\ 2 \cdot 009 \end{array}$	$2 \cdot 236$ $1 \cdot 773$ $2 \cdot 011$ $1 \cdot 920$ $2 \cdot 206$ $1 \cdot 750$ $1 \cdot 984$ $1 \cdot 756$
10	IVEASTERN COUNTIES.				MARCE.			54.	Inter .	No. 18	1	E - 6	25/2
14 15 16	Essex	$2 \cdot 235$ $2 \cdot 144$ $2 \cdot 119$	1.846 1.982 2.327	$1.881 \\ 2.026 \\ 2.157$	1.924 2.011 2.072	$1.989 \\ 2.000 \\ 2.019$	$2 \cdot 275$ $1 \cdot 846$ $2 \cdot 033$	2·102 1·998 2·105	1.877 1.835 1.793	1.983 1.861 1.959	2.058 1.951 2.201	2.017 1.965 2.079	2.047 1.848 1.905
17 18 19 20 21	V.—SOUTH WESTERN COUNTIES. Wiltshire – – – – Dorsetshire – – – – Devonshire – – – – Cornwall – – – – Somersetshire – – –	2·285 2·094 2·362 2·003 2·186	1·926 1·869 2·010 1·868 2·031	2.083 1.877 1.938 2.123 2.062	2.087 1.939 2.028 2.108 1.984	2·155 1·936 1·952 2·042 1·997	1.979 1.820 1.909 1.879 1.797	2·151 1·942 2·017 1·978 2·050	1.719 1.574 1.688 1.799 1.670	1.773 1.805 1.872 1.836 1.760	1.909 2.059 1.974 1.917 2.032	2.007 1.892 1.975 1.955 1.957	1.912 1.939 1.985 1.845
378	VIWEST MIDLAND COUNTIES.	1999	1 5/2		astr.	1-4. P.S.		y. [27.1	12.00	1	2	
22 23 24 25 26 27	Gloucestershire – – – Herefordshire – – – Shropshire – – – – Staffordshire – – – Worcestershire – – – Warwickshire – – –	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \cdot 460 \\ 1 \cdot 918 \\ 2 \cdot 225 \\ 2 \cdot 745 \\ 2 \cdot 076 \\ 2 \cdot 276 \end{array}$	2.095 2.005 1.953 2.297 1.960 2.156	2·187 1·890 2·054 2·507 2·066 2·464	2·242 2·061 1·911 2·379 1·954 2·294	2.184 2.125 2.100 2.576 2.028 2.369	2.089 1.813 1.960 2.876 2.178 2.651	2·156 2·260 2·070 2·470 2·066 2·229	1.830 1.905 1.778 2.307 1.812 2.092	1.933 1.925 1.970 2.671 2.035 2.427	2·180 2·062 2·038 2·521 2·058 2·459	$2.136 \\ 1.996 \\ 2.006 \\ 2.535 \\ 2.023 \\ 2.341$	2.053 2.187 2.031 2.678 2.254
and a	VIINORTH MIDLAND	19.3.1	8 21	Charles I.					- 002	4 141	2 432	2 011	2-406
28 29 30 31 32	Leicestershire – – – Rutlandshire – – – – Lincolnshire – – – – Nottinghamshire – – – Derbyshire – – –	2·210 1·893 2·009 2·142 2·117	2.066 1.836 1.811 1.894 2.016	2.163 1.645 1.876 2.144 2.045	$2 \cdot 325$ $1 \cdot 627$ $1 \cdot 832$ $2 \cdot 124$ $2 \cdot 190$	$2 \cdot 238$ $1 \cdot 765$ $1 \cdot 790$ $2 \cdot 405$ $2 \cdot 328$	2.075 1.581 2.009 2.331 2.215	2.009 1.879 1.977 2.028 2.110	1.872 1.661 1.575 2.090 1.936	$2 \cdot 130$ $1 \cdot 405$ $1 \cdot 694$ $2 \cdot 147$ $2 \cdot 079$	2·316 1·843 1·940 2·404 2·330	2.140 1.714 1.851 2.171 2.137	2 153 1·736 1·969 2·488 2·244
7. 7	VIIINORTH WESTERN COUNTIES.	2.27		-2-1-	14.2	1			2	19.10	(esta	1 - 11	A. 214
33 34	Cheshire – – – – – Lancashire – – – –	2·409 3·037	2·103 2·464	2·244 2·647	2·438 2·889	2·432 2·818	2·218 2·766	2·192 2·765	2.037 2.554	2·252 2·735	2·249 2·850	2·257 2·753	2·148 2·591
35 36 37	IX.—YORKSHIRE. West Riding East Riding (with York) - North Riding	2.684 3.279 1.946	2·225 2·087 1·750	2·449 2·224 1·790	2.510 2.332 1.921	2·461 2·179 1·848	2·438 2·226 1·916	2·221 2·050 2·011	2·203 1·869	2·352 2·293	2·476 2·293	2·402 2·283	2·385 2·208
(100) 127	XNORTHERN COUNTIES.	1			No. 1			1	1 000	1 040	1 859	1.808	2.081
38 39 40 41	Durham – – – – Northumberland – – – Cumberland – – – Westmorland – – –	2.641 2.647 2.276 1.847	2.035 1.945 1.929 1.769	2·218 2·041 2·006 1·816	2.376 2.353 1.928 1.915	$2 \cdot 467$ $2 \cdot 750$ $2 \cdot 034$ $1 \cdot 990$	2.569 2.087 2.128 1.739	2·411 2·133 2·164 1·756	2·454 2·044 1·890 1·517	2°526 2°175 1°914 1°590	2·569 2·197 1·974 1·684	2·427 2·237 2·024 1·762	2·496 2·166 2·088 1·866
42 43 44	XI.—MONMOUTHSHIRE AND WALES. Monmouthshire – – – South Wales – – – North Wales – – –	2·542 2·746 2·223	$2.129 \\ 1.994 \\ 1.925$	2.061 2.108 1.843	2·162 2·118 1·990	2•415 2•217 2•041	2·492 2·238 1·919	2·331 2·259 2·091	2.031 2.030 1.832	2·139 2·028 1·863	2·430 2·442 1·937	2·276 2·218 1·966	2·370 2·322 1·945

Note .- In deducing the results given in this Table a correction has been made for increase of population, based on the numbers enumerated in 1841 and 1851, on the assumption that the increase was uniform in each year (1841-1851). Since the Census of 1851, as no satisfactory data exist for ascertaining the progress of the population, which has been much interfered with by emigration and other causes, the increase has been taken to be approximatively represented by the excess of births over deaths registered in each respective year ending June 30th.

xii

b 2

in the receipt of relief (865,818) was less by 108,199 than the numbers (974,017) receiving relief in the first thirteen weeks of 1858, and 46,729 less than the numbers in the corresponding quarter of 1857. A part of the improvement is fairly referable to the mildness of the weather; but a part is undoubtedly due to the improvement in the circumstances of the people which was perceptible in the latter part of last year.

State of the Public Health._121,580 deaths were registered in the quarter. The mortality was at the rate of 2.510 per cent., or rather more than 25 in 1000. The number of deaths was less than the number of deaths in the winter of last year by 4239; and the rate of annual mortality was less by 1 in 1000. In both the winter quarters the rate of mortality exceeded the average rate prevailing during the winters of the last ten years. In the first quarter of the year 1858, the weather was unusually severe; in the first quarter of 1859 the weather was unusually mild. In both quarters the rate of mortality exceeded the average. The rate of mortality in 125 districts and 23 sub-districts comprising the chief towns, is 26.5 in 1000, the same as the average of ten previous winters. The mortality in the remaining districts and sub districts, comprising

TABLE	XVENGLAND.	DEATHS.—ANNUAL RATE	of MORTALITY	per	Cent. of
	Males	and Females at different	Ages.		

Years -	† 1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	† 1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	Average of the Rates of 10 Years 1849–58.	1859
All Ages -	2.581	2.143	2.276	2:320	2.379	2.434	2.348	2.125	2.237	2.365	2.321	2.300
0-	7.519	6.695	7.298	7.500	7.346	7.795	7.242	6.801	7.305	7.755	7.325	7.589
-	1.194	•814	•869	•903	•847	•935	.819	•718	•775	1.041	•885	•916
-0	1 124 •646	•467	•491	•520	•506	•550	•499	•450	•462	•492	• 508	•467
10-	•051	•717	•776	•799	•828	•835	•771	•725	•723	•749	•787	•717
15-	1.042	•879	•948	•968	1.013	1.025	•958	•881	•887	•889	•969	•874
20-	1.581	1.165	1.236	1.230	1.316	1.349	1.282	1.178	1.197	1.229	1.276	1.224
00- 4E	9.969	1.716	1.787	1.816	1.958	1.962	1.898	1.695	1.763	1.807	1.866	1.821
40-	2.202	2.080	3.031	3.073	3.278	3.227	3.354	2.975	3.064	3.180	3.182	3.172
65-	7.944	6.306	6:396	6.284	6.912	6.665	7.109	6.107	6.357	6.648	6.603	6.455
75-	15.187	14.019	14.055	14.161	15.897	14.808	16.161	12.942	14.136	14.399	14.577	13.690
95-	29.976	28.555	28.245	28.279	31.297	28.003	32.778	26.347	27.913	28.938	29.033	26.390
05 & unwda	42.850	38.560	41.937	43.422	47.305	38.382	42.657	32.201	34.349	39.423	40.110	35.057

			DE	ATHS	of FEMA	LES to 1	.00 FEM.	ALES livi	ing.			
All Ages -	2.445	2.013	2.124,	2.156	2.201	2.273	2.187	1.978	2.114	2.243	2.173	2.167
0-	6.488	5.738	6.299	6.445	6.362	6.814	6.224	5.947	6.452	6.858	6.363	6.651
5-	1.102	•810	•860	•878	•813	•924	.807	.737	•773	1.049	•875	.943
10-	•653	•491	•527	•537	•540	•560	•494	•450	•460	•528	•524	•518
15-	1.000	•777	•818	•834	•861	•859	•819	•747	•776	•806	•830	•774
25-	1.347	•988	1.005	1.031	1.064	1.102	1.001	•934	•942	•978	1.039	•968
35-	1.617	1.169	1.193	1.214	1.251	1.328	1.262	1.160	1.181	1.220	1.260	1.213
45-	1.998	1.473	1.519	1.514	1.596	1.663	1.564	1.429	1.489	1.210	1.576	1.541
55-	3.355	2.625	2.679	2.660	2.845	2.852	2.950	2.527	2.716	2.758	2.797	2.690
65-	6.596	5.717	5.854	5.708	6.133	5.979	6.414	5.386	5.927	6.155	5.987	5.864
75-	14.028	12.684	12.818	13.177	14.106	13.325	14.816	11.971	13.046	13.656	13.363	12.753
85-	28.028	25.922	26.357	27.427	28.968	26.412	30.743	23.443	26.925	28.201	27 • 243	26.032
95 & upwds.	43.323	42.927	45.017	40.676	45.770	40.268	41.822	34.086	41.578	41.419	41.689	36.103

The Table may be read thus:-Of 100 Males living of the age of 35 and under 45, 1.316 died in 1853, 1.349 in 1851, and so on for other years, a correction for increase of Population having been made for each Age in each Year; and the deaths of persons whose ages were not returned have been distributed proportionally over each age. The data upon which this Table is constructed appear in this or have appeared in the previous Reports, and in the Census Report. See Census Report 1851; and the Annual Reports of the Registrar General, particularly the 8th and 9th.

† Cholera epidemics.

chiefly small towns and country parishes, had increased from 22.2 to 23.8; or the increase is 1.6 in 1000. It will be recollected that the sanitary measures in Ely reduced the mortality of the town below that prevailing in the surrounding parishes. And such will probably be the course matters will take unless sanitary measures are extended to the country as well as to the towns. The superior health of the country arises mainly from the circumstance that,

	Number		Proportiona	l Number of	Deaths	A Print Print Print	
YEARS.	of Deaths in the Average Quarter.	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.	11.5
1838 1839 1840	85690 84746 89922	1000 1000 1000	1145 1059 1100	1061 1038 1005	850 900 899	944 1003 997	17 (1) 2 (1) 2 (1) 2 (1)
$1841 \\ 1842 \\ 1843 \\ 1844 \\ 1844 \\ 1845$	85962 87380 86611 89233 87342	1000 1000	$1152 \\ 1102 \\ 1096 \\ 1182 \\ 1198$	1002 990 1007 956 1021	878 942 887 893 857	968 965 1010 1018 924	12.55
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	$\begin{array}{c} 97579 \\ 105826 \\ 99958 \\ 110210 \\ 92249 \end{array}$	1000 1000	917 1131 1201 961 1067	925 1008 998 927 1007	1042 883 877 1227 931	1116 978 925 885 996	
$1851 \\ 1852 \\ 1853 \\ 1854 \\ 1855$	93849 101784 105274 109476 106426	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000	$1066 \\ 1045 \\ 1122 \\ 1036 \\ 1280$	1006 989 1022 940 1001	926 986 876 1031 816	1002 980 980 993 903	and
1856 1857 1858 1859	97627 104954 112414 110195	1000 1000 1000 1000	1061 1050 1134 1118	1031 955 955 961	928 950 865 938	980 1045 1046 983	

and the second		BIRTH	RATE		The selfer of	DEATH	RATE	di jali
YEARS.	In the	Quarters end	ling the last	day of	In the	Quarters end	ling the last	day of
	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1838 - 1839 - 1840 -	3.032 3.248 3.395	3°198 3°338 3°301	$2.970 \\ 3.069 \\ 3.021$	2·928 3·059 3·044	$2^{\cdot 615}$ $2^{\cdot 359}$ $2^{\cdot 538}$	$2^{\cdot}387$ $2^{\cdot}280$ $2^{\cdot}310$	1.887 1.949 2.038	2.086 2.164 2.252
$\begin{array}{rrrr} 1841 & - \\ 1842 & - \\ 1843 & - \\ 1844 & - \\ 1845 & - \end{array}$	8 * 424 8 * 431 8 * 420 8 * 507 8 * 491	3·278 3·344 3·234 3·384 3·291	3.082 3.032 3.114 3.123 3.140	3.092 3.058 3.174 3.115 3.103	2·537 2·436 2·373 2·467 2·554	$\begin{array}{r} 2^{\circ}174\\ 2^{\circ}158\\ 2^{\circ}149\\ 2^{\circ}077\\ 2^{\circ}144 \end{array}$	1.877 2.025 1.866 1.913 1.776	$2^{\circ}063$ $2^{\circ}067$ $2^{\circ}119$ $2^{\circ}175$ $1^{\circ}908$
$\begin{array}{rrrr} 1846 & - \\ 1847 & - \\ 1848 & - \\ 1849 & - \\ 1850 & - \end{array}$	3 * 498 3 * 488 3 * 252 3 * 575 3 * 321	3 · 551 3 · 265 3 · 474 3 · 523 3 · 530	3·251 2·945 3·211 3·056 3·281	3 · 256 2 · 938 3 · 038 3 · 053 3 · 253	$\begin{array}{r} 2^{\cdot}157 \\ 2^{\cdot}850 \\ 2^{\cdot}794 \\ 2^{\cdot}462 \\ 2^{\cdot}261 \end{array}$	2.1442.5062.3132.3412.107	2·382 2·163 2·005 3·057 1·917	2·545 2·389 2·108 2·199 2·045
$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	3 * 567 3 * 582 3 * 578 3 * 520 3 * 603	8.557 3.509 3.464 3.722 8.534	3`317 3`291 3`177 3`294 3`261	3·270 3·298 3·100 3·111 3·128	2:388 2:354 2:613 2:449 2:916	2·224 2·221 2·355 2·214 2·277	$\begin{array}{c} 2^{\circ}015\\ 2^{\circ}185\\ 1^{\circ}985\\ 2^{\circ}423\\ 1^{\circ}848\end{array}$	2°176 2°165 2°214 2°329 2°039
$\begin{array}{rrrr} 1856 & - \\ 1857 & - \\ 1858 & - \\ 1859 & - \end{array}$	3`585 3`600 3`567 3`624	3*656 3*548 3*480 3* 579	3 • 275 3 • 308 3 • 195 3 • 379	$3 \cdot 264$ $3 \cdot 295$ $3 \cdot 198$ $3 \cdot 402$	$\begin{array}{c} 2.182 \\ 2.295 \\ 2.625 \\ 2.510 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 2 \cdot 112 \\ 2 \cdot 083 \\ 2 \cdot 205 \\ 2 \cdot 150 \end{array}$	1.8962.0631.9922.091	1·995 2·263 2·400 2·187
Mean –	3*469	3.441	3.172	3.144	2.488	2.224	2.062	2.177

calculation.

First Quarter.—January, February, March.

TABLE XVII.-ENGLAND. ANNUAL RATE per Cent. of BIRTH, and DEATH, during each Quarter of the Years 1838-1859.

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

the population being widely disseminated, the poisonous exhalations which are produced around the dwellings are destroyed to a considerable extent by the atmosphere. Now the houses in the suburbs of London and of the provincial towns are generally built by the architects with cesspools, which are not emptied daily, and which have not the advantages of drainage; so that the beneficial effects of the open country air in the daytime are likely to be neutralized by the impurity of the night exhalations in-doors.

The mortality of the quarter in England at the rates prevailing in 6_3 of the healthiest districts would be 17.64 in 1000; and if the mortality of the whole population had been at that rate, the number of deaths would have amounted to 86,624, instead of 121,682. Consequently 34,956 unnatural deaths were registered in the 90 days. This implies not only loss of national life, but loss of health and English vigour, which it is desirable on every account to raise to the highest pitch in the present days.

The mortality has prevailed with different degrees of severity in every division; but the number of deaths was much greater in every division except London, than the deaths in the winter quarter of 1857; and less than the number of deaths during the winter quarter of 1858 in every division except the North, West Midland, and Northern Divisions. The reason of this will be apparent upon examining the returns in detail.

Diphtheria has prevailed, with varying degrees of severity, in different parts of the country. The ravages of this disease deserve particular attention.

In the South EASTERN DIVISION the deaths from all causes amounted to 9,758. In Guildford* the mortality was unusually high ; whoopingcough and bronchitis have been prevalent, and some cases of fever have been fatal. The cause of the high mortality in Dorking is not explained. The deaths in Farnham have apparently been raised by the Aldershot camp. Tonbridge, Maidstone, and Cranbrook have experienced high rates of mortality; out of 45 deaths 18 were caused by diphtheria, which was exceedingly fatal in Brenchley and Horsemonden, two parishes in the Tonbridge district. In Cranbrook, Tenterden, Ashford, Deal, and Dover diphtheria proved fatal. The deaths in the sub-district of St. Peter, Brighton, are 63 above the average for the corresponding quarter of the last five years. Zymotic diseases have prevailed; and 53 persons have died of scarlatina and diphtheria, 10 of typhus, and 13 of small-pox, none of the latter having been vaccinated. In Worthing, where sanitary measures have been carried out, 83 deaths occurred; in Brighton, 459; the respective populations of the two districts having been 18,746 and 65,569 in 1851. Assuming that the population increased at nearly the same rates, the mortality out of equal populations was about as 4 in Worthing to 7 in Brighton. All the facts tend to show that sanitary improvement is a question of life and death to the population of every town. Several districts of Hampshire suffered severely; small-pox prevailed at Southampton, scarlatina at Kingsclere. Reading continues an unhealthy town; in Windsor the mortality has fallen.

In the SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES 7189 persons died; the deaths in every county, except Northampton, being below the deaths in the previous year. Newport Pagnell, Chipping Norton, Kettering, Wellingborough, and several other districts have experienced high rates of mortality. In the Northampton district, with a population of 33,857 in 1851, the deaths amounted to 306. The deaths in the two previous winter quarters 1857– 58, amounted to 239 and 231; so the mortality is excessively high, and above the average. Measles and whooping-cough have prevailed. It

* The Superintendent Registrar's District is in all cases referred to, except where otherwise stated.

appears that there has been a strike in the town. In the Cambridge district 159 deaths were registered; in the Elv district 118; the population of the two districts in 1851 having been 27,815 and 22,806; so that the mortality of Cambridge is greatly in excess of the mortality of Ely. In the ten years 1841-50 the mortality of the population of Cambridge was at the rate of 23 in 1000 ; hence, taking the excess over 17, the rate prevailing in healthy districts, it exhibited 6 degrees of insalubrity, and during the ten years the unnatural deaths amounted to 1568. How long is this state of things to continue in the seat of one of the great universities of the country? Science has here a wide field of usefulness before it. It has the great opportunity of saving many lives. and at the same time of applying its principles. By the energy of one of the departed ornaments of the university, Ely has been rendered comparatively healthy. And from Ely Cambridge has now evidently much to learn. It is a matter of national importance, that the places where some of the principal youths of the country are educated should be healthy. Why are not the schools of medicine in the universities, schools of health? Why are not the undergraduates taught practically the conditions most favourable to human development? Why are there not tables of mortality at Cambridge and Oxford, as well as in London. pointing out monthly the effects of all the noxious agencies infesting the houses, colleges, and streets? This would be teaching by example, and could not fail to leave permanent impressions on the minds of many men who will have unusual means of directing public opinion.

In the EASTERN COUNTIES the registered deaths amounted to 6184, or were less by 1415 than the deaths in the first quarter of last year. Rochford in Essex experienced a high rate of mortality ; 91 persons died. The registrar of Great Wakering, one of the sub-districts, explains this in his note :---

The deaths have greatly exceeded the average, in consequence of the prevalence and fatality of diphtheria amongst infants, especially in the Island of Foulness. Many ditches there are in a very filthy state, and the efflurium arising from some is intolerably offensive. Ague also has been more prevalent, more severe and obstinate, during the last two years, than I have ever known it in a period of 35 years.

Some general measure is required to deal with the drainage of all the marshes on the banks of the Thames.

Parts of Maldon, Dunmow, and Saffron Walden in Essex have suffered from diphtheria; so have parts of the districts of Cosford, Tunstead, Erpingham, Aylsham, Blofield, and Loddon in Suffolk and Norfolk.

10,709 persons died in the SOUTH-WESTERN COUNTIES, but the mortality was lower than it was last year. Diphtheria is still prevalent at Christian Malford in Wilts. Trowbridge has also suffered from that and other diseases. Plymouth and the surrounding districts have suffered severely. The registrar in explaining the excess in the number of deaths in East Stonehouse says that 16 Turks died in the quarter. Four persons in Parkham died of scarlatina in one house. The deaths in Launceston and in Redruth have exceeded the average from diphtheria, small-pox, measles, and diseases of the respiratory organs. Epidemic sore throat prevailed, and '3 cases of diphtheria were fatal in a sub-district of Taunton, Somersetshire. 27 deaths from small-pox occurred in Bridgewater. Scarlatina and diphtheria attacked nearly every person in Chew Magna, Clutton.

16,141 deaths were registered in the WEST MIDLAND DIVISION; 8,956 in the NORTH MIDLAND DIVISION. In these two divisions the deaths exceeded the deaths in the severe winter quarter of 1858. In many districts of Gloucestershire, including Stroud and Cheltenham, the mortality was high; diphtheria and scarlatina prevailed in this county, in Hereford, and in Shropshire. Three deaths from diphtberia occurred to children in one family in the Condover sub-district; the cesspools connected with the cottages are generally in a bad state. The sanitary state of Staffordshire is very unsatisfactory, and the mortality has been excessively high. Diphtheria and scarlatina have prevailed in many of its districts; and in Stourbridge, and in Foleshill, where the mortality has also been very high.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicester, and several districts in Leicestershire, have suffered from epidemics; 150 cases of measles and scarlatina occurred in the village of Sutton Bonnington alone. Diphtheria was prevalent in Lincoln, where typhoid fever also prevailed; six persons died from it in one family. Their residence is a mile from the village, a solitary farmhouse, and no special cause of the attack has been ascertained; but the adequacy of the inquiry may be questioned. Diphtheria has prevailed in many districts of Lincolnshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire, which have all experienced high rates of mortality.

19,430 deaths were registered in the counties of CHESTER and LAN-CASTER; nearly as many as were registered in the last winter quarter. Diphtheria, scarlatina, measles, and typhoid fever, have prevailed in many districts.

The 12,299 deaths in YORKSHIRE imply a heavy rate of mortality. Scarlatina and diphtheria were prevalent. Sheffield continues to suffer severely from these and other epidemics.

Of the NORTHERN COUNTIES, in which 6,602 persons died, Durham appears to have suffered most severely from various kinds of zymotic diseases; scarlatina and diphtheria occupying conspicuous places in the registers.

Diphtheria has spread over the remotest parts of WALES. We find it in Haverfordwest, in Cardiff, and in Corwen. The deaths in the Principality from all causes amounted to 8,213.

It is a melancholy task to record the fatality of diseases arising through the neglect of sanitary arrangements in this and in other countries; and to observe so much activity in inventing opportunities of destruction, with so much apathy in applying measures already invented for promoting the well-being of the population. Man is the only animal, Pliny says bitterly, that takes a pleasure in the destruction of his own species*: surely somebody will one day arise to teach the world the truer pleasure of saving mankind !

Second Quarter.—April, May, June, 1859.

The returns are altogether of a satisfactory character; the mortality is below the average, the births are more numerous than usual, and the people, taking a cheerful view of their prospects in life, have married in large numbers.

Marriages.—84, 084 persons married in the quarter that ended on June 30th; and the marriages in the quarter were at the rate of 1.712 per cent. per annum. The average of the quarter being 1.698.

Births.—175,854 births were registered in the three months that ended on June 30th; and the rate of birth was 3.579 per cent. per annum. This is somewhat above the average rate.

Increase of Population.—As the births amounted to 175,864, and the deaths to 105,631, the natural increase of the population of England and Wales was 70,233; or, on an average, 772 daily.

The natural increase of population was unusually great; and in the United Kingdom probably exceeded 1158 daily.

42,939 emigrants, or 472 daily, sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Emigration Officers; and 10,332 of the number, or after correcting for those undistinguished, probably 11,387 were of English origin. 4,390 sailed to the Australian colonies, 385 to the North American colonies, 5707 to the United States, and 905 to other places.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.—The price of food, the state of employment, and the weather, influence the population to a great extent.

The average price of wheat has risen from 40s. 8d. a quarter to 47s. 3d., which is 7 per cent. above the price of the corresponding spring quarter of the previous year. The prices of beef and of mutton by the carcase have gone up to $5\frac{5}{5}d$. and 6d. a pound at the Leadenhall and Newgate Markets; they are 10 and 9 per cent. higher than the spring prices of the previous year. Potatoes were 97s. 6d. a ton at the Southwark market, or nearly a halfpenny a pound; and 40 per cent. cheaper than they were in the same months of last year.

The weather in the months of April and May was rather warmer than usual; during June the temperature was almost always high, the average daily excess having been 3° nearly. For six weeks (from April 11th to May 23d) the wind, as is usual at this period of the year, was mostly from the N.E., travelling at the rate of nearly 100 miles daily; during the quarter the average daily horizontal movement of the air was 88 miles. The humidity of the air was of nearly the average amount in April and May; it was somewhat more humid in June. The rain-fall of the quarter was slightly above the average. It would seem, however, that the annual fall is diminishing, and it is stated that the deficiency in the last five years is equal to the average fall of one year, viz. 25 inches.

The average number of poor claiming relief, fell from 871,512 in the Spring quarter of last year, to 819,560 in the Spring quarter of the present year; or pauperism declined 6 per cent.

State of the Public Health.—About 105,631 persons died in the three months which ended on June 30th, for that number appears on the registers of the quarter; and the rate of mortality was 2^{\cdot}150 per cent. or less by $\cdot 64$ than the average rate of the season. In the chief towns the mortality was at the rate of 2^{\cdot}24 per cent. less by $\cdot 15$ than the average of 2^{\cdot}39 per cent. In the districts of the country and of the small towns the mortality was lower (2^{\cdot}06) than it was in the denser districts; but instead of improvement there is deterioration. Indeed the sanitary condition of the country districts around the large towns now demands strict attention.

The mortality of all England if the same as in the 63 healthy districts would be at the rate of 17 in 1000, or exactly 84,207. These may for the present be held to be natural deaths; the excess of 21,424 over this number are undoubtedly unnatural deaths, and may be ascribed to the unfavourable sanitary conditions in which a large portion of the population still lives.

The 105,631 deaths in the quarter, although less than the usual number, imply, according to the most reliable returns of sickness, that about a million and a quarter of people of all ages were on an average infirm or constantly sick during the season. The quarter of a million sick would be healed by effective sanitary arrangements. Thus, much labour that is now lost would be productive, and lives of great value would be saved. The whole community would acquire fresh strength and vigour. Money which is expended on real sanitary measures, such as have been carried out in Ely and a few other places, is the most

^{*} Denique cetera animantia in suo genere probe degunt : congregari videmus, et stare contra dissimilia. Leonum feritas inter se non dimicat : serpentium morsus non petit serpentes ; ne maris quidem belluæ ac pisces, nisi in diversa genera, sæviunt. At hercules homini plurima ex homine sunt mala.—C. PLINH. Natur. Hist., Lib. 7. s. 1.

This is confirmed by Cuvier : "Aujourd'hui, que l'homme seul peut nuire à l'homme, il est aussi la seule espèce qui soit continuellement en guerre avec elle même."—Règne Animale. Tom. 1 p. 71.

profitable of all national investments; for it is an augmentation of the power and of the productive life of the population.

As at this season of the year many families leave the towns and go abroad to recruit their health, it may be here remarked that, generally, the United Kingdom is the healthiest country in Europe, and that France, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland stand next in rank. Of the European watering places few are known to be so salubrious as those of England. They differ in health in different years through the recurrence of epidemics, from which, owing to existing sanitary defects, they are still imperfectly defended.

The mortality of some of the districts which are resorted to, it will be seen, was higher in the last three months than 20 in 1000; and of these are Bangor (24), Aberystwith (24), Whitby (26). The aggregate mortality of the three districts Ashborne, Bakewell, and Chapel-en-le-Frith, including Buxton, Matlock, and the country round, was at the rate of 23 in 1000. Of 10 districts which are resorted to for health, the mortality was at the annual rates ranging from 13 to 17 in 1000.

The epidemics of the season chiefly to be dreaded are diphtheria, which breaks out occasionally in unexpected places; and diarrhœa of a severe form, most to be apprehended in localities with water impure and defective drainage. Of the past prevalence of these epidemics, and of others, information will be found usually in the Registrars' notes; their progress through the summer can only be learnt by personal inquiries on the spot.

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

No. of	ere alle constante bandel alle des ane 1 erene Billion el comence alle arcula gi 1 de la della constante di	Popula-	Annual Mortali living	l Rate of ty to 1000 ; in the
District.	DISTRICTS.	tion, 1851.	10 Years 1841–50.	3 Months ending 30th June 1859.
57 70 72 76 78	TUNBELDGE (including Tunbridge Wells) - THANET (including Ramsgate and Margate) - DOVER - HASTINGS - EASTBOURNE -	28,545 31,798 28,325 21,215 8,347	20 19 21 18 15	17 18 17 14 17
85 90 99 227 228 274 283	BRIGHTON WORTHING (including Littlehampton and Arundel) ISLE OF WIGHT (including Ryde, Newport, and Cowes) MUTFORD (including Lowestoft) YARMOUTH WEYMOUTH (including Melcombe Regis) NEWTON ABBOTT (including Dawlish, Torquay, and	65,569 18,746 50,324 20,163 26,880 22,037	21 17 17 17 23 19	19 19 16 16 20 18
295 326 330 344 388	BARNSTAFLE (including Iffracombe) BATH - CLIPTON (including part of Bristol City and Bristol Workhouse) CHELTENHAM UPTON-ON-SEVERN (including Malvern)	52,306 38,178 69,847 77,950 44,184 18,070	19 17 24 23 20 18	17 14 21 20 19 19
403 447, 449 and 450 525 531 575 597 621 623	WARWICK (including Leamington)	41,934 62,308 24,615 21,592 36,572 23,753 30,810 43,243	20 21 21 20 18 21 21 17	17 23 19 26 19 24 24 24 13 13

Kent and Surrey in the SOUTH EASTERN DIVISION were generally healthy, and the rates of mortality were low. Lewes and Brighton in Sussex still experience high rates of mortality. Southampton and all the surrounding districts have been unhealthy; small-pox, measles, whoopingcough, and scarlatina, have prevailed to an extent which must attract the attention of the local authorities. The Wantage district of Berkshire experienced a heavy rate of mortality. The SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES are generally below the average degree of salubrity; but in several of the districts of Hertfordshire and of Bedfordshire the mortality was low. Northampton, where there has recently been a strike, continued to suffer heavily at the hands of death; 317 persons died in three months out of a population of less than 34,000in 1851; measles and small-pox prevailed. The Nene drainage has been carried out, and continued floods have not covered the valley. Wisbeach, once so unhealthy, lost only 137 persons by death out of a population exceeding that of Northampton (36,215). The successful result of the drainage of the districts of the Nene will, it may be hoped, lead the proprietors of the low, ill-drained parts of the basin of the Thames, and of our other rivers, to imitate the spirited conduct of the proprietors of that valley.

In Essex the mortality was high in the districts of Rochford and Tendring; low in the districts of Epping and Ongar, not far from London. The registrar of Bradwell sub-district, Maldon, speaks of a sect calling themselves "New Lights," who abjure all medical skill; they lose many of their children. Bury St. Edmund's in Suffolk offers a remarkable illustration of the evil effects of putting off sanitary measures until the eleventh hour. 107 persons died there in the quarter out of 13,900 people (in 1851). Measles prevailed to a considerable extent; and typhus, or probably typhoid fever, put 12 persons to death, in "a locality of defective sanitary condition. The attention of the sanitary commissioners was immediately directed to the remedy of the evil.

Several districts of Norfolk, St. Faiths, Loddon, Depwade, Walsingham, Docking, Freebridge, Lynn, and King's Lynn, experienced low rates of mortality; ague prevailed in King's Lynn.

Wilts is generally healthy; Dorsetshire suffered from epidemics; Barnstaple and the other districts of North Devon maintain their high character for salubrity; small-pox prevailed in Plympton St. Mary, and raised the mortality in some of the other districts of South Devon. The mortality was above the average in the mining districts of Cornwall; and in several districts of Somersetshire, which were visited by scarlatina and diphtheria.

Westbury-on-Severn and Winchcomb were healthy districts of Gloucestershire; the districts of Church Stretton at the foot of the Caradoc, Atcham around Shrewsbury, and Whitchurch, were healthy; so was Lichfield, standing like a land of Goshen in Staffordshire. But generally the mortality was high in the counties of Salop and Hereford; and it was excessively high in nearly all the districts of Staffordshire. It is greatly to be regretted that the physical condition of the hardworking population of this county should be so deplorable, while it has abundant wealth and power and the means of improvement at its disposal.

Stourbridge in Worcestershire suffered severely from an epidemic of measles; scarlatina and diphtheria prevailed in some districts; Kidderminster and Evesham were the healthy districts of the county during the quarter.

The mortality was high in Birmingham and in several other districts of Warwickshire; Meriden, Atherstone, Warwick, and Southam are healthy. The infant mortality continues excessive in the Holy Trinity sub-district of Coventry, which the registrar cannot ascribe to any other cause than parental neglect.

The NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES were generally unhealthy, and diphtheria is still prevalent in many districts. Ashby-de-la-Zouch is the centre of an eruption of epidemics in Leicestershire; Nottingham is another centre; and nearly all the districts of Derbyshire have experienced high rates of mortality. In the Chesterfield district 411

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persons died out of a population in 1851 of 45,795, so high was the mortality.

The Registrar of Arnold sub-district, near Nottingham, says: "The "increase of mortality in this district is entirely from want of sanitary "arrangements being carried out by the officers whose duty it is to "attend to them. In Arnold alone, which comprises more than half the "population, we are considerably worse in this respect than we were "before our Local Board of Health was formed."

The deaths in Cheshire and Lancashire amounted to 16,773, or less by 1,123 than the deaths in the spring quarter of the past year. The mortality of Liverpool is decreasing, so is that of Manchester. In the race of sanitary improvement these two flourishing towns have, however, much to achieve ere they arrive at the gaol which the small town of Ely has already attained. Why do they not carry out at once the substantial sanitary works which would render hundreds of thousands of people healthy? The fruit of the labours of their sanitary officers would then be abundantly apparent.

The mortality is above the average in nearly all the districts of these two populous counties.

The 11,588 deaths in Yorkshire slightly exceed the quarter's numbers of the preceding year. In Bradford 1180 persons died; Leeds and Hunslet 1251. The mortality of Sheffield and the surrounding districts increases. Hull and Patrington have become much healthier than they were. The mortality of some of the districts of the North and East Ridings is below the average; and that the West Riding should remain unhealthy every one must see with regret. The population succeeds in every manufacture except that of health.

Diphtheria, scarlatina, small-pox, and other causes have raised the mortality above the average in Durham and Cumberland; the northern districts of Northumberland are still among the healthiest in England.

Many districts of WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE are infested by epidemics; measles, diphtheria, and scarlatina are mentioned by the registrars.

The following districts were exceedingly healthy: Chepstow, Narberth in Pembrokeshire, Cardigan, Builth, Rhayader in Radnorshire, and Anglesey. Islands are always the healthiest parts of the world; and in the last quarter Anglesey was apparently healthier than the Isle of Wight.

Third Quarter.-July, August, September, 1859.

The returns present a favourable view of the state of the country. The marriage rate, which had been low in the two previous years, approached the average. Thousands of children in excess of the average were born; the rate of mortality diminished; and the population increased at an unusual rate.

As the diminution in the rate of mortality took place in the towns it may be fairly ascribed to the prosperous state of trade, to the supply of better water, the abolition of cesspools, the purification of the air, and the various sanitary works which many of them have carried out.

Marriages.—79,606 persons married in the quarter that ended on September 30th, or 2,408 in excess of the numbers who married in the corresponding quarter of last year. The marriage rate was 1.598; the average of the quarter being 1.623.

Births.—The births of 168,394 children were registered in the quarter that ended on September 30th. The number is 10,949 in excess of the births in the corresponding quarter of last year. The birth rate in the quarter was 3°379.

Increase of Population.—64,178 was the excess of the number of births over the number of deaths, and that was therefore the natural increase of the population of England and Wales in 92 days. On an average 698 were added to the population daily, and the probable daily increase of the population of the United Kingdom was 1047, which at the ordinary rates of mortality will supply about 347 men daily of the age of 20. The youth of the country are growing at such a rate as to add a battalion to its strength every two or three days. A certain number of them are transplanted, and go to people the colonies.

34,864 emigrants sailed during the quarter, or 379 men, women, and children on an average daily, from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are government agents, of whom about 12,464 were of English origin.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism.—The price of wheat has remained steadily at nearly the same figure for a year and nine months; and during the last three months it has been 44s. a quarter. This steadiness of price in an article of large consumption has a salutary effect.

Beef has been $5\frac{1}{4}d$. a pound, mutton $5\frac{3}{4}d$. a pound by the carcase at Leadenhall and Newgate markets. The price of beef is the same as it was in the corresponding quarter of 1858, and the eighth of a penny less than it was in 1857; the price of mutton in the same quarters was $5\frac{3}{4}d$., $5\frac{1}{2}d$, and $5\frac{3}{4}d$. The average prices of the higher qualities of the two meats decreased $\frac{1}{4}d$ in the pound; or beef from $6\frac{1}{2}d$. to $6\frac{1}{4}d$; mutton 7d. to $6\frac{3}{4}d$. Potatoes were sold at the rate of 85s. a ton at the waterside market, Southwark; in the corresponding quarters of two previous years the prices were 105s. and 77s. 6d. The prices of the present year, like the temperatures of the seasons, occupy an intermediate position between those of 1857, when they were higher, and 1858, when they were lower.

The mean temperature of the quarter was $62^{\circ} \cdot 8$, or $3^{\circ} \cdot 3$ above the average temperature of the season during 88 years. The excessive heat was accumulated chiefly in July, when the mean temperature was $68^{\circ} \cdot 1$; while on July 12th the air in the shade reached $92\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, and 93° on the 13th and the 18th; so that during 10 successive days the mean temperature of day and night exceeded 70° , a thing unprecedented during the period over which correct observations extended. The air was drier ($\cdot72$) than usual; but the rain-fall ($8\cdot 2$ inches) somewhat exceeded the quarterly average. The thermometer on the grass never fell below 40° in July and August, whereas it usually falls several times to the freezing point of water. Pauperism is below the average in the kingdom. The average number of paupers in receipt of relief during the quarter was 783,449, or less by about 29,000 than the numbers receiving relief in the corresponding quarters of the two previous years.

State of the Public Health.—104,216 persons died in the quarter. This number is 6074 in excess of the deaths, 98,142, in the corresponding summer quarter of last year; and the rate of mortality, 2'091 per cent., is below the average; the excess in that average being due to the epidemics of cholera.

A certain number of the deaths in the quarter may be set down as natural deaths, and they would not have exceeded ,73,533 if the mortality in sixty-three districts of England, by no means in unexceptionable sanitary condition, be taken as the standard. The 30,683 deaths in excess of that number are unnatural deaths, the results of causes which it is the duty of every member of the community to endeavour to remove.

It is a remarkable fact that the mortality of the quarter in the small towns and the country parishes was above their average, to the extent of more than *one* death annually out of every 1000 living. A still greater excess might have been expected in the large town districts, whereas the reverse was observed; the mortality having been at the rate of 2 in 1000 xxiv

less than the average. The summer mortality in the town districts was formerly to that of the rest of the country as 26 to 18; in the last quarter it was as 23 to 19; and the difference will undoubtedly be still less considerable when all the dense districts are supplied with pure water, and with the means of returning all their refuse to the fields as manure in an innoxious state.

The deaths in London during the quarter exceed the average. The high temperature facilitated the decomposition of the impure refuse under the houses, in the streets, and in the river. Diarrhœa was unusually fatal all over the London area; scarlatina and diphtheria were epidemic. In the surrounding divisions the mortality was also above the average, as there the same diseases prevailed, with variable degrees of severity. In Kent diphtheria was the cause of several deaths in Brenchley near Tonbridge, Aldington, Wingham, and Deal. In New Romney, of the Romney Marsh district, remittent fever was prevalent and fatal; to o births there were 31 deaths. The deaths in Brighton amounted to 423; in the Worthing district to 84. The Broadwater Registrar says :-- " The deaths " are 20 per cent. below the average, very few having occurred in the " town of Worthing, namely, only 17 out of a population, including " visitors, of 8000. The deaths in the previous quarter were only 20. " I attribute this result principally to the complete sanitary measures " carried out in the town, under the supervision of the Board of Health." When will all the English watering places carry out "complete sanitary " measures," and thus assert their superiority over foreign places of resort?

The districts of Portsea Island and of Alverstoke are not naturally healthy; the sites are low, and the water is probably impure; but measures might be adopted for diminishing the great numbers of deaths from such diseases as diarrhea. The sanitary state of the rising town of Southampton is not satisfactory; 241 persons died in the district. Northampton and its neighbourhood are still suffering from epidemics. The few districts around Wisbeach have not experienced high rates of mortality; but fever and diarrhœa have been very prevalent in some parishes. The excess of mortality in the First Ward, Colchester, is ascribed by the registrar "mainly to fever of a typhoid type, chiefly " among patients in the Camp Hospital, to diarrheea, and to phthisis." The mortality in the Norwich district is lower than it was; but diarrhea was common and fatal. In the East Wymer sub-district "the large " number of deaths (18) from atrophy seems, on inquiry, to depend on " improper food, from the mothers not suckling their children, as they " say it would interfere too much with their work."

In the SOUTH WESTERN DIVISION, Wilts, Dorset, and Devon suffered an unusually high rate of mortality; scarlatina, diphtheria, and small-pox have proved fatal in many cases. "Sanitary arrangements are far from "good in many houses" not only of Abbotsbury, where 3 deaths occurred in one house over drains in the worst possible condition, but it is to be feared in many other parts of these great counties.

In the WEST MIDLAND COUNTIES the deaths amounted to 12,627. The health of several of the Stafford districts is still bad. Measles, scarlatina, diarrhœa, and typhus have been fatal; in several houses of Bilston two and three children have been carried off by measles. "I fear," says the Registrar, "that often little notice is taken of illness until secondary "symptoms appear, when medical aid is too late. Persons first apply "to a druggist, and afterwards to a medical man, but not till the day "before death."

The NORTH MIDLAND COUNTIES have suffered in various parts from diphtheria; the low marshy districts have been severely visited; but the deaths (6466) do not imply in the county aggregates higher rates of mortality than usual. In LANCASHIRE and CHESHIRE the deaths (15,506) are in numbers below those registered in the summer quarters of the two preceding years. The mortality is below that of the preceding years in Liverpool, and will be still lower when all the required sanitary works are carried out. The expenditure up to the present time has borne ample fruits.

In YORKSHIRE 10,986 deaths were registered. The rate of mortality is lower than it was. Yorkshire, lying between the Humber and the Tees,-lofty moorlands, and the German Ocean,-is now occupied by nearly two millions of people, living much in aggregated masses, but with families characteristically distributed in four hundred thousand separate dwellings. The varieties of the geological strata-the coal and iron of the earth-the plains and hills feeding flocks of sheep, and horses-the rapid hill streams, and the smooth waters easily made navigable far into the interior from the Humber-the position between Lancashire and Germany-between Ireland and the North of Europe-enabled a hardy intelligent race of men, not only to obtain all the ordinary products of the English soil, but to found the chief manufactories of woollen goods in the world. The men of the West Riding became the clothiers of mankind. And so intent were they on their work, that the health of the workpeople was sacrificed, and the race in a few generations must have degenerated. But a reaction set in; Lord Shaftesbury's Bill, limiting the hours of children's labour, was first agitated at Bradford, and promoted actively by some of the heads of the leading firms. The first temperance society, it is said, was formed in this centre. As substitutes for insalubrious processes, exquisite pieces of mechanism not only card but comb the wool. spin it, weave it, dye it, and finally convert the fleeces of England, with the fleeces of Germany, and the finer wools of Australia, either alone, or combined with cotton, silk, and alpaca, into the finest textures ; which vie in beauty and utility with the furs of animals, or the gayer plumage of birds. The workpeople are now in average town health ; and through the incessant noises of machinery are often heard as the day declines pleasant voices singing the concerted songs of the Bradford minstrels.

The mortality of Yorkshire, during the ten years 1841-50, was at the rate of 23 in 1000; so 6 in 1000 died in excess of the deaths out of the same numbers living in comparatively healthy districts; and the unnatural deaths in the ten years amounted to 101,105. The loss of life in Yorkshire was unequally distributed; in the North Riding the mortality was at the rate of 19, in the East Riding (with York) 24, and in the West Riding 23 in 1000. The climate of Yorkshire is not naturally unhealthy; in the Guisbrough District the mortality was at the low rate of 16 in 1000, in Easingwold it was 17, in eight districts it was 18; upon the other hand the mortality in the Hull District was at the rate of 31 in 1000, Sculcoates 25, Leeds district 30, Hunslet (including parts of the borough of Leeds) 25; Bradford 25 in 1000.

As Yorkshire chimneys do not yet consume their own smoke, it covers whole districts, and is necessarily consumed by the people; its producers say, with medicinal effect, which may, however, well be questioned. If we suppose, for a moment, all the causes of mortality suddenly to become visible like smoke over Yorkshire, then the disease particles will be seen to hang densely over Hull, Sheffield, Leeds, York, and their environs, less densely over the Southern Districts, and the East Districts of the coast, clearing as you ascend the rivers to their sources in the moors, and almost disappearing over Easingwold, and the Guisbrough District by the side of the sea and the waters of the Tees.

Bradford has commenced various works which have already reduced the mortality. In the fourteen years 1841-54 the people of the Bradford district died at the rate of 26 in 1000 annually; while the mortality during the three years 1855-57 has been nearly at the rate of 21 in 1000. Mr. Hudson, the town clerk, has shown at the meeting of the National Association, that a part of this satisfactory result is fairly referable to sanitary measures. The full water supply, and the rapid removal of the entire refuse of the town to the surrounding land, are still on hand; and when these salutary measures are achieved, and others that an intelligent medical health officer will suggest, Bradford will realize benefits which all the county will desire to share. The race of Yorkshire men, instead of degenerating, will then every year grow finer; more vigorous, more intelligent, better.

Fourth Quarter.—October, November, December, 1859.

The last Quarterly Return of 1859 presents satisfactory results. The country has recovered from the depression of 1858. The marriages exceeded the usual number. A great number of children in excess of the average were born; and, notwithstanding the severe weather, the mortality was nearly at the usual rate in the last quarter of the year.

Marriages.-100,992 persons married in the quarter that ended on December 31st, and the marriage-rate was 2.020. This is an increase on the numbers marrying in the corresponding quarter of the previous year, when the marriage-rate was 1.930.

Births.—The births of 170,091 children were registered in the quarter that ended on December 31st. The number is 12,129 in excess of the number registered in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The birth-rate was 3.402; it is the highest on record.

689,881 children were registered in the year, or 1890 daily.

TABLE	XVIII.—ENGLAND.	ANNUAL	RATE of	MORTALITY	per	Cent.	in	Town	and	COUNTRY
	DISTRIC	rs in each	Quarter	of the Years	1849	-1859				

	Popul	ATION rated.	Orrestore	Ar	NUAL	RATE	of Mo	RTALI	TY per	Cent.	in each	n Quar	ter of t	he Year	:8
	1841	1851	ending	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	Mean 1849-58	1859
In 125 Districts and 23 Sub- districts com- prising the CHIEF TOWNS	6,838,069	8,247,017	March June - Sept Dec Year -	2·748 2·546 4·193 2·491 2·998	2*403 2*229 2*207 2*327 2*327	2.695 2.452 2.347 2.490 2.496	2.625 2.410 2.570 2.460 2.516	2·830 2·530 2·307 2·639 2·575	2·746 2·463 3·049 2·680 2·736	3·119 2·409 2·066 2·291 2·466	2·491 2·389 2·265 2·353 2·370	2.626 2.330 2.492 2.682 2.527	2.895 2.480 2.375 2.895 2.655	2·718 2·424 2·587 2·531 2·563	2.649 2.244 2.291 2.358 2.386
In the remaining Districts and Sub-districts of England and Wales com- prising chiefly SMALL TOWNS and COUNTRY PARISHES -	9,076,079	9,680,592	Year - { March June - Sept Dec	2·111 2·222 2·170 2·105 1·953	1·900 2·139 1·995 1·670 1·803	1.948 2.128 2.028 1.734 1.909	1*986 2*124 2*059 1*852 1*909	2.033 2.423 2.188 1.698 1.834	2.004 2.176 1.985 1.857 2.001	2.063 2.710 2.136 1.634 1.792	1.771 1.921 1.879 1.584 1.693	1.877 2.016 1.875 1.701 1.909	2.399 1.974 1.668 1.982	1.970 2.226 2.029 1.750 1.879	2.091 2.379 2.061 1.902 2.025

Names of the 125 Districts and 23 Sub-districts comprising the chief towns :- All the Districts of London (36), and Kingston, Richmond, Gravesend, Medway, East and West Maidstone Sub-districts, Canterbury, Thanet, Hastings, Brighton, Portsea Island, Alverstoke (Gosport), Southampton, Winchester Sub-district, Reading, Brentford, Edmonton, St. Clement Subdistrict, Headington, Oxford, Northampton, Cambridge, West Ham, Colchester, Bury St. Edmunds, Ipswich, Yarmouth, Norwich, King's Lynn, Melksham, Salisbury, Exeter, Plymouth, East Stonehouse, Stoke Damerel (Devonport), Redruth, Bath, Bedminster Sub-district, Bristol, Clifton, St. Nicholas Gloucester, and St. John the Baptist Gloucester Sub-districts, Cheltenham, Hereford, City Sub-district, Shrewsbury, Wolstanton, Stoke-upon-Trent, Wolverhampton, Walsall, West Bromwich, Dudley, Stourbridge, Worcester, Birmingham, Aston, Coventry, Leicester, Lincoln Home Sub-district, Radford, Nottincham, Derby, Stockport, East Macclesfield, West Macclesfield, and Sutton Sub-districts, Chester Castle and Chester Cathedral Sub-districts (Great Boughton), Liverpool, West Derby, Wigan, Warrington, Leigh, Bolton, Bury, Barton-upon-Irwell, Chorlton, Salford, Manchester, Ashton, Oldham, Rochdale, Haslingden, Burnley, Blackburn, Preston, Todmorden, Huddersfield, Halifax, Bradford, Hunslet, Leeds, Dewsbury, Wakefield, Ecclesall Bierlow, Sheffield, Bootham, Micklegate, and Walmgate Sub-districts (York), Sculcoates, Hull, 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), Merthyr Tydfil, and Llangafelach and Swansea Sub-districts (Swansea).

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 25636 days, and 366 and 365 25636 days in leap year.

Fourth Quarter .- October, November, December.

Increase of Population .- The births exceeded the deaths by 60,737, and that was therefore nearly the natural increase of the population in 92 days. Thus the population of England and Wales increased at the rate of 660 daily; and the probable natural increase of the population of the United Kingdom was 990 daily.

In the year the excess of births over deaths was 249,100, or 682 daily in England and Wales; in the United Kingdom the natural increase must have exceeded 1000 daily.

TABLE XIX .- The AVERAGE PRICES of CONSOLS, of WHEAT, of MEAT, and of POTA-TOES; also the AVERAGE QUANTITY of WHEAT sold and imported Weekly, in each of the Years, and in each Quarter of the Years 1852-1859.

			Average	WHEAT sold in the	WHEAT and Wheat Flour			Average	Prices	of	
		Average Price of	of WHEAT per Quarter	and Towns in England and Wales	Consumption at Chief Ports	at Le Mark	MEAT adenhal ats (by	per lb. l and New the Carca	gate se).	POTAT (York Reper To	roEs egents) n at
		(for	in England	Returns.	Britain.	BEI	EF.	MUT	FON.	Waterside Southv	Market, vark.
			Wales.	Average I Quarter	Number of s Weckly.	Range of Prices.	Mean.	Range of Prices.	Mean	Range of Prices.	Mean.
	YEARS.	£	s. d.	Qrs.	Qrs.	d.	d.	d.	. d.	8.	s. d.
	1852 - 1853 -	99 3 97 5	40 10 52 11	93,354 86,191	55,749 89,450	$3\frac{1}{4}-5$ 4 -5 $\frac{3}{4}$	418 478	$4 - 5\frac{3}{4}$ $4\frac{3}{4} - 7$	478 578	79-103	91 130.6
	1854 - 1855 -	$\begin{array}{c c} 91\frac{7}{8} \\ 90\frac{3}{8} \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 72 & 5 \\ 74 & 8 \end{array} $	75,259 101,057	68,625 46,190	$\begin{array}{c c} 4\frac{1}{2} & -6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{6}{8} & -6\frac{5}{8} \end{array}$	$5\frac{1}{2}$ $5\frac{5}{8}$	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	5783 534	107 - 131 94 - 107	119 100 ·8
	1856 - 1857 -	93 $91\frac{7}{8}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	97,055 100,866	83,062 61,115	$\begin{array}{c c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	533 533 533	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \end{array}$	5 ³⁴ 78 5 ⁷⁸	78 - 93 108 - 134	85.6 120.8
	1858 -	97	44 3 43 10	100,076	71,997 74,620	$\begin{array}{c c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ \end{array}$	5국 5국	$\begin{vmatrix} 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 7 \end{vmatrix}$	53 578	$\begin{vmatrix} 104 - 136 \\ 79 - 109 \end{vmatrix}$	120 94
	QUARTERS										
	1852 : March -	971	40 10	95,532	27,540	31-5	41	33-53	43	60- 80	70
	June - Sept	$ \begin{array}{c} 99\frac{6}{8} \\ 100 \end{array} $	40 10 41 2	87,949 78,712	54,675 67,912	$3\frac{1}{4}-4\frac{3}{4}$ $3\frac{1}{4}-5$	4 41 41	$3\frac{3}{4}-5\frac{1}{4}$ 4 -6	41/2 5	85-110 80-100	97.6 90
	Dec	1005	40 5	111,224	72,870	3-5	4	41-61	51	90-120	105
	March - June -	995 1005	45 7 44 6	95,115 84,559	63,530 82,623	$\begin{array}{c c} 3\frac{3}{4} - 5\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 - 5\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	41 47 8	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 5 - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ \end{array}$	5 ³ / ₄ 5 ⁷ / ₈	110-145 110-145	127°6 127°6
	Dec	97 93 <u>8</u>	69 10	79,002	91,627	4 = -6	5 5	$5 - 7\frac{1}{4}$ $4\frac{1}{4} - 7$	6 1 5 ³ /8	110-125 135-165	117·6 150
	March - June -	91 885	$\begin{array}{ccc} 79 & 6 \\ 78 & 4 \end{array}$	60,022 55.842	103,519	$4\frac{1}{4}-6\frac{1}{4}$	5 ¹ / ₄	$4\frac{1}{2}$ -7 $4\frac{3}{6}$ -63	543	120 - 160 137 - 179	140
	Sept Dec	93 <u>7</u> 93 <u>6</u> 93 <u>6</u>	$\begin{array}{ccc} 63 & 10 \\ 68 & 0 \end{array}$	56,389 128,783	48,135 19,513	$\begin{array}{c} 12 & 0.4 \\ 4\frac{3}{4} & -6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} & -6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$	5 10 10 10 10 10	5 -7 5 -7	6 6	75- 85 95-105	80 100
	March -	91 ⁷ / ₈	69 11	88,000	33,821	$4\frac{3}{4}-6\frac{1}{2}$	55	$4\frac{3}{4}-6\frac{1}{2}$	5500	105-120	112.6
	Sept Dec	90 ⁶ / ₈ 88 ¹ / ₄	76 1 79 4	94,545 126 893	51,511 42,358	$4\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{1}{2}$ $5-6\frac{3}{4}$ $4^{3}-6^{3}$	0 15 m	$4\frac{4}{4} - 0\frac{4}{4}$ 5 - 7 $4\frac{3}{6}$	54 6 53	69 - 79	120 74
	1856 : March -	90 <u>6</u>	72 4	92,152	48,018	$4\frac{1}{4}-6\frac{1}{4}$	51	41-61	53	78-93	95 86
	June - Sept	93 ³ / ₈ 95	$\begin{array}{ccc} 68 & 8 \\ 72 & 3 \end{array}$	104,952 78,208	63,093 117,807	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{1}{2} - 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	54	$5 - 6\frac{3}{4}$ 5 - 7	$5\frac{7}{8}$	70 - 90 75 - 80	80 78
	Dec	$92\frac{6}{8}$	63 4	112,909	103,328	$3\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4}$	51	$4\frac{3}{4}-6\frac{3}{4}$	54	90-110	100
	March - June -	934 938	$56\ 10$ $56\ 9$	102,433 107,850	51,310 42,178	$\begin{array}{c}4\frac{1}{2}-6\frac{3}{4}\\4\frac{1}{4}-6\frac{1}{2}\end{array}$	534 538	$\begin{array}{c} 5\frac{1}{4} - 7\frac{1}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c} 100 - 120 \\ 105 - 150 \end{array}$	110 127.6
	Dec	903 891 891	$59 11 \\ 52 0$	92,156 101,025	55,384 95,587	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \\ 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	538 538	$4\frac{1}{2}-7$ $4\frac{1}{2}-7$	5 5 5 5	95—115 130—150	105 140
	March - June -	96월 97월	46 5	99,604 92,955	64,652 86 551	$4\frac{1}{4}-6\frac{1}{4}$	51	43-7	578	130-175	152.6
	Sept Dec	96 ⁴ / ₈ 98 ¹ / ₄	44 7 41 9	97,307 110,437	82,373 54,413	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ - 6 \\ 4 \\ - 6 \\ 1 \\ - 6 \\ -$	514	$\begin{array}{c c} & 1_{2} & 0_{2} \\ & 4_{1}^{1} - 6_{1}^{1} \\ & 4_{4}^{1} - 6_{4}^{3} \end{array}$	512	65 - 90 80 - 95	77·6 87·6
	3). 			PAUPE	RISM.				-		-
+				Quarterly Av Number of Pau on the <i>las</i> each w	erage of the apers relieved at day of YEEK.						
	1859:			In-door.	Out-door.			-		and the second	
	March - June -	$95\frac{5}{8}$ $92\frac{7}{8}$	40 8 47 3	122,854 109,150	742,964 710,410	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{3}{4} \\ 4\frac{3}{4} - 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	545 55	$4\frac{3}{4}-7$ 5 -7		80—100 85—110	90 97.6
	Dec	$95\frac{3}{8}$ $96\frac{1}{8}$	44 0 43 4	100,582 109,429	682,867 683,962	$\begin{array}{c} 4\frac{1}{4} - 6\frac{1}{4} \\ 4 - 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array}$	514 514 514	$\begin{array}{c}4\frac{3}{4}-6\frac{3}{4}\\4\frac{3}{4}-6\frac{3}{4}\end{array}$	5 ³ 43 5 ⁴ 3 4	65—105 85—120	85 102.6
	Contractor Contractor Diversion					and the second second	and the second	and the state of the	and the second second	A STATE OF THE STATE OF THE	

XXII.

C

Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1859. xxviii

24,118 emigrants sailed from the ports of the United Kingdom at which there are Government emigration officers, and about 9894 of them were of English origin. During the year 120,432 emigrants sailed from our shores, of whom about 40,245 were English, 12,077 Scotch, 62,841 Irish, and 5269 were foreigners.

Prices, the Weather, and Pauperism. The prices of food, the weather, and the state of employment influence, to a certain extent, the births, deaths, and marriages of the population.

Wheat was sold at the average rate of 43s. 4d. a quarter during the last thirteen weeks of the year 1859; in the corresponding weeks of 1857 and 1858, the price was 52s. and 41s. 9d. The price of this great article of food fluctuated little, and has been moderate during the last two years. The average price of beef by the carcase at Leadenhall and Newgate markets was $5\frac{1}{4}d$, of mutton $5\frac{3}{4}d$. a pound. The price of meat fluctuates less than the price of bread; but taking the mean of the two articles, the price has followed the same course as the price of wheat.

will I want walk had	TABL	e XX.—I	MEAN .	Annua	L VAI	LUE (of M	ETEO	ROLO	GICAL	ELEM	ENTS
2 3 3 3 3	the		Baron	neter.		т	hermo	meter.			Me Tempe	an rature
NAMES of STATIONS,	Elevation in feet above Sea level.	Latitude.	Mean Reading reduced to the level of the Sea.	Mean 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.
Guernsey	123	0 / // 49 33 0 N.	in. 29·986	in. 1·101	0 65*8	0 41•1	0 24·7	0 56•7	0 49·9	0 6•8	0 52·1	0 47·1
Helston Truro Exeter, Elmbrook Exeter, 200 High-street Ventnor Osborne Worthing Fairlight Little Bridy	$ \begin{array}{r} 106 \\ 55 \\ 164 \\ 110 \\ 150 \\ 172 \\ 34 \\ 530 \\ 367 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29 · 904 29 · 887 29 · 981 29 · 959 29 · 989 29 · 964 29 · 922 29 · 951	$\begin{array}{c} 1 \cdot 111 \\ 1 \cdot 164 \\ 1 \cdot 127 \\ 1 \cdot 107 \\ 1 \cdot 142 \\ 1 \cdot 146 \\ 1 \cdot 111 \\ \vdots \\ 1 \cdot 190 \end{array}$	69.6 68.7 67.9 68.8 65.2 70.2 64.2 65.1 68.7	$\begin{array}{c} 37 \cdot 4 \\ 32 \cdot 2 \\ 33 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 4 \\ 38 \cdot 2 \\ 34 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \\ 32 \cdot 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \cdot 2 \\ 36 \cdot 5 \\ 34 \cdot 9 \\ 33 \cdot 4 \\ 27 \cdot 0 \\ 35 \cdot 6 \\ 30 \cdot 6 \\ 31 \cdot 9 \\ 36 \cdot 6 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 61 \cdot 2 \\ 59 \cdot 3 \\ 57 \cdot 2 \\ 58 \cdot 6 \\ 57 \cdot 7 \\ 58 \cdot 9 \\ 56 \cdot 2 \\ 55 \cdot 0 \\ 58 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 49 \cdot 5 \\ 45 \cdot 1 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ 46 \cdot 6 \\ 47 \cdot 5 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 45 \cdot 3 \\ 43 \cdot 0 \\ 42 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 7 \\ 14 \cdot 2 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 10 \cdot 2 \\ 14 \cdot 6 \\ 10 \cdot 9 \\ 12 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$53^{\circ}9 \\ 52^{\circ}4 \\ 51^{\circ}0 \\ 51^{\circ}5 \\ 53^{\circ}0 \\ 51^{\circ}4 \\ 51^{\circ}2 \\ 49^{\circ}0 \\ 50^{\circ}0 \\ 0$	48:9 46:2 45:8 45:4 47:5 47:2 47:2 45:8 45:6 45:4
Barnstaple Aldershot Camp Clifton Royal Observ., Greenwich - St. John's Wood Guildhall Camden Town Battersea Paddington Rose Hill Great Berkhampstead - Hartwell House Hartwell Rectory	$\begin{array}{c} 31\\ 350\\ 228\\ 159\\ 171\\ \\ \\ \\ 125\\ 13\\ 126\\ 263\\ 210\\ 370\\ 250\\ 230\\ 100\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 29\cdot924\\ 29\cdot933\\ 29\cdot932\\ 29\cdot932\\ 29\cdot935\\ 29\cdot898\\ 29\cdot891\\ 29\cdot943\\ 29\cdot943\\ 29\cdot943\\ 29\cdot943\\ 29\cdot943\\ 29\cdot938\\ 29\cdot944\\ 29\cdot938\\ 29\cdot924\\ 29\cdot938\\ 29\cdot925\\ 29\cdot907\\ 29\cdot905\\ 29\cdot905\\ 29\cdot980\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 1\cdot 176 \\ 1\cdot 134 \\ 1\cdot 231 \\ 1\cdot 198 \\ 1\cdot 061 \\ 1\cdot 082 \\ 1\cdot 070 \\ 1\cdot 200 \\ 1\cdot 127 \\ 1\cdot 081 \\ 1\cdot 099 \\ 1\cdot 244 \\ 1\cdot 150 \\ 1\cdot 117 \\ 1\cdot 069 \\ 1\cdot 111 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 70.8\\ 72.1\\ 68.3\\ 72.5\\ 73.1\\ 69.0\\ 74.2\\ 71.9\\ 71.9\\ 71.9\\ 71.5\\ 69.4\\ 68.3\\ 70.3\\ 71.4\\ 71.1\\ 70.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 35^\circ 0\\ 31^\cdot 4\\ 32^\cdot 2\\ 32^\cdot 6\\ 31^\cdot 8\\ 38^\cdot 2\\ 36^\cdot 4\\ 32^\cdot 5\\ 30^\cdot 1\\ 34^\cdot 6\\ 30^\cdot 5\\ 31^\cdot 3\\ 31^\cdot 3\\ 38^\cdot 7\\ 29^\cdot 4\\ 31^\cdot 8\\ 30^\cdot 6\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 35\cdot8\\ 40\cdot7\\ 36\cdot1\\ 39\cdot9\\ 41\cdot3\\ 30\cdot8\\ 37\cdot8\\ 37\cdot8\\ 37\cdot8\\ 39\cdot4\\ 41\cdot0\\ 36\cdot9\\ 38\cdot9\\ 37\cdot0\\ 38\cdot9\\ 37\cdot0\\ 41\cdot6\\ 42\cdot0\\ 39\cdot3\\ 39\cdot3\\ 39\cdot5\end{array}$	$59 \cdot 9 \\ 59 \cdot 3 \\ 57 \cdot 0 \\ 60 \cdot 0 \\ 59 \cdot 9 \\ 59 \cdot 4 \\ 60 \cdot 2 \\ 58 \cdot 9 \\ 58 \cdot 1 \\ 59 \cdot 4 \\ 57 \cdot 3 \\ 57 \cdot 6 \\ 58 \cdot 0 \\ 58 \cdot 1 \\ 58 \cdot 5 \\ 5$	$\begin{array}{c} 44^{\circ}6\\ 41^{\circ}7\\ 42^{\circ}9\\ 43^{\circ}4\\ 42^{\circ}1\\ 44^{\circ}6\\ 45^{\circ}0\\ 43^{\circ}4\\ 40^{\circ}9\\ 43^{\circ}9\\ 40^{\circ}6\\ 42^{\circ}9\\ 41^{\circ}5\\ 40^{\circ}8\\ 42^{\circ}3\\ 43^{\circ}0\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15\cdot 3\\ 17\cdot 6\\ 14\cdot 1\\ 16\cdot 6\\ 17\cdot 8\\ 14\cdot 8\\ 15\cdot 2\\ 15\cdot 4\\ 17\cdot 2\\ 15\cdot 4\\ 17\cdot 2\\ 15\cdot 5\\ 16\cdot 4\\ 14\cdot 4\\ 14\cdot 4\\ 16\cdot 1\\ 17\cdot 2\\ 15\cdot 8\\ 15\cdot 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 52 \cdot 5 \\ 51 \cdot 2 \\ 49 \cdot 9 \\ 50 \cdot 7 \\ 51 \cdot 1 \\ 51 \cdot 6 \\ 52 \cdot 3 \\ 49 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 3 \\ 51 \cdot 7 \\ 49 \cdot 5 \\ 50 \cdot 5 \\ 49 \cdot 5 \\ 40 \cdot $	$\begin{array}{c} 47^{\circ}3\\ 46^{\circ}1\\ 44^{\circ}5\\ 44^{\circ}6\\ 45^{\circ}2\\ 47^{\circ}0\\ 43^{\circ}3\\ 44^{\circ}4\\ 44^{\circ}9\\ 44^{\circ}7\\ 44^{\circ}5\\ 43^{\circ}3\\ 43^{\circ}1\\ 44^{\circ}2\\ 44^{\circ}0\\ 46^{\circ}1\\ \end{array}$
Royston – – – – Cardington – – – Aspley – – – – Hereford – – – Lampeter – – – Orantham – – – Belvoir Castle – – Derby – – – Holkham – – –	271 100 460 260 420 39 190 260 100 39 181	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29 · 943 29 · 930 29 · 880 29 · 923 29 · 924 29 · 937 29 · 940 29 · 897 29 · 904 29 · 917 29 · 921	$\begin{array}{c} 1\cdot172\\ 1\cdot118\\ 1\cdot095\\ 1\cdot154\\ 1\cdot166\\ 1\cdot170\\ 1\cdot166\\ 1\cdot187\\ 1\cdot201\\ 1\cdot189\\ 1\cdot255\end{array}$	$72.1 \\70.6 \\64.1 \\71.3 \\69.1 \\70.8 \\69.3 \\70.2 \\66.7 \\69.0 \\70.7 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 31^{\circ}3\\ 30^{\circ}4\\ 36^{\circ}6\\ 29^{\circ}5\\ 28^{\circ}2\\ 30^{\circ}7\\ 32^{\circ}1\\ 29^{\circ}3\\ 30^{\circ}2\\ 29^{\circ}6\\ 28^{\circ}8\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 40.8\\ 40.2\\ 27.5\\ 41.8\\ 40.9\\ 40.1\\ 37.2\\ 40.9\\ 36.5\\ 39.4\\ 41.9\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 59 \cdot 2 \\ 56 \cdot 4 \\ 53 \cdot 2 \\ 60 \cdot 1 \\ 58 \cdot 0 \\ 56 \cdot 3 \\ 55 \cdot 1 \\ 56 \cdot 3 \\ 55 \cdot 1 \\ 56 \cdot 1 \\ 56 \cdot 4 \\ 55 \cdot 9 \\ 58 \cdot 3 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \cdot 9 \\ 41 \cdot 4 \\ 44 \cdot 2 \\ 41 \cdot 6 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 40 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 9 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 17\cdot 3\\ 15\cdot 0\\ 9\cdot 0\\ 18\cdot 5\\ 17\cdot 9\\ 13\cdot 5\\ 12\cdot 6\\ 16\cdot 0\\ 14\cdot 4\\ 13\cdot 0\\ 17\cdot 4\end{array}$	50.2 49.6 48.8 50.8 50.1 49.9 48.9 48.9 48.4 49.2 49.0 49.0	44.6 45.0 45.3 45.7 46.3 44.6 43.1 42.6 42.5 43.9 43.0
Hawarden Liverpool Manchester Wakefield Leeds Stonyhurst York	260 37 123 115 138 381 50	$\begin{array}{c} 53 \ 11 \ 15 \\ 53 \ 24 \ 48 \\ 53 \ 29 \ 0 \\ 53 \ 40 \ 50 \\ 53 \ 48 \ 0 \\ 53 \ 50 \ 43 \\ 53 \ 57 \ 30 \end{array}$	29 • 939 29 • 921 29 • 901 29 • 903 29 • 894 29 • 933 29 • 921	$1^{\cdot}263 \\ 1^{\cdot}145 \\ 1^{\cdot}274 \\ 1^{\cdot}302 \\ 1^{\cdot}352 \\ 1^{\cdot}399 \\ 1^{\cdot}235 $	$\begin{array}{c} 68 \cdot 2 \\ 65 \cdot 9 \\ 74 \cdot 0 \\ 71 \cdot 3 \\ 72 \cdot 4 \\ 67 \cdot 9 \\ 65 \cdot 0 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 32.8\\ 37.8\\ 31.4\\ 26.1\\ 31.5\\ 23.6\\ 28.1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 35 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 42 \cdot 6 \\ 45 \cdot 2 \\ 40 \cdot 9 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 36 \cdot 9 \end{array}$	$56^{\circ}2 \\ 56^{\circ}6 \\ 56^{\circ}7 \\ 57^{\circ}1 \\ 57^{\circ}8 \\ 54^{\circ}5 \\ 52^{\circ}5 \\ 52^{$	44.5 44.9 40.0 40.1 41.0 41.1 40.0	$\begin{array}{c} 11 \cdot 7 \\ 11 \cdot 7 \\ 16 \cdot 7 \\ 17 \cdot 0 \\ 16 \cdot 8 \\ 13 \cdot 4 \\ 12 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	49.1 50.1 49.1 49.0 49.8 47.3 47.2	43.7 43.9 43.6 42.7 41.5 42.9 42.9 42.9
Scarborough Isle of Man St. Paul's Parsonage - Bywell	91 103 16 74 1360	$\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	29.915 29.891 29.837 29.829 29.810	1·136 1·139 1·327 1·217 1·187	63.0 63.8 66.0 70.1 62.7	34°0 32°1 28°8 32°9 29°1	29·0 31·7 37·2 37·2 33·6	$51.3 \\ 57.0 \\ 54.9 \\ 56.7 \\ 50.4$	44.7 43.0 41.2 42.0 37.9	$\begin{array}{c} 6.6 \\ 14.0 \\ 13.7 \\ 14.7 \\ 12.5 \end{array}$	47 · 9 48 · 9 48 · 2 48 · 8 43 · 5	46.5 45.5 42.1 41.5 38.2
North Shields	124	55 0 7	29.936	1.257	73.0	32.2	40.8	52.7	40.4	12.3	47.3	42.5

Fourth Quarter .- October, November, December.

So the price of potatoes, which fluctuates largely, and has an evident effect on the public health, was 140s., 87s. 6d., and 102s. 6d. a ton in the last thirteen weeks of the three years 1857, 1858, and 1859.

The meteorology of the season was remarkable for its excesses of heat and cold. Very severe weather set in on October 21st ; it was followed by a warm week (November 1st-8th); then the cold weather returned, and became intense, the temperature falling all over the country below the freezing point of water (32°), and in many places descending below 10°. At Norwich the low point of 1° was observed ; at Holkham 3.8°; at Lampeter 2° below zero. The weather after December 23d, became again unusually warm until the end of the year. The rain-fall was 8.7 in.; or 1.6 in. above the average of the season. Nearly 26 in. of rain fell in the year; or half an inch in excess of the average. In the four previous years the rain-fall was deficient.

Pauperism has gradually declined ; the average number of paupers in receipt of relief during the last thirteen weeks of 1857-8-9, were respectively 859,756, 826,655, and 793,391.

_	for th	e Yea	r 1859.	By	Јам	ES G	LAISI	HER,	Esq.,	E.R.	s.			
	of	ur in	ht of Satu-	ity of 100).	Cubic	- 51		Wind	•	1. 2.	1	R	ain.	un et line stanteil
	Force	Tapo f Air.	Weig od for	Humid ttion=	f a (Rela	ative P	roport	ion of	Cloud.	t fell.		in second distance of
	astic	ght of Foot of	itional require	ee of I Satura	ght o	nated					ant of	Days i	lected.	NAMES OF
	n Ela	n Wei Cubic]	n add	n degr Air (n Wei	n estin	N.	E.	s.	w.	Amor	ber of .	int col	STATIONS.
	Mea Vi	Mea a (Mea Va rat	Meal	Mean Fo	Mean		and the second		an manana Tanàna Manana Tanàna Manana	Mean	Num	Amor	-
	in. •334	grs. 3·8	grs. 0'7	85	grs. 538	1.8	7	6	8	9	4.6	days 187	in. 43·4	Guernsey.
	*356 *322 *317	3·9 3·6 3·5	0.9 1.0 0.8	83 76 93	536 539	2.0	69	6 4	78	11 9	6·5 6·8	160 195	33·5 43·1	Helston. Truro.
	·311 ·344 ·338	3.5 3.8 3.8	0.9 0.8 0.7	80 83 86	539 539 539	13	9841	5577	870	9 9 12	5°2 6°4	200 223 180	29.8 34.1 33.0	Exeter, Elmbrook. Exeter, 200 High-street. Ventnor.
	*324 *318 *313	3.6 3.6 3.5	0.8 0.6 0.7	82 90 83	548	1.7 0.9 0.4	0 7 7 7	7 4	8780	11 9 11	6·1 5·6 4·0	$ \begin{array}{c c} 140 \\ 166 \\ 139 \\ 102 \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{c} 31.5 \\ 29.5 \\ 24.8 \\ \qquad \end{array} $	Osborne. Worthing. Fairlight.
	*328 *321	3.6 3.6	0.9	82 83	540 536	1.3 0.6	6	6	97	9 11	3 4 4·1 5·6	190 197 185	44·2 30·7	Barnstaple.
	*303 *306 *312	3·4 3·4 3·5	0.8 0.9 1.0	83 80 81	540 540 538	1.8 	7777	6 8 5	657	11 10 11	5.6 6.4 6.4	192 180 175	36.0 30.0 30.4	Clifton. Royal Observ., Greenwich. St. John's Wood
	*283 *305 *308	3·2 3·4 3·5	1.2 0.9 0.8	84 83 80 92	541 540 540			 8 6	 6 7	i2 12	··· 5·9	$ \begin{array}{r} 156 \\ 149 \\ 162 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c c} 23.4 \\ 24.9 \\ 27.3 \end{array}$	Guildhall. Whitehall. Camden Town.
	·295 ·312 ·295	3·4 3·5 3·2	1·1 0·7 0·9	85 85 80	540 539 540	1.7	6 7 6	$\begin{vmatrix} 5\\6\\10 \end{vmatrix}$	7 5 8	$\begin{array}{c c}12\\12\\6\end{array}$	5.8	$ \begin{array}{c} 157 \\ 123 \\ 163 \end{array} $	28·2 22·7 28·9	Battersea. Paddington. Rose Hill.
	*278 *300 *300	3·3 3·3 3·5	0.9 0.3 0.3	81 80 81	537 538 536	0.8 0.9 1.0	··6 7 7	6 4	··· 9	ii 10	6·9 6·0 5·6	145 158	27.0	Oxford. Great Berkhampstead. Hartwell House.
	*326 *306	3·7 3·4	0.7 0.8	87 81	541 537	1.0	7	5	5	11 13	5.6 6.3	133 161	21°5 23·3	Hartwell Rectory. Gloucester.
	·321 ·324 ·323	3·5 3·5 3·7	0.8 0.5 0.7	84 88 85	541 534 539	0.9	7777	537	888	10 12 7	6·2 6·2	154 148	25 3 22·4 34·1 25·3	Aspley.
	*317 *290	3.7 3.5 3.3	0.4 0.6 0.8	90 84 81	$536 \\ 542 \\ 541$	$2^{\cdot 3}$ $1^{\cdot 5}$ $0^{\cdot 4}$	6 5 6	5 5 10	10 10 8	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 10 \\ 6 \end{array} $	6·3 6·0 6·7	179 129 177	$ \begin{array}{c} 20 & 0 \\ 44 \cdot 3 \\ 24 \cdot 3 \\ 22 \cdot 2 \end{array} $	Lampeter. Norwich. Grantham
	*283 *298 *292	0 2 3·2 3·3 3·3	0.8 1.4 0.7	81 73 83	$540 \\ 541 \\ 540 \\ 540 \\ $	1.7 1.2	6 	3 	10 	11 	5°4 6°7	$149 \\ 162 \\ 152$	23.1 24.5 26.8	Belvoir Castle. Derby. Holkham.
	·293 ·301	3.3	0.9	80 82 81	539 535	0.3	•• 5	 5	 8	 12	6·1 6·6	157 126	22·4 29·9	Nottingham, Hawarden,
	*292 *285 *271	3·3 3·2 3·1	0.8 0.9 1.2	82 81 74	541 541 541	1.1 iia	··4 4	 5 5	 9 7	12 14	7.0 6.8 6.1	159 184 189	$25.6 \\ 32.7 \\ 35.0$	Liverpool. Manchester. Wakefield.
	*291 *280	3·3 3·2	0.6	85 84	537 543	0.9	7 5	5 6 7	9 7 6	9 10 12	7·2 7·4	167 204 137	26.5 31.6 20.9	Leeds. Stonyhurst. York.
	*314 *313 *285	3.6 3.6 3.1	0.4 0.4 0.9	90 90 80	543 541 542	1.3 1.8	6 6 4	777	767	10 11 19	5.3	162 159	15·1 29·0	Scarborough. Isle of Man.
	*270 *240	3·1 2·8	1.0 0.2	78 83	542 525	1·2 1·8	6 6	6 6	6 6	12 12 12	4.6 6.2	201 273	27·2 50·1	Bywell. Allenheads.
antical	282	3'2	0.6	84	544	1.8	8	4	7	11	5.9	166	41.1	North Shields.

c 2

XXX

State of the Public Health.—109,354 deaths were registered in the last quarter of the year 1859, and the mortality was at the rate of $2 \cdot 187$ per cent. per annum. This is slightly above the average rate; but is much below the rates in the corresponding quarters of the two previous years $(2 \cdot 263 \text{ and } 2 \cdot 400)$.

In the last year 440,781 deaths were registered; and the mortality was at the rate of 2.232 per cent.; or rather more than $22\frac{1}{3}$ died out of 1000 living.

By a careful induction, drawn from an extensive series of observations on various portions of the population, it appears that the deaths should not have exceeded 322,616 in the year, at what may be provisionally called the natural rate, actually prevailing in sixty-three districts of the country. The 118,165 deaths in excess of this number were, therefore, unnatural deaths.

If we divide the population into two nearly equal parts, the town population, it is found, died at the rate of nearly 25 in 1000; the country population at the rate of 19 in 1000 on an average during ten previous autumn quarters. In the last quarter the mortality of the towns was between one and two in 1000 below the average. This reduction may be fairly referred to the full employment of the people in the manufacturing districts, and to the partial sanitary improvements which have been made in several large towns. That it is not the effect of the weather, or of any universal cause, is proved by the fact that in the country and small

TABLE XXI .- MEAN ANNUAL VALUE of METEOROLOGICAL ELEMENTS in the Thermometer. Barometer. Mean Temperature the Air. Mean of all the highest Daily Readings. Mean Reading re-duced to Level of Sea. all the Daily Mean Monthly Range of Reading PARALLELS Mean of the hig Monthly Readi Mean of the low Monthly Readi Mean Daily Ra Mean of Mor Ranges. of YEARS. Mean of al lowest Readings. LATITUDE. Between the latitudes, 49° and 50° - -50° and 51° - -53° and 52° - -53° and 54° - -54° and 55° - -56° and 57° - -56° and 57° - -57° and 58° - in. 29·947 29·947 29·944 29·937 29·930 29·919 29·855 29·879 29·873 0 7·3 12·4 14·7 15·0 13·0 9·7 12·9 12·6 9·5 0 50·5 49·8 48·8 48·3 47·9 46·0 45·4 45·6 45·9 in. 1.114 1.098 1.146 1.159 1.102 1.199 1.245 1.178 1.243 0 48·3 45·5 42·2 41·3 42·2 42·3 39·3 39·7 41·5 0 55.6 57.9 56.9 56.3 55.1 52.0 52.2 52.3 51.062.8 66.1 69.0 67.9 65.9 61.3 63.3 61.1 60.4 o 41·4 34·9 30·6 28·8 30·2 33·1 27·5 29·8 33·3 0 21·4 31·1 38·4 38·8 35·7 28·2 35·8 31·3 27·1 1856 8.6 12.5 15.4 15.7 13.2 10.6 11.6 11.1 $\begin{array}{c} 22.0\\ 30.4\\ 36.7\\ 38.1\\ 34.8\\ 30.3\\ 30.3\\ 31.2 \end{array}$ 51.9 52.1 50.8 49.9 47.6 48.0 46.9 47.849° and 50° 50° and 51° 51° and 52° 52° and 53° 53° and 54° 54° and 55° 56° and 57° 57° and 58° 58° and 59° 29.977 30.017 29.992 29.972 29.968 29.944 29.870 29.899 29.742 $\begin{array}{c} 64.5\\ 66.8\\ 69.9\\ 69.0\\ 67.2\\ 63.6\\ 62.9\\ 62.5\end{array}$ $57 \cdot 6$ $58 \cdot 9$ $59 \cdot 2$ $58 \cdot 2$ $57 \cdot 2$ $57 \cdot 2$ $54 \cdot 0$ $54 \cdot 1$ $52 \cdot 9$ $\begin{array}{r} 49 \cdot 0 \\ 46 \cdot 4 \\ 43 \cdot 8 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 44 \cdot 0 \\ 43 \cdot 4 \\ 42 \cdot 5 \\ 41 \cdot 8 \end{array}$ $\begin{array}{r} 42.5\\ 36.4\\ 33.2\\ 30.9\\ 32.4\\ 33.3\\ 32.6\\ 31.3\\ \end{array}$ 1.0441.0751.0931.1221.1791.1471.2281.2351.2201857 1111 50.7 50.4 49.9 48.6 46.6 46.756·3 57·0 57·8 57·0 55·8 53·3 47.4 44.3 42.5 41.3 41.6 40.7 $\begin{array}{r} 8.9\\ 12.7\\ 15.3\\ 15.7\\ 14.2\\ 12.6\end{array}$ 40.2 35.0 33.0 28.8 31.3 31.9 64.467.270.667.167.564.524·2 32·2 37·6 38·3 36·2 32·6 **30**·014 30·014 29·994 29·977 29·977 29·990 29·971 49° and 50° 50° and 51° 51° and 52° 52° and 53° 53° and 54° 54° and 55° $\begin{array}{c} 0.966 \\ 1.023 \\ 1.058 \\ 1.139 \\ 1.212 \\ 1.223 \end{array}$ 1858 6.8 13.5 17.6 15.0 14.4 13.1 51·1 51·4 50·5 49·3 48·9 47·4 56°7 58°2 59°4 56°6 56°0 54°6 49·9 44·7 41·8 41·6 41·6 51·5 41.1 34.0 32.0 30.0 30.1 31.5 24.7 34.3 39.1 40.0 39.1 34.7 65^{.8} 68^{.3} 71^{.1} 70^{.0} 69^{.2} 66^{.2} 29 · 986 29 · 981 29 · 929 29 · 916 29 · 916 29 · 916 29 · 870 1.101 1.149 1.128 1.170 1.281 1.210 49° and 50° 50° and 51° 51° and 52° 52° and 53° 53° and 54° 54° and 55° 1859 Between the latitudes, 48.6 43.6 12.0 33'2 32.3 55.6 65.5 29.937 1.136 1856 50.8 35.2 32.0 58.0 45.2 12.8 67.2 1.100 29.985 49° and 55° 1857 43.0 13.2 48.8 33.4 33.5 56.2 1.104 66.9 490 and 550 29.993 1858 45'1 11.9 49.7 57.0 33.3 36.7 1.173 70'0 29.916 49° and 55° 1859

town districts the mortality rose from the average of 19 to 20 deaths out of 1000 living.

The diseases of the lungs were unusually fatal, in consequence of the severity of the weather; and the new form of throat disease (diphtheria) has caused much sickness, and in some places has destroyed many lives.

Fever has also been unusually prevalent in certain districts. Pathologists now distinguish three kinds of fever which have been hitherto confounded together; and are still apparently undistinguished by a certain number of medical practitioners. The typhoid fever, or typhia as it may be called to distinguish it from typhus, Dr. Southwood Smith, Dr. Murchison, and others have shown is a kind of night-soil fever. It was the cause of many deaths in families during the quarter. Thus in the subdistrict of Lyncombe, near Bath, the Registrar reports five cases of typhoid fever at Oldfield Cottage; three had terminated fatally, and another death was hourly expected. The deceased young ladies, aged 19, 18, and 15, were the daughters of a lieutenant-colonel, who expressed his conviction that imperfect drainage was the cause of his most distressing loss. This fever has prevailed at Bedford; rich and poor have been affected. Twenty-six deaths from it have happened in the town during the last three months. People are suddenly attacked with considerable irritability of the bowels; tenderness of the right iliac region, gurgling of the bowels, the eruption of rose-coloured spots, delirium, and sometimes perforation of the intestines follow. Relapses are frequent.

			1001	, 1000	, and	1000, .	ior u	mei	спі	11	IGA.	LLEL	5 01 .	LATIT	UDE.
	are of	rce of	apour of Air.	Veight	of Air.	Cubie		. W	Vind.		- 1949	Joud.	R	ain.	
	Mean Temperatu the Dew-point.	Mean Elastic Fo Vapour.	Mean Weight of V in a Cubic Foot o	Mean additional W of Vapour red for Saturation.	Mean Degree Humidity of the	Mean Weight of a Foot of Air.	Estimated Strength.	N.	E.	s.	w.	Mean Amount of C	Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	PARALLELS of LATITUDE.
	0 45.7 45.5 43.8 43.0 42.7 42.1 40.5 40.1 40.3	in. *315 *314 *293 *293 *275 *258 *256 *256	grs. 3.6 3.6 3.4 3.3 3.2 3.1 3.0 3.0 2.9	grs. 0.7 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.7 0.5 0.7 0.7 0.7	84 82 83 83 83 83 87 84 81 82	grs. 541 542 540 543 543 543 540 543 540 543 546 546	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2.0 \\ 1.5 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.0 \\ 1.4 \\ 1.9 \\ 1.1 \\ 1.5 \\ 0.8 \end{array} $	··· ··· ···		···	··· ··· ··· ···	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	days. 152 162 159 162 163 168 147 150 200	in. 34.0 33.7 24.4 26.7 28.9 38.2 27.2 31.0 26.3	Between the latitudes, 49° and 50° 50° and 51° 59° and 52° 53° and 53° 53° and 54° 55° and 55° 55° and 56° 56° and 57° 57° and 58°
	46.1 47.8 45.3 45.0 44.2 44.1 42.5 40.9 -	·326 ·344 ·314 ·311 ·301 ·299 ·281 ·268 —	3:7 3:9 3:5 3:5 3:5 3:4 3:4 3:2 3:0	0.8 0.7 0.9 0.7 0.8 0.5 0.7 0.8	82 86 83 84 84 88 82 81	539 540 540 542 543 537 543 539	1.6 1.0 1.1 0.9 1.2 1.8 1.6 0.7				:::::::::	4.7 5.5 6.4 6.5 7.2 6.4 5.8 6.6	$ \begin{array}{c} 151\\ 166\\ 155\\ 164\\ 171\\ 192\\ 135\\ 206\\\\\\ \end{array} $	31 •7 33 •7 25 • 0 26 •7 32 • 2 38 • 9 22 • 2 29 • 2 23 • 8	49° and 50° 50° and 51° 51° and 52° 52° and 58° 53° and 54° 54° and 55° 56° and 57° 57° and 58°
	45.1 45.1 43.9 43.1 42.7 42.2	*301 *301 *287 *278 *278 *274 *279	3.7 3.6 3.4 3.2 3.2 3.1	0.8 0.7 0.8 0.7 0.8 0.4	82 83 80 80 80 67	540 542 542 543 543 543 543 539	$ \begin{array}{c} 1.9\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 1.2\\ 1.1\\ 1.5\\ 1.5 \end{array} $	··· ·· ··	··· ·· ··	··· ·· ··		4.7 5.8 5.1 6.3 6.5 5.0	143 157 161 145 153 169	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \cdot 6 \\ 27 \cdot 7 \\ 19 \cdot 3 \\ 27 \cdot 2 \\ 26 \cdot 6 \\ 33 \cdot 2 \end{array}$	49° and 50° 50° and 51° 51° and 52° 52° and 53° 53° and 54° 54° and 55°
	47·1 46·3 44·6 42·0 41·6 42·7	*334 *315 *295 *267 *263 *274	3.8 3.6 3.4 3.2 3.2 3.2	0.7 0.8 0.8 0.9 0.8 0.8 0.6	85 83 81 81 82 84	538 539 539 538 538 539 540	1.8 1.3 1.1 0.9 1.1 1.3	776656	666656	877976	9 10 9 9 11 11	4.6 5.5 6.1 6.1 7.0 4.5	187 167 175 154 157 200	$\begin{array}{r} 43 \cdot 4 \\ 34 \cdot 1 \\ 26 \cdot 4 \\ 28 \cdot 1 \\ 30 \cdot 0 \\ 34 \cdot 5 \end{array}$	49° and 50° 50° and 51° 51° and 52° 52° and 53° 53° and 54° 54° and 55°
	43.8	•296	3•4	0.2	84	541	-				••	5.9	161	31 [.] 0	Between the latitudes,- 49° and 55°
	45.7	•319	3.6	0.8	84	540	-	••				6.0	161	27.4	49° and 55°
	43.7	*287	3.4	0.2	79	542	-					5'6	155	26.6	49° and 55°
-	44'1	-289	3.2	0.2	83	539	1.3	6	5	8	10	5.7	177	84.9	49° and 55°

VODE 1050 1055 1050 1 1050 0 10

xxxii Summary of the Quarterly Reports, 1859.

Foul cesspools are numerous in the town, and the drainage is very defective. The soil is mostly gravelly, porous, and affected by soakage. Water contamination is frequent. A wheelwright's wife, aged 37, died of the fever on October 31st; a labourer's wife, aged 25, on November 16th; a dairyman's son, aged 23, on December 7th ; a physician's daughter, aged 20, on December 15th; a captain's daughter, aged 18, on December 18th; a dealer's son, aged 26, on December 21st; and the curate, aged 24, died of the same low fever, with hæmorrhage, on December 28th. These tragical losses would undoubtedly be less frequent, nay would not be sustained, if the earth, air, and water of the town were effectively purified. More than fifty cases of the fever occurred in the small village of Hartfield (East Grinstead, Sussex), where the drainage has been much neglected and the sanitary arrangements of the houses generally are bad. The fever has been very prevalent at Newport, and its neighbourhood, in the Isle of Wight; it destroyed 13 lives. At Lemsford, in the Hatfield district, on the banks of the Lea, several persons were attacked, and two died. When this disease enters a house it generally attacks several members of the same family. The Registrars cite instances. The introduction of the disease can sometimes be traced ; thus, a woman went to Yarmouth to nurse her daughter, who died, and was brought to Billingford to be buried. Afterwards the mother, a daughter aged 24 years, and a son aged 14 years, died of the same fever. Two more members of the family were attacked, but are now better. The house stands apart, and the disease has not extended to any other family. Portland is crowded by men employed in the Government works; and yet patients suffering from small-pox, measles, or typhoid fever are, the Registrar complains, distributed in private lodgings, among the inhabitants ; he has registered one death by fever. Other illustrations of the fatal prevalence of typhoid fever will be found in the registrars' Notes.

Cholera and diarrhœa have proved fatal in the Pontefract sub-district. In Glass Houghton, a township of about 200 inhabitants, 12 deaths were registered in 17 days (Oct. 1st-17th); they all died of cholera and diarrhœa. The dwellings in which the disease raged were badly ventilated, and in a low damp locality. Of the same diseases 15 persons died in Castleford and Whitwood. The people had been allowed to deposit dung and other offal near a well which supplied the streets to which the disease was mainly confined; and the heavy rains had washed the dirt into the water.

The returns afford evidence of the efficacy of sanitary measures. Thus the fever which had prevailed some time in the camp at Colchester, continued during October and November. An inquiry was instituted; sanitary measures were probably adopted, and no death from fever occurred in camp or town during December, which was unusually healthy. The great diminution in the mortality of Bristol is ascribed in part to the comparative prosperity of the working classes, but still more distinctly to

TABLE	XXII]	METEOR	OLOGY of (FREENWICH	in the l	sleven 1e	ars 1045	-1055.
VEADS	Mean Weekly	Fall of Rain	Mean Dryness	Mean Temperature	ME in the	Quarters en	<i>uture</i> of the A ding the last	day of
I LARS.	of the Air in Miles.*	in Inches.	Atmosphere.	the Air.	March.	June.	Sept.	Dec.
1849 1850 1851 1852 1853 1854 1855 1856 1857 1858 1859	Miles. 785 761 684 724 596 687 688 687 688 687 638 713 568 609 592	Inches. 23'7 19'6 20'2 34'4 29'6 17'3 21'1 21'9 21'4 17'2 25'9	07 6.7 6.6 6.6 7.3 6.0 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.4 6.6 6.6 6.2	0 49.9 49.3 49.4 50.6 47.8 49.1 46.9 49.1 51.1 51.1 49.2 50.8	0 41.9 39.4 41.9 41.4 38.1 40.8 34.1 40.8 34.1 40.0 39.2 37.8 43.3	51.7 53.5 51.5 51.5 51.7 50.5 52.3 53.8 53.8 54.3 53.7	O 59'6 59'8 61'8 58'5 59'8 60'4 59'9 63'3 61'0 62'8	0 44*8 44*7 43*7 43*1 42*3 43*7 42*7 44*2 47*9 43*8 43*8 43*3

* Whewell's Anemometer.

the improvements which have been made in the drainage, and in the sanitary arrangements of the city. The Registrar of Walsall accounts for the decrease of deaths by sanitary regulations.

The increase of births and the decrease of deaths in Wilton the Registrar states is, in his opinion, attributable to the introduction of a new and superior class of cottages, in lieu of the former ill-built and badly-ventilated dwellings of the agricultural laborers. The numerous new cottages, which are being built in several parishes of that sub-district, "by the direction of Mr. Sidney Herbert," will no doubt improve the health of the inhabitants.

The improvement of the health of the laboring population of the kingdom is one of the most pregnant measures of defence that can be conceived; and will not be overlooked by the great landed proprietors.

At the instance of the Lords of Her Majesty's Privy Council, the Registrars have returned the causes of many deaths in their several districts. The printed Notes contain many interesting facts; the whole of the MS. Notes have been placed in the hands of Mr. Simon, their Health Officer, as they suggest important inquiries.

HEALTH of LONDON in 1850.

The weekly Tables have shown the changes of the population of London during each of the fifty-two weeks; and now the births, deaths, and fatal diseases of the year have been ascertained, our gains and our losses can be numbered.

The natural increase of the population was 31,049. That was the excess of the registered births over the registered deaths. Besides the increase by natural growth, London receives other accessions; every county of the United Kingdom sends its quota to the metropolis, and the aggregate number of the immigrants, according to the best estimate, exceeded 23,000. The probable increase of the population was 54,000 in the year; or more than a *thousand weekly*.

There is a further movement of the population of the metropolis: the natives leave in large numbers, and are replaced by persons born in other parts; and again, many immigrants who come to London return to their homes or wander elsewhere. The greatest migrations take place at the ages 20 to 30; when young people, unsettled, still maintain a connexion with the homes of their childhood.

Of 1,394,963 inhabitants of London of the age of 20 and upwards at the last census, 749,853 were born beyond its bounds. It is a vast stage, upon which the best of the population of the United Kingdom play their part, and then retire to country life, to foreign lands, or to the life beyond the grave. With the latter class only we have now to do in reviewing

TABLE XXIII.-LONDON.-BIRTHS and DEATHS in the Twelve Years 1848 to 1859.

YEARS.	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859
BIRTHS	71380	72612	74564	78300	81250	82254	84885	85532	87430	89577	89012	92909
DEATHS	57771	68756	48950	55488	54638	60069	73697	61942	57274	59103	64093	61860
Excess of BIRTHS) over DEATHS - }	13609	3856	25614	22812	26612	22185	11188	23590	30156	80474	24919	31049
Males -	86371	37168	37907	40056	41388	42132	42988	43501	44410	45885	45347	47330
Females -	35009	35444	36657	38244	39862	40122	41897	42031	43020	43692	43665	45579
Males -	29413	34168	24634	28140	28063	30852	37151	31354	29076	29769	32579	81577
Females -	28358	34588	24316	27348	26575	29217	36546	30588	28198	29334	31514	30283
ANNUAL MORTALITY per 1000 }	25.83	30.08	20.94	23:40	22.47	24.41	29.38	24.06	21.78	22.20	23.56	22*30

rapidly the diseases, the crimes, the negligences, and the accidents which have proved fatal.

The population of London in the middle of the year 1859 was probably 2,774,338; comprising about 1,299,602 males, and 1,474,736 females; for there are 175,134 more females than males. This is the result of the excess of female over male immigrants, and of the higher mortality to which men are exposed.

The number of children whose births were registered in the fifty-two weeks amounted to 92,909 of whom 47,330 were boys, 45,579 girls. Thus the boys born exceeded the girls by 1751. The births were at the rate of 1787 weekly, 255 daily. The births exceeded by 3897 the births in the previous year, and by 26,158 the births registered in 1845.

The destruction of life proceeds on the same scale of grandeur: 61,860 of the inhabitants of London died; so if the dead of this single year could be brought to life, they would people a large city.

The deaths were at the rate of 1190 weekly, 170 daily.

31,577 males and 30,283 females died. The deaths do not increase at the same rate as the births; yet their numbers have increased since 1845, when the deaths of 24,836 males, 24,082 females, were registered.

Upon comparing the deaths with the estimated population, it is found that to 100,000 living, 2230 died in the year; the average deaths of the last eighteen years being 2439. Thus the mortality is nearly at the rate of 22 in 1000, in lieu of 24 in 1000.

The number of births varied weekly; 1980 children, the greatest number, were registered in the fourth week of January; 1578, the least number, were registered in the last week of September. The first number is 200 above, the last number 202 below, the average. The deaths fluctuated differently; in a week of June, towards the middle of the year, they fell to 913, and in a week of October to 902, or 283 below the average; in the last week of December they rose to 1677, or 492 above the average. The reproductive force thus acts most steadily; the destructive forces having a greater range, and while they allow the mortality to subside to some extent below, raise it at intervals much above the average.

The mortality was raised above the average by the extremely cold weather of January and December; the mean temperature of the two first weeks was low $(35^{\circ} \text{ and } 39^{\circ})$, and the deaths rose to 1338 and 1429; again, the temperature fell in the two last weeks but one of December to 28°, 33°, and the deaths rose to 1548 and 1677 in the two weeks following.

Heat in our temperate climate also affects the mortality, and whenever the mean daily temperature rises above 60° diarrhea and other bowel affections prove fatal to great numbers in London. Thus in the second

	TABLE XXIV	-LONDON	DEATHS in	PUBLIC	INSTITUTIONS.	1852-59.
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Office and a second sec	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859
TOTAL DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS -	8479	10116	12046	11310	10381	10079	10004	9638
IN WORKHOUSES	4890	5955	6812	6552	5797	5714	5535	5228
PRISONS	105	106	155	71	81	71	57	40
MILITARY AND NAVAL ASYLUMS	332	342	312	299	304	285	317	307
GENERAL HOSPITALS	2247	2675	3415	2956	2859	3008	3094	2927
HOSPITALS FOR SPECIAL DISEASES	299	281	326	441	612	332	272	431
Women	7	13	20	27	14	11	11	35
LYING-IN HOSPITALS -{ Children -	26	22	43	40	31	23	32	51
MILITARY AND NAVAL HOSPITALS	183	263	441	404	282	180	211	187
· HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS FOR FOREIGNERS	81	59	57	64	61	63	53	46
LUNATIC ASYLUMS	359	400	465	456	340	392	422	381

week of July the mean temperature rose to 71° , with a daily range of 30° ; the registered deaths rose to 1400 in that week, and to 1605 deaths in the week following, when the mean temperature remained the same within two degrees. The mortality rose from June, now the healthy month of London, to July, and then gradually subsided with the temperature until October, another healthy month of the year.

The effects of cold on the system appear to be direct and immediate; but the morbid processes to which they give rise, chiefly affecting the breathing apparatus, only terminate fatally after a certain number of days.

The effects of a high temperature are sometimes immediate, as is notably the case in sun-stroke, or heat apoplexy as it has been called; and as the loss of caloric by the system is greatly diminished, less of the combustible matter is consumed, so certain diseases are generated within; while others are produced by the changing organic matter in the air and water.

During the latter part of the year the chief masters and the men in the building trades of London were in a state of open war. The masters closed their establishments on August 6th, and afterwards only employed men who would sign a document. The men refused, to the number, it was said, of 20,000. The conference of the trades societies distributed certain sums among their members; and in the sixth week as many as 14,000 of them received allowances. These allowances were, however, inadequate; the means and credit of many failed; the small shopkeepers instead of 9l. or 10l. took no more than 2l. or 3l. a week from the families of the workmen. The distress became in some cases urgent, yet the struggle was protracted through the rest of the year. The wives evidently thought their husbands in the right and suffered with them the pangs of hunger. A relieving officer thus writes September 1st: " I visited this " man's lodging. He was out, but his wife was in bed, with scarcely a rag " to cover her, evidently gradually sinking from want. The room con-" tained scarcely an article of furniture, and presented a most destitute. " neglected, and dirty appearance. She said, 'We are starving, sir; we " have neither fire nor food.' 'Why,' I replied, 'does not your husband " go to work ?' 'What,' she exclaimed with considerable energy, 'to " become worse than a slave!" "*

This distress produced ultimately a sensible effect on the mortality of the men and their wives. As long as there was bread, the poor children, however, apparently had it; until weakened, cold, ill-clad, they at last

	Total	Mean	Dryness	Fall	Mean Weekly Amount			WEEKLY	AVERAG	GE OF 185	9.	
TEARS.	Number of Deaths.	Tem- perature of Air.	of Atmo- sphere.	of Rain in Inches.	of Hori- zontal Move- ment of the Air.	1859	Number of Deaths	Mean Tem- pera-	Average daily Range of	Dryness of Atmo-	Fall of Rain in	Amoun of Hori- zontal Move- ment
1848 1849	57771 68756	0 50°2 49°9	5 ⁰ 6 6.7	30·1 23·7	Miles. 1018 785		weekly.	of Air.	Tem- perature.	sphere.	Inches.	Air in each Week.
1850 1851 1852	48950 55488 54638	49°3 49°4 50°6	6·4 6·6 7·3	19.6 20.2 34.4	761 684 724	First Quarter	} 1242	Q 48.8	0 12`8	0 5·0	0.50	841
1853 1854	60069 73707	47 °8 49 °1	6·0 5·7	29.6 17.3	596 687	Second Quarter	$\} 1056$	54.1	20.0	_ 7.1	0*49	595
1855 1856 1857	61942 57274 59103	46.9 49.1	5·3 5·7	21·1 21·9	688 713	Third Quarter	} 1232	62*9	21.4	8.7	0.22	571
1858 1859	64093 61860	49·2 50·8	6.6 6.2	17·2 25·9	609 592	Quarter	} 1210	43.1	12.2	3.4	0.22	362

TABLE XXV.-LONDON.-DEATHS and METEOROLOGY, 1848-59.

* Times, 3d September 1859.

died in unusual numbers as the severe weather came on towards the close of the year.

In recording the fatal results of this conflict we must regret its origin, and express a hope that for the future a better understanding and a more friendly relation will subsist between masters and men.

The mortality in 100,000 living was at the rate of 2,230 deaths from all causes; of which 607 were by diseases of the zymotic class.

It may be instructive to compare the fatality by some of the diseases of London now and in the seventeenth century. In the twenty years 1660-79 the mortality in Southwark and in the city within and without the walls was at the rate of 7 or 8 per cent.; so the mortality within the Bills may be set down at the rate of 7000 annually in every 100,000 living, of which 3400 were by zymotic diseases.

The diseases were not always distinguished accurately. But by putting them in groups, any fallacy from this source will be obviated, and the decrease of some of the worst forms of mortal disease will be placed beyond doubt. To render the comparison easy, the number living is taken to be the same in the two periods, 100,000 in 1660-79 and in 1859. The annual deaths by small-pox were 357 in the first period, 42 in the second period; by measles 40 and 47 in the two periods. Medical science was imperfect, and the science existing in that century was very imperfectly applied. Croup and scarlatina were not generally recognized, but were confounded with measles and fever. The mortality by fever, continued or remittent, and ague was at the rate of 749 and 59 in the two periods; or including scarlatina, quinsy, and croup, the mortality was 759 and 227. Thus a person was in four times as much danger of dying of these diseases at the Restoration as a person living in London now. Women are not yet entirely exempt from peril in child-bearing; the mortality by that disease is now 17, it was then 86. Again a few (8) in 100,000 die now of dysentery; then, out of the same number. 763 died annually of that disease. By diarrhea, a milder form of disease, 11 died then, 120 die now; cholera was fatal in 1850 to 7, and in the 20 years (1660-79) to 130 annually. Syphilis was twice as fatal as it is, the numbers being 21 and 12. Scurvy and purpura bear testimony to the imperfect nutrition of the population; the annual deaths were then 142 and are now 2. Vegetables, fruit, and fresh meat, could with difficulty be procured in winter. Worms and all parasitic creatures that crawl over, bite, and prey on the body of man, were prevalent; 10 deaths were ascribed to worms.

Dropsy, a result and sign of scurvy and fever, was exceedingly fatal; 298 died of that disease then, and 26 now. Apoplexy, paralysis, epilepsy, affections of the brain, and suicide, are more fatal now, according to the returns, than they were, in the proportion of 57 then to 151 now.

Consumption and diseases of the breathing organs were uncommonly fatal; 1079 then and 611 now are the figures of the mortality. Diseases of the digestive organs were fatal then and now in the proportion of 146 and 95. Stone and diseases of the urinary organs are now as fatal as they were then; the deaths being 21 and 30. Children were rapidly cut down; of convulsions and teething 1175 died then, 136—too many —now.

Of the violent deaths, some are now more frequent, as the forces by which they are occasioned are greater; of fractures and wounds 19 died then, 25 now; of poison, more accessible, 2 now and then only one; of burns, as fires are probably more common, and dresses more inflammable, now 13, then 3; drowning and suffocation were then twice as fatal (23 and 20) as they are (10 and 10) in the present day.

5 in 100,000 of the people were executed then annually; now one in the whole population.

In addition, the inhabitants of London were then destroyed by the terrible plague; which, upon an average of the twenty years, carried off 1132 lives.

In 1665 nearly a third of the population perished by plague. It is difficult to conceive this frightful destruction of human life; the imagination, the wailing notes of writers, the details of Defoe in a work which would have immortalized any writer, fail to bring all the horrors before our minds.

The mortality was at the rate of *seven* per cent. on an average during the twenty years. If the mortality of London had been at the same rate in the last year, instead of 61,869 about 194,200 deaths would have been registered.

The plague was the more appalling as the mortality overwhelmed the people in particular years; thus the burials from 15,356 in 1663, rose to 97,306, "whereof 68,596 were by plague," in 1665; and this was equivalent to more than 600,000 deaths by plague in the present population of London. In the third week of September 8297 deaths were registered, which represents a rate of mortality equivalent to about 85,000 deaths in a week on the actual population of London.

In these recurring plagues vast numbers of people fled in panic terror from the fatal city; servants and workpeople were discharged in great, numbers; commerce was paralyzed; few ships ventured up the river, and merchant vessels were occupied by their owners as asylums on the water. Sextons, gravediggers, bearers, bellmen, and drivers of death-carts were in demand. The dead were buried indiscriminately; some bodies lay in forsaken houses, others across the paths in the streets, no longer traversed by carts or coaches. At the end of the summer, grass was growing in Bishopsgate-street and Cornhill, where the people thronged no longer. The loud voices, shrieks, and sobs of the delirious, the desolate, and the dying were heard in the streets; at times too disturbed by reckless revellers, and by raving patients, who had escaped from their dwellings. converted into prisons. For according to the regulations "infected houses" were shut up; a red cross and "Lord have mercy upon us !" were inscribed on their portals ; while watchmen jealously guarded the doors. These quarantine regulations were at first rigidly carried out, and were only gradually abandoned when they were found useless, pernicious, and impracticable.

It is of some use to ask whether these past occurrences possess merely a historical interest for the inhabitants of London. Are the diseases of those times ever likely to recur? The answer must be :—undoubtedly they will recur, if their causes come again into action ; and not otherwise. If a comet—if the stars—if volcanic action—if some mystical telluric influence destroyed the population of London at the rate of 7 per cent. annually, and at times in paroxysms at the rate of 20 and 30 per cent. in a single year, such powers are evidently beyond the reach of the will, and of all human effort. The population must resign itself to its fate. Vesuvius may perhaps be extinguished artificially; but the cause of the volcanic action which pervades the world is inaccessible.*

All the evidence, however, goes to show that comets, stars, and volcanic action had as much to do with the mortality of the population of London in the seventeenth century as with the mortality of the British troops in the Crimea; and no more. The supply of food, and particularly of vegetable and fresh animal food, in certain seasons of the year, was defective, so that a large portion of the population became scorbutic. The houses were nearly as close and dirty as the houses now are in Constantinople and Cairo; the water supply was imperfect, as London Bridge works and Hugh Middleton's New River were for many years unappreciated. Water

* See the History of Epidemics by Hecker, and the ingenious book of Mr. Parkin.

has in itself little attraction for people unaccustomed to ablution. Parasitic insects and diseases of the skin betrayed its impurities. The dirt of the houses struck foreigners. The sewers were imperfect; and the soil gave off marsh malaria in some parts, and in others was saturated with the filth of successive generations.

The high rates of mortality which then prevailed still attend cholera and current epidemics in certain localities. The nature of disease and the climate are still the same as they were in London before the Revolution; and it is evident that if plague has disappeared, other zymotic diseases, but notably dysentery, scurvy, and fever, have declined. Cholera was on an average then as fatal as it has been recently, and probably much more fatal than it will be again if London be supplied with pure water.

The nation exults justly in the progress of its manufactures. But the progress of its manufactures is surpassed by the progress of the health of its capital.

The improvement in the health of London has proceeded step by step with the amendment of the dietary, the drainage of the soil on which the houses stand, the purification of the water which the people drink; with the sweetening of the air; and with the progress of medical science, which is the source of sound sanitary doctrines.

So long as these improvements are maintained, the diseases of the seventeenth century will not recur; and all further progress is in the hands of the people. They can work out their own salvation, with God's blessing. The causes of disease are numerous; but every one that has hitherto been discovered can be to a certain extent controlled. If by persevering in the exact observation and analysis of the diseases of the population, science succeeds in bringing to light the evils of unnatural diseases still existing, we may hope confidently that those evils will be averted; and that, rising from the Thames, the site of London, which was pronounced in the seventeenth century a field of blood and terror, will be a field of health, concourse, and security to the population of the Metropolis of the Empire.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Returns of the Registrar General of Scotland supply us with the materials for determining the rates of marriage, birth, and death in Great Britain.

377,700 persons married, 796,613 children were born alive, and 502,535 persons died in Great Britain during the year; so the natural increase of population arising from the excess of births over deaths was 294,078. The births and deaths are not yet registered in Ireland; but taking these into account, it is probable that the natural increase of the population of the United Kingdom exceeded 1000 a day. The marriage rate of Great Britain in the year was 1.650 per cent. on the

TABLE	XXVI	-ESTIMATED	POPULATION,	MARRIAGES,	BIRTHS,	and	DEATHS	in	Great
			Brita	in, 1859.					

······	-	Ar	ea.	Estimated Population in the middle of the Year	Marriages.	Persons Married.	Births.	Deaths.
	-	Acres.	Hectars.	1859.				
England and Wales	-	37,324,915	15,104,312	19,746,000	167,723	335,446	689,881	440,781
Scotland	-	20,047,462	8,112,627	3,134,040	21,127	42,254	106,732	61,754
GREAT BRITAIN	-	57,372,377	23,216,939	22,880,040	188,850	377,700	796,613	502,535

Note.—The population of England and Wales has been obtained by taking the excess of births over deaths in the 4 quarters ending June 30th in each year; the population of Scotland has been deduced on the assumption that it increased in 1859 at the same rate as it did in each of the 10 years 1841-51.

population; or nearly .098 higher than in the previous year, when the rate was 1.552.

The birth-rate was 3.482, or .125 higher than it was in the previous year. The increase of the birth and of the marriage rates is noticeable both in England and Scotland.

The mortality was at the rate of 2.196 per cent., or less by .072 than the mortality (2.268) of the previous year.

The increase of the marriage and birth rate, as well as the decrease in the rate of mortality, are all indications of improvement in the general condition of the population.

His Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief has favoured me with a return of the strength of the British army *abroad*, and of the deaths in its ranks. The mean strength was 123,709, and the deaths amounted to 4,150. Taking the due proportions for the parts of the army belonging to Great Britain, the mortality of the population, including the army abroad, was 22.02 in 1000.

The mortality of the population of France in the same year was at the rate of 26.70 in 1000, which is considerably above the average of that Empire. M. Legoyt mentions among its principal causes the prevalence of dysentery, diphtheria, and of some other epidemical diseases. It will be observed in the Table, deduced from returns which M. Legoyt has been good enough to supply, that the marriage rate is rather lower in France

PROPORTION per Cent. of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS to the Population of Great Britain, 1859.

2	Are	eality.	To 100 Persons living.						
the state of the state of the	Acres	Hectars		Persons	Provide a state	12.1 12.1 12.1 12			
	to a]	Person.	– Marriages.	Married.	Births.	Deaths.			
England and Wales	1*89	•76	.849	1.698	3.494	2.232			
Scotland	6.40	2.59	•674	1.348	3.406	1.970			
GREAT BRITAIN	2.51	1.01	*825	1.620	3.482	2.196			

The total area of a country, divided by its population, gives what is here called the "Areality;" it is 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.

		1856					1857								• 1	858			1859					
	GREAT BRITAIN. IRELAND. ABROAD		ROAD.	G BR	GREAT BRITAIN. IRELAND		LAND.	Ав	ROAD.	G: BR	GREAT BRITAIN. IRELAT		LAND	Ав	ROAD.	Gi BR	REAT ITAIN.	IRE	LAND.	ABROA				
	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers and Men.	Officers.	Non-commissioned
Cavalry - Infantry -	2 14	69 672	- 8	37 396	2 64	111 2,243	27	482	7	175	163	2,921	13	696	5	221	127	6,671	22	769	4	294	75	3,66
Artillery -	1	132	1	25	1	131	7	53	1	14	4	118	2	153	-	20	7	462	6	127	1	17	4	35
Engineers	4	21	1	-	5	23	1	12	-	-	1	13	3	16	-	-	3	93	3	11	-	3	6	4
Total -	21	794	10	458	72	2,508	35	547	7	189	168	3,052	18	865	5	241	137	7,226	31	907	5	314	85	4,06

TABLE XXVII. — NUMBER OF DEATHS in the BRITISH ARMY during 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859 (furnished to the Registrar-General by the Adjutant-General by direction of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief).

than in Great Britain; the birth-rate is much lower, and the death-rate is higher; so that the natural increase of population is less in France than in Great Britain.

The births in France amounted to 1,011,787; and estimating the number of births in Ireland at 238,208, the births in the United Kingdom amounted to nearly the same number, or 1,034,821.

The deaths in France were 972,556; while the deaths in the United Kingdom did not probably exceed 661,171.

TABLE XXVIII.—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 Six Years 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

i en	NEADS	Deaths of Officers and Men	Estimated Nur belong	mbers in Col. 2 ing to	
	ILARS.	in the Army Abroad.	Great Britain.	England and Wales.	ania off
	1	2	3	4	M. 12 (1972)
alanti in areas Anno 19 anno 19	1854	7,383	4,287	8,496	ante superior de la seconda esta de la seconda de la s
+ 10 10	1855	20,315	11,794	9,619	Bernard La
	1856	2,580	1,498	1,222	
Anthe Artes	1857	3,220	1,869	1,525	
sella la se	1858	7,363	4,275	3,486	in the states
	1859	4,150	2,409	1,965	Care de la face

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 next Table derived from the Census Report, Occupations, Vol. I., Supplementary Tables, p. cccxlv., vi. See Table XXIX.

TABLE XXIX.—ARMY SERVING AT HOME AND ABROAD.

12 1 52 8	AND A					1851	uni sueno
a na se de nationet a	Officers and M	en horn i	n England -		-	67,647	
erena politication (200	33	33	Scotland -	-	-	15,300	
	,,	"	Ireland -	-	-	53,169	
		,,	Foreign Parts	5 -	-	6,754	
	ti vataril su	Total	alt al arr	-		142,870	

It was inferred also that the 76,445 officers and men abroad in the army in 1851 should be added to the population of the several parts of the United Kingdom, also in the proportions indicated in the above Table. Thus the population of England and Wales, at home in 1851 was 17,927,609; add the proportion of the army abroad (36,196) belonging to England and Wales and its population becomes 17,963,805. The estimated population at home in 1859 was 19,746,000, and the population, including its share of the army abroad, was deduced from the following proportion :-17,927,609 : 17,963,805 : 19,746,000 : x = 19,785,869

Great Britain was dealt with on the same principles.

TABLE XXX.—ANNUAL RATE OF MORTALITY per Cent. per Annum, including the Deaths of Soldiers Abroad.

YEARS.	GREAT BRITAIN.	ENGLAND and WALES.	FRANCE.	
1855	2.287	2.312	2.594	
1856	2.035	2.053	2.306	
1857	2.157	2.178	2*823	
1858	2.282	2.316	2.398	
1859	2.202	2.238	2.670	

Thus with an equal number of births, the deaths in the United Kingdom were less than the deaths in France by about *three hundred thousand*.

The salubrity of the soil and of the climate of France is unquestionable, and agricultural pursuits are in themselves favourable to health, but the system of protection has hitherto paralyzed industry in the towns; and the country is generally ill-provided with sanitary arrangements. We shall probably speedily see the effects of freedom in improving the health of the French people, and shall have to struggle hard ourselves to maintain sanitary superiority.

TABLE XXXI.—RETURN showing the AVERAGE STRENGTH of the ARMY ABROAD, in the Years 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859. Furnished to the Registrar-General by desire of H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

	1	856	1	.857	1	858	1859			
	Officers.	Non- commissioned Officers and Men.								
Cavalry	137	3,614	126	2,757	313	6,661	308	6.943		
Infantry – –	2,682	85,257	2,327	65,361	3,106	90,907	3,236	100,839		
Artillery	240	7,694	246	5,402	356	8,262	348	9,705		
Engineers	106	1,434	107	1,350	125	2,000	134	2,196		
Total -	3,165	97,999	2,806	74,870	3,900	107,830	4,026	119,683		

TABLE XXXII.—ENGLAND and FRANCE. ESTIMATED POPULATION, REGISTERED MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS, in each of the Years 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859.

		ENGLA	AND and W	ALES.		FRANCE.				
	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859
Estimated Population	18,786,914	19,045,187	19,304,897	19,523,103	19,746,000	36,118,408	* 36,205,792	36,292,663	36,387,679	36,426,910
Marriages Births Deaths	152,113 635,043 425,703	159,337 657,453 390,506	159,097 663,071 419,815	156,070 655,481 449,656	167,723 689,881 440,781	283,846 899,559 936,833	284, 3 35 952,116 835,017	290,349 929,832 842,961	307,218 967,638 872,622	298,309 1,011,787 972,556

The Population of England and Wales for the years 1855-59 has been deduced by taking the excess of births over deaths since 1851, when the population was enumerated.

* According to the official Enumeration this Population includes 166,428 men, being the Effective Strength of the Army of the East in the Crimea in the month of January 1856. M. Legoyt has favoured the Registrar-General with the Returns of France for the years 1856, 1857, 1858, and 1859. The population for the years 1858 and 1859 has been obtained by taking the excess of births over deaths. The Census is not taken on one day in France, as it is in England, and the date of the French Census is not stated.

The births in France are exclusive of still born.

TABLE XXXIII.—PROPORTION per Cent. of MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, and DEATHS to the Population of England and Wales, and in France, 1855-9.

		Engl	AND and	WALES.	an ann a th			FRANCE.		
	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859
Marriages – – Persons married – Births – – Deaths – –	•810 1•620 3•380 2•266	•837 1•674 3•452 2•050	·824 1·648 3·435 2·175	•799 1•598 3•357 2•303	*849 1*698 3*494 2*232	•786 1•572 2•491 2•594	•785 1•570 2•630 2•306	*800 1*600 2*562 2*323	·844 1·688 2·659 2·398	*819 1*638 2*778 2*670

BIRTHS and DEATHS OF ENGLISH SUBJECTS at SEA.

I continue the return of the number of deaths which occur at sea, and are registered. This register is exceedingly imperfect as regards both our navy and merchant service.

The mortality, according to the returns of the Registrar General of merchant seamen, is at the rate of nearly 2 per cent. (1.99), thus exceeding the mortality ashore at the corresponding ages, but not differing much from the rate prevailing among persons of all ages.

T	ABLE XXXIVNUMBER OF BIRTHS and DEATHS OF ENGLISH SUBJECTS in BRITISH
	VESSELS AT SEA, reported by the Captains or Commanding Officers of Vessels, and
	entered in the "Marine Register," pursuant to Sections 21 and 26 of the Registra-
	tion Act.

		TOTAL.	Males.	FEMALES.
From 1st July 18 Births at Sea Deaths at Sea	37 to 31st Dec. 1859:	950 4477	467 4023	483 454
Whereof were rep 1856, 1857, 185	booted during the years 58 , and 1859 :	72 101	37 50	35 51
Diffus at Sea	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	112 88 302	50 37 274 261	62 51 28
Deaths at Sea -	1858 1859	390 266	326 237	64 29

TABLE XXXV MORTALITY OF	MERCHANT	SEAMEN at SEA.	in the 8	Years 1852-59 *
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YEARS.	STRENGTH.	Deaths.	MORTALITY. To 1000 living.	
1852	159,563	2,205	13.8	
1853	172,525	3,276	19.0	
1854	162,416	2,772	17.1	
1855	168,537	3,318	19.7	
1856	173,918	3,549	20.4	
1857	176,387	3,444	19.5	
1858	177,832	3,486	19.6	
1859	172,506	3,430	19.9	
In the 8 years } 1852-59. }	1,363,684	25,480	18.7	
and the second state of the second state of the	and the second se	and the state of the second second second	The second s	

* 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 Scamen. 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.

CERTIFICATES OF BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES.

Certain events in the lives of men are so important, that in nearly all nations means are taken to register them in the memory of living witnesses, or in enduring records. Marriage is of this nature, for it founds families, and its influence extends over the future lifetimes of xliii

husbands, wives, children, and collateral relatives. In barbarous countries ceremonies, festivals, and religious rites ensure the attendance, and impress the memory of witnesses; but in civilized states the art of writing secures by simpler means permanent evidence, which can be preserved, transcribed, and produced in any place on any occasion. The place and date of a man's birth, as well as his parents' names and other particulars of origin, have often to be proved, and the contemporaneous registers supply evidence of this description of the utmost value. Majority is only one of the instances in which it is of advantage to have at hand such a ready proof of age and relationship as a birth register supplies. The date, place, and cause of death, as well as the fact of death, have frequently to be proved, as in the numerous instances where the acquisition of property of various kinds depends upon the decease of its prior owners. And these facts, if accurately recorded in public registers, can be consulted as long as the records last, or be transcribed on certificates by public officers, and produced in the courts of law.

The early genealogical tables, and the registers of baptisms and burials in churches, proved the practical utility of such documents; and the evidence of fruitless searches all over the kingdom, of lost and of falsified registers, further satisfied a committee of the House of Commons, that great advantage would arise from a new system of registration of marriages, births (not baptisms), and deaths (not burials).* "By such " an internal but most needful improvement they believe that the national " honour will be promoted, [other nations having contributed more at " that time than England to statistical science], that inestimably useful " information will be ensured, that great evils, affecting all landed " property, and obstructing its descent and sale, and acquisition, will be " diminished." The committee also perceived the other advantages actually accruing from the Registration Acts, which came into operation in 1837.

TABLE XXXVI.—AGGREGATE NUMBER OF NAMES ON THE REGISTERS at the End of each Year 1837-59; also the NUMBER OF SEARCHES FOR REGISTERS at the CENTRAL OFFICE (exclusive of Searches in Non-parochial Registers).

e patriage los	and the set	AGGREGA	TE NUMBER		Number
YEARS.	Of Persons married.	Of Births.	Of Deaths.	Of Names Registered.	for Registers at the Central Office.
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 116,958\\ 353,092\\ 599,424\\ 844,754\\ 1,989,746\\ 1,927,396\\ 1,575,032\\ 1,539,530\\ 2,127,016\\ 2,418,344\\ 2,696,494\\ 3,250,260\\ 3,555,748\\ 3,864,160\\ 4,181,724\\ 4,510,764\\ 4,530,218\\ 5,134,444\\ 5,453,118\\ 5,771,312\\ 6,082,459\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 164,116\\ 627,903\\ 1,120,477\\ 1,622,780\\ 2,134,938\\ 2,652,677\\ 3,180,002\\ 3,720,765\\ 4,264,286\\ 4,836,911\\ 5,876,876\\ 5,389,935\\ 6,618,094\\ 7,111,516\\ 7,727,381\\ 8,351,333\\ 8,963,784\\ 9,598,189\\ 10,233,232\\ 10,899,685\\ 11,553,756\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 148,701\\ 491,461\\ 830,445\\ 1,190,132\\ 1,533,979\\ 1,853,498\\ 2,229,943\\ 2,586,876\\ 2,936,249\\ 3,396,557\\ 3,749,361\\ 4,149,694\\ 4,590,533\\ 4,959,528\\ 5,554,924\\ 5,554,924\\ 5,554,924\\ 5,554,924\\ 5,554,924\\ 5,762,059\\ 6,183,156\\ 6,621,061\\ 7,046,764\\ 7,437,270\\ 7,857,905\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 429,775\\ 1,472,466\\ 2,550,346\\ 3,657,606\\ 4,758,663\\ 5,863,571\\ 6,984,977\\ 8,147,171\\ 9,327,544\\ 10,561,612\\ 11,816,771\\ 13,056,123\\ 14,358,887\\ 15,623,792\\ 16,946,465\\ 16,964,465\\ 19,607,704\\ 21,049,468\\ 22,414,440\\ 23,781,073\\ 25,182,153\\ \end{array}$	Not known. 620 705 744 881 941 1,030 1,162 1,258 1,442 1,458 1,442 1,658 1,458 1,458 1,256

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

* Report from the Select Committee on Parochial Registration, 15th August 1833. XXII. d

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The original registers are lodged in the country with the Superintendent Registrars, and certified copies are sent up every three months to the General Register Office, where they are arranged so as to be readily accessible to the public, who have the right to search the indexes, and to find out any particular entry, by paying one shilling, as well as to procure for two shillings and sixpence a certified stamped copy, which the Act declares "shall be received as evidence of the birth, death, or marriage " to which the same relates, without any further or other proof of such " entry."

The public can also search the Registers, and obtain certificates from the Registrars and Superintendent Registrars, as well as from the Clergy; and the local use of the records will, as new generations spring up, be considerable.

In the year 1859 precisely 1415 searches were made in the nonparochial registers, which number about 7000, from upwards of 3600 congregations, exclusive of 1600 Registers from the Society of Friends. Some of these Registers extend back to the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The searches at the Central Office in 1859 amounted to 6467; of which 5052 were made in the Indexes of the new Registers. The number of searches was few in the earlier years of Registration; but it naturally increases for a time, although not in regular proportion, as the number of names on the Registers increase. (See Table XXXVI.)

Many certificates are given by the Registrars on the marriage day, and certificates are also sometimes given of births and deaths by the Registrar on the day of registration. The Birth register, however, acquires interest and is more in request every year at the Central Office up to the age of majority; the Marriage register is most frequently consulted at the Central Office a year or two after the event; and the searches of the Death register extend into the past; but in numbers decreasing as we proceed backwards through the avenue of years. *Pulvis et umbra sumus*. The names, like the ashes of millions of mankind, perish; but they designate the links of everlasting generations; so, besides the few that attain immortality, a certain number retain their interest in connection with titles and property for centuries.

Where the entry is found no certificate is required in $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the cases of birth, $6\frac{3}{3}$ per cent. of the cases of death, or $11\frac{3}{4}$ of the cases of marriage. The motives of the searches are not stated; but it is believed that several of the searches for marriages, in which no certificate was required, were of the same kind as the searches for marriage in the imperfect lists which appear in the newspapers. Sometimes an anxious father wishes to know whether his child is married, and instances have occurred in which young ladies, apparently out of pure curiosity, having ascertained that a certain marriage had taken place in a distant part of the country, indignantly refuse to accept the certificate, politely offered by the clerk in attendance.

TABLE XXXVII.-NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL SEARCHES for REGISTERS in the Year 1859.

	121		PERIOD				SUCCESSFU	L SEARCHES FO)R	
	9.15 (94-4) (194-4)	when Se	earch com	nence	d.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	TOTAL.	
	are Gro	1837	to 1840	-	-	577	163	66	806	
	201	1841	,, 1845		-	501	226	101	828	
	1000	1846	,, 1850	-	-	288	343	123	754	
-	1 2010	1851	,, 1855	-	-	202	496	150	848	
		1856	,, 1859	-	•	98	658	141 4	897	
	- Marine		TOTAL	-	-	1,662	1,886	581	4,133	astI *

....

A great number of the certificates granted at the Central Office are for legal purposes, and are applied for by solicitors.

All the searches are not successful. In the cases of marriage, such as have been referred to, all that is desired is to prove a negative. And so it is in cases of death; people come to ascertain whether the death, of a relative or of an annuitant for instance, has occurred. They apply to put rumours to the test. The births are not all registered, as the registration is unfortunately not compulsory; and the defect was greatest in the earlier years over which searches extend. The Clergy at first imagined that the registration of births might interfere with baptism; and an instance occurred the other day of a clergyman not finding his son's name on the register, and thus being unprovided with the readiest means of proving the boy's age, which was required as a preliminary to an examination.

The necessary information is sometimes incomplete, or the Index fails to point to the right name, through the errors and irregularities necessarily arising under our singularly unscientific system of orthography, which not having kept pace with human progress in other things, imperfectly represents and bears no constant relation to our oral language. The pronunciation of the thousands of christian and surnames is exceedingly arbitrary; and when registration commenced 42 per cent. of the people could not write, and could not, therefore, in many instances spell their names correctly. The Clergy and the Registrars spell the same names differently; for under our deplorable system of spelling, the same sounds are expressed by half a dozen different combinations of letters. The duplicates and copies of the Registers which are made by the Clergy, are sometimes differently and sometimes erroneously spelt; and so it is with the Registrars, who also derive their information from illiterate informants.

A certain number of errors, notwithstanding the careful checking, are also committed in the process of indexing.

For these various reasons 20 in 100 searches give negative results; and singularly enough the proportion is 21 in the non-parochial registers.

WILLS and ADMINISTRATIONS.

It was at one time proposed that the last wills and testaments of the population of England should be placed in Somerset House by the side of the registers of deaths; so that the public could have ready access under the same easy regulations to both classes of documents; the one containing proofs of death and heirship, the other containing the authority for transferring property at the death of its possessors to their successors.

This intention has not been carried out, but a calendar of the wills and administrations in the year 1858, from January 11th to December 31st, inclusive, has been published, with notes setting forth the dates, the registry, the names and descriptions of the testators and intestates, the place and time of death, the names and descriptions of the executors and administrators, and the value of the effects. The calendar does not include the wills, &c. of Scotland and Ireland.

This publication is not perfectly accurate; but it serves to show, in connection with the deaths, some interesting facts concerning the tenure of a large portion of the property of the country. The Tables (pp. 174–180), have been hastily compiled; but the general results, though it is believed they are reliable, as the errors must be within narrow limits, are to be considered only imperfect specimens of the results deducible from these returns, and from the related facts to be dealt with by the Inland Revenue Department under the Succession Act.

Any man not a criminal or a lunatic of the age of 21 and upwards has the power to make a will. How many persons exercise that power? of what amounts of property do they dispose?

d 2

The number of persons living of the age of 21 and upwards, was about 10,366,793 (Table I. 1.) in the year 1858; out of whom 210,972died in the year; and 21,060, or adding a number proportional to the time, for the wills omitted in the first ten days of January, 21,653 left behind them wills. So 189,319, or 9 persons in 10, left no wills; but in 9170 of those cases letters of administration were taken out; so about 30,823 persons died who were declared in the Court of Probate to be possessed of personal estate, such as cash, shares of every kind, stocks, securities, policies, debts due to them, stock in trade, goodwill of trade, horses and carriages, wine, furniture, plate, books, pictures, and jewels; as well as the proceeds of real and leasehold estate directed to be sold. 180,149 left no property which came under the cognizance of the court.

Thus of 100 persons 14.6 left declared property of this kind; and 85.4 left no such declared personal property, although they may have left land alone in some instances.

Sons and daughters, as well as many wives, possess no property, but undoubtedly a large quantity of property passes to successors in small portions untaxed. And much personal property, evading the duty, passes ' by gift.

 TABLE I. 1.—Population and Deaths during the Year 1858, and the Estimated Number of Wills and Administrations in the Year 1858.

ri. 2	POPULATION, aged 21 Years and upwards, estimated to the Middle of the Year 1858.	DEATHS of Persons aged 21 Years and upwards in the Year 1858.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF WILLS in the Year 1858.	ESTIMATED NUMBER OF LETTERS OF ADMI- NISTRATION IN the Year 1858.
Persons	10,366,793	210,972	21,653	9,170
Males	5,938,476	102,049	15,558	5,896
Females	5,328,317	108,923	6,095	8,274

TABLE I. 2.—PROPORTION PER CENT. OF DEATHS, WILLS, and ADMINISTRATIONS to the POPULATION aged 21 Years and upwards; of WILLS and ADMINISTRATIONS to DEATHS OF PERSONS aged 21 years and upwards, and the AVERAGE AMOUNTS to EACH PERSON, during the Year 1858.

da la co	To ever aged	y 100 of the P 21 Years and	OPULATION upwards.	To every of Pers 21 Years a	100 DEATHS sons aged and upwards.	WILLS AND ADMINIS- TRATIONS.	Wills.	ADMINIS- TRATIONS.
A states of		The pr	oportional Nu	mber of		The Ave	rage Amour Person.	nt to each
	DEATHS of that Age.	WILLS.	ADMINIS- TRATIONS.	WILLS.	ADMINIS- TRATIONS.	£	£	£
Persons	- 2*035	•219	•088	10.263	4.347	2,331	2,998	759
Males Females	- 2.025 - 2.044	·309 •114	·117 ·061	15°246 5°596	5·778 3·003	2,751 1,871	8,469 1,793	854 587

NOTE.-The Number of Wills and Administrations was not returned for the whole of the year; but in the calculations in this Table an estimate has been made for the 10 days, viz., from the 1st to the 10th January, inclusive, so as to give the results for the complete Year 1858.

The average amount of property disposed of by each will was 2,998l. or nearly 3000l. (Table I.; 2.), by each administration 759l; so the larger properties were dealt with under wills. The average amount severally left at death by about 30,823 persons was 2331l; if the aggregate amount of property in the full year be taken at 71,860,792l, including 64,904,744l. under wills, and 6,956,048l. under administrations.

Of 102,049 men who died in the year, 15,558* left personal property under wills, 5896 under administrations; so 21,454 left declared property of this kind, and 80,595 left none.

* This and the following numbers are corrected for the year.

For one man who left personal property, four left no amount of personal property according to the return; or, more exactly, of 100 men, $21 \cdot 0$ left personal property; $15 \cdot 2$ under wills, and $5 \cdot 8$ under administrations.

Women leave less personal property than men. 108,923 women died of the age of 21 and upwards; of whom about 6095 left personal property under wills, 3274 left the same kind of property under administrations. Or out of 100 we had 5.6 leaving wills, 3.0 leaving property for which letters of administration were taken out.

Then the average amount under the will of a woman is 1,793*l*.; and 587*l*. under letters of administration.

The several amounts of personal property have not been summed up; but with a view of showing its distribution approximately, an estimate has been formed on the principle that 806 properties sworn at sums above 4,000l and under 6,000l, are worth on an average 5,000l, and are therefore worth in the aggregate 4,030,000l. The great properties of 100,000l or more are taken at their sworn amounts. The whole of the properties, omitting those in the first ten days of January, are by this estimate worth 69,893,380l; of which 57,396,350l were left by men, and 12,497,030l by women.

The Table (p. 181.) is classed from the actual amounts in the scale on which the various duties are levied; and the annexed Table (II. 1, 2, 3, 4) has been framed from it, by distributing the number of properties over several equal intervals, to show the relative number of properties of magnitude ranging from ol. to a million. The higher amounts fluctuate from year to year, and can only be determined from the returns of several years.

Table II. 1. deals with 22,513 properties, each sworn under 1,000l., and shows the numbers and amounts in *ten* degrees of 100l. each. Thus 4670 persons died worth 100l. and worth less than 200l. of personal property; and proceeding step by step, the numbers at the end are reduced to 7466persons, each leaving 1,000l. and upwards, or 64,130,500l. in the aggregate. The 22,513 persons (=29,979-7466) severally dying worth less than 1,000l., left only 5,762,880l. in the aggregate.

We pursue in Table II. 2. the stream of wealth, until it is reduced to 44,120,000l. left by 1189 persons, each dying possessed of 10,000l. and upwards of personal property, or of lands directed to be sold making those amounts. So 28,790 persons died, each worth something, but less than 10,000l, and possessing 25,773,380l. in the aggregate.

Table II. 3. Again 587 persons, each possessing personal property sworn at sums of 20,000*l* and upwards, had 35,000,000*l* of the personal property of the country; whereas the other 29,392 persons died in the possession of 34,803,380*l*. So while the two masses of property are nearly equal, the numbers of the possessors are in the proportion of 50 leaving small fortunes (if we so designate properties worth less than 20,000*l*) to one leaving the large fortune of 20,000*l* and upwards. 67 properties are left worth 15,060,000*l* in the aggregate, each property worth 100,000*l* or more, and sworn at less than 1,000,000*l* of personal property. In this year only one property was sworn at the highest figure, 1,000,000*l*; but that sum has been exceeded in previous years. The probate tax is not levied *pro rata* on all properties; but is as a general rule levied at the lowest rates on the great properties.

The possessors of the various properties are described in the usual legal phraseology, which is neither very definite nor very accurate. But it appeared to be well worth the while to classify the possessors of the various personal properties left under will or administration.

The Census classification was employed for the purpose.

Wills and Administrations.

TABLE II. 1, 2, 3, 4.—NUMBER of WILLS and ADMINISTRATIONS returned during the YEAR 1858 (from 11th January to 31st December 1858), and the Amount of PROPERTY represented by them.

		WILLS AND .	ADMINISTRATIO	NS.
bolk shallow strategies	PERS	ONS.	Амот	UNTS.
AMOUNTS.	Number of Wills and Administra- tions of the respective Values indicated in Column 1.	Sum of the Number of Wills and Administra- tions of the Value indicated in Column 1 and upwards.	Amount of Property belonging to the Number of Persons in Column 2.	Amount of Property belonging to the Number of Persons in Column 3 .
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	2	3	4	5
(1.)	Under	£ 1000.	Timble in the	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	8,303 4,670 2,512 1,678 1,435	29,979 21,676 17,006 14,494 12,816	£ 411,105 700,500 628,000 598,092 631,725	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds\\ 69,893,380\\ 69,482,275\\ 68,781,775\\ 68,153,775\\ 67,555,683\end{array}$
800 - 600 - 700 - 800 - 900 and under £ 1000 1000 and upwards	1,190 876 746 617 486 —	11,381 10,191 9,315 8,569 7,952 7,466	665,358 585,537 549,863 514,187 478,513 —	66,923,958 66,258,600 65,673,063 65,123,200 64,609,013 64,130,500
(2.)	Under a	€ 10000.	in animila musi-	er aut dy dr
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	22,513 2,671 1,266 792 489 317 236 203 180 123	29,979 7,466 4,795 3,529 2,737 2,248 1,931 1,695 1,492 1,312	5,762,880 $4,006,500$ $3,452,000$ $2,722,000$ $2,195,000$ $1,635,000$ $1,604,000$ $1,469,000$ $1,391,000$ $1,396,000$	69,593,380 64,130,500 60,124,000 56,672,000 53,950,000 51,755,000 49,920,000 45,313,000 45,847,000 45,847,000
10000 and upwards	and This and	1,189		44,120,000
(3.)	Under £	100000.	in reference m	ritropoord has
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	28,790 602 231 126 61 34 28 20	29,979 1,189 587 356 230 169 135 107	$\begin{array}{r} 25,773,880\\ 9,030,000\\ 5,775,000\\ 4,410,000\\ 2,745,000\\ 2,745,000\\ 2,068,000\\ 1,744,000\\ 1,744,000\\ 1,90,000\\ \end{array}$	69,893,380 44,120,000 35,090,000 29,315,000 24,905,000 22,160,000 20,092,000
80000		87 73 67	1,420,000 1,096,000 772,000	$\begin{array}{r} 18,345,000\\ 16,928,000\\ 15,832,000\\ 15,060,000\\ \end{array}$
(4.)	Under £	1000000.	Alexandra The	A CONTRACT OF CONTRACT
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	29,912 43 14 5 3	29,979 67 24 10 5	54,833,380 6,060,000 3,900,000 1,800,000 1,500,000	69,893,330 15,060,000 9,000,000 5,100,000 3,300,000
500000		2 2 2 1 1 0		1.800,000 1,800,000 1,800,000 1,000,000 1,000,000

Columns 2 and 4 may be read thus: In the first series showing the distribution of Wills and Administrations under £ 1000 by hundreds, the number of Wills and Administrations representing values under £ 100 was \$303, making in the aggregate £ 411,105. 4670 represented the properties of the value of £ 100 and under £ 200, making in the aggregate £ 700,500. 2512 represented properties of the value of £ 200 and under £ 300, making in the aggregate £ 628,000. In the second series, showing the distribution under £ 10,000 by thousands, 792 represented properties of the value of £ 3000 and under £ 4000, making in the aggregate £ 2,722,000, and so on for the other series.

Columns 3 and 5 may be read thus: Table II. 1. There were 29,979 Wills and Administrations disposing of properties of values under £ 1,000,000, or in the aggregate £ 69,893,380; -21,676 disposing of properties of the value of £ 100 and under £ 1,000,000, making £ 69,482,275 in the aggregate; -17,006 disposing of properties of the value of £ 200 and upwards, making £ 63,781,775 in the aggregate. Table II. 2. 1931 disposing of properties of the value of £ 600 and upwards, making in the aggregate £ 43,900,000. Table II. 3. 587 disposing of properties of the value of £ 20,000 and upwards, making in the aggregate £ 35,000,000 (or about one-half of the whole amount of property represented by all the Wills and Administrations in the year); and Table II. 4. 10 disposing of properties of the value of £ 300,000 and upwards, making in the aggregate £ 5,100,000.

Wills and Administrations.

Table (pp. 174–177) shows the amounts of property left under 5928 wills by 2293 spinsters, 285 wives, and 3350 widows. The titles, professions, and occupations of men are given in considerable detail. The Table deserves careful study. Of 66 persons dying possessed of 100,000*l*. and upwards, one was a woman; 10 were peers and other titled persons. 37 are described as esquires or gentlemen; but solicitors will be able to say whether these designations are not applied to men who have made large fortunes by trade, commerce, and manufactures. The series is completed by referring to the classification in Table (pp. 178–180) of the other possessors of personal property, on which letters of administration were granted in the year.

It will be observed that the accumulated wealth of this country is in the hands of no one class of the community. It has been created and it is employed in every branch of industry.

This analysis of properties is based on the probates, &c. of personal properties proved in England. It includes debts, and the properties are probably sworn at their full nominal value, so the amounts are overstated; but they can be checked by comparing the amount with the amount of personal property on which legacy duty was actually paid, not precisely but nearly in the same year. The following Table III. has been constructed from Table (p. x.) in the recent interesting Report of the Inland Revenue Department. Here debts are deducted, and property passing to the husband or wife is omitted, as on it no duty is levied. The schedules which the department issues, as well as the 55 Geo. 3. c. 184. and 22 & 23 Vict. c. 36., should be read by writers who wish to use these materials.

TABLE III. — AMOUNT OF PROPERTY UPON which LEGACY and SUCCESSION DUTIES were paid during the Year ending 31st March 1859.

RATES	red.	AMOUNTS	ON WHICH LE	GACY DUTY V	VAS PAID.
OF DUTY.	9.25	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
1 per cent.	0	£ 33,549,448	£ 2,630,126	£ 1,806,923	£ 37,986,497
21 .,	129 2	78,133	-	-	78,133
3 ,,	-	15,960,253	1,899,803	1,048,922	18,908,978
4 ,,	-	22,823	-	-	22,823
5 ,,	-	2,396,378	144,076	49,202	2,589,656
6 ,,	-	486,572	17,437	5,660	509,669
8 ,,	-	3,593	- 52	-	3,593
10 "'	-	4,595,181	451,906	295,175	5,342,262
TOTAL	-	57,092,381	5,143,348	3,205,882	65,441,611
RATES		VALUES ON	WHICH SUCC	ESSION DUTY	WAS PAID.
OF		Trees (and		and the second	1
' DUTY.	12.43	ENGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
' DUTY.		£ L'NGLAND.	SCOTLAND.	IRELAND.	UNITED KINGDOM.
DUTY.	-	£ NGLAND. £ 17,686,448	£ 1,462,685	IRELAND. £ 2,317,600	UNITED KINGDOM. £ 21,466,733
DUTY.		£ NGLAND. £ 17,686,448 4,449,735	£ 1,462,685 473,000	IRELAND. £ 2,317,600 666,871	UNITED KINGDOM. £ 21,466,733 5,589,606
DUTY.	1 1	£ NGLAND. £ 17,686,448 4,449,735 663,951	£ 1,462,685 473,000 31,024	IRELAND. £ 2,317,600 666,871 53,697	UNITED KINGDOM. 21,466,733 5,589,606 748,672
DUTY. 1 per cent. 3 '', 5 '', 6 '',	1 1 1 1	£NGLAND. £ 17,686,448 4,449,735 663,951 63,016	£ 1,462,685 473,000 31,024 4,019	IRELAND. £ 2,317,600 666,871 53,697 1,261	UNITED KINGDOM. 21,466,733 5,589,606 748,672 68,296
DUTY. 1 per cent. 3 ''' 5 '' 6 ''' 10 '''	1 1 1 1 1	£ NGLAND. £ 17,886,448 4,449,785 663,951 63,016 1,177,954	SCOTLAND. £ 1,462,635 473,000 31,024 4,019 36,460	IRELAND. # 2,317,600 666,871 53,697 1,261 154,909	UNITED KINGDOM. 21,466,733 5,589,606 748,672 68,296 1,369,323

Only a part of the property of the country paid legacy duty until the year 1854, when the Succession Act passed. The tenure of landed property is by no means so simple as it might be; but the succession duty is levied "on real property, which includes all freehold, copyhold, customary, leasehold, and other hereditaments, whether corporeal or incorporeal." The "saleable value" and the "annual value" of each property is returned by the "successor" or trustee, and after this is scrutinized the taxable value is fixed by the department, on the assumption that this said value is equal to the value of annuities on the lives of the successors. The duty is paid by slow instalments, so the department alone can tell how much remains out of this account.

The property of the United Kingdom on which the legacy duty was paid in the year ending March 31st 1859 amounted to 65,441,611*l*. What was the value of the real property on which the succession duty was paid? The Inland Revenue Department has not yet given that portion of their returns; but if we assume that the property is taxed on half its saleable value, it will amount in the aggregate to 58,485,260*l*, and even then the landed possessions at death are of probably less value than the property taxed as personal under the Legacy Act, after allowing for real property directed under will to be sold. Upon this assumption, 123,926,871*l* pass by death to every generation of successors. From this after allowing for property passing by gift—may be obtained an approximation to the total value of the real and personal property of the United Kingdom existing in taxable portions, and in all the various forms—except that living and inherent in the population itself. But it would be futile to proceed further, as the required data will probably be supplied at an early period by the Inland Revenue Department in their Annual Report.

My object has been only to show the connexion between the deaths and the properties passing at the close of every English life to its successor. And it is certainly a remarkable fact, that, taking one death with another, including n.en, women, and children, more than 100*l* of property paying legacy duty, and perhaps 187*l*. of property of every kind, is left for the benefit of successors, in the United Kingdom.

The causes of death in England and Wales in the year 1859 are discussed by Dr. Farr in a letter addressed to me, which will be found in the Appendix.

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